United States Government Glossary of Interagency and Associated Terms

Washington DC, July 2017

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PREFACE

1. Scope

The *US Government Glossary of Interagency and Associated Terms* (USG Glossary) 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 use and understanding by all USG components when making policy, developing strategy and doctrine, delivering advice, or creating plans and facilitating training and exercises.

2. Purpose

This document was founded on the demand of the Joint Doctrine Interorganizational Clearinghouse participants/staff officers and guided by a subsequent interagency Terminology Working Group that become the Editorial Staff. 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). The purpose is to improve communication and mutual understanding within the federal government to increase efficiencies among and between workforces. 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 a primary glossary 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 Glossary are:

a. Explanatory notes.

b. Part I - terms and definitions.

c. Part II - thematic lists

5. Revision

Future editions of the USG Glossary will be updated based on upon 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 12,500 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.

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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 Glossary (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 Glossary 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 Glossary:

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 Glossary 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. Part I – Alphabetized list of generic and/ or organizational terms of primary dictionary like sources (e.g. DOD Dictionary, DHS Lexicon). Lists of terms from all

other organizations without such documents were compiled from strategic plans, U.S. Code, and other senior level documents that improve workforce development and interoperability.

b. Part II - Four thematic lists are categorized as follows to expose readers to terms and definitions related to foreign and domestic activities. Readers shall access the Part I terms and definitions for full sourcing of terms within the Thematic lists:

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

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

1) Domestic Coordination - National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions

2) Foreign Coordination - Notional United States Government Provide Support to Foreign United States Government Activities (potential structure for a United States Government International Response Force)

4. Shortened Word Forms

This version of the USG Glossary will not include shortened word forms (e.g. abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms). For a condensed lists of interagency shortened forms see the

DOD Glossary (http:/ / www.dtic.mil/ doctrine/ dod_Glossary/ index.html) 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).

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

A	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
abducted child - a child who is the victim of international child abduction.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6991.)
aboveground storage tank - storage tank where more than 90 percent of its capacity is above the ground may contain petroleum or regulated hazardous substances.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
abroad - all areas not included within the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3902)
abroad - any area outside the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §522)
abroad - Any locations outside of the United States and its territories.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 231.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7471)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §20310)
absolute risk - level of risk expressed with real-world units of measurement that allows for independent interpretation without comparison to estimates of other risks.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

absolute risk [unmitigated] - level of risk that exists without risk controls hypothetical condition that would exist if risk mitigation measures were absent.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
abuse - any deliberate action intended to cause mental or physical harm.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
acceptability — The joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
access - the ability or opportunity to gain knowledge of classified information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
access - The approved ability and the means necessary to make use of information; controlled physical facilities; and/ or information systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
access [information] - ability to obtain information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
access approval authority - person responsible for final special access program (SAP) access approval and/ or denial determination.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
access case - a case involving an application filed with the Central Authority of the United States by a parent seeking rights of access.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

buildings, military establishments, and border crossing entrances).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
access eligibility review - process and procedure addressing the suitability indicators of the person recommended for Special Access Program access.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
access eligibility waiver - access eligibility granted or continued despite the presence of substantial issue(s) information that would normally preclude access.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
accessibility - information technology products or services that are in full compliance with the standards of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
accessibility - The degree to which the content of a website is available to everyone, including persons with disabilities.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
accident - a mine explosion, mine ignition, mine fire, or mine inundation, or injury to, or death of, any person.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §802.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1369)
accident - An aircraft related occurrence in which a person is fatally or seriously injured, the aircraft is substantially damaged or the aircraft is missing.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 912.2)
accident - damage to or destruction of vehicles in surface or air transportation or pipelines, regardless of whether the initiating event is accidental or otherwise.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §1101.)
accident investigation - any form of investigation by Coast Guard personnel of an aircraft accident, other than a safety investigation.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §678)
accidental hazard - source of harm or difficulty created by negligence, error, or unintended failure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
accidental release - an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
accompanying supplies — Unit supplies that deploy with forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
accountability - The ability to account for personal property by providing a complete audit trail for property transactions from receipt to final disposition.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
accountable property - Property that must be tracked on accountable property records and inventoried, as required.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-1 H-013)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-134)
accreditation - approval given to an organization for performing specific functions after it has met defined requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
accredited - currently certified by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or making satisfactory progress toward achieving accreditation.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
accrued annual leave - annual leave accruing to an officer during one leave year.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §210–1)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
accrued leave - Leave earned by an employee during the current leave year that is unused at any given time in that year.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
accumulated annual leave - unused accrued annual leave carried forward from one leave year into a succeeding leave year.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §210–1)
accumulated depreciation - The total depreciation recorded on an asset since its acquisition.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3

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.	FAH-1 H-3311)
accumulating costs - the collecting of cost data in an organized manner, such as through a system of accounts.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 individuals 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
acknowledgment - A message from a telegraphic addressee informing the originator that the communication has been received. Also called ACK.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
acknowledgment - Brief response to members of Congress to indicate receipt of correspondence.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
acoustic intelligence — Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. Also called ACINT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
acoustic sensor - sensor that passively detects and utilizes the presence of sound in order to activate a device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
acquired - leased for a period of sixty continuous days or more, or purchased.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6374)
acquired immune deficiency syndrome - also called AIDS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104A)
acquirer - organization responsible for the design, development, and delivery of capabilities (capital assets and services).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-123)

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.	
acquisition and cross-servicing agreement — Agreement, negotiated on a bilateral basis with United States allies or coalition partners, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
acquisition cost - the amount prudently required to be expended by a public housing agency in acquiring property for a low-income housing project.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
acquisition decision event - predetermined point within the acquisition phases at which the investment will undergo a review prior to commencement of the next phase.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
acquisition support agencies - Defense Agencies and Department of Defense Field Activities that carry out and provide support for acquisition-related activities.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2333.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-123)
acquisitions - Used generically to include both light-duty motor vehicles and medium-duty passenger vehicles acquired by procurement, lease, transfer, forfeiture, or confiscation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
acquisitions period - One of the three periods in the project cycle proceeded by study period and	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

followed by the operations period. The acquisition period encompasses the source selection period.	FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
act of international terrorism — (A) an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or hostage taking; and (B) providing material support or resources.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §10609.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2708)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §8107)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §444)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2331)
acting within the scope of his office or employment - acting in line of duty.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §2671)
action - A lawsuit or other proceeding pending before a court or a quasi-judicial body or a body acting in such a capacity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
action addressee - The post or element to which a cable is directed by the originator for action.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)

action addressee - The post or element to which a telegram is directed by the originator for action.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
actionable information - information and/ or intelligence that allows a decision to be made or action to be taken by the appropriate party.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
activated - receiving an order placing a Reservist on active duty.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)
activation — Order to active duty (other than for training) in the federal service. See also active duty; federal service.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
activation [message] - message providing notice of intended potential reaction.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
active air defense — Direct defensive action taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. See also air defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
active defense — The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. See also passive defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
active duty — Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States, including active duty or full-time training duty in the Reserve Component. See also active duty for training; inactive duty training.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
active duty for a period of more than 30 days - active duty under a call or order that does not specify a	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,

period of 30 days or less.	§101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6134.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 3150.13)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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 (nonexhaustive) - (1) Combatants; (2) Porters; (3) Spies or informants; (4) Couriers; (5) Human mine detectors; or (6) Executioners.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
active sensor - detecting device that transmits some type of energy and detects a change in the received	(SOURCE - DHS,

energy created by the presence of motion of the target.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
active service - service on active duty or full-time National Guard duty.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
activity — 1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission. 2. A function, mission, action, or collection of actions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
activity - action or collection of actions performed in completing a task.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
actual cost - all costs associated with the use and operation of an aircraft.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)
actual cost - an amount determined on the basis of cost incurred (as distinguished from forecasted cost), including standard cost properly adjusted for applicable variance.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)

posts.	
acute radiation dose — Total ionizing radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2481)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6703)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3901.)
Adaptive Planning and Execution system — A Department of Defense system of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities associated with joint operations. Also called APEX system.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats intentionally caused by humans.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
additional coverage - a plan of crop insurance coverage providing a level of coverage greater than the level available under catastrophic risk protection.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1502.)

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).	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
address - a physical address or electronic address, such as an electronic mail address or temporarily assigned network address (including an Internet protocol address).	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1841)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
adequacy — The joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
adequate evidence - information sufficient to support the reasonable belief that a particular act or omission has occurred.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
administering office - the lowest subdivision of any Federal agency that has direct operational responsibility for managing a Federal domestic assistance program.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-89)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)

distributing the remainder of the estate.	
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
administrative chain of command — One of the two branches of the chain of command described in Joint Publication 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*, through which command is exercised from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and from which forces are assigned to combatant commands to compose the operational command structure baseline.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
administrative command structure — The organizational hierarchy through which administrative leadership is exercised, as contrasted by the operational command structure through which operational authority is exercised.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
administrative contracting officer — Contracting officer whose primary duties involve contract administration. Also called ACO. See also contracting officer; procuring contracting officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
administrative control - Special handling, transmission, mailing, safeguards, storage, and/ or destruction provided to sensitive but unclassified (SBU) material. See the definition for SBU.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
administrative controls - Safeguards that ensure that contracting activities will be carried out in conformity with applicable regulations and Department policy.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
administrative costs - The expenses associated with processing and handling a debt from the date of the delinquency.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–71)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
administrative records - Records relating to budget, personnel, supply, and similar housekeeping, or facilitative functions common to most offices, in contrast to program records.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)

responsible.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
administrative workweek - A period of seven consecutive calendar days beginning on a day and hour established in advance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
administrative workweek - period of 7 consecutive 24-hour periods.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
admonishment - A warning or caution to an employee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
adoption - the legal process by which an individual becomes the legal parent of another's child.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
adoption or adopted - legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

called the primary provider. Also called ASP.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6472.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)

predetermined payment schedules.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2563.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13435.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1701.)
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	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)

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.	
advanced degree - any U.S. academic or professional degree (or foreign equivalent degree) above that of baccalaureate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2005)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §296j)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2502.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13506)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3701.)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13506)

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, magnetooptic, thin-film, and special purpose coating materials used in technologies for energy efficiency, renewable energy, or electric power applications.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13491.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53733)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2703)
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	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2703)

process production technology, inventory management, upgraded worker skills, communications with customers and suppliers, and promotion of sustainable economic growth.	
adversary — A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
adversary - person, group, organization, or government that conducts or has the intent to conduct detrimental activities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §6991.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)
adverse event - occurrence or condition that caused harm may be due to acts of commission or omission.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1304)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
adversely affected employment - employment in a firm, if workers of such firm are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this part.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
adversely affected worker - an individual who, because of lack of work in adversely affected employment, has been totally or partially separated from such employment.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-19)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
advocates - advises, recommends, furthers by overt act, and admits belief in.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
Aegis — A ship-based combat system that can detect, track, target, and engage air, surface, and subsurface threats, including ballistic missiles on some modified ships.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
aeromedical evacuation — The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called AE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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. See also aeromedical evacuation; air mobility division.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
aeromedical evacuation unit — An operational medical organization concerned primarily with the management and control of patients being transported via an aeromedical evacuation system or system echelon.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
aeronautical chart — A specialized representation of mapped features of the Earth, or some part of it, produced to show selected terrain, cultural and hydrographic features, and supplemental information required for air navigation, pilotage, or for planning air operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)

aeronautics - the science and art of flight.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27 JP 3-27)
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,	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)
affecting commerce - in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
affiant - A person who makes and signs an affidavit.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
affiliate - a person other than the owner that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the owner.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30106.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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,1 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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6435a.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–3)
affinity - A relationship that one spouse has to blood relatives of the other spouse because of marriage.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
affixed - attached to a textile fiber product in any manner.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §70.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
affordable readiness - optimal balance between operational effectiveness and dollar efficiency at a level that meets mission requirements	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)

examine actions and results during a training event.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-45)
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.	(SOURCE - USG, US Code 5, §3401.)
agency - (A) an Executive agency; (B) a military department; and (C) an employing authority in the legislative branch.	(SOURCE - USG, US Code 5, §3581)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
agency - an executive department, a military department, a Government Corporation, or an independent establishment within Title 5, United States Code.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-19)
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.	(SOURCE - USG, US Code 5, §551.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)

Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA); and statement of assurance by the Secretary; and (5) Other relevant Department reports and information. Also called AFR.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6106)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
agency information - information collected or maintained by or on behalf of an agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §151)
agency information system - an information system used or operated by an agency or by another entity on behalf of an agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §149.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §6501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §6001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6106)
agency of the United States Government – any agency, department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, instrumentality, commission, or establishment of the United States Government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1603)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
agency performance - Performance of a commercial or inherently governmental activity with government personnel. Often referred to as "in-house performance."	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
agency priority goal - Strategic objectives may include an Agency Priority Goal (APG). An APG is a	(SOURCE - DOC,

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.	Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
agency source - A service provider staffed by government personnel.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8901.)
agent — In intelligence usage, one who is authorized or instructed to obtain or to assist in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm–5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
aggregate lifetime limit - a dollar limitation on the total amount that may be paid with respect to such	(SOURCE - DHHS,

benefits under the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to an individual or other coverage unit.	US Code 42, §300gg–26)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1185a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1821)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1821)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1841)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1841)
agile development - a development methodology that uses an iterative approach to deliver solutions incrementally through close collaboration and frequent reassessment.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii)
aging research - research on the aging process and on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, disorders, and complications related to aging, including menopause.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §242q–4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53501.)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8901.)

vicinity of an area associated with an agricultural disease or outbreak.	
agricultural commodities - agricultural commodities and livestock.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4022.)
agricultural commodity - (A) an agricultural commodity; and (B) any regional or market classification, type, or grade of an agricultural commodity.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §590j)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2401)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1732.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8901.)
agricultural disease emergency - an incident of agricultural disease that requires prompt action to prevent significant damage to people, plants, or animals.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1802.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §3508.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3838d)
agricultural product - an agricultural commodity, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, including a processed product of an agricultural commodity.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §241.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §138.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1626.)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7,

construction, alteration, acquisition, modernization, renovation, or remodeling of the facility.	§390.)
agricultural structure - any structure used exclusively in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, raising, or drying of agricultural commodities.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4022.)
agriculture - aquaculture and fisheries.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 296)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60 JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
air assault — The movement of friendly assault forces by rotary-wing aircraft to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. See also assault.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
air assault force — A force composed primarily of ground and rotary-wing air units organized, equipped, and trained for air assault operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
air assault operation — An operation in which assault forces, using the mobility of rotary-wing assets and the total integration of available firepower, maneuver under the control of a ground or air maneuver commander to engage enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
air carrier - a citizen of the United States undertaking by any means, directly or indirectly, to provide air transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-45)
air corridor — A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the	(SOURCE - DOD,

purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces.	DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
air defense — Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called AD. See also active air defense; aerospace defense; passive air defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
air defense artillery — Weapons and equipment for actively combating air targets from the ground. Also called ADA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
air defense identification zone — Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of airborne vehicles are required. Also called ADIZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
air defense region — A geographical subdivision of an air defense area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
air defense sector — A geographical subdivision of an air defense region.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
air domain — The atmosphere, beginning at the Earth's surface, extending to the altitude where its effects upon operations become negligible.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
air dropped bomb - explosive article dropped from an aircraft.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
air gateway - The point at which an air shipment enters the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
air land 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. See also airland.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
air mobility — The rapid movement of personnel, materiel and forces to and from or within a theater by air. See also air refueling.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
Air Mobility Command — The Air Force component command of the United States Transportation Command. Also called AMC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
air movement — Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. See also airdrop; airland.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code

officers appointed, under the Constitution;(C) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense; and (D) is federally recognized.	32, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
air quality - degree to which ambient air is pollution reassessed by measuring a number of indicators of pollution.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
air refueling — The refueling of an aircraft in flight by another aircraft. Also called AR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)

See also air operations center; air mobility division; air refueling.	
air route — The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
air sovereignty — A nation's inherent right to exercise absolute control and authority over the airspace above its territory.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)
air superiority — That degree of dominance in the air battle by one force that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
air support coordination 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. Also called ASCS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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 intransit processing of traffic.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
air transportation - foreign air transportation, interstate air transportation, or the transportation of mail by aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)

from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
airborne assault — The use of airborne forces to parachute into an objective area to attack and eliminate armed resistance and secure designated objectives.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
air-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) held aloft by aerodynamic means or buoyancy and/ or serves as concealment means for explosives with an initiating device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
air-breathing missile — A missile with an engine requiring the intake of air for combustion of its fuel, as in a ramjet or turbojet.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
aircard - high speed wireless broadband card that gives users mobile access to systems and networks on laptops using an approved cellular data service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
aircraft - a civil, military, or public contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, fly, or travel in the air.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
aircraft - any contrivance invented, used, or designed to navigate, or fly in, the air.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
aircraft accident - any aviation disaster regardless of its cause or suspected cause, that occurs within the United States.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41313)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §46501.)
aircraft purchase - the purchase of commercial transport aircraft, including spare parts normally	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49,

associated with the aircraft.	§41762.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
airhead — 1. A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Also called a lodgment area. 2. A designated location in an operational area used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. See also beachhead.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
airhead line — A line denoting the limits of the objective area for an airborne assault. See also airhead; assault phase; objective area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
airland — Move by air and disembark, or unload, after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. See also air movement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
airport - a landing area used regularly by aircraft for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §47175.)
airport property - an interest in property used or useful in operating and maintaining an airport.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49,

	§47301.)
airspace control — Capabilities and procedures used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
airspace control area — Airspace that is laterally defined by the boundaries of the operational area, and may be subdivided into airspace control sectors.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
airspace control system — An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures, and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. Also called ACS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
airspace management — The coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of airspace of defined dimensions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §47301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
alcohol beverage industry - the brewers, vintners, distillers, importers, distributors, and retail or online outlets that sell or serve beer, wine, and distilled spirits.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25b)
alcohol concentration - grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §164)
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	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1665)

severe as FAS, but facial anomalies and other physical characteristics are not present in ARND, thus making diagnosis difficult.	
alert order — 1. A crisis action planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the Secretary of Defense. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution. Also called ALERTORD. See also course of action; execution planning.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
alien - any person not a citizen or national of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
alien - any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
alien - person not a citizen or national of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
alien entrepreneur - an alien who obtains the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1186b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1186a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1186b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §659.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 too. minimize disruptions of government, social,	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21

or economic activities. It includes natural disasters, cyber incidents, industrial accidents, pandemics, acts of terrorism, sabotage, and destructive criminal activity targeting critical infrastructure.	Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
all-cargo air transportation - the transportation by aircraft in interstate air transportation of only property or only mail, or both.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
all-hazards approach - of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and [human-caused] disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350f)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1078–11.)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350f)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32304.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1651.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1711)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
allocated requirement - requirement that is established by dividing or otherwise allocating a high-level requirement into multiple lower-level requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
allocation - subdivision of obligational authority below the apportionment, allotment, or sub-allotment level within a federal entity may involve a transfer of funds from an agency, bureau, or account to fund a specific purpose.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
allocation —Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. See also apportionment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-541.3)
allow - the government of the country knows or has reason to know that the territory of the country is being used for such diversion.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8541)
allowable cabin load — The maximum payload that can be carried on an individual sortie. Also called ACL.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1291)
also pass - A telegraphic attention indicator that indicates to a relay post that it is an addressee and has relay responsibilities.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §3301)
alter - with respect to a medical facility, to repair, remodel, improve, or extend.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8101.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §511)

the owner or joint owner thereof, which is used and operated for the purpose of carrying highway traffic.	
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1168.)
Alternate Service Provider - An agency other than State Department that provides government administrative services at post. Also called ASP.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
alternate site - (See - alternate facility includes not only other work locations, but also nontraditional locations such as a telework locations or mobile offices).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
alternate work site - A designated location, other than the official work site, where employees perform work assignments such as the employee's home or an official telework center.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
alternate worksite - approved location where official duties are performed away from the official worksite.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Alternative Dispute Resolution - a process conducted by a third party to assist in the resolution of	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3

conflicts between people or organizations. Also called ADR.	FAM 4715)
alternative energy - energy derived from nontraditional sources such as; compressed natural gas, solar, hydroelectric, wind.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
alternative fuel - A non-petroleum-based fuel, such as compressed natural gas, propane, electricity, biodiesel, and ethanol. Also called AF.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
alternative fuel - fuel type other than petroleum-based gasoline or diesel as defined by the EPAct of 2005such as; ethanol, methanol, compressed natural gas, propane, and electrical energy.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6374)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §166.)
alternative fuel vehicle - motor vehicle that uses a type of fuel other than petroleum-based gasoline or diesel, as defined by the EPAct of 2005includes 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
alternative fueled automobile - an automobile that is a dedicated automobile.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
alternative fueled vehicle - a dedicated vehicle or a dual fueled vehicle.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6374)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §285l–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1300.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
alternative workplace arrangements - telecommuting, hoteling, virtual offices, and other distributive work arrangements.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §587.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30902)
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).	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3701)
amendment - Modification made to a solicitation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
American - A U.S. citizen or organization in, or a function performed by an organization headquartered in, the United States of America.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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,	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2102.)

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.	
American homeland - the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1081.)
American vessel - any vessel documented, and any aircraft registered or licensed, under the laws of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §456)
American vessel - any vessel which is documented or numbered under the laws of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §488)
ammonium nitrate facility - any entity that produces, sells or otherwise transfers ownership of, or provides application services for ammonium nitrate.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §488)
ammonium nitrate purchaser - any person who purchases ammonium nitrate from an ammonium nitrate facility.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §488)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-548.2-2)
amphibian — A small craft, propelled by propellers and wheels or by air cushions for the purpose of moving on both land and water.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious air traffic control center — The centralized air traffic control agency on an amphibious	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

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.	JP 3-02)
amphibious assault — A type of amphibious operation that involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also assault; assault phase.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious breaching — The conduct of a deliberate breaching operation specifically designed to overcome antilanding defenses in order to conduct an amphibious assault.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious bulk liquid transfer system — Hosereel system providing capability to deliver fuel and/ or water from ship to shore. Also called ABLTS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
amphibious bulk liquid transfer system — Hose-reel system providing capability to deliver fuel and/ or water from ship to shore. Also called ABLTS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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 available to appropriate commanders to operate causeways, transfer barges, warping tugs, and assault bulk fuel systems, and to meet salvage requirements of the naval beach party. Also called PHIBCB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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. See also amphibious force; mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious raid — A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal. See also amphibious operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious task force — A Navy task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations. Also called ATF. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation; landing force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious vehicle — A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. See	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

also landing craft.	JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
amphibious vehicle employment plan — A plan showing in tabular form the planned employment of amphibious vehicles in landing operations, including their employment after the initial movement to the beach.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
analog - Of, relating to, or being a device in which data are represented by variable measurable physical quantities.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
analysis of alternatives - systematic analytic and decision making process to identify and document the optimal solution for satisfying an identified mission capability gap nominally, the analysis of alternatives process primarily supports and informs the development of the Operational Requirements Document (ORD) and the evolution of the Concept of Operations (CONOPS); however other development sequences are acceptable depending on many variables.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2156.)

activity the primary purpose of which involves the use of one or more animals in hunting another animal.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
animal-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered to a target by means of an animal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
annexes - See Emergency Support Function Annexes, Incident Annexes, and Support Annexes.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–26)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1185a)
annual operating costs - A one-year expenditure or cost projection for required resources to produce products and services.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 586)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)

annuity - A monthly railroad retirement benefit payment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 576)
annuity - A sum of money payable at specified intervals to individuals who participated in a Federal retirement system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 586)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1055)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300h–7)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anomaly - deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form or rule.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anomaly detection - identification of deviations by looking for activity that is different from normal behavior.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §485.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2432)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2432)
antemortem data — Medical records, samples, and photographs taken prior to death. These include (but are not limited to) fingerprints, dental x-rays, body tissue samples, photographs of tattoos, or other identifying marks. These "pre-death" records would be compared against records completed after death to help establish a positive identification of human remains. See also mortuary affairs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anti-aircraft improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy aircraft and/ or their payload.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anti-armor improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) that utilizes a directional	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

explosive effect primarily intended to penetrate armored vehicles.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
anti-disturbance/ movement switch - switch that causes two parts to make contact, completing a circuit after a disturbance to a device (tilt, vibration).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anti-infrastructure improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anti-maritime improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or destroy maritime vessels and/ or their payload.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
anti-personnel improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to kill or wound people.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2778)
antiradiation missile — A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. Also called ARM. See also guided missile.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)

antisubmarine warfare — Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of submarines. Also called ASW.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §6211)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1.)
antitrust leniency applicant - with respect to an antitrust leniency agreement, the person that has entered into the agreement.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
anti-vehicle land mine — A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a vehicle. Also called AVL.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
anti-virus - A software application used to detect and eradicate computer viruses.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
appeal - formal request for review of a decision.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
appeals process - available for the impartial handling of procedural appeals.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7671.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
applicable clinical trial - an applicable device clinical trial or an applicable drug clinical trial.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §282)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §282)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
applicable percentage - the percentage determined by dividing the total United States expenses by the total expenses.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
applicant - a corporation applying for the right to establish, operate, and maintain a foreign-trade zone.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §81a.)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9002)
applicant [employee] - person being considered or has been considered for employment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
application — 1. The system or problem to which a computer is applied. 2. In the intelligence context,	(SOURCE - DOD,

the direct extraction and tailoring of information from an existing foundation of intelligence and near real time reporting.	DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
application - an application submitted under this Act for a license for the ownership, construction, and operation of a deepwater port;	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
application programmable interface - set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
application sensor - detecting device that are grouped by application in a physical detection space.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
applied research - research conducted to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
appointee - person who has entered on duty and is in the first year of a subject-to-investigation appointment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
appointing authority - designated official that has authority to make appointments.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 081.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
apportionment — In the general sense, distribution of forces and capabilities as the starting point for planning, etc. See also allocation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
apprehend - to take physical control or temporarily detain an individual suspected of wrongdoing or posing a potential threat to National security without actual arrest.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
approach schedule — In amphibious operations, this schedule 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1157)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18A, §4)
appropriation - provision of law (not necessarily in an appropriations act) authorizing the obligation and expenditure of funds for a given purpose.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
appropriation - A provision of law (not necessarily in an appropriations act) authorizing the expenditure of funds for a given purpose.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 081.4)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111)

for separate authorizing legislation whenever such authorizing legislation has not been enacted first.	
approval - Written approval for travel performed and related expenses incurred without prior authorization.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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 officer's jurisdiction.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
Approving Official - Person appointed to authorize release.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3181.3)
apron — A defined area on an airfield intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking, or maintenance.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1932.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4702)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §777a)
aquatic sediment - sediment underlying the navigable waters of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33,

	§1271.)
aquatic species - any species of finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, or aquatic plant.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §18302.)
arbitrator - to either a single arbitrator, or a board of arbitrators, chosen under applicable procedures.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §18302.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §1102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
architecture - specification that identifies a structure of elements, their relationship, their integration and the principles and guidelines governing the design.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
archival records - Records with long term or permanent value worthy of preservation by the National Archives.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)

archive message - Department messages analogous to cables and memoranda that have long-term record value. Archive messages are stored in the archive.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
Arctic - the United States zone of the Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea, and Bering Sea north of the Aleutian chain.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
area of interest — That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory. This area also includes areas occupied by	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. Also called AOI. See also area of influence.	JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
area search — Visual reconnaissance of limited or defined areas.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
area source - any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §233)

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).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2442.)
Armed Forces - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
Armed forces - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
Armed Forces - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3126)
armed forces - the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
Armed Forces - the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
arming — As applied to explosives, weapons, and ammunition, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
arming switch - switch that prevents arming until an acceptable set of criteria has occurred and subsequently effect arming and allows functioning.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll–2)
armored car crew member - an individual who provides protection for goods transported by an armored car company.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §5904)
arms control agreement — The written or unwritten embodiment of the acceptance of one or more arms control measures by two or more nations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2552)
Army - the Army or Armies referred to in the Constitution of the United States, less that part established	(SOURCE - DOD,

by law as the Air Force.	US Code 10, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
Army corps — An intermediate headquarters between divisions and the theater army consisting of two or more divisions together with supporting brigades.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
Army National Guard of the United States - the reserve component of the Army all of whose members are members of the Army National Guard.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
arrest - act of detaining an individual by legal authority based on an alleged violation of the law	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
arrival – arrival at a port of entry in the customs territory of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §58c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3559.)

article - any commodity, whether grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1332)
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).	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1021.)
asbestos - asbestiform varieties of — (A) chrysotile (serpentine), (B) crocidolite (riebeckite), (C) amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite), (D) anthophyllite, (E) tremolite, or (F) actinolite.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2642.)
asbestos - containing material - any material which contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2642.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
asbestos abatement - removal of asbestos containing material from a damaged area, functional space, or homogeneous area in a building.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
asbestos management plan - plan that is a permanent record of the current status and condition of all ACM in an installation's facility inventory.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
asbestos-containing material - material or product that contains more than 1 percent asbestos.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §109.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02 JP 3-18)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

zone and on the beach.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
assault schedule — In amphibious operations, this schedule provides the formation, composition, and timing of waves landing over the beach.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3559.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2533b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
assessed contributions - Assistance provided to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects that are lump sum, quota of expenses, or fixed by treaty.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
assessment — 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force 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."	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
assessment - The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
assessment agent — The organization responsible for conducting an assessment of an approved joint publication. Also called AA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3301)
asset costs - the capitalizable costs of an asset, including construction costs, acquisition costs, and other such costs capitalized in accordance with GAAP.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
asset management - The planned acquisition, efficient utilization, physical accounting, and appropriate disposition of U.S. Government-owned personal property.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
asset visibility — Provides users with information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies, which facilitates the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of the Department of Defense's logistics practices. Also called AV.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
assets - contracts, facilities, property, records, unobligated or unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds or resources (other than personnel).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
assets - public monies and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, or endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8532)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)

See also attach.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401a.)
assistance - a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §289b–1)
assistance - any loan or financial or technical assistance, or any other use of funds.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
assistance - operational, training, intelligence, logistical, technical, and administrative assistance.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2291–4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §287e–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2005)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2152f)
assistance - the provision of, or the provision of access to, information (including communication	(SOURCE - DOD/

contents, communications records, or other information relating to a customer or communication), facilities, or another form of assistance.	DHS, US Code 50, §1885)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1885)
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.	(SOURCE - Treasury, US Code 31, §6501)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-89)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §263a–6)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
assistive technology - technology designed to be utilized in an assistive technology device or assistive technology service.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)
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	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §296)
associate nation - any nation at war with any nation with which the United States is at war.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
associated - an officer, director, partner, or other member or employee of that firm.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §594)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13435.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1508.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §15721.)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m)

litigation.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 40 U.S. Space Transportation Policy, Terms)
asylee - a person meeting the definition of an individual physically present in the United States who has been granted asylum under INA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

a particular social group, or political opinion.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1225)
asymmetric — In military operations the application of dissimilar strategies, tactics, capabilities, and methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting his weaknesses.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
at any tier - any subcontractor other than a subcontractor who is a first tier subcontractor.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §11360.)
atmospheric environment — The envelope of air surrounding the Earth, including its interfaces and interactions with the Earth's solid or liquid surface.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §47f.)
atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §47f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §47f.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §47f.)
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	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7384l.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7384l.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7384l.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6472.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1397h.)
at-risk individuals - Persons who, "before, 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."	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1432.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
attack geography - description of the geography surrounding the improvised explosive device (IED) incident, such as road segment, buildings, foliage, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

land, and initially support a landing group.	JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
attack method - manner and means, including the weapon and delivery method, an adversary may use to cause harm on a target.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
attack path - steps that an adversary takes or may take to plan, prepare for, and execute an attack.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
attack position — The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the line of departure.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
attack the network operations — Lethal and nonlethal actions and operations against networks conducted continuously and simultaneously at multiple levels (tactical, operational, and strategic) that capitalize on or create key vulnerabilities and disrupt activities to eliminate the enemy's ability to function in order to enable success of the operation or campaign. Also called AtN operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
attestation - The act of witnessing the execution of an instrument and then signing it as a witness (most commonly seen on wills).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
attribute - An item of data, a fact, or a single piece of information about an entity that quantifies, identifies, classifies, or describes that entity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
attrition rate - measure of shrinkage in size or number.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
attrition, personnel - decrease of the number of employees over time (i.e., by fiscal year, annual, by quarter, etc.).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
auction company - a person taking possession of a motor vehicle owned by another to sell at an auction.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32702.)
audience — In public affairs, a broadly-defined group that contains stakeholders and/ or publics relevant to military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247b–4a)
audiologic rehabilitation (intervention) - procedures, techniques, and technologies to facilitate the receptive and expressive communication abilities of a child with hearing loss.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247b–4a)

audiologic rehabilitation and audiologic intervention - procedures, techniques, and technologies to facilitate the receptive and expressive communication abilities of a child with hearing loss.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
audit finding - Deficiencies which the auditor is required to report in the schedule of findings and questioned costs by A-133 ___.510(a).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
audit finding - deficiencies which the auditor is required to report in the schedule of findings and questioned costs.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
audit log - A chronological record of system activities. Includes records of system accesses and operations performed in a given period.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
audit trail - A record showing who has accessed an Information Technology (IT) System and what operations the user has performed during a given period.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
auditee - any non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards which must be audited under this part.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
auditee - Any non-federal entity that expends Federal awards, which must be audited under this part.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 39 U.S. Space-Based Position, Navigation, and Timing Policy, Terms)
augmentation forces — Forces to be transferred from a supporting combatant commander to the combatant command (command authority) or operational control of a supported combatant commander during the execution of an operation order approved by the President and Secretary of Defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

authenticate - To verify the identity of a user, user device, or other entity; and the integrity of data.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
authentication - Providing a password or using an encryption key to prove you are who you say you are.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
authentication - The process of establishing confidence in user identities, derived from NIST SP 800-63, Electronic Authentication Guideline.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
authentication - Verifying the identity of a user, process, or device, often as a prerequisite to allowing access to resources in an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
authorization - Access privileges granted to a user, program, or process.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
authorization - Written authority for travel and related expenses issued prior to commencement of travel.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
authorization data — Department of Defense military and civilian manpower and equipment resources authorized by law.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
authorization inventory — The set of manpower and equipment authorizations associated with one or more organization.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §3126)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3126)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1101)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
authorized services - treatment services and supplemental services.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
authorized user - At the post level, the sponsoring agency must subscribe to ICASS Basic Package and Mail and Messenger Services.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-5 H-114)
authorizing officer - Any officer who has been delegated the authority to approve travel.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 manifests the characteristics of autism after age three could be identified as having autism if the criteria are satisfied.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §24102.)
automated - Electronic; includes applications that automatically enter information from or to a database. This would include HTML or similar versions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
automated cashier program or system - An automated system for entering cashier transactions and tracking cashier accountability balanced with the FSC generated cashier reports.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
Automated Directives System - A continually updated reference consolidating all federal statutes and	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-

regulations relevant to USAID's work. Also called ADS.	Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
automated knowledge - knowledge acquired or extracted using an automated knowledge acquisition tool.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
automatic identification system - reporting system mandated by International Maritime Organization (IMO) for vessels 300 gross tons and above that provides positional and identification information	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

via a VHF transceiver system.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
automatic knowledge - knowledge recalled and used routinely to solve problems, make decisions, or answer questions spontaneously.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44901.)
automobile adaptive equipment program - the program administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)
automotive fuel - liquid fuel of a type distributed for use as a fuel in any motor vehicle.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
automotive fuel retailer - any person who markets automotive fuel to the general public for ultimate consumption.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
autopsy - An inspection and dissection of the remains to determine the cause of death.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
auxiliary services - mortuary services, veterinary services, and other services that are determined by the	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42,

Secretary to be appropriate.	§300hh–11)
availability - Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-548.2-2)
available check - A check which has not been paid by Treasury and is in the possession of the certifying or disbursing office.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
available-to-load date — A date specified for each unit in a time-phased force and deployment data indicating when that unit will be ready to load at the point of embarkation. Also called ALD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
average fuel economy standard - a performance standard specifying a minimum level of average fuel economy applicable to a manufacturer in a model year.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
aviation - Provides revenue for the costs associated with the operation and maintenance of selected aviation assets in the Department.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2305a.)

system, an unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life, or an uncommanded engine shutdown that jeopardizes safety.	
aviation medicine — The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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).	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
aviation security project - a security project at an airport required by the Department of Homeland Security.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §47175.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
award - grants, cost reimbursement contracts and other agreements between a State, local and Indian tribal government and the Federal Government.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
award - financial assistance provided by a Federal agency to carry out a program.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 611.6)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)

B	
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §2652)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2652)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
backup - Copy of files and programs made to facilitate recovery, if necessary.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
baggage - Official and personal property needed by the traveler for use en route or immediately upon arrival at destination.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
baggage - trunks, bags, parcels, and suitcases containing personal belongings while traveling includes both carry-on and checked-in baggage.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
balanced performance measure - approach to performance measurement that balances organizational	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

results with the perspectives of distinct groups, including customers and employees.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04.1)
ballistic missile — Any missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. See also guided missile.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §20310)
bandwidth - The amount of data that can be passed along a communications channel in a given period of time.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
bank or World Bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6801)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
bankruptcy - A legal proceeding in Federal court for dealing with debt problems of individuals and businesses.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §58c)
barge removal contractor - a person that enters into a contract with the United States to remove an abandoned barge under this chapter.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §4701)

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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008o.)
barometric sensor - sensor that acts as a switch by the measurement of atmospheric (air/ water) pressure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
barrel - 42 United States gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4864)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2114a.)
base — 1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. 3. Home airfield or home carrier. See also facility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
base cluster — In base defense operations, a collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
base cluster operations center — A command and control facility that serves as the base cluster	(SOURCE - DOD,

commander's focal point for defense and security of the base cluster. Also called BCOC.	DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
base development — The acquisition, development, expansion, improvement, construction and/ or replacement of the facilities and resources of a location to support forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7581.)
base market hog - a barrow or gilt for which no discounts are subtracted from and no premiums are added to the base price.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
base operating support — Directly assisting, maintaining, supplying, and distributing support of forces at the operating location. Also called BOS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
base period - the one-year period ending the June 30 before the beginning of a fiscal year.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §518d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
base rental rate -The base rental rate is the rental value of the quarters, before applying any administrative adjustments or charges for related facilities.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-45)
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 defense support of civil authorities. Also called BSI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)

baseline - A starting point or initial value for a program or project measurement indicator.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
baseline - the program as set following contract award and preliminary design review of the space and ground systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §878a)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
baseline [plan] - approved plan for a project, plus or minus approved changes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7479.)
baseline configuration - Consists of the minimum information system security and operational controls required for Department information systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
baseline costs — The continuing annual costs of military operations funded by the operations and maintenance and military personnel appropriations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
baseline goal - baseline cost, schedule, or performance goal against which actual work is measured.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
baseline risk - current level of risk that takes into account existing risk mitigation measures.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
basic educational assistance - educational assistance provided under subchapter II of this chapter.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3002.)

basic encyclopedia — A compilation of identified installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack. Also called BE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–)
basic load — The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation, expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-546.2)
basic pay - rate of compensation exclusive of awards, bonuses, and differentials.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
basic research - research normally conducted without specific applications toward processes or products in mind.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)
basic seed - the seed planted to produce certified or commercial seed.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2401.)
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	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29,

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.	§3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
basis level - the agreed-on adjustment to a future price to establish the final price paid for livestock.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
basis of estimate - rationale that supports the estimate of cost of an activity, or the document that describes that rationale.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
battalion landing team — In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion normally reinforced by necessary combat and service elements; the basic unit for planning an assault landing. Also called BLT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
battle damage repair — Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. Also called BDR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
battle injury — Damage or harm sustained by personnel during or as a result of battle conditions. Also called BI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
battle management — The management of activities within the operational environment based on the commands, direction, and guidance given by appropriate authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
beach support area — In amphibious operations, the area to the rear of a landing force or elements thereof, that contains the facilities for the unloading of troops and materiel and the support of the forces ashore. Also called BSA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1502.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1665)
believed-to-be — In mortuary affairs, the status of any human remains until a positive identification has been determined. Used interchangeably with tentative identification. Also called BTB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2009dd–1.)
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, warehouser, or terminal operator is not a beneficial owner only because of providing or arranging for any part of the intermodal transportation of property.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)

beneficiary - a person who is a primary beneficiary of the Department of Veterans Affairs or of the Department of Defense.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8111.)
beneficiary - A person who is entitled to Social Security benefits.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
beneficiary - Person or persons receiving a benefit or other payment under Federal law, other than a payment of salary or wages.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-541.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2702.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2467)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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 serial stage.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3772)
bequest - The legal term meaning personal property left by a will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)

berm — The nearly horizontal portion of a beach or backshore having an abrupt fall and either formed by deposition of material by wave action at the limit of ordinary high tide or constructed to protect materials handling equipment during air cushion vehicle operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7511b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
best value - the expected outcome of an acquisition that, in the Government's estimation, provides the greatest overall benefit in response to the requirement.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
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).	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
big data - a refers to datasets whose size is beyond the ability of typical database software tools to capture, store, manage, and analyze.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
bilateral - affecting or undertaken reciprocally between two nations or parties as especially pertains to political, cultural, or trade relations between two nations or states.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
bilateral procedures country - a country with which the United States has entered into bilateral procedures, including Memoranda of Understanding, with respect to child abductions.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
bill — A ship's publication listing operational or administrative procedures.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
billing cycle - A specific recurring time period during which transactions may occur and between when statements of account and invoices are processed.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
binary explosive - explosive formed by combining two non-explosive materials (as oxidizer and a fuel).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
bio-based material - material made from substances derived from living matte.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8108.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8103.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
bioenergy - fuel grade ethanol and other biofuel.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8110.)
bioenergy producer - a producer of bioenergy that uses an eligible commodity to produce bioenergy**.**	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8110.)
bioengineering - refers to a food— (A) that contains genetic material that has been modified through in	(SOURCE - USDA,

vitro recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) techniques; and (B) for which the modification could not otherwise be obtained through conventional breeding or found in nature.	US Code 7, §1639.)
biofuel - a fuel derived from renewable biomass.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
biological - relating to life, living organisms, or the materials derived from them.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1514.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6771)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §175c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
biological control organism - any enemy, antagonist, or competitor used to control a plant pest or noxious weed.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §195b)
biological hazard — An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
biological material - biological agent or toxin, any nucleic acid molecule, biological tissue, serum or	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

other biologically-derived derivative and/ or product.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
biological select agent and toxin - biological agent or toxin.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
Biological Weapons Convention - The global treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling, and acquisition of biological weapons. Also called BWC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §16232)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
biomass — 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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)

solid waste.	
biomass - total dry weight of all living organisms that can be supported at each tropic 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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8113.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
biomass fuel - any gaseous, liquid, or solid fuel produced by conversion of biomass.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
biometric identifier - a technology that enables the automated identification, or verification of the identity, of an individual based on biometric information.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
biometrics — The process of recognizing an individual based on measurable anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 59 Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security, Terms)
biometrics [person] - measurable biological (anatomical and physiological) or behavioral characteristics used for identification of an individual.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
biometrics-enabled intelligence — The intelligence derived from the processing of biologic identity data	(SOURCE - DOD,

and other all-source for information concerning persons of interest. Also called BEI.	DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
biorefinery - a facility (including equipment and processes) that— (A) converts renewable biomass into biofuels and biobased products; and (B) may produce electricity.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
biosafety level - combination of work practices, safety equipment, and facilities designed to minimize exposure to hazardous or infectious biological agents and toxins.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
biosafety officer - official responsible for the biosafety program at an individual DHS Component, facility, or sponsored research institution.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
biosafety plan - safety plan describing the biosafety and containment procedures commensurate with the risk of working with any particular biological material.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
bioterrorism - use of, or threatened use of, biological agents, such as manmade or natural disease pathogens, for terrorist purposes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
bio-toxin - toxic substance produced by and derived from plants and animals.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
birth parents or parent - In the context of Convention adoption cases, birth parent means a natural parent as used in the INA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
BLACK - Designation applied to encrypted information and the information systems, the associated areas, circuits, components, and equipment processing that information. See also RED.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)

for further definition. Also called BRN.	
blacklisting - The process used to identify - (i) software programs not authorized on an information system; or (ii) prohibited Universal Resource Locators (URL)/ Web sites.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1021.)
blanket travel - A travel authorization (open authorization) that allows for travel over an extended period of time and/ or for multiple trips.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
blasting accessory - devices and materials used in blasting includes; cap crimpers, tamping bags, blasting machines, blasting galvanometers, and det cord.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
blasting agent - any material or mixture, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting, not otherwise defined as an explosive: *Provided*, That the finished product, as mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a numbered 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
blasting agent - explosive material which meet prescribed criteria for insensitivity to initiation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
blasting cap/ detonator - device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave can be either electric or non-electric (plain).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7112.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8501)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §107e.)
blister agent — A chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. Also called vesicant agent.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8772.)

purposes.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
blood agent — A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300c–22)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300c–22)
Blue Bark — US military personnel, US citizen civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and the dependents of both categories who travel in connection with the death of an immediate family member. It also applies to designated escorts for dependents of deceased military members. Furthermore, the term is used to designate the personal property shipment of a deceased member.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
bluetooth - A standard for short-range radio frequency (RF) communication used primarily to establish wireless personal area networks (WPANs).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
Bluetooth® - proprietary open wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances from fixed and mobile devices.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
boar - a sexually-intact male swine.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
board of trade - any organized exchange or other trading facility.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
boat group — The basic organization of landing craft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
boat lane — A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends from the line of departure to the beach.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)

body - The substantive part of a telegram containing the developed message or report the originator desires to communicate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
body armor - any product sold or offered for sale as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, stabbing, or other physical harm.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
bona fide patient -an individual who is a patient of the practitioner involved.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, JP 2-01.2)
bonus - An FSN benefit payment that occurs on a specified date or dates.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)

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.	
bottom mine — A mine with negative buoyancy that remains on the seabed. See also mine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
bottom mine — A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. See also mine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
boundary — A line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
branch office - An integral part of an embassy that is located at another location in the host country.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
breach analysis - The process used to determine whether a data breach may result in the misuse of PII or harm to the individual.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
breach notification - The process of notifying only those individuals who may be adversely affected by a breach of their PII.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
breach response procedures - The operational procedures to follow when responding to suspected or	(SOURCE - DOS/

confirmed compromise of PII, including but not limited to - risk assessment, mitigation, notification, and remediation.	USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
break bulk cargo - commodity that, because of its weight, dimensions or incompatibility with other cargo, is shipped outside of standard containers.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
break-even analysis - variant of cost-benefit analysis that estimates the threshold value for an uncertain parameter that equates costs and benefits.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2401.)
brevity code — A code word, which provides no security, that serves the sole purpose of shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §511)
brigade combat team — A combined arms team that forms the basic building block of the Army's tactical formations. Also called BCT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
broadband - A communication channel in which the bandwidth can be divided and shared by multiple simultaneous signals; such as for voice, data, or video.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §950bb.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
broken stowage — The space lost in the holds of a vessel because of the contour of the ship, dunnage,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

ladders, stanchions, and the shape of the cargo.	JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
buddy-aid — Acute medical care (first aid) provided by a non-medical Service member to another person.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
budget - the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §231)
budget - the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2523)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111)
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 nonpost funded costs as well as post costs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
budget outlay and outlays – expenditures and net lending of funds under budget authority during such	(SOURCE - Congress, US

year.	Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-111)
budgetary resources - new budget authority, unobligated balances, direct spending authority, and obligation limitations.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
budgeting - process of translating resource requirements into a funding profile for a single year.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3 JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 15 FAH-1 H-121.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)

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..	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
building partnership capacity - targeted effort to improve the collective capabilities and performance of the Department of Defense and its partners. Partnership capacity includes the capability to defeat terrorist networks, defend the U.S. homeland in depth, shape the choices of countries at strategic crossroads, prevent hostile states and non-state actors from acquiring or using WMD, conduct irregular warfare (IW) and stabilization, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR) operations, conduct "military diplomacy", enable host countries to provide good governance and enable the success of integrated foreign assistance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
building partnership capacity - Targeted efforts to improve the collective capabilities and performance of the Department of Defense and its partners, including other U.S. government departments and agencies; state and local governments; allies, coalition members and other nations; multinational organizations; and nongovernmental organizations at home and abroad. Also called BPC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
building system — A structure assembled from manufactured components designed to provide a specific building configuration.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §3702.)
bulk cargo - commodity shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
bulk cargo — That which is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only	(SOURCE - DOD,

external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain.	DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
bulk explosive - manufactured explosive charge in its original packaging or that has been removed from weapons or munitions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Bulk Load Control Officer - The BLCO is authorized to supervise the preparation of the container or pallet. Also called BLCO.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03 JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §350e)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
bundle - one or more college textbooks or other supplemental materials that may be packaged together to be sold as course materials for one price.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
bundled contract - a contract that is entered into to meet requirements that are consolidated in a bundling of contract requirements.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52,

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.	§30103.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
burden - Time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, or provide information to or for a Federal agency.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1163.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §80q–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

such as humans or vehicles active, covert sensor.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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)).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
business development services - support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 259)

business development services - support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2214a)
business entity - a corporation, association, partnership, limited liability.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §6764.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
business reference model - function-driven framework to describe the lines of business and internal functions performed independent of the entities performing the functions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
business unit - any segment of an organization, or an entire business organization that is not divided into segments.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1631.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
bypassed alarm system - circumvention of an alarm system, rendering it or a portion of it inoperative.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

	Terms)
C	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
cache - A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/ or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
cache improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that involves the discovery and/ or recovery of unarmed devices, improvised explosive device (IED) components, and improvised explosive device (IED) paraphernalia that involves long-term storage in a permanent, fixed location.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
cadet - a cadet of the United States Military Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, or the United States Coast Guard Academy.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
calendar day - The 24-hour period beginning at one second after midnight (12 -00 -01 a.m.) and ending at midnight.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military

once scheduled.	Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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— (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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1841)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
call Sign - Any combination of characters that identify a communications facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, used primarily for establishing and maintaining communication.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
campaign — A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. See also campaign plan.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
campaign planning — The process whereby combatant commanders and subordinate joint force commanders translate national or theater strategy into operational concepts through the development of an operation plan for a campaign. See also campaign; campaign plan.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)
canalize — To restrict operations to a narrow zone by use of existing or reinforcing obstacles or by fire or bombing.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
cancellation [message] - message revoking a previously transmitted message.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-548.2-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–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	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §381)

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.	
candidate target list — A list of objects or entities submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list and/ or restricted target list, or moved to the no-strike list. Also called CTL. See also joint integrated prioritized target list; target, target nomination list.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
capabilities - the facilities, equipment, personnel, intellectual property, and other assets that support the core competencies of the Center.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2368)
capabilities - space, airborne, and ground systems and capabilities for space situational awareness and for space systems protection.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2271)
capabilities, objectives, resources and evaluation - name of methodology providing the factor structure that describes a capability.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
capability - means to accomplish a mission, function, or objective.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
capability gap - instance of a capability that DHS and/ or its stakeholders/ partners require to perform the mission, but do not currently possess and is not planned to be provided by existing programs.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
capability overlap - instance when multiple DHS Components have capabilities with similar goals, support similar activities, or target similar mission needs.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
capacitance sensor - detection device that detects changes in capacitance when an individual touches or comes in close proximity to an object.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
capital asset - Tangible property, including durable goods, equipment, buildings, installations, and land.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)

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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5326)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
capital expenditures - Costs incurred for purchasing capital assets or tangible property, including durable goods, equipment, buildings, installations, and land.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)

accordance with the non-profit organization's regular accounting practices.	
capital improvement - a structure, a fixture, or nonremovable 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 54, §101915)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
capital planning - A systematic effort to manage the risks and returns on capital assets for a given mission.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

construction, leases of capital assets, and acquisition of real property.	
capital planning and investment control guidance document (*) - document that provides the annual OMB direction on the capital planning and investment control requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §427)

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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10102.,)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
carbon sequestration - the capture of carbon dioxide through terrestrial, geological, biological, or other means, which prevents the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)

available work at the next higher level.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796dd–8)
caregiver - an individual who provides personal care services to the veteran.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1720G.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25)
cargo - a loaded or empty container on a vessel.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53901)
cargo - commodity transported, or to be transported, generally for commercial gain, by ship, aircraft, train, van or truck includes materials necessary to manage commodity in transport (pallet, box, container, etc.).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
cargo - property, mail, or both.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
cargo container - a cargo container that is 1 Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2238c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9511)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9511)
carpool - A group of two or more direct-hire State employees using a motor vehicle for transportation to and from work.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
carrier and lessor - a receiver or trustee of a pipeline carrier and lessor, respectively.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §15721.)
carrier control zone — The airspace within a circular limit defined by 5 miles horizontal radius from the	(SOURCE - DOD,

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 Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
cartridge-actuated device — Small explosive devices used to eject stores from launched devices, actuate other explosive systems, or provide initiation for aircrew escape devices.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
case officer — A professional employee of an intelligence or counterintelligence organization, who provides directions for an agent operation and/ or handling intelligence assets.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
case officer — A professional employee of an intelligence or counterintelligence organization, who provides directions for an agent operation and/ or handling intelligence assets.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
cash contributions - the recipient's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the recipient by third parties.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
cash contributions - The recipient's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the recipient by third parties.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)

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.	
cast explosive - manufactured explosive poured in liquid form and allowed to harden.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §470aaa.)
casualty — Any person who is lost to the organization by having been declared dead, duty status – whereabouts unknown, missing, ill, or injured.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
casualty rate — The number of casualties per 1,000 population at risk.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.04)
casualty receiving and treatment ship — In amphibious operations, a ship designated to receive, provide treatment for, and transfer casualties. Also called CRTS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
cat fur - the pelt or skin of any animal of the species Felis catus.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1308)
catalog [library] - comprehensive inventory of the books, periodicals, maps, and other materials in a given library collection, arranged in systematic order to facilitate retrieval.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number - the number assigned to a Federal program in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)
catastrophic incident - Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population,	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/ or government functions.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
category - the categories of executive departments and agencies listed in Annex A to this directive.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)
category - unique named group to associate things that have something in common.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
category management plan - mechanism that provides the strategic direction for a category of goods or services managed by a Strategic Sourcing Commodity Council.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
cathodic protection - technique for preventing corrosion of a metal surface by making the surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635d.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
C-day — The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
cell — A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization of a joint force commander's headquarters.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42,

Administrator, that are at least 60 percent less than the baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.	§7545.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
center — An enduring functional organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a joint function within a joint force commander's headquarters.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
centigray — A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1711.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Central Office of Record - The Department element that keeps records of accountable COMSEC material held by accounts subject to its oversight. Also called COR.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
central station - building or office which houses an organization whose employees monitor alarm systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01 JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
certificate of death - A document issued by local authorities to verify a person's death.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
certificate of eligibles - list of applicants who have been deemed qualified for a position through the assessment process.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
certificate of title - a document issued by a State showing ownership of an automobile.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
certificate of waiver and certificate of authorization - a Federal Aviation Administration grant of approval for a specific flight operation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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/	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

FO/ ITI/ TSS) for program activities. Also called CRC.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
certified applicator - any individual who is certified as authorized to use or supervise the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
chain of command — The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
chalk number — The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
change - addition, modification, replacement, or removal of something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)

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 or an organizational camp subject to this chapter to another party.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6231.)
change key - key which operates only one cylinder or one group of keyed alike cylinders in a keying system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
change proposal - document providing high level description of a significant change, along with a corresponding business case and an expected implementation schedule.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
change record - document containing the details of an addition, modification, replacement, or removal of something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
change schedule - list of all authorized changes and related dates includes planned implementation dates and actual completion dates.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
channel - An electrical path over which transmission can be made from one station to another.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
channel check - A service telegram exchanged between two connected transmission facilities to ensure channel continuity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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 daffaires 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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3123.2)

a consulate, or a U.S. Interests Section.	
charter air carrier - an air carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity that authorizes it to provide charter air transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
charter air transportation - charter trips in air transportation authorized under this part.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
check symbols - The symbol numbers inscribed on checks, which are the checking account symbol numbers under which USDOs issue checks.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
chemical agent - chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1521.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1521.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
chemical timing switch - timing switch using the reaction of chemical compounds as a switch to provide a delay before starting the initiation train.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
chemical warfare — All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6701)

specified in subparagraph (B).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §229F)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
chemical weapon - toxic chemical or its precursor that can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation or sensory irritation through its chemical action.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
Chemical Weapons Convention (1997) - The global treaty outlawing developing, producing, acquiring, stockpiling, retaining, transferring, or using chemical weapons. Also called CWC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management — Actions taken to plan, prepare, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents. Also called CBRN CM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense — Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/ or effects of, a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard or	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

incident. Also called CBRN defense.	JP 3-11)
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environment — An operational environment that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards and their potential resulting effects. Also called CBRN environment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazard — Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear elements that could create adverse effects due to an accidental or deliberate release and dissemination. Also called CBRN hazard.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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 counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon — A fully engineered assembly designed for employment to cause the release of a chemical or biological agent or radiological material onto a chosen target or to generate a nuclear detonation. Also called CBRN weapon.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
Chief Acquisition Officer - an executive level acquisition official responsible for agency performance of acquisition activities and acquisition programs created.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
Chief Elected Official - A mayor, city manager, or county manager.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §6501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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 daffaires or head of such a mission or office.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3052)
Chief of Mission - Chiefs of mission as defined by the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. 3902), and	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14

principal officers at posts not subject to the administrative jurisdiction of another post.	FAM 511.3)
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 daffaires 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
Chief of Mission — The principal officer (the ambassador) in charge of a diplomatic facility of the United States, including any individual assigned to be temporarily in charge of such a facility. The chief of mission is the personal representative of the President to the country of accreditation. The chief of mission is responsible for the direction, coordination, and supervision of all US Government executive branch employees in that country (except those under the command of a US area military commander). The security of the diplomatic post is the chief of mission's direct responsibility. Also called COM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
child - a person under the age of 18 years.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 1811.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

context of child soldiers, child is defined as a person under the age of 15.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)
child - Any person below the age of eighteen.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 1811.4)
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 offspring's 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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

and general welfare, and interest in the child.	
child care provider - an individual or entity that provides or proposes to provide child care services for federal employees.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §590.)
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 nonappropriated funds.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §551)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7112)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 503)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2151n)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 1811.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §405.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2370c)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §659.)

withholding, attorney's fees, and other relief.	
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
children - persons who have not attained 18 years of age.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 135)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
children and adolescents - individuals who do not exceed 18 years of age.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280h)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6231.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §629i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25)
chiropractic treatment - the manual manipulation of the spine performed by a chiropractor for the	(SOURCE - DVA,

treatment of such musculo-skeletal conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate.	US Code 38, §1710.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §33101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2322)
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 Syringomyelia, 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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §713.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §11360.)
chronological analysis - process of performing a detailed examination of information organized in order of occurrence.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
circuit - The complete path between two terminals over which one-way or two-way communications may be provided.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
circuit ride - a visit by DHS officers or staff of Resettlement Support Centers (RSC) to prepare refugee cases and interview refugee applicants.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

education, outreach, training, and volunteer service.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796dd–8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5561.)
civil action - a covered civil action.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1885)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1442)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
civil affairs — Designated Active 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
civil affairs operations — Actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs forces that 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; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. Also called CAO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
civil aircraft - an aircraft except a public aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3555)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2518.)

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.	
civil augmentation program — Standing, long-term external support contacts designed to augment Service logistic capabilities with contracted support in both preplanned and short notice contingencies. Also called CAP. See also contingency; contingency contract; external support contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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, United States territories, and political subdivisions thereof.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
civil emergency — 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9511)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §80s–1)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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 nonhostile environment. Also called civil SAR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
civil service employees - employees of the Federal Government except for members of the Foreign Service.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2664a)
civil service position - A position subject to classification under 5 U.S.C. Also called CS position.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
civil unrest - mass riots or protests; military or rebel attacks; and government-initiated actions that cause damage.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7162)
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	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4104. Internees)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4104. Internees)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
civilian internee — A civilian who is interned during armed conflict, occupation, or other military operation for security reasons, for protection, or because he or she committed an offense against the detaining power. Also called CI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 2310.01E)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §129c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
civil-military medicine — A discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including military medical support to civil authorities (domestic), medical elements of cooperation activities, and medical civil-military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
civil-military operations — Activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting the attainment of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called CMO. See also civil affairs; operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)

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.	
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, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, multinational forces, and other governmental agencies in support of the joint force commander. Also called CMOC. See also civil-military operations; operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
claim - A demand for monies due or alleged to be due, based on a valid claim provided to the Department.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
claim - a demand in writing for a sum certain.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9601.)
claim - a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3301)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
claimability - The length of time a payee can present a claim of nonreceipt, loss, or theft of a USG check.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
claimant - any person or government who presents a claim for compensation under this subchapter.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33,

	§2701)
claimant - any person who presents a claim for compensation.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9601.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
claimed invention – the subject matter defined by a claim in a patent or an application for a patent.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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. Despatch 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
C-LANClassified 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
clandestine — Any activity or operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies with the intent to assure secrecy and concealment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
clarifications - Limited exchanges between the U.S. Government and offerors that may occur when award without discussions is contemplated.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20102.)
classes of supply — The ten categories into which supplies are grouped in order 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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)
classification - the act or process by which information is determined to be classified information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
classification [process] - action of assigning a category to something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
classification guidance - any instruction or source that prescribes the classification of specific information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2471)
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;	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3165)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3126)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
classified information access - ability or opportunity to gain knowledge of classified information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
classified information spillage - When classified data is processed or received on an information system	(SOURCE - DOS/

with a lower level of classification.	USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
classified national security information - information that is classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12958 or a successor Executive order.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7581.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17321)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

shutdown of associated property, plant, and equipment (PP&E).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.6-2)
clear mode - Unencrypted plain text mode.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
cleared swap - any swap that is, directly or indirectly, submitted to and cleared by a derivatives clearing organization registered with the Commission.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
clearing operation — An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
clearinghouse - a public or private entity that processes or facilitates the processing of nonstandard data elements into data elements conforming to standards adopted.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1018b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

software application that makes the client function.	FAM 713)
Cliffside Field - the helium storage reservoir in which the Federal Helium Reserve is stored.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 4715.21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §284d)
clinically susceptible concentrations - specific values which characterize bacteria as clinically susceptible, intermediate, or resistant to the drug (or drugs) tested.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–5a)
clock mechanism - internal working parts of a clock used in an improvised manner to function an IED.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
close air support — Air action by fixed- 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
close call - event or situation that could have resulted in harm but did not, either by chance or through timely intervention.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
close support area — Those parts of the ocean operating areas nearest to, but not necessarily in, the objective area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
closed [status] - final status in the lifecycle of an incident, problem, change etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

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.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1751.)
closure — In transportation, the process of a unit's arriving at a specified location.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
closure [action] - action of changing the status of an incident, problem, change etc. to closed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
coach-class train accommodations - The basic class of train accommodations offered by rail carriers to	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
coal - any of the recognized classifications and ranks of coal, including anthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, subbituminous, and lignite.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §552)
coal - metallurgical coal, coking coal, or fuel coke.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §802.)
coal mine - any underground, surface, or strip mine from which coal is obtained.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §552)
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) p 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 of 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §802.)
coalition — An arrangement between two or more nations for common action. See also alliance; multinational.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §551)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1301)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §857–19)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33,

Recommendations.	§857–19)
coastal ecosystem - a system of interacting biological, chemical, and physical components throughout the water column, water surface, and benthic environment of coastal waters.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1331)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §5102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §5102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
coastal State - any State of the United States in or bordering on the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Oceans, or the Gulf of Mexico.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
coastal water quality - the physical, chemical and biological parameters that relate to the health and integrity of coastal ecosystems.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2710)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §7264)
code room - The designated and restricted area in which cryptographic operations are conducted.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12

	FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1320d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
co-developer partner - partner who is not the customer or end user who co-funds the research or provides a portion of the solution.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
codicil - An addition, supplement, or modification to a will. A codicil does not dispose of the entire estate, and does not normally revoke in to a prior will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
cognizant agency for audit - The Federal agency designated to carry out the responsibilities.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
cognizant agency for audit - the Federal agency designated to carry out the responsibilities.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

accounting standards for all contracts in a business unit.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
collaboration - the process of working together to achieve shared goals.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
collateral damage — Unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
collateral information - A common reference to national security information, excluding national intelligence information, classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526, dated December 29, 2009.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
collection — In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. See also intelligence process.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
collection asset — A collection system, platform, or capability that is supporting, assigned, or attached to a particular commander. See also collection.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military

who, what, when, where, how, and how much data to collect.	Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1163.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
collection planning — A continuous process that coordinates and integrates the efforts of all collection units and agencies. See also collection.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
collection point — A point designated for the assembly of personnel casualties, stragglers, disabled materiel, salvage, etc., for further movement to collecting stations or rear installations. Also called CP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
collection posture — The current status of collection assets and resources to satisfy identified information requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
collection requirement — A valid need to close a specific gap in intelligence holdings in direct response to a request for information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
collection resource — A collection system, platform, or capability that is not assigned or attached to a specific unit or echelon which must be requested and coordinated through the chain of command. See also collection management.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
collection strategy — An analytical approach used by collection managers to determine which intelligence disciplines can be applied to satisfy information requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)

authorized to use collectives.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
collective protection — The protection provided to a group of individuals that permits relaxation of individual chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protection. Also called COLPRO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §296)
colored beach — That portion of usable coastline sufficient for the assault landing of a regimental landing team or similar sized unit. See also numbered beach.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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 war or stability operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
combat assessment — The determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. Combat assessment is composed of three major components: (a) battle damage assessment; (b) munitions effectiveness assessment; and (c) reattack recommendation. Also called CA. See also battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; reattack recommendation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)

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, their supplies, and equipment. Also called CCO. See also embarkation officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
combat chart — A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000, designed for naval surface fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
combat engineering — Engineering capabilities and activities that directly support the maneuver of land combat forces that require close and integrated support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
combat power — The total means of destructive and/ or disruptive force which a military unit/ formation can apply against the opponent at a given time.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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 war. Also called CSS. See also combat support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
combat support — Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Also called CS. See also combat service support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §193)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §231)
combatant command - a unified combatant command or a specified combatant command.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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. See also command chaplain; religious support; religious support team.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 5100.03)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
combatant commander - A U.S. military area or global commander.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
combatant commander - the commander of a unified or specified combatant command.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
combatant commander logistic procurement support board — A combatant commander-level joint board established to ensure that 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
combating terrorism — Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called CbT. See also antiterrorism; counterterrorism.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-26)
combination carrier - commercial vessel specially designed for transporting wet or dry cargoes also known as an ore-bulk-oil carrier.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
combination lock - lock that is operated by local input of a specific series or sequence of numbers or letters.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1003.)
combined — A term identifying two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies operating together. See also joint.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
combined - Involving coalition military (also see Joint and Interagency). Involving coalition military (also see Joint and Interagency).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
combined arms team — The full integration and application of two or more arms or elements of one Service into an operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
combined developmental and operational testing - test phase in which developmental testing (DT) and operational (OT) testers share test assets and data, and in which the events meet DT and OT requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6341)
combined sewers - sewer system designed to collect waste water and storm water into a single pipe.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
command - The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
command activating switch - switch that is activated by the individual in which the individual controls the device at the moment of initiation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
command chaplain — The senior chaplain assigned to or designated by a commander of a staff, command, or unit. See also combatant command chaplain; religious support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
Command Post Exercise - An event that involves simulated forces, plus the commander, the staff, and communications within and among headquarters. Also called CPX.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
command post exercise — An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, the staff, and communications within and between headquarters. Also called CPX. See also exercise; maneuver.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)

command projectile switch - small arms bullet used to close the circuit by penetrating two metal plates provides standoff between firing point and contact point.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
command pull improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) initiated by an individual using a "command pull" action.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
command structure — The organizational hierarchy through which administrative leadership or operational authority is exercised.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
commandant - the Commandant of the Coast Guard.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
commander of a combatant command - a commander of a combatant command with a geographic area of responsibility.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
commander's estimate — A developed course of action designed to provide the Secretary of Defense with military options to meet a potential contingency.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival.	
commander-in-chief - A U.S. military area commander. Also called CINC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
commanding officer - only commissioned officers.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §8902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §44.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
commerce - exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale involving transportation from place to place.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
commerce - services associated with international trade.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2481)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5102.)
commerce - trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or	(SOURCE - DOL,

between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.	US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1291)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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 financial institutions;(D) acquiring licenses, registrations, permits, and insurance; and (E) establishing corporations, partnerships, and other legal entities.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §431)
commercial activities - the operations of restaurants, food stores, craft stores, dry goods stores, financial institutions, and display facilities.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §3306)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1603)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1603)
commercial air tour operator - any person who conducts a commercial air tour operation over a national park.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40125.)
commercial airport - a large hub, medium hub, small hub, or nonhub airport.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §42301.)
commercial and retail waste - material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)
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)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
commercial component - any component that is a commercial item.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

commercial computer software - any computer software that is a commercial item.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2533b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2502.)
commercial enterprise - a limited partnership.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1186b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
commercial explosive - explosive available for purchase on the open market for commercial purposes produced and used for commercial, industrial, or recreational applications.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
commercial items — Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources which the Department of Defense or inventory managers in the Military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
commercial medium, and heavy-duty on-highway vehicle - an on-highway vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
Commercial Off-the-Shelf - IT products that are widely available and are developed with general commercial applications in mind. Also called COTS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
Commercial Off-the-Shelf - VTC equipment that is designed and produced by the manufacturer with general commercial applications in mind. Also called COTS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
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 then 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 Also called COTS software.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
commercial parking property - independently owned and operated entity which charges a fee to the public to park vehicles within a structure or lot.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30308)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40125.)
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	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1403)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
commercial sex act – any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7102)
commercial transportation company - Private commercial companies such as FedEx and UPS that transport items for a fee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
commercial vehicle — A vehicle that has evolved in the commercial market to meet civilian requirements and which is selected from existing production lines for military use.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1941.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
commercialization - process of developing markets and producing and delivering products and/ or services to address the needs of those targeted markets.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §178a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 224.2)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §499a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3673)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 222.1-2)
commissioned officer - a commissioned warrant officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)
commissioner - the Commissioner responsible for the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2241.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
commitment, financial - administrative reservation of funds based upon firm procurement requests, orders, directives, and equivalent instruments.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
commodity - any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment used for the purposes of furnishing nonmilitary assistance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §341)
common carrier - any person or entity transporting people or property by land, rail, water, or air for compensation.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1861)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
common control - a security or privacy control that is inherited by multiple information systems or programs.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
common item - material that is common to the applicable Government contract and the contractor's other work.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2217)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
common servicing — Functions performed by one Service in support of another for which reimbursement is not required.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2263)
common-use container — Any Department of Defense-owned, -leased, or -controlled 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container managed by United States Transportation Command as an element of the Department of Defense common-use container system. See also component-owned container; Service-unique container.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)

common-user item — An item of an interchangeable nature that is in common use by two or more nations or Services of a nation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
common-user network — A system of circuits or channels allocated to furnish communication paths between switching centers to provide communication service on a common basis to all connected stations or subscribers.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
communication protocols - A set of rules that govern the operation of hardware or software entities to achieve communication.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
communications - Exchanges between the U.S. Government and offerors, after receipt of proposals, leading to establishment of the competitive range.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
communications intelligence — Technical information and intelligence derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called COMINT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
communications network — An organization of stations capable of intercommunications, but not necessarily on the same channel. Also called COMNET.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
communications security (COMSEC) - The protection resulting from the proper application of physical, technical, transmission, and cryptologic countermeasures to a communications link, system, or component.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
communications security material — All documents, devices, equipment, apparatus, and cryptomaterial used in establishing or maintaining secure communications.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
communist country - any country dominated or controlled by communism.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2436.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4104c)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6472.)
community engagement — Public affairs activities that support the relationship between military and civilian communities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review

withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity.	2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–11)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7171.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5116h)
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).	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS

addressing the underlying social determinants of health.	Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
community setting - a home or a community organization located in the neighborhood in which a participant in the program.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–11)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8113.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8113.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5116h)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41762.)
commuter authority - a State, local, or regional entity established to provide, or make a contract providing for, commuter rail passenger transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §24102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §24102.)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-45)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 39 U.S. Space-Based Position, Navigation, and Timing Policy, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §668ee)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-415.3)
compensation - the money allowance payable to an employee or to his dependents as provided for in this chapter, and includes funeral benefits provided therein.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
compensation - Wages and payment due an employee, a personal services contractor (PSC) or an employee under a personal services agreement (PSA).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-541.3)
compensatory time off in lieu of pay - time off with pay provided in lieu of overtime pay.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
competition - A formal evaluation of sources to provide a commercial activity that uses pre-established	(SOURCE - White

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.	House, OMB, Circular A-76)
competition file - The documents used in a standard competition in addition to the government contract files.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
competitive range - Those proposals which, after evaluation by the technical evaluation panel, are the most highly rated and will be included in negotiations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
competitive status - A person's 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
compilation - an aggregation of preexisting unclassified items of information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
complainant - the person filing a complaint.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §351)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
completeness — The joint operation 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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

achieving objectives, description of the end state, mission success criteria, and mission termination criteria.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §282)
complex – (i) there are a large number of alleged countervail able subsidy practices and the practices are complicated, (ii) the issues raised are novel, or (iii) the number of exporters involved is large.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1671c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DepSecDef Memo OSD001185-13)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2605.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2605.)
complex emergency - A disaster, usually long-term, combining political, military, and humanitarian problems in a way that hinders relief efforts.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §409)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 4-0)
component - An individual element, aspect, subgroup, or activity within a system. Complex systems such as EMS are composed of many components.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
component - An organizational grouping within an agency, such as a bureau, center, military service, or field activity.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
component [IT service] - independently deployable unit of software that exposes its functionality through	(SOURCE - DHS,

a set of services accessed via well-defined interfaces.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
component based architecture - architecture process that enables the design of enterprise solutions using pre-manufactured components.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Component Senior Financial Officer - person designated as the senior financial management official within a Component, regardless of position title.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
composting - process of a biological breaking up of organic waste into a useful humus-like substance.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §124b.)
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	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6641.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280h–5)
comprehensive procurement guidelines - guidelines created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) providing instructions that promote the use of materials recovered from solid waste.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)

disability, age, income level, or location of residence in the State, or the type of assistive technology device or assistive technology service required.	
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1087–58.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
compromise — The known or suspected exposure of clandestine personnel, installations, or other assets or of classified information or material, to an unauthorized person.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3167)
computer - any hardware, software, or other technology attached or connected to, installed in, or otherwise used in connection with a computer.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7131.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	
computer resources support - process of selecting computer hardware, software and firmware for specific systems and planning for their lifecycle support.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
computer technologies - The technology employed in developing and using computers, computer peripherals, operating systems, software, and communications systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
COMSEC account - The administrative entity, identified by an account number, used to maintain accountability, custody, and control of COMSEC material.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
COMSEC facility - An authorized and approved space used for generating, storing, repairing, or using COMSEC material.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

matters. Only full-time Department direct-hire employees are eligible for appointment.	
concealment vessel - vessel commonly used to prevent the discovery of an IED by visual inspection may also be used to add fragmentation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
concept of logistic support — A verbal or graphic statement, in a broad outline, of how a commander intends to support and integrate with a concept of operations in an operation or campaign. Also called COLS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
concept of operations — A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
concept of operations - clear and concise statement or document that expresses an intended outcome or accomplishment and how it will be achieved using available resources 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
concept of operations document - A detailed document that defines and establishes the human-to-machine workflow of the product for the operational environment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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 joint mission-essential tasks.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
condition - The physical state of an asset, its ability to perform as planned, and its continued usefulness, based on an evaluation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)

conduits — Within military deception, conduits are information or intelligence gateways to the deception target. Examples of conduits include: foreign intelligence and security services, intelligence collection platforms, open-source intelligence, news media—foreign and domestic.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
conduits— Within military deception, information or intelligence gateways to the deception target, such as foreign intelligence entities, intelligence collection platforms, open-source intelligence, and foreign and domestic news media.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 13526)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 611.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

published in 32 CFR Part 147.	
confidentiality - preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
confidentiality - Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
confidentiality - The assurance that information in an IT system is not disclosed to unauthorized persons, processes, or devices.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
configuration item - entity within a configuration that satisfies an end use function and that can be uniquely identified at a given reference point.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
confinement vessel - vessel commonly used to hold the main charge together may also be used to add fragmentation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
confirmed deposit - A deposit transaction evidenced by a bank deposit ticket, slip or other deposit receipt, which has been officially approved by the designated depositary showing the date on which the deposit will be credited to the designated depositary checking account.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-351.1)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6091)

settlement of a confiscated property claim.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 469.2-3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)

of the competence of those activities.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2576b.)
conformity assessment procedure - any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that relevant requirements in technical regulations or standards are fulfilled.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §47175.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
congressional mail - Mail of Members of Congress of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
Conrail - the Consolidated Rail Corporation. Such term includes any corporation which was a subsidiary of Conrail immediately before the public sale.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 45, §1347.)
consanguinity - The relationship of persons descended from a common ancestor.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
consensus - general agreement, but not necessarily unanimity. During the development of consensus, comments and objections are considered using fair, impartial, open, and transparent processes.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
consent to subcontract - the contracting officer's written consent for the prime contractor to enter into a particular subcontract.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

consequence - effect of an event, incident, or occurrence.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
consequence assessment - product or process of identifying or evaluating the potential or actual effects of an event, incident, or occurrence.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §669a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6103)
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; *community outreach and education; and that promote safe and ecologically sound navigation.*	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6409)
conservation activities - conservation systems, practices, or management measures.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3838d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3838d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3838d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

constellation — A system consisting of a number of like satellites acting in concert to perform a specific mission. See also Global Positioning System.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
constraint — In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that dictates an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also operational limitation; restraint.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §3301)
construct - to build, renovate, or improve military family housing and military unaccompanied housing.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §680.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2237)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
construction - conversions of structures for dwelling purposes.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-45)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 employee's 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

(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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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 employee's direct travel. For cost constructing purposes, only the travel and transportation costs may be used as a basis for the cost construct.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
consular office - Any consulate general, consulate, or consular agency.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
consular officer - Any individual authorized to issue visas pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the Departments regulations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
consulates general and consulates - They may participate in most foreign affairs activities and vary in size and scope.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1111)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
consumer — Person or agency that uses information or intelligence produced by either its own staff or other agencies.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §796a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
consumer electronics - simple radio controlled devices, readily available in the consumer marketplace, (not purpose-built for telecommunication purposes).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 54, §101915)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
contact mine — A mine detonated by physical contact. See also mine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
contactless reader - smart card reader that communicated with the integrated circuit chip in a smart card using radio frequency (RF) signaling.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
container - in the International Convention for Safe Containers, with annexes, done at Geneva, December 2, 1972.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5901.)
container control officer — A designated official (E6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

all Department of Defense-owned and controlled intermodal containers and equipment from time received until dispatched. Also called CCO.	JP 4-09)
container management — Planning, organizing, directing, and executing functions and responsibilities required to provide effective use of Department of Defense and Military Department owned, leased, or controlled International Organization for Standardization containers.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
container-handling equipment — Items of materials-handling equipment required to specifically receive, maneuver, and dispatch International Organization for Standardization containers. Also called CHE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
containerize - The process of loading classified diplomatic pouches into an enclosed unit load device (ULD) (i.e., a container).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
containership — A ship, usually non-self-sustaining, specially constructed and equipped to carry only containers without associated equipment, in all available cargo spaces, either below or above deck.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
containership - commercial vessel specially designed for transporting containerized cargo includes fully cellular containerships and refrigerated containerships.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
contaminant - pesticide and veterinary drug residues and extraneous matter.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2575b.)
contaminated remains — Remains of personnel which have absorbed or upon which have been deposited radioactive material, or biological or chemical agents. See also mortuary affairs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1271.)
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, the decomposing material or waste in the food or water.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
contamination avoidance — Individual and/ or unit measures taken to reduce the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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 in order to continue military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

DHS unclassified corporate budget process.	Terms)
contents - any information concerning the identity of the parties to such communication or the existence, substance, purport, or meaning of that communication.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1403)
continental United States - the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3932)
continental United States - The contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia. See also the definition for United States. Also called CONUS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
continental United States — United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within North America between Canada and Mexico. Also called CONUS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 3-08)
contingency — A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect US interests. See also contingency contracting.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3000.10)
contingency contract — A legally binding agreement for supplies, services, and construction let by government contracting officers in the operational area as well as other contracts that have a prescribed area of performance within a designated operational area. See also external support contract; systems support contract; theater support contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
contingency contracting - all stages of the process of acquiring property or services by the Department of Defense during a contingency operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2333.)
contingency contracting — The process of obtaining goods, services, and construction via contracting means in support of contingency operations. See also contingency; contingency contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)

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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2333.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3000.10)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 241.3)
contingency plan — A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2333.)
contingency response program — Fast reaction transportation procedures intended to provide for priority use of land transportation assets by Department of Defense when required. Also called CORE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
contingent liability - potential obligation that may be incurred depending on the outcome of a future event.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
continued portion of the contract - the portion of a contract that the contractor must continue to perform following a partial termination.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)

and continuity program management, the key pillars of continuity capability are Leadership, Staff, Communications, and Facilities.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
continuity facility - location other than primary facility used to carry out essential functions during continuity of operations events.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)
continuity of government - coordinated effort within each branch of Government to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
continuity of government - The executive branch's coordinated effort to ensure that NEFs continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency. Also called COG.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
continuity personnel - personnel who provide the leadership, advice, recommendations, and functional	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

support necessary for continued performance of mission essential functions.	Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
continuous Voyage - alien (1) Makes scheduled or emergency stops en route to the United States or foreign continuous 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §715a.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
contract - A legal instrument providing for the purchase, lease, or barter of property or services for the direct benefit of the U.S. Government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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;	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
contract - a procurement contract under an award or subaward, and a procurement subcontract under a recipient's or subrecipient's contract.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
contract - mutually binding legal agreement creating an obligating relationship by a seller to furnish supplies or services, and the buyer to pay for them.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
contract acreage - eligible land that is covered by a BCAP contract entered into with the Secretary.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8111.)
contract administration — A subset of contracting that includes efforts to ensure that supplies, services, and construction are delivered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
contract administration - The monitoring of the contractor's performance to assure compliance with performance requirements and contract provisions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
contract administration office - an office that performs— (1) Assigned postaward functions related to the administration of contracts; and (2) Assigned preaward functions.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
contract cost - total value of a contract includes options, incentive awards, award terms, and total potential contract ceilings.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
contract modification - Any written alterations in the specifications, delivery point, date of delivery, contract period, price, quantity, or other provision of an existing contract.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
contract modification - any written change in the terms of a contract.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
contract of sale - sales, agreements of sale, and agreements to sell.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)

contract statement of requirement — A document that provides a summary of anticipated contracted supply or service requirements by phase of operation and location. Also called CSOR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
contract value - mutually agreed upon total contract or order value including all options.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
contracting activity - an element of an agency designated by the agency head and delegated broad authority regarding acquisition functions.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
contracting officer — A Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, modify, and/ or terminate contracts.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
contracting officer - An official authorized to enter into or administer procurement contracts and make related determinations and findings.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
contracting officer representative — A Service member or Department of Defense civilian or a foreign government civilian or military member appointed in writing and trained by a contracting officer, responsible for monitoring contract performance and performing other duties specified by their appointment letter. Also called COR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

specific technical or administrative functions. Also called COR.	CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9511)
contractor - a private entity that enters into a contract with an agency.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §3708.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-415.3)
contractor management — The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment providing support to the joint force in a designated operational area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
contractor name - name of external entity doing business with the organization or desiring to do business with the organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
contractors authorized to accompany the force — Contingency contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are authorized to accompany the force in applicable contingency operations and have afforded such status through the issuance of a letter of authorization. Also called CAAF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)

contributed importantly - a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2401)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2272.)
contributing program - Based on the Federal Program Inventory, the programs that support each strategic objective.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 2-03, JP 3-0, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10102.,)
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;	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-123)
control area — A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the Earth. See also control zone.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-123)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
control group — Personnel, ships, and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2575b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2575b)
control phase - capital planning phase that requires ongoing monitoring of information technology investments against schedules, budgets, and performance measures.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
control unit - system component that monitors input and controls outputs through various types of circuits.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
control zone — A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the Earth to a specified upper limit. See also control area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
controlled access area - A specifically designated area within a building where classified information may be handled, stored, discussed, or processed. Also called CAA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §588.)
controlled substance — A drug or other substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of the Controlled Substances Act.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
controlled technical services — The controlled use of technology to enhance counterintelligence and human intelligence activities. Also called CTS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
convention country - a country for which the Hague Abduction Convention has entered into force with respect to the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
convention oil - crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, and lubricating oil.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1471.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
conventional biofuel - renewable fuel that is ethanol derived from corn starch.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
conventional energy source - energy produced from oil, gas, coal, and nuclear fuels.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9202.)
conventional forces — 1. Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons. 2. Those forces other than designated special operations forces. Also called CF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
conventional mines — Land mines, other than nuclear or chemical, that are not designed to self-destruct; are designed to be emplaced by hand or mechanical means; and can be buried or surface emplaced. See also mine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §129c)
conversion - Addresses requirements to change software, hardware, data values, forms, or organizational structures to enhance data use.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
conversion from contract - A change in the performance of a commercial activity from a private sector provider to agency performance.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
conversion to contract - A change in the performance of a commercial activity from agency performance to a private sector provider.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
conveyance - an instrument, including a conditional sales contract, affecting title to, or an interest in, property. Federal airway - a part of the navigable airspace that the Administrator designates as a Federal airway.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
conveyance [transport] - vehicle or cargo handling equipment for transport of goods or people.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
conviction - a finding, under State or Federal law, that a person has committed an act of juvenile	(SOURCE - DOJ,

delinquency involving a violent or controlled substances felony.	US Code 18, §521)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Cooperating Agency - A private organization that facilitates international exchanges in higher education. Also called CA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 224.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §304)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1.)
cooperation - working together to achieve the different goals of each participant.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161n.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
cooperative grant - a grant that assists groups of nonprofit accredited colleges and universities to work together to conduct a science improvement program.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

property, or other resources toward the conduct of specified research or development efforts which are consistent with the missions of the laboratory.	
cooperative security location — A facility located outside the United States and US territories with little or no permanent US presence, maintained with periodic Service, contractor, or host-nation support. Cooperative security locations provide contingency access, logistic support, and rotational use by operating forces and are a focal point for security cooperation activities. Also called CSL**.** See also forward operating site; main operating base.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCS CM-0007-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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. Also called CFL. See also fire support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
coordinating altitude — An airspace coordinating measure that uses altitude to separate users and as the transition between different airspace control elements. Also called CA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
copyrights - claims of copyrights, rights to copyrights, and rights to copyright renewals.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4339.)
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), Alcyanacea (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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6409)
coral reef - any reefs or shoals composed primarily of corals.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6409)
coral reef ecosystem - coral and other species of reef organisms (including reef plants) associated with	(SOURCE - DOI,

coral reefs, and the nonliving environmental factors that directly affect coral reefs, that together function as an ecological unit in nature.	US Code 16, §6409)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5309)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
core mission area - a core mission area of the Department of Defense .	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §181)
core programs - a program authorized under a core program provision.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
core telework - telework that occurs on a routine, regular, recurring basis on one or more days per pay period.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
core telework - The employee teleworks on a regularly scheduled basis, at least 1 day a week, but perhaps more frequently.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §13505.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1369)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §44.)

for its own profit or that of its members.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §3423a.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
corrective action - elimination and remediation addressing a weakness or cause of a problem.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
corrective action -- Measures taken to implement resolved audit findings and recommendations.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
Corrective Action Management Unit - physical, geographic area designated by EPA for states for managing remediation wastes during a corrective action or remedial action.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
corrective actions - Implementing procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7627.)

ambient air quality standard or to comply with the provisions of part C of subchapter I.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5309)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §321)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §55.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
cost allocation plan - central service cost allocation plan, public assistance cost allocation plan, and indirect cost rate proposal.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3101)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
cost objective - a function, organizational subdivision, contract, grant, or other activity for which cost data are needed and for which costs are incurred.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1015a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
cost of construction - the amount found by the Secretary to be necessary for a construction project, including architect fees, but excluding land acquisition costs.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8131.)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A).)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
cost risk - risk that a program will not meet its established cost objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
cost savings - a reduction in actual expenditures below the projected level of costs to achieve a specific objective.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
cost sharing - an explicit arrangement under which the contractor bears some of the burden of reasonable, allocable, and allowable contract cost.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
cost sharing or matching - that portion of project or program costs not borne by the Federal Government.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
cost sharing or matching - That portion of project or program costs not borne by the U.S. Government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
cost-effectiveness - A systematic quantitative method for comparing the costs of alternative means of achieving the same stream of benefits or a given objective.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13524.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13524.)
cost-type contract — A contract that provides for payment to the contractor of allowable cost, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §15b.)
Council on Environmental Quality - entity established in the Executive Office of the President to oversee implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
counseling - such counseling provided by an individual trained to provide such counseling.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
counterair — A mission that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. See also air superiority; mission; offensive counterair.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
counterdeception — Efforts to negate, neutralize, diminish the effects of, or gain advantage from a	(SOURCE - DOD,

foreign deception operation.	DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
counterdeception — Efforts to negate, neutralize, diminish the effects of, or gain advantage from a foreign deception operation. Counterdeception does not include the intelligence function of identifying foreign deception operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
counterdrug — Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. Also called CD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
counterdrug activities — Those measures taken to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail any activity that is reasonably related to illicit drug trafficking.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
counterdrug operations — Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. See also counterdrug; counterdrug operational support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §321)
counterfire — Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
counterguerrilla operations — Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or nonmilitary agencies against guerrillas.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24)
counter-improvised explosive device operations — The organization, integration, and synchronization of capabilities that enable offensive, defensive, stability, and support operations across all phases of operations or campaigns in order to defeat improvised explosive devices as operational and strategic weapons of influence. Also called C-IED operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-40)
counterinsurgency — Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24)

counterinsurgency – efforts to defeat organized movements that seek to overthrow the duly constituted Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan through violent means.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8401)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
counterintelligence operational tasking authority — The levying of counterintelligence requirements specific to military activities and operations. Also called CIOTA. See also counterintelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
counterintelligence operational tasking authority — The levying of counterintelligence requirements specific to military activities and operations. Also called CIOTA. See also counterintelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
counterintelligence production — The creation of finished intelligence products incorporating counterintelligence analysis in response to known or anticipated customer counterintelligence concerns. See also counterintelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
counterintelligence production — The creation of finished intelligence products incorporating counterintelligence analysis in response to known or anticipated customer counterintelligence concerns. See also counterintelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)

counterintelligence.	
countermeasure - action, measure, or device intended to reduce an identified risk, threat, or danger.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
countermeasure - Actions, devices, procedures, or techniques that reduce a known or suspected vulnerability.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
countermeasure or product - a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-40)
countersurveillance — All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. See also surveillance.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-26)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8401)
counterterrorism - practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies designed to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4405)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2467)

country - territory of a nation or state.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1683)
country of former allegiance - previous country of citizenship of a naturalized U.S. citizen.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32304.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
coup de main — An offensive operation that capitalizes on surprise and simultaneous execution of supporting operations to achieve success in one swift stroke.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
courier — A messenger (usually a commissioned or warrant officer) responsible for the secure physical transmission and delivery of documents and material.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
courier - See Nonprofessional courier, and Professional courier.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

course of action — 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. 3. A product of the course-of-action development step of the joint operation planning process. Also called COA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
course of conduct - a pattern of conduct composed of 2 or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3911)
court - any court created by the Congress of the United States, excluding the United States Tax Court.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §6001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §451)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2154)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §610)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

lawful operations.	JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1101)
covered agency - an executive department or independent establishment, in title 5, United States Code, that contains or constitutes an Intelligence Community Element.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §42301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
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 (B) seeks monetary or other relief from the electronic communication service provider related to the provision of such assistance.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1885)
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 (B) seeks monetary or other relief from the electronic communication service provider related to the provision of such assistance.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1885)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §1813)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1813)
covered countermeasure - a covered countermeasure as specified in a Declaration made.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §239)
covered countermeasure or covered countermeasure against smallpox - a substance that is— (i)(I)	(SOURCE - DHHS,

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.	US Code 42, §233)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §292)
covered Federal agency - the Department of Homeland Security.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §131.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136w–8.)
covered greenhouse gas - carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane gas.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17272.)
covered individual - an employee of a public transportation agency or a contractor or subcontractor of a public transportation agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1143.)
covered individual - an employee of a railroad carrier or a contractor or subcontractor of a railroad carrier.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1170)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §427)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4361)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §195.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §195.)
covered service member – a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves).	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §4565)

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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
covering fire — 1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms. 2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or mine counter measures.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
covering force — 1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before the enemy can attack the force covered. 2. Anybody or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defense, or by any combination of these methods.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
covert sensor - detecting device that are hidden from view. (e.g. buried sensors).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
crash avoidance - preventing or mitigating a crash.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32301.)
crashworthiness - the protection a passenger motor vehicle gives its passengers against personal injury or death from a motor vehicle accident.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
credentialed and credentialing - having provided, or providing, respectively, documentation that identifies personnel and authenticates and verifies the qualifications of such personnel by ensuring	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1225)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §286z)
credit authority - authority to incur direct loan obligations or to incur primary loan guarantee commitments.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432)
creditor - a person who has a claim.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3301)
cremation certificate - A certificate issued by a crematorium to verify a person's cremation. It normally contains the name of the deceased, date of death, and date of cremation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
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,	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)

reentry, or other operation of or in a launch vehicle or reentry vehicle that carries human beings.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
crewman - a person serving in any capacity on board a vessel or aircraft.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13981)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13981)
criminal history record check - a national background check of criminal history records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §6753)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
criminal improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to harass, disrupt, or extort as part of criminal activity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
criminal offender - any individual who is charged with or convicted of any criminal offense, including a youth offender or a juvenile offender.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §3423a.)
criminal offender - any individual who is charged with or convicted of any criminal offense.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3305.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
crisis action planning — The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called CAP. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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. Also	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

called CrM.	JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DHS, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §350g.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3101)
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)	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2433)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o–1)
critical element — 1. An element of an entity or object that enables it to perform its primary function. 2. An element of a target, which if effectively engaged, will serve to support the achievement of an operational objective and/ or mission task. Also called CE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and

	Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
critical Infrastructure and Key Resources - CIKR includes the people, information, facilities, equipment, operations, and activities that support the Departments PMEFs. Also called CIKR.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)
critical infrastructure protection — Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the risks resulting from vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure assets. Also called CIP. See also defense critical infrastructure.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §131.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
critical intelligence — Intelligence that is crucial and requires the immediate attention of the commander.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)

commander to cross-level critical supply items between Service components. Also called CIL.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §668)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
critical requirement — An essential condition, resource, and means for a critical capability to be fully operational.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5172)
critical technical parameter - measurable critical system characteristics that, when achieved, allow the attainment of desired operational performance capabilities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
critical technologies - critical technology, critical components, or critical technology items essential to national defense, subject to regulations issued at the direction of the President.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
critical technology item - materials directly employing, derived from, or utilizing a critical technology.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1300.)
criticality - importance to a mission or function, or continuity of operations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
cross functional team - team established within the DHS requirements definition process that is typically comprised of subject matter experts from the four groups within S&T and, following the development of an Operational Needs Statement, focus on solutions to those needs.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20160.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
cross-servicing — A subset of common-user logistics in which a function is performed by one Military 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
cross-training - training provided to prepare individuals to work in different areas or functions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
crude oil tanker - a tanker engaged in the trade of carrying crude oil.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
cruise missile — Guided missile, the major portion of whose flight path to its target is conducted at approximately constant velocity; depends on the dynamic reaction of air for lift and upon propulsion forces to balance drag.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
cruise missile - guided missiles that use aerodynamic lift to offset gravity and propulsion to counteract	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US

drag.	Code 50, §1701.)
crush wire switch - switch where contact point(s) spanning a length of wire that function the IED when crushed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Crypto Ignition Key - The device or electronic key used to unlock the secure mode of crypto equipment. Also called CIK.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
cryptographic access for use - The prerequisite to and authorization for operation, keying, and maintenance of cryptographic systems and equipment issued by the Department.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
cryptographic material - All COMSEC material bearing the marking CRYPTO or otherwise designated as incorporating cryptographic information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
cryptography - The principles, means, and methods for rendering information unintelligible, and for restoring encrypted information to intelligible form.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
culminating point — The point at which a force no longer has the capability to continue its form of operations, offense or defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
cultural activities - film, dramatic, dance, and musical presentations, and fine art exhibits, whether or not those activities are intended to make a profit.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §3306)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)

culture - amalgamation of the values and beliefs of the people in an organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3101)
current class - The pay class an employee occupies at the time a general notice of a RIF is issued.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-351.1)
current force — The actual force structure and/ or manning available to meet present contingencies. See also force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3343)
current slaughter week - the period beginning Monday, and ending Sunday, of the week in which a reporting day occurs.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
curtailment - shortening an employee's tour of duty from his or her assignment. It may include the employee's immediate departure from a bureau or post. Curtailment is an assignment action, not a disciplinary one.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2442)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1072)
custodian - An individual who has possession of or is otherwise charged with the responsibility for safeguarding and accounting for classified information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7

house arrest, etc.	FAM 414)
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 petitioner's 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
custom radio controlled - purpose built radio controlled circuit board.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
customer direct — A materiel acquisition and distribution method that requires vendor delivery directly to the customer. Also called CD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
customer wait time — The total elapsed time between issuance of a customer order and satisfaction of that order. Also called CWT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7275.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2296)
customs broker - any person granted a customs broker's license by the Secretary of the Treasury.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1641.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1641.)
customs laws of the United States - any law or regulation enforced or administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1683)
customs laws of the United States - any other law or regulation enforced or administered by the United States Customs Service.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1308)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §267)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §215.)
customs territory of the United States - see general note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §58c)
Customs Valuation Code - the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including its interpretative notes.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §391)
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	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 41 United States 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.	Coordination, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Cyber Incident Response Team (DS/ CIRT) - The central point in the Department of State for reporting computer security incidents including cyber privacy incidents.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
cyber threat indicator - in the Cybersecurity Act of 2015.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §148.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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 nonrepudiation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8500.01)
cybersecurity category - a position's or incumbent's primary work function involving cybersecurity, which is further defined by Specialty Area.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §146.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §7421)

cyberspace.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §148.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
cyberspace - (A) the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures; and (B) includes the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1708.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
cyberspace - virtual environment, accessible via computer networks, where communication can take place and information can be shared often interchanged with the word Internet, cyberspace is the artificial realm created by and accessible through computer networks with the intended function of sharing information and facilitating communication.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
cyberspace operations — The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
D	
daisy chain improvised explosive device - single improvised explosive device (IED) with one firing signal that can initiate multiple connected main charges.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §467)

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).	
damage assessment — 1. The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. 2. A determination of the effect of a compromise of classified information on national security.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
damage criteria — The critical levels of various weapons effects required to create specified levels of damage.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
damage estimation — A preliminary appraisal of the potential effects of an attack. See also attack assessment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
damage susceptibility - the susceptibility of a passenger motor vehicle to damage in a motor vehicle accident.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32301.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
damages - damages, and includes the cost of assessing these damages.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
danger pay allowance - The additional compensation of up to 35 percent over basic compensation granted to employees for service at designated danger pay posts.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3274)
dangerous cargo — Cargo that is subject to special regulations for its transport because of its dangerous properties.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
data - Crude, isolated, non-analyzed measures that reflect the status or degree of a measured attribute of a component or system.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
data access request process - departmental process used to capture data access requirements and adjudicate data access requests.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
data administration - The organization responsible for the definition, management, organization, and	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 631.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 631.1)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 631.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
data asset - managed container for data examples include relational database, Web site, document repository, directory or data service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
data breach analysis - the process used to determine if a data breach has resulted in the misuse of sensitive personal information.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
data element - A named identifier of each of the entities and their attributes represented in a database.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-108)
data management - practice of putting into place policies, procedures and best practices to ensure that data is understandable, trusted, visible, accessible and interoperable.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
data management - The Departments management office for developing, standardizing, maintaining, and approving data elements for use in IT systems development projects. Also called DM	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
data mapping - A method used to identify and link selected data to one or more equivalent standard data elements.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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."	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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."	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
data quality - the accuracy, timeliness, relevance, and completeness of information about individuals.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 631.1)
data steward - person with assigned responsibility to provide service and leadership with respect to data management, making decisions based on the enterprise perspective.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
data theme - Electronic records and coordinates for a topic or subject, such as elevation, vegetation, or hydrography.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-415.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
date-time group — The date and time, expressed as six digits followed by the time zone suffix at which the message was prepared for transmission (first pair of digits denotes the date, second pair the hours, third pair the minutes, followed by a three-letter month abbreviation and two-digit year abbreviation.). Also called DTG.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
day - A calendar day.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
day - the time from eight o'clock antemeridian to five o'clock postmeridian.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
days - calendar days and not workdays.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
D-day — The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
dead lock - lock that incorporates a deadbolt.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
deadbolt - lock bolt, which requires a deliberate action to extend, and which resists end pressure in the unlocking direction when fully extended.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

ton (2,240 pounds).	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §4360.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32304.)
dealer - any person engaged in the business of distributing explosive materials at wholesale or retail.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77b.)
de-arming — An operation in which a weapon is changed from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called safing.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
debarkation — The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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."	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)

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).	
debt (or Claim) - An amount of money that has been determined to be owed to the Department of State from any person.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §262p–4c)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 466)
debtor - a person who is liable for a debt or against whom there is a claim for a debt.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2308)
decedent effects — Personal effects found on human remains. Also called DE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
decentralized execution — Delegation of execution authority to subordinate commanders.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
deception action — A collection of related deception events that form a major component of a deception operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
deception event — A deception means executed at a specific time and location in support of a deception operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
deception goal — Commander's statement of the purpose of military deception as it contributes to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)

deception means — Methods, resources, and techniques that can be used to convey information to the deception target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
deception means — Methods, resources, and techniques that can be used to convey information to the deception target. There are three categories of deception means: a. physical means. Activities and resources used to convey or deny selected information to a foreign power. b. technical means. Military material resources and their associated operating techniques used to convey or deny selected information to a foreign power. c. administrative means. Resources, methods, and techniques to convey or deny oral, pictorial, documentary, or other physical evidence to a foreign power.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
deception story — A scenario that outlines the friendly actions that will be portrayed to cause the deception target to adopt the desired perception.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
deception target — The adversary decision maker with the authority to make the decision that will achieve the deception objective.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
deciding official - The individual who makes the decision to admonish, reprimand, suspend, or separate for cause.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
decision analysis - process using techniques, body of knowledge, and professional practice to provide analytical support to address decisions through a formalized structure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
decision support system - set of related computer programs and the data required to assist with analysis and decision-making within an organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
decisive point — A geographic place, specific key event, critical factor, or function that, when acted upon, allows commanders to gain a marked advantage over an adversary or contribute materially to achieving success. See also center of gravity.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04 , JP 3-04.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
declared event - a major disaster or emergency.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §774)
declassification - that process by which historical documentation is reviewed for public release by the Department, other government agencies, and, if necessary, foreign governments.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 151.3)
declassification - the authorized change in the status of information from classified information to unclassified information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
declassification event - An event that would eliminate the need for continued classification.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
decontrol - The authorized removal of an assigned administrative control designation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
decoy — An imitation in any sense of a person, object, or phenomenon which is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation. Also called dummy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
dedicated automobile - an automobile that operates only on alternative fuel.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)

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 Agricultures Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS); Department of Commerce (DOC); USAID; and the U.S. Defense representative.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
dedicated line [communications] - non-shared telephone line to an individual subscriber from a central station.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
dedicated vehicle - a dedicated automobile, as such term is defined that operates solely on alternative fuel.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6374)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1403)
deep-draft harbor - a harbor which is authorized to be constructed to a depth of more than 45 feet.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §4101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292q)
default aversion activities - activities of a guaranty agency that are directly related to providing	(SOURCE - ED, US

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.	Code 20, §1072b.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1072b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1072.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292q)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.**	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2545)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
defense budget - the budget of the Department of Defense included in the President's budget submitted to Congress for a fiscal year.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2217)
defense budget materials - the materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense in support of the budget for that fiscal year.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §231)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
defense coordinating element — A staff and military liaison officers who assist the defense coordinating officer in facilitating coordination and support to activated emergency support functions. Also called DCE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)
defense facility -any private facility producing goods or services pursuant to a defense contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2391)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9511)

aeromedical aircraft or a cargo-convertible, cargo-capable, or passenger-cargo combined aircraft.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
defense industrial base — The Department of Defense, government, and private sector worldwide industrial complex with capabilities to perform research and development, design, produce, and maintain military weapon systems, subsystems, components, or parts to meet military requirements. Also called DIB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2535)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
defense items - defense articles, defense services, and related technical data.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2778)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
defense plutonium and defense plutonium materials - weapons-usable plutonium.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2566)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–

military educational and training activities.	195), SEC. 644.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
defense support of civil authorities — Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called DSCA. Also known as civil support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3025.18)
defense support program — Satellites that provide early warning of missile launches. Also called DSP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
Defense Switched Network — The component of the Defense Communications System that handles Department of Defense voice, data, and video communications. Also called DSN.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
Defense Transportation System — That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation needs in peace and war. Also called DTS. See also common-user transportation; transportation system.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2784a)
defense waste - waste, including radioactive waste, resulting primarily from atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2586)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)

vulnerability.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
defensive space control — Operations conducted to preserve the ability to exploit space capabilities via active and passive actions, while protecting friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §682.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 081.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
deficit - with respect to a fiscal year, the amount by which outlays exceeds 2 receipts during that year.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
defined fuel source - any of the following: (A) Petroleum. (B) Natural gas. (C) Coal.(D) Coke.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
defoliant - any substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
degauss - Procedure that reduces the magnetic flux to virtual zero by applying a reverse magnetizing field. Also called demagnetizing.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
degaussing — The process whereby a ship's magnetic field is reduced by the use of electromagnetic coils, permanent magnets, or other means.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
delayed compliance order - an order issued by the State or by the Administrator to an existing stationary	(SOURCE - DOE,

source, postponing the date required under an applicable implementation plan for compliance by such source with any requirement of such plan.	US Code 42, §7602.)
delayed entry program — A program under which an individual may enlist in a Reserve Component of a military service and specify a future reporting date for entry on active duty that would coincide with availability of training spaces and with personal plans such as high school graduation. Also called DEP. See also active duty.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
delegation of authority - specification of who is authorized to act on behalf of another.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
deliberate planning — 1. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
delivery order - an order for supplies placed against an established contract or with Government sources.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1681)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §175c.)
demand-side management - energy conservation, energy efficiency, and load management techniques.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
demilitarization - The rendering of a product unusable for, and not restorable to, the purpose for which it was designed or is customarily used.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
demilitarized zone — A defined area in which the stationing or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)

demilitarized zone - a subnetwork that sits between a trusted internal network and an untrusted external network.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
demobilization - The orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
demonstration — 1. An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. See also amphibious demonstration; diversion. 2. In military deception, a show of force in an area where a decision is not sought that is made to deceive an adversary. It is similar to a feint but no actual contact with the adversary is intended.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
denial of eligibility for access to National Security Information - adjudicative decision that an individual is not eligible for access to classified information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
denial of service - The prevention of authorized access to resources or the delaying of time-critical operations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
dental diseases and conditions - diseases and conditions affecting teeth and their supporting structures, and other related diseases of the mouth.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
department - Both the U.S. Department of State and USAID, including U.S. and overseas offices, missions, and/ or posts.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
department - Department of State offices in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
Department of Defense - the military departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and all agencies created.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3075)
Department of Defense civilian — A Federal civilian employee of the Department of Defense directly hired and paid from appropriated or nonappropriated funds, under permanent or temporary appointment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
Department of Defense container system — All Department of Defense owned, leased, and controlled 20- or 40-foot intermodal International Organization for Standardization containers and flatracks, supporting equipment such as generator sets and chassis, container handling equipment, information systems, the 463L system, and other infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation and logistic operations, including commercially provided transportation services. See also container-handling equipment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
Department of Defense critical infrastructure security information - sensitive but unclassified information that, if disclosed, would reveal vulnerabilities in Department of Defense critical	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,

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.	§130e)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §195.)
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 illegal drugs. See also counterdrug operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Department of State Publication - A listing of routing indicators and security levels for every post or activity. Also called DOSPUB.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3004)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3004)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3004)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
department segment - A component (organization, program, operation, or function) having a specific, responsible manager, which can be considered as an assessable unit.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
department unit - Any organizational unit of the Department of State, including posts.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
department-specific employee performance requirement - amendment to select employee critical elements which define performance expectations unique to critical positions is established by the Secretary and/ or Deputy Secretary for one or more rating cycles.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
departure airfield — An airfield on which troops and/ or materiel are enplaned for flight. See also airfield.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
departure point — A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
dependencies and interoperability risk - risk associated with interoperability between other investments includes; risk that interoperable systems will not achieve desired outcomes; risk of increased	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

vulnerabilities between systems.	
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §932.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3911)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
dependent area - a colony or other component or dependent area overseas from the governing foreign state.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
depleted - that the uranium is depleted in uranium-235 compared with natural uranium.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2538c)
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; (2) for which dependent travel is not authorized; or (3) that otherwise do not permit the movement of family members to that location.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3932)
deployment — The rotation of forces into and out of an operational area. See also deployment order; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
deployment order — A planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by reassignment or attachment. Also called DEPORD. See also deployment; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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 joint operations contemplated in a given plan. See also deployment; deployment order; prepare to deploy	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

order.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
deportation - removal of a person from the host country by the legal and/ or political authorities of that country, usually through a formal proceeding.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
depositary - 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)
depreciated value - The decreased value of an item or article due to age or usage.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)

depressive disorder - a mental or brain disorder relating to depression, including major depression, bipolar disorder, and related mood disorders.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–33)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §10301.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

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.	
desiccant - any substance or mixture of substances intended for artificial accelerating the drying of plant tissue.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2305a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §392)
designated depositary - A United States or foreign commercial bank or banking institution which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as an official depositary to hold U.S. Government (USG) funds for the account of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-351.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3181.3)
designated foreign government - a foreign government that the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2712)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
designated operational area - a geographic area designated by the combatant commander or subordinate	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

joint force commander for the conduct or support of specified military operations.	CH A)
designated terminal - the home or away-from-home terminal for the assignment of a particular crew.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §21101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
design-basis threat - profile of the type, composition, and capabilities of an adversary.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
desired perception — In military deception, what the deception target must believe for it to make the decision that will achieve the deception objective.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
desk top systems - Typically, personal computer hardware, software, and other peripheral devices, that users have on their desks.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
desktop system - Typically, personal computer hardware, software, and other peripheral devices, that users have on their desks.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
destruction - (A) the demolishment 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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1521.)
destruction - The complete elimination of the record, through such means as burning or shredding.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
detail - The temporary loan of your services to an international organization during which time you retain your status as a Department employee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
detail assignment - An assignment to a position outside the Department where you retain your status as a Department employee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2215)
detailee - 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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6106)
detailee - employee on temporary assignment to another position for a specific period.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
detainee — Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
detainee — Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
detainee collection point — A facility or other location where detainees are assembled for subsequent movement to a detainee holding area. Also called DCP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
detainee debriefing — The process of using direct questions to elicit intelligence information from a cooperative detainee to satisfy intelligence requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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), C2H4(NO3)2, molecular weight 152, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.2 percent by mass; (2) 2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-dinitrobutane (DMNB), C6H12(NO2)2, molecular weight 176, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.1 percent by mass; (3) Para-Mononitrotoluene (p-MNT), C7H7NO2, molecular weight 137, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.5 percent by mass; (4) Ortho-Mononitrotoluene (o-MNT), C7H7NO2, molecular weight 137, when the minimum concentration in the finished explosive is 0.5 percent by mass; and (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	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)

Plastic Explosives.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
deteriorated paint - paint that is cracking, flaking, chipping, peeling, or otherwise separating from its substrate.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
determinations and findings - Written approval by an authorized official that is required by statute or regulation as a prerequisite to taking certain contracting actions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
deterrent - measure that discourages an action or prevents an occurrence by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
deterrent options — A course of action, developed on the best economic, diplomatic, and military judgment, designed to dissuade an adversary from a current course of action or contemplated operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
detonating cord - waterproof, flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1636.)
developed countries - countries so designated by the President.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2518.)
developer - entity charged with providing a product or system that meets the sponsor's requirements as specified in the operational requirements document (ORD).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

developing country - a country designated as a developing country by the Trade Representative.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
developing country - a country that has a shortage of foreign exchange earnings and has difficulty meeting all of its food needs through commercial channels.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1732.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 803)
developing or transitional country - a country eligible to receive development assistance under this chapter.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 129)
development - any or all undertakings necessary for planning, land acquisition, demolition, construction, or equipment, in connection with a low-income housing project.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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, productability and sustainability needs, and independent operational test and evaluation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
development - the phase of a program following the formulation phase and beginning with the approval to proceed to implementation.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §878a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1331)
development assistance - Programs, projects, and activities carried out by the United States Agency for International Development that improve the lives of the citizens of developing countries while furthering United States foreign policy interests in expanding democracy and promoting free market economic growth.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
Development Association - the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 490)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)

activity in connection with a low-income housing project may be confined to the reconstruction, remodeling, or repair of existing buildings.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §878a)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30104.)
development network - A dedicated standalone network comprised of not more than fifteen user accounts and used exclusively for developing websites and local applications.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
development phase - project execution phase that occurs once a project development approach has been formally approved.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §485a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684)
developmental test - testing used to assist in the development and maturation of products, product elements, or manufacturing or support processes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
developmental test and evaluation - test and evaluation used to assist in the development and maturation of products, product elements, or manufacturing or support processes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
devisee - A person to whom property is devised or given by a will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6

and facilities, and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period.	FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
DHS Lexicon - repository of organized terms (acronyms, words, compound words, and phases) providing a single, explicit and context driven definition for each word or phrase and, if necessary, extended definitions and supporting annotations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

Science and Technology (S&T).	
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1709)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1070a–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1070a–11.)
digital and wireless networking technology - computer and communications equipment and software that facilitates the transmission of information in a digital format.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3704)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7112.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 355)
digitized Signature - A graphical image of a handwritten signature, not to be confused with a digital signature.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1003.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §296)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3052)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5

out of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad. Also called DTS-PO.	FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
direct carbon emissions - the quantity of direct greenhouse gas emissions from a vehicle, as determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5312)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
direct consequence - effect that is an immediate result of an event, incident, or occurrence.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
direct current - electric current that flows through a circuit in just one direction.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-548.2-2)

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.	
direct fire — Fire delivered on a target using the target itself as a point of aim for either the weapon or the director.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8501)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
direct loan obligation - a binding agreement by a Federal agency to make a direct loan when specified conditions are fulfilled by the borrower.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 16 FAM 511)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)

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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §658.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17173)
direct spending - (A) budget authority provided by law other than appropriation Acts; (B) entitlement authority; and (C) the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
direct threat - a significant risk to the health or safety of others that cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §12111)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
directed-energy device — A system using directed energy primarily for a purpose other than as a weapon. See also directed energy; directed-energy weapon.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
directional effect charge - main charge configuration where the explosive effect is channeled to an intended area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
Directive/ Instruction - Other Implementing Document Originator - author of a Directive, Instruction, and/ or other implementing documents.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Directives Management - For purposes of this subchapter Directives Management or DIR means A/ GIS/ DIR. GIS is Global Information Services. Also called DIR.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-1112.2)
directly - a transfer of merchandise or an article from one person to another person without any intermediate transfer.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §906(I).)
directly affected employees - Civilian employees whose work is being competed in a streamlined or standard competition.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
directly affected government personnel - Government personnel whose work is being competed in a streamlined or standard competition.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104B)
director - any director of a corporation, or any individual performing similar functions with respect to any organization whether incorporated or unincorporated.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 041.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)
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 618 Air Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center), and the joint deployment and distribution operation center or joint movement center, in order to expedite the resolution of air mobility issues. Also called DIRMOBFOR. See also air operations center; coordinating authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)

directory mail - Mail that is undeliverable as addressed, because of an incomplete or incorrect mailing address or the addressee is no longer at Post.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-5 H-114)
directory service - Procedures for developing and maintaining postal directory files and processing undeliverable as addressed mail.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)
disability - a disease, injury, or other physical or mental defect.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3671.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3741.)
disadvantaged business concerns - small businesses that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1151)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–12)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
disallowed costs -- An incurred cost questioned by the audit organization that management has agreed should not be charged to the Government.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
disarmament — The reduction of a military establishment to some level set by international agreement. See also arms control agreement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
disaster area - an area in which the President has declared a major disaster during the period of such declaration.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh–14)
disaster area - an area that has suffered or in which has occurred an emergency or disaster.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3225)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
disaster assistance response team — A team of specialists, trained in a variety of disaster relief skills, rapidly deployed to assist US embassies and United States Agency for International Development missions with the management of US Government response to disasters. Also called DART. See also foreign disaster; foreign disaster relief.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
disaster county - a county included in the geographic area covered by a qualifying natural disaster declaration.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364)
disaster recovery center - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area	(SOURCE - DHS/

at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid. Also called DRC.	FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
disbursement - A payment in currency, check, or electronic funds transfer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2710)
discharge - A release of a debtor from personal liability for a debt or, in the context of compromise, part of a debt.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
discharge - any release however caused from a cruise vessel, and includes any escape, disposal, spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, or emptying.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1901)
discharge - any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
discharge - dismiss from employment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
discharge - spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping, however caused.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
discharge [material] - release of a liquid, gas, or other object or substance includes actions of spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
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	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)

discharge or release under conditions other than dishonorable.	
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
discharged - released from an appointment as a Reserve officer.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §720)
disciplinary action - Action against an employee in the form of a reprimand, suspension, or separation for cause.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
disclose - to communicate, provide, impart, transmit, transfer, convey, publish, or otherwise make available.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3126)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
discount date - date by which, if payment is made, a specified discount can be taken.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-422.1-1)
discount rate - The interest rate used in calculating the present value of expected yearly benefits and costs.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 431.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
discovery [clandestine surveillance] - finding of a clandestine technical surveillance device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
discretionary - that a system of graduated sanctions is not required to be imposed by each and every	(SOURCE - DHHS/

juvenile court in a State or unit of local government.	HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ee–2)
discretionary appropriations - budgetary resources (except to fund direct-spending programs) provided in appropriation Acts.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
discretionary category - all discretionary appropriations.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
discussions - Discussions are negotiations conducted in a competitive acquisition. Discussions take place after establishment of the competitive range.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
disease and nonbattle injury — All illnesses and injuries not resulting from enemy or terrorist action or caused by conflict. Also called DNBI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
disengagement — The act of geographically separating the forces of disputing parties.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §21101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)
dispenser - a physician, pharmacist, or other person that dispenses a controlled substance to an ultimate user.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)
dispersal — Relocation of forces for the purpose of increasing survivability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
dispersal airfield — An airfield, military or civil, to which aircraft might move before H-hour on either a temporary duty or permanent change of station basis and be able to conduct operations. See also airfield.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, JP 3-41, JP 3-17, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §774)
displaced child - an individual under 21 years of age who is displaced from the habitual residence of that	(SOURCE - DHS,

individual as a result of a declared event.	US Code 6, §774)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
displaced person — A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See also evacuee; refugee.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
display — In military deception, a static portrayal of an activity, force, or equipment intended to deceive the adversary's visual observation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
disposable earnings - that part of earnings remaining after all deductions required by law have been withheld.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2784a)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1407a)

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.	
disposal - Any authorized method of permanently divesting the control of and responsibility for property.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
disposal - process of discarding includes the costs of disposing of the prime equipment after its useful life.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
disposal/ inactivation cost - sum of the costs of disposing of the prime equipment after its useful life.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1187)
disruptive event - occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that may cause harm	(SOURCE - DHS,

and that may require action [incident].	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
disseminate and communicate - ability to coordinate and share information (controlling both the sending of the information itself and the feedback)includes intelligence at the appropriate levels and among stakeholders with the appropriate clearance levels and a valid need in order to inform decision-makers.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
dissemination and integration — In intelligence usage, the delivery of intelligence to users in a suitable form and the application of the intelligence to appropriate missions, tasks, and functions. See also intelligence process.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
distance education - education that uses one or more of the technologies (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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1003.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
distortion - a subsidy.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2906)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
distributed denial of service - A denial of service technique that uses numerous hosts to perform the attack.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
distributee - A person entitled to share in the distribution of an estate pursuant to a statute of distribution, rather than pursuant to a will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
distribution manager — The executive agent for managing distribution with the combatant commander's area of responsibility. See also area of responsibility; distribution.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824q)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
district court of the United States - the courts of the United States for the Territories and possessions of the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h–1)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §485a)
DNA analysis - analysis of the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) identification information in a bodily sample.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14135a.)
DNA sample - a tissue, fluid, or other bodily sample of an individual on which a DNA analysis can be carried out.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14135a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
doctrine - authoritative statement of one or more guiding principles.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 5120.02)
doctrine - policies, practices, purposes, aims, or procedures.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8,

	§1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
document - any recorded information, regardless of the nature of the medium or the method or circumstances of recording.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
documentary material - the original or any copy of any book, record, report, memorandum, paper, communication, tabulation, chart, or other document.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §57b–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
dog fur - the pelt or skin of any animal of the species Canis familiaris.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1308)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1308)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
domestic - Stateside; Department of State offices in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
domestic article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A).)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
domestic court - a Federal court or a court of any State.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §4101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2368.2)
domestic field offices - Department of State offices located anywhere in the United States authorized to conduct official business.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
domestic fleet management - Provides motor vehicle services to Department offices in the continental United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
Domestic Information Systems Security Officer - The DISSO provides desktop security support and fulfills Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO) responsibilities with regard to maintaining	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

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.	FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office - Department of Homeland Security Support Component responsible to improve the Nation's capability to detect and report unauthorized attempts to import or use nuclear or radiological material against the Nation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
domestic partner - A domestic partner for purposes of this subchapter means a domestic partner.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2368.2)
domestic partner - An adult in a committed relationship with another adult, including both same-sex and opposite-sex relationships.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3546.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2331)
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-habitating with or has co-habitated 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 1811.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §5101)
domestic wastewater - wastewater that contains human wastes and wastewater from food preparation, laundry, bathing, and similar activities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1072)
domiciliary care - necessary medical services and travel and incidental expenses.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1706)
dominant user — The Service or multinational partner who is the principal consumer of a particular common-user logistic supply or service within a joint or multinational operation and will normally act as the lead Service to provide this particular common-user logistic 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
double container — A 9.8125 feet by 8 feet by 8 feet (2991 millimeters by 2438 millimeters by 2438 millimeters) reusable International Standards Organization compliant double container, with double	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

doors at both ends, used for the storage, transportation, and distribution of dry cargo. Also called BICON.	JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–8)
downgrade — To determine that classified information requires, in the interests of national security, a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, coupled with a changing of the classification designation to reflect such a lower degree.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
downloading — An operation that removes airborne weapons or stores from an aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2272.)
downstream product - any manufactured article— (A) which is imported into the United States, and (B) into which is incorporated any component part.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677i)
downtime - span of time during which something is out of action or unavailable for use.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
drafter - The person who actually composes written material in the form of official correspondence.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
drafting office - The Office responsible for final preparation of official correspondence.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
dredged material - any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1402)
drinking water - water safe enough for consumption.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
drinking water cooler - any mechanical device affixed to drinking water supply plumbing which actively cools water for human consumption.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9601.)
driveaway saddlemount 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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)

driver's license - a license issued by a State to any individual that authorizes the individual to operate a motor vehicle on highways.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §159.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §164)
drop altitude — The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
drop zone — A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called DZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2922h)
drought monitor - a system for classifying drought severity according to a range of abnormally dry to exceptional drought, as defined by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §55.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7112.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7112.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
drug interdiction — A continuum of events focused on interrupting illegal drugs smuggled by air, sea,	(SOURCE - DOD,

or land. See also counterdrug operations.	DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §159.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §123b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
dual accountability - responsibility shared by two persons to ensure compliance to all laws and regulations and functional excellence in carrying out assigned missions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
dual diagnosis - coexisting substance abuse and mental illness conditions or diagnosis. Such clients are sometimes referred to as mentally ill chemical abusers (MICAs).	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1665)
dual fuel vehicle - A bi-fuel or flex fuel vehicle; by definition, both vehicle types are classified as AFVs. Also called DFV.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6374)
dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device - (See - dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device) Also called dual tone multi frequency IED.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)

also air refueling.	
dual-use - products, services, standards, processes, or acquisition practices, respectively, that are capable of meeting requirements for military and nonmilitary applications.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2500)
dual-use critical technology - a critical technology that has military applications and nonmilitary applications.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2500)
dual-use material, equipment, or technology - material, equipment, or technology that may be used in nuclear or nonnuclear applications.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-422.1-1)
due or entitled - The condition where the entire proceeds of a check are due and payable to a payee or the payees estate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
dummy — See decoy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
dumped/ dumping - the sale or likely sale of goods at less than fair value.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
dumping margin - the amount by which the normal value exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the subject merchandise.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
duress alarm device - initiating device intended to enable an individual at a protected premise to indicate a hostile situation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1351)
duty - the rate and form of any import duty, including but not limited to tariff-rate quotas.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19,

	§2481)
duty station - The station to which an employee is officially assigned.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
duty to warn - requirement to warn U.S. and non-U.S. person of impending threats of intentional killing, serious bodily injury or kidnapping.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
dwell 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60, DODD 1235.10)
dynamic targeting — Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late, or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
E	
earliest arrival date — A day, relative to C-day, that is specified as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Also called EAD. See also latest arrival date.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
earliest retirement age - the earliest date on which, under the plan, the participant could elect to receive retirement benefits.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1055)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1078–11.)
early intervention - a strategy or approach that is intended to prevent an outcome or to alter the course of an existing condition.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–36)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–1)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247b–4a)

options for their child.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7721.)
early warning — Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called EW. See also attack assessment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
e-Authentication - Electronic authentication (e-authentication) is the process of establishing confidence in user identities presented electronically to an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2151x–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §16524.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14505)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1708.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437j.)
economically disadvantaged women-owned small business concern - Also called EDWOSB.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
economy of force — The judicious employment and distribution of forces so as to expend the minimum essential combat power on secondary efforts in order to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
ecosystem - any terrestrial, freshwater aquatic, or coastal ecosystem, including an estuary.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17272.)
E-day — The day landing force personnel, supplies, and equipment begin to embark aboard amphibious warfare or commercial ships.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
educational activities - the operations of libraries, schools, day care centers, laboratories, and lecture and demonstration facilities.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §3306)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)

or scholars.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
educational advisors abroad - Professionals who work at overseas advising centers abroad providing counseling services on U.S. education.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1058.)
educational institution - a school or institution of higher education.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–36)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
efficiency measures - in a more advanced security program efficiency measures are used to assess the timeliness and efficiency of security control implementation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
e-Government - The use by the U.S. Government of Web-based Internet applications and other	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1

information technologies, combined with processes that implement these technologies.	FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §30101)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §381)
electric cooperative - any cooperative association eligible to receive loans.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2708)
electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by an electrical impulse that creates heat or a spark.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13435.)
electric strike - electro-mechanical access control device which secures or released the latch via applied current.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2502.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13435.)
electrified lockset - lock that is controlled electrically.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
electromagnetic environmental effects — The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. Also called E3.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
electromagnetic lock - lock that uses an electrically actuated magnetic attraction to secure the door.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
electromagnetic radiation — Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

established safe levels.	JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
electromagnetic spectrum management — Planning, coordinating, and managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum through operational, engineering, and administrative procedures. See also electromagnetic spectrum.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §7006)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2016.)

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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
electronic dissemination - Information disseminated through electronic means, including but not limited to email distributions, social media, removable media like CD-ROM, or other technologies.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §241.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
electronic health record - A digital version of a patient's paper chart. Also called ER	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond

includes the patient's medical history and treatment across multiple providers and allows for interoperability among various electronic systems. Also called EHR.	EMS Data Collection, Terms)
electronic initiator - initiator controlled or operated by the controlled flow of electrons.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
electronic mail - The process or result of sending and receiving messages via telecommunications links between computer terminals. Also called email.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §360hh)
electronic product environmental assessment tool - system to help purchasers evaluate, compare, and select desktop computers, notebooks, and monitors based on their environmental attributes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §360hh)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §241.)

electronic reconnaissance — The detection, location, identification, and evaluation of foreign electromagnetic radiations. See also electromagnetic radiation; reconnaissance.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
electronic records management - utilization of automated techniques to manage records regardless of format.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
electronic records system - Any information system that produces, manipulates, stores, or transfers federal records by using a computer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
electronic signature - The process of applying any mark in electronic form with the intent to sign a data object. See also digital signature.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
electronic timing switch - timing switch using a commercial or improvised electronic timer or integrated circuit to start the initiation train.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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;	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)

electromagnetic spectrum; electronic attack; electronic protection; electronic warfare support.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
element — An organization formed around a specific function within a designated directorate of a joint force commander's headquarters.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
element of the defense acquisition system - an organization that employs members of the acquisition workforce, carries out acquisition functions, and focuses primarily on acquisition.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2545)
elementary school - a day or residential school which provides elementary education, as determined under State law.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
elephant - any animal of the species loxodonta Africana.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4244)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
elevated improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the surface: hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
eligibility determination [security] - determinations of eligibility for access to classified information based on criteria established under E.O. 12968.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4232)
eligible crop - a crop of renewable biomass.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8111.)
eligible dependent - a spouse, surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent of a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §6301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1673b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §92)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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. EFMs 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
eligible grantee - a local government or municipality, peoples' utility district, irrigation district, and	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7,

cooperative, nonprofit, or limited-dividend association in a rural area.	§918c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280j–3)
eligible individual - an individual— (A) who has attained 16 years of age; (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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §527.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292o)
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: *Provided however,* 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: *Provided further,* 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 238)
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: *Provided, however,* 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: *Provided further,* 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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2198)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3839aa–1)
eligible land - land on which agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest-related products are produced.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3839aa–1)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292o)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2497)
eligible metropolitan area - any of the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
eligible migrant - a qualified immigrant who is the spouse or unmarried child of a legalized alien.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1255a.)
eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers - individuals who are eligible migrant farmworkers or are eligible seasonal farmworkers.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3222)
eligible national association - a national association with demonstrated experience in providing training and technical assistance to protection and advocacy systems.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300d–53)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5318a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5318a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
eligible orchardist - a person that produces annual crops from trees for commercial purposes.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2497)

eligible producer on a farm - an individual or entity that, as determined by the Secretary, assumes the production and market risks associated with the agricultural production of crops or livestock.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
eligible reservist - a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces ordered to active duty during a period of military conflict.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3223)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4361)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1339)
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 (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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §542)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §542)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1638g)
eligible woman - a woman who has been admitted to a program operated.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–1)
email distribution list - list of email addresses which can be used to send a message to multiple recipients simultaneously.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
embarkation — The process of putting personnel and/ or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/ or aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
embarkation and tonnage table — A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop or naval units, loaded aboard a combat-loaded ship.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)

craft and ships are called forward to embark. See also mounting area.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
embarkation order — An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams, and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
embarkation organization — A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked aboard ships. See also embarkation team.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §263a–7.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78l.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1187)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5324)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1736f–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
emergency action - action needed to respond to the immediate impacts of an emergency does not include long-term recovery actions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
emergency authority — A Federal military commander's authority, in extraordinary emergency circumstances where prior authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, to engage temporarily in activities that are necessary to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances because (1) such activities are necessary to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and are necessary to restore governmental function and public order or (2) duly constituted Federal, state, or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or Federal governmental	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3025.18)

functions.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
emergency change advisory board - subgroup of the Change Advisory Board that makes decisions about emergency changes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2603.)
emergency expenditure authorization - authorization for limited post expenditure without prior Department approval in order to meet emergency medical needs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364)
emergency locator beacon — A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. See also personal locator beacon.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
emergency management - Organized efforts to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §701)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

up front - liability and reimbursement. Also called EMAC.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
emergency management system - Coordination of systems and multidisciplinary personnel (e.g., police, fire, emergency managers) to address all phases of an incident.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1369.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–19a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2655.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
emergency plan - The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
emergency repair — The least amount of immediate repair to damaged facilities necessary for the facilities to support the mission. See also facility substitutes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
emergency response staff program - A program intended to prepare Department emergency response staff to respond to domestic emergencies that impact the Department.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–19a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

called ESP Primary Agency.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
emergency support functions — A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1725.)
emergency work - clearance and removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5170b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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. also evacuation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77b.)
emerging harbor project - a project that is assigned to a harbor or inland harbor that transits less than	(SOURCE - DHS,

1,000,000 tons of cargo annually.	US Code 33, §2237)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1737.)
emission - release of a substance into the atmosphere.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
emission factor - unique value for scaling emissions to activity data in terms of a standard rate of emission per unit of activity, e.g., grams of carbon dioxide emitted per barrel of fossil fuel consumed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)

employ - to suffer or permit to work.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
employee - A current employee of the Department of State, including members of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, and Locally Employed Staff.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
employee - a dispatching service employee, a signal employee, or a train employee.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §21101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)
employee - a person employed by, assigned or detailed to, or acting for an element within the Intelligence Community.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 971.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §292)
employee - An individual employed by DS whose duties require the use of SPE.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 041.3)
employee - any employee, and shall not be limited to the employees of a particular employer, unless this subchapter explicitly states otherwise, and shall include 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, and who has not obtained any other regular and substantially equivalent employment, but shall not include any individual employed as an agricultural laborer, or in the domestic service of any family or person at his home, or any individual employed by his parent or spouse, or any individual having the status of an independent contractor, or any individual employed as a supervisor, or any individual employed by an employer subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or by any other person who is not an employer.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
employee - any individual employed by an employer.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3166)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
employee - Assigned personnel (U.S.-based direct hire) of the Federal Government. For categories of	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)

persons authorized or not authorized to use the diplomatic pouch.	
employee - person hired to perform a job usually for wages or salary and normally in a position below the executive level.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §2671)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
employee orientation training - training provided for a general understanding of the organization and its missions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
employee performance - accomplishment of the work described in the employee's performance plan.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-548.2-2)
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).	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)
employer - any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any person subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-415.3)
employing bureau - The bureau in which the DETO is employed.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2368.2)
employment — The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
employment benefits - all benefits provided or made available to employees by an employer, including group life insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, sick leave.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)

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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
employment position - set of duties and responsibilities which make up the work performed by an employee.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
en route care — Continuation of the provision of care during movement (evacuation) between the health service support capabilities in the roles of care, without clinically compromising the patient's condition. See also evacuation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
encrypted for transmission only - classification used in Sensitive-But-Unclassified No Foreign (SBU NOFORN) telegrams.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
encrypted text - Data encoded into an unclassified form using a nationally accepted form of encoding.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
encryption - Conversion of plaintext to ciphertext through the use of a cryptographic algorithm.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §1201.)
encryption technology - the scrambling and descrambling of information using mathematical formulas or algorithms.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §1201.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
end item — A final combination of end products, component parts, and/ or materials that is ready for its intended use.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
end item - the final production product when assembled or completed, and ready for issue, delivery, or deployment.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2533b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)

end product - supplies delivered under a line item of a Government contract.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
end state — The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
end user - person that uses the solution developed by the project in the operational field.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USAID, FOG, CHIII)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.6-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1907)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1907)
endowment fund income - an amount equal to the total market value of the Endowment Fund minus the Endowment Fund corpus.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1907)
endpoint - Video conferencing specific equipment used to connect to an enterprise network for the purpose of participating in a video conference.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
enemy - any country, government, group, or person that has been engaged in hostilities, whether or not lawfully authorized, with the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2204)
enemy combatant — In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition	(SOURCE - DOD,

partners during an armed conflict. Also called EC.	DOD Dictionary, DODD 2310.01E)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
energy action - any matter required to be transmitted, or submitted to the Congress.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6421)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6326)
energy commodity — (A) petroleum products;(B) natural gas;(C) coal; (D) wind and solar energy components; and (E) biofuels.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2238c)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6326)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8259.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
energy conservation project costs - only costs incurred in the design, acquisition, construction, and installation of energy conservation measures and technical assistance costs.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
energy efficiency - measures, practices, or programs that reduce the energy used by specific devices and systems, typically without adversely affecting the services provided.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
energy efficiency project - the installation or upgrading of equipment that results in a significant reduction in energy usage.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9008.)
energy project - a project that provides for the generation or transmission of electrical energy.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44718.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 624.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)
Energy Star® certified - indication for a product carrying the ENERGY STAR logo indicating that it meets international standards set by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA0 as an energy efficient product.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8259.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9302.)
energy use intensity - energy consumption per gross square foot of building space includes industrial and	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

laboratory facilities.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
engage — 1. In air defense, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/ or weapon systems to fire on a designated target. See also cease engagement; hold fire. 2. To bring the enemy under fire.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01, JP 3-09.3)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1182)

not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization.	
engagement — 1. In air defense, an attack with guns or air-to-air missiles by an interceptor aircraft, or the launch of an air defense missile by air defense artillery and the missile's subsequent travel to intercept. 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelons maneuver forces. See also battle; campaign.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01 JP 3-0)
engagement authority — An authority vested with a joint force commander that may be delegated to a subordinate commander, that permits an engagement decision.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17191)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §205c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
enhanced geothermal systems - geothermal reservoir systems that are engineered, as opposed to occurring naturally.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17191)
enhanced-use lease - a written lease entered into by the Secretary under this subchapter.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8161.)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)

appointment in a commissioned or warrant officer grade.	
enlisted member - a person enlisted in, or inducted, called, or conscripted into, an armed force in an enlisted grade.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
enlisted member - a person in an enlisted grade.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
enrolled bill - A bill or resolution passed by both Houses of Congress and presented to the President for action.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-19)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1181)
enter and entry - the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of merchandise in the customs territory of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4361)
enter/ entry - to move into, or the act of movement into, the commerce of the United States.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)

with appropriate technical standards. Also called EA.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
enterprise force structure — The digitized hierarchical representation of Department of Defense organizations, documented in accordance with the standardized precepts of the Organizational and Force Structure Construct, generated and shared from .org servers for Department of Defense-wide integration and use.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300jj)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §278g–5.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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/	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

required retention periods, and the existence of current disposition authority.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
enterprise service bus - enterprise integration architecture that allows incremental integration driven by business requirements, not technology limitations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 611.3)
entity - a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1605A)
entity — Within the context of targeting, a term used to describe facilities, organizations, individuals, equipment, or virtual (nontangible) things.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
entrance on duty - date person began working for a particular federal agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
entrance on duty determination - preliminary risk management decision that allows personnel to commence work before the required background investigation is completed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
entry - a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4034)

entry on duty determination - (See - entrance on duty determination (*))	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
environment - water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
environment of operation - the physical surroundings in which an information system processes, stores, and transmits information.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.\	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
environmental condition - ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
environmental considerations — The spectrum of environmental media, resources, or programs that may affect the planning and execution of military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
environmental extraordinary circumstances - environmental condition in which a normally categorically excluded action under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) may have a significant environmental effect.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1397h.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
environmental laws - environmental statutes and regulations enforceable by action of the Federal Government.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
environmental liabilities cost estimate approver - person who verifies and agrees to environmental liabilities cost estimates for that are provided by the estimator.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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).	(SOURCE - USAID, FOG, CHIII)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
equipment — In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. See also component; supplies.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
equivalent increase - an increase or increases in the employees rate of basic pay equal to or greater than one step increase.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring additional resources in response.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
escapee — Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in getting free.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
escort — A member of the Armed Forces assigned to accompany, assist, or guide an individual or group, e.g., an escort officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
escorted access - limited form of access that requires an authorized person to accompany a visitor while inside a secured facility or building.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §70101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3391)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
essential elements of friendly information — Key questions 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
essential elements of information — The most critical information requirements regarding the adversary and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. Also called EEIs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3671.4)
essential functions - job duty so fundamental to a position that the position requirements cannot be acceptably fulfilled without successful performance of the function.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3392)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5189e)
essential supporting activity - specific supporting activity an organization must conduct in order to perform its mission essential functions (MEFs) in terms of vital records.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
essential task — A specified or implied task that an organization must perform to accomplish the mission that is typically included in the mission statement. See also implied task; specified task.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §56501)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2401.)

combination of genotypes of the initial variety.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §652)
establishing directive — An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
establishment - any place where a pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a pesticide is produced, or held, for distribution or sale.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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 in order to identify and appraise such factors as available as well as needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. See also **i**ntelligence estimate.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
estimated net explosives weight - reference to the estimated weight of the main charge derived from observations of the blast effects and crater characteristics.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
estimating costs - the process of forecasting a future result in terms of cost, based upon information available at the time.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
estimative intelligence — Intelligence that identifies, describes, and forecasts adversary capabilities and the implications for planning and executing military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
estimator - person who calculates the price, value, number, quantity, or extent of something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2902)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33,

of attaining a self-sustaining system integrated into the surrounding landscape.	§2902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2902)
estuary habitat restoration project - a project to carry out an estuary habitat restoration activity.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02, JP 3-68, JP 4-09, JP 3-68)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
evacuation, relocation, and internment period - that period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4218)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
evacuee - person subject to an organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal from a hazardous or potentially hazardous area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4361)
evader — Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
evaluate phase - capital planning phase that requires information technology investments to be reviewed once they are operational to determine whether the investments meet expectations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
evaluation - answers the "why" or "why not" of performance, as well as the "what else" question. It is	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
evaluation — In intelligence usage, appraisal of an item of information in terms of credibility, reliability, pertinence, and accuracy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
evaluation - risk assessment, inspection, or risk assessment and inspection.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)

Design and Tested. Also called EAL.	
Evaluation Notice - The contracting officers written notification to the offeror for purposes of clarifications, communications or in support of discussions. Also called EN.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
evasion — The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
evasion chart — A special map or chart designed as an evasion aid. Also called EVC. See also evasion; evasion aid.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1517.)
event - Any observable occurrence in a network or system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
event - planned, non-emergency activity occurring in a particular place during a particular interval of time includes occurrences such as parades and sporting contests.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20137)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
event tree - graphical tool used to illustrate the range and probabilities of possible outcomes that arise from an initiating event.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)

limited to performance measurement, research studies, evaluations, statistical data series, and data analytics.	
evidence of citizenship/ nationality - Documents used to establish U.S. citizenship/ non-citizen U.S. nationality in accordance with federal regulations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USG, US Code 5, §551.)
examination - an inspection of cargo to detect the presence of misdeclared, restricted, or prohibited items that utilizes nonintrusive imaging and detection technology.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
excepted benefits - benefits under one or more (or any combination thereof) of the following.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1191b)
excepted service [Federal] - civil position which is not in the competitive service or the Senior Executive Service (SES).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1229a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7619.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2302)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 612)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §709)
excess luggage - The extra weight or number of pieces of accompanied baggage (luggage) that exceed the checked luggage allowance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
excess property - Personal property no longer needed within the Department to carry out the functions of official duties or programs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §42301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1414.)
exclusion zone — A zone established by a sanctioning body to prohibit specific activities in a specific geographic area in order 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
exclusive economic zone - the exclusive economic zone of the United States established by Presidential Proclamation No. 5030, of March 10, 1983.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3507)
excusable time delay - Failure to perform that is beyond the control and without fault or negligence of the contractor.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0 JP 5-0)
execution phase - final phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process	(SOURCE - DHS,

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 Lexicon, Terms)
execution planning — The Adaptive Planning and Execution system translation of an approved course of action into an executable plan of action through the preparation of a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called EP. See also Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
executive agency - an executive department, a military department, or any independent establishment and any wholly owned Government corporation.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-134)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
Executive Budget Summary - An annual budgetary resource request summary of Function 150 and other international programs displaying budgetary policy priorities. Also called EBS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)
executive development training - training or experience provided supporting continuing development for leaders above the GS-15 level.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
executive management - Personnel (i.e., division chiefs, office directors, policy staff assistants) directly	(SOURCE - DOS/

responsible for the approval and management of program planning and implementation, staffing requirements and assignments, and budget allocation and disbursement.	USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
executive officer - A term used by some agencies to identify the officer charged with responsibilities for administrative, managerial, and program support activities.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
executor or executrix - A male or female named in the will of the decedent to administer the decedents estate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
exempt commodity - a commodity that is not an excluded commodity or an agricultural commodity.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
exempt contributions - exempt Federal capital contributions and exempt school contributions.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292s)
exempt employee - employee who is not covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	
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 research by a non-profit institution of higher education or non-profit organization whose principal purpose is conducting scientific research.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
exercise-directing staff - A group of experienced, qualified, and knowledgeable officers who direct or control an exercise.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
existing - without the specification of any date, when used with respect to any matter relating to the	(SOURCE - DHS,

conclusion of, or proclamation to carry out, a foreign trade agreement, means existing on the day on which that trade agreement is entered into.	US Code 19, §1351)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40125.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2708)
existing facilities - facilities that have been in operation for at least 2 years before the date on which the new environmental requirements are imposed.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
existing source - any stationary source other than a new source.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
expanded metal - open mesh formed by slitting and drawing sheet metal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2237)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
expedite (passport agencies/ centers only) - The applicant receives higher-priority service because she/ he paid an expedite fee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
expedited approval facility - a covered chemical facility for which the owner or operator elects to submit a site security plan.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
expeditionary force — An armed force organized to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14

machine parts, and installed computer parts (regardless of cost).	FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
expenditure - actual spending of money.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
expenditure plan - congressionally mandated plan that details how appropriated funds will be spent for an acquisition.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 081.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1732)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1732)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2462)
exploration - the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1636.)
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	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1331)

lessee to determine whether to proceed with development and production.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1403)
explosion - sudden release of energy, caused by a nuclear, chemical, or physical process.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
explosive cargo — Cargo such as artillery ammunition, bombs, depth charges, demolition material, rockets, and missiles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
explosive compounds - homogeneous substances whose molecules contain within themselves the oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen necessary for combustion.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
explosive hazard — Any hazard containing an explosive component to include unexploded explosive ordnance (including land mines), booby traps (some booby traps are nonexplosive), improvised explosive devices (which are an improvised type of booby trap), captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. Also called EH.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
explosive hazard incident — The suspected or detected presence of unexploded or damaged explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §383)
explosive ordnance — All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
explosive ordnance — All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and	(SOURCE - DOD,

biological and chemical agents.	DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
explosive ordnance disposal — The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. Also called EOD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
explosive train - succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1116.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 4360.01A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 4360.01A)

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 (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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4618.)
export - shipment or transshipment of goods to a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
export and exportation - to move from, or the act of movement from, the United States to any place outside the United States.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1683)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677a.)
export subsidy - a subsidy that is, in law or in fact, contingent upon export performance, alone or as 1 of 2 or more conditions.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §4002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §4002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §4002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)

exposure dose — The amount of radiation, as measured in roentgen, at a given point in relation to its ability to produce ionization.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
express mail - Express Mail is an expedited service for shipping any mailable matter, with guaranteed delivery USPS Domestic Mail Manual.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 238)
expulsion - removal of a person from the host country, usually by immigration or police officials, without a formal deportation hearing or process.]	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
extended period of time - a period that is normally 1 year, but not less than 6 months.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
extension - The extension of a Department network into non-Department space (e.g., OpenNet workstations in a contractor facility).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
external affairs - Organizational element that provides accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
external assessment [environmental compliance] - assessment conducted by personnel not directly associated with the evaluated activities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
external support contract — Contract awarded by contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting head(s) of contracting activity or from systems support contracting authorities. See also systems support contract; theater support contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3559.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
extradition and extradite - the extradition of a person and such terms include both extradition and surrender as defined in the Rome Statute.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1350)
extramural research - DHS-managed or –funded research that is conducted at non-DHS sites by non-DHS researchers.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
extranet - An extranet is partially accessible to authorized outsiders and requires a valid user name and password, which determines the level of access.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
extranet - intranet that permits limited secure external access with appropriate authorization approval.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1671c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §510)

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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
E-zine - An electronic magazine or journal.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
F	
fabric - any material woven, knitted, felted, or otherwise produced from, or in combination with, any natural or manufactured fiber, yarn, or substitute therefor.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §70.)
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; (B) the facility's Top-Screen; (C) the facility's security vulnerability assessment; or (D) any other information that— (i) the facility submits to the Department; or (ii) the Department obtains from a public source or other source.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
facilitated self- instruction training - method whereby learners complete self-paced instructional materials (paper-based or electronic-based) in a classroom environmental instructor introduces the materials at the beginning of the class or module, answers questions, and conducts a review at the end.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
facilities - depreciation and use allowances, interest on debt associated with certain buildings, equipment and capital improvements, operation and maintenance expenses, and library expenses.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
facilities capital cost of money - "cost of money as an element of the cost of facilities capital".	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
facility - a building, structure, or other improvement to real property.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §677)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42,

diagnosis through mammography activities. Such term does not include a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs.	§263b)
facility — A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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 tuberculosis 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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300s–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
facility response plan [oil discharge] - plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worse-case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
facility substitutes — Items such as tents and prepackaged structures requisitioned through the supply system that may be used to substitute for constructed facilities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
facility that is subject to a routine inspection - a declared facility, as defined in the Annex on Implementation and Verification of the Convention.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1525.)
facsimile - an exact copy of a document by electronic transmission.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)

factory - any factory, workshop, engine works, building used for manufacture, assembling, construction, or any process, and any shipyard or dockyard.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §82.)
failure - condition of not achieving desired end of functioning or performance.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44903.)
fair - any fair, exhibition, or exposition designated by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1751.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
fair information practice principles - the eight principles set forth in Appendix A of the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §121.)
fair-market value - The best estimate of the gross proceeds if the property were to be sold in a public sale.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §55.)
false alarm - alarm signal that does not represent a dangerous or unwanted condition, usually caused by some fault or problem in the system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
false match - the incorrect matching of one individual's biometric identifier information to another individual's biometric identifier information by a biometric identifier system.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44903.)
false non-match - the rejection of a valid identity by a biometric identifier system.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44903.)
family caregiver - a family member who is a caregiver of the veteran.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1720G.)
family caregiver - an unpaid family member, a foster parent, or another unpaid adult, who provides in-	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii)

home monitoring, management, supervision, or treatment of a child or adult with a special need.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–23)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §551)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1720G.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8212)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)

extended or renewed for up to 5 years. Also called FMA.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 1342.22)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
family-friendly policy - a policy to promote or improve the morale and well being of law enforcement personnel and their families.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796jj–7)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
farm labor contracting activity - recruiting, soliciting, hiring, employing, furnishing, or transporting any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1802.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1802.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
farmers - fishermen and other persons employed in cultivating and harvesting food resources from salt and fresh waters.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §5822.)
farm-raised fish - any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
farm-raised fish - any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2497)
fast-track claim - an accelerated process for the adjudication and processing of properly submitted claims under $1,000.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)

reports, and medical reports).	
fault - defect or flaw in something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
fault tree - graphical tool used to illustrate the range, probability, and interaction of causal occurrences that lead to a final outcome.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
feasibility - the joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
FedBizOpps.gov - The website where the government electronically advertises solicitations or requirements.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
federal - Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
Federal agency - an Executive agency or other agency of the United States, but does not include a member bank of the Federal Reserve System.	(SOURCE - USG, US Code 5, §1501.)
federal agency - any agency as defined by Title 5, United States Code.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-89)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
federal agency - any establishment in the executive branch of the United States Government.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3002)
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).	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
federal agency - has the same meaning as the term agency in title 5, United States Code.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
federal agency - the executive departments, the judicial and legislative branches, the military	(SOURCE - DOJ,

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.	US Code 28, §2671)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4121)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3602)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
Federal awarding agency - the Federal agency that provides an award directly to the recipient.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
federal awarding agency - the Federal agency that provides an award to the recipient.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78o–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §238p)
federal building - building owned, leased, or otherwise managed by the Federal Government both within and outside the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6831)
Federal Bureau of Investigation Network - classified network runs by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that facilitates information sharing for fusion centers.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
federal coordinating officer - a Federal coordinating officer.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
federal credit instrument - a secured loan or loan guarantee authorized to be made available under this chapter with respect to a project.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3901)
federal credit instrument – a secured loan, loan guarantee, or line of credit authorized to be made under this subchapter.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41762.)
federal departments and agencies - any authority of the United States that is an agency, other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-89)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
federal employee - person other than the President and Vice President, employed by, detailed to, or assigned to a federal agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Federal Employee Health Benefits program - program that provides comprehensive health insurance	(SOURCE - DHS,

coverage to federal employees and their family members.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
federal enterprise architecture - business-based framework for government-wide improvement that describes the relationship between business functions and the technologies and information supporting them.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4121)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6831)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
Federal firefighter - an individual furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior under an agreement entered.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §6809.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300u)
Federal Helium Pipeline - the federally owned pipeline system through which helium for the Federal Helium Reserve may be transported.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
Federal Helium Reserve - helium reserves owned by the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
federal information - information created, collected, processed, maintained, disseminated, disclosed, or disposed of by or for the Federal Government, in any medium or form.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §658.)

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.	
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2348)
Federal laboratory - a Government-owned, Government-operated laboratory and a Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratory.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §470aaa.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Federal office - the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §20310)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §658.)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)

(SFA); and (iii) Other clusters.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §107e.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
federal records center - facility under the direction of the National Archives and Records Administration	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

(NARA) providing storage and servicing of federal records.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
federal share - the proportion of the cost of such project to be paid by the Federal Government under this subchapter.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
federal supply source - supply source managed by a federal agency such as the GSA or Government Printing Office.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §68.)
Federal trust species - migratory birds, threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and other species of concern.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3772)
federal user - a Federal agency or extramural holder of one or more Federal research grants using helium.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)
federally assisted housing - residential dwellings receiving project-based assistance.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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,	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

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.	CH A)
federally mandated training - compulsory training that is required for all employees, government-wide, by federal statute or regulation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
federally-owned corporation - a corporation in which the United States owns all the outstanding capital stock.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §30902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4

computer.	FAH-2 H-131)
Feed the Future Innovation Labs - research partnerships led by United States universities that advance solutions to reduce global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
feeder pattern - a secondary school and the elementary schools and middle schools that channel students into that secondary school.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161a.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
female genital mutilation - the removal or infibulation (or both) of the whole or part of the clitoris, the labia minora, or labia majora.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1374.)
fence-associated sensor - detection device that mounts or is attached to a fence, or forms the fence, using transducer material.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §58c)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §70.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5506.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
field - Restricted area on telegram form that requires specific information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
field artillery - equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. Also called FA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1122)

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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §40302.)
field reporter number - administrative number designed to identify a collector or reporter in disseminated Intelligence Information Reports.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
field surety - a full life-cycle approach to verification of the integrity of post classified information-processing equipment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
fighter sweep - an offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in a designated area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
file plan - classification scheme in a specific office that describes how the records are organized and maintained.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32304.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §292)

full-time basis, with appropriate adjustment therefor.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1407a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §10609.)
final protective fire - an immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. Also called FPF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)

financial assistance - a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §289b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §238n)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 611.3)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2.)
financial interest - the receipt of consulting fees or honoraria and the ownership of stock or equity.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §289b–1)
financial liability - present obligation to provide assets or services to another entity at a determinable date, when a specified event occurs, or on demand.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
financial management - the combination of the two core functions of resource management and finance support. Also called FM. See also finance support; resource management.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
financial management offices - the offices at posts that manage the full range of post-level financial	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1

management activities.	FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41762.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
financial recognition - process of formally recording or incorporating an element (e.g., an asset or liability) into the financial statements of an entity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–26)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8701)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
finding - a conclusion drawn from facts and information about the propriety, efficiency, effectiveness, or economy of operation of a post, unit, or activity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)

finding of suitability [early transfer] - product and process to document the conclusion that property is environmentally suitable for early transfer by deed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
finding of suitability [lease] - product and process to document the conclusion that property can be leased, even when cleanup is underway.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
finding of suitability [transfer] - product and process to document the conclusion that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
finishing action - tactical operational action taken in direct response to an incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856.)
fire support - fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. See also fires.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
fire support coordination - the planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
fire support coordination center - a single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support for Marine forces. Also called FSCC. See also fire support; fire support coordination; support; supporting arms coordination center.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)

line, all fires must be coordinated with the establishing commander prior to engagement. Also called FSCL. See also fires; fire support.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
fire support coordinator - 1. The officer in charge of the fire support coordination center. Also called FSC. 2. The brigade combat team's organic fires battalion commander; if a fires brigade is designated as the division force field artillery headquarters, the fires brigade commander is the division's fire support coordinator and is assisted by the chief of fires who then serves as the deputy fire support coordinator during the period the force field artillery headquarters is in effect. Also called FSCOORD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09 JP 3-09)
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. Also called fire cell (FC) within the United States Army. See also fire support; force; support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
fire support station - an exact location at sea within a fire support area from which a fire support ship delivers fire. Also called FSS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
firecall password - the password to a backup user account with full administrative privileges available for use only in extenuating circumstances.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
fires - the use of weapon systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
firewall - a hardware/ software capability that limits access between networks and/ or systems in accordance with a specific security policy.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 114)

management or IT management defined policy.	
firing switch - component that initiates the explosive train.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
firm - (A) a firm, including an agricultural firm or service sector firm; or (B) an appropriate subdivision thereof.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
firm - a law firm whether organized as a partnership or corporation.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §594)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2351.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
first article - a preproduction model, initial production sample, test sample, first lot, pilot lot, or pilot models.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
first article testing - testing and evaluating the first article for conformance with specified contract requirements before or in the initial stage of production.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
first carrier - the first carrier transporting a loaded container or trailer in intermodal transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5901.)
first class mail - any mailable item, including postcards, letters, flats, and small packages, may be mailed as First-Class Mail.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1508a.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1070a–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB,

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.	Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797ff–4)
first responder - a primary health care provider who provides immediate clinical care and stabilization in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the roles of care, and treats Service members for common acute minor illnesses. See also essential care; evacuation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
first responder care - the health care capability that provides immediate clinical care and stabilization to the patient in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the continuum of care.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
first tier subcontractor - a subcontractor who has a subcontract directly with the prime contractor.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
first-class steamer accommodations - includes all accommodation classes above the lowest class, including, but not limited to, suites.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
first-class train accommodations - includes bedroom, roomettes, club service, parlor car accommodations, business-class, or other premium accommodations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 371.3)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
fiscal year - the accounting period for which annual financial statements are regularly prepared, generally a period of 12 months, 52 weeks, or 53 weeks.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
fish - finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, except marine mammals and birds.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2569)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 041.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 041.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)

deductions have been transferred to or deposited in the Foreign Service Disability Retirement Fund.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5309)
fixed port - terminals with an improved network of cargo-handling facilities designed for the transfer of freight. See also maritime terminal.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
fixed schedule - A work schedule that once established remains the same from pay period to pay period.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
flame field expedients - simple, handmade devices used to produce flame or illumination.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
flash burn - a burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
flash memory - Electronic non-volatile memory storage device that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
fleet card - assigned charge card for the purchase of fuel, minor maintenance, and repair services for fleet vehicles.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 status of a type command.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
fleet Post Office - a military post office of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Also called FPO.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30 JP 3-30 JP 3-30)
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. The deck of an air-capable ship, amphibious aviation assault ship, or aircraft carrier used to launch and recover aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04 JP 3-04)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
flight quarters - a ship configuration that assigns and stations personnel at critical positions to conduct safe flight operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
floating craft company -a company-sized unit made up of various watercraft teams such as tugs, barges, and barge cranes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
floodplain management - the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
fly-in echelon - Airlifted forces and equipment to include flight ferry aircraft and aviation support equipment needed to support operations; typically associated with the use of pre-positioned assets. Also called FIE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
foil - electrically conductive ribbon used for a sensing circuit.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
fonts - general shapes for a set of characters. Each font has a name for selecting the type and size of print.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §55.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §321)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1791.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
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).	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)

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.	
food security - access by all people at all times to sufficient food and nutrition for a healthy and productive life.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1732.)
foodborne illness outbreak - the occurrence of 2 or more cases of a similar illness resulting from the ingestion of a certain food.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §2224)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5 JP 4-01.5)
for official use only - protective marking for unclassified information of a sensitive nature that required protection for any number of reasons.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §175.)
force - 1. An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, equipment, and necessary support, or combination thereof. 2. A major subdivision of a fleet.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1 JP 1)
force beddown - the provision of expedient facilities for troop support to provide a platform for the projection of force. See also facility substitutes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
force closure - the point in time when a supported joint force commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned operational area to carry out assigned tasks. See also closure; force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
force management - an organizing construct of processes, policies, organizational information, and tools that informs senior leader decision making on the global joint sourcing of the defense strategy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
force planning - 1. Planning associated with the creation and maintenance of military capabilities by the Military Departments, Services, and US Special Operations Command. 2. In the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System, the planning conducted by the supported combatant command and its components to determine required force capabilities to accomplish an assigned mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0

force projection - the ability to project the military instrument of national power from the United States or another theater, in response to requirements for military operations. See also force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
force protection - preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against federal personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
force sequencing - the phased introduction of forces into and out of the operational area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
force structure - the composition of Department of Defense organizations, both military and civilian, that comprise and support United States defense forces as specified by the National Defense Authorization Acts of current and applicable previous years, and defines the organizational hierarchy through which leadership authorities are exercised.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
force visibility - the current and accurate status of forces; their current mission; future missions; location; mission priority; and readiness status.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7112)
forcible entry - seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. See also lodgment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)

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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
foreign agent - any officer, employee, proxy, servant, delegate, or representative of a foreign government.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1839)
foreign air carrier - a person, not a citizen of the United States, undertaking by any means, directly or indirectly, to provide foreign air transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
foreign air carrier - an air carrier that is not holding a certificate issued by the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
foreign article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A).)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 634A)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2394)

are owned by the United States Government.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
foreign consequence management - United States Government activity that assists friends and allies in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident on foreign territory in order to maximize preservation of life. Also called FCM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
foreign content - passenger motor vehicle equipment that is not of United States/ Canadian origin.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32304.)
foreign corporation - a corporation that is not incorporated in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2778)
foreign country - any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §202(a)(2)(A).)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2906)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4341)
foreign court - a court, administrative body, or other tribunal of a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §4101)
foreign court - a court, an administrative body, or other tribunal of a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

the SFDRA's jurisdiction or as authorized in accordance with guidance from the Director of National Intelligence (DNI)as specified in ICD 403.	
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
foreign exchange - the system by which one currency is exchanged for another. This enables international transactions to take place.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-361.1-2)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
foreign fire organization - any foreign governmental, public, or private entity that has wildfire protection resources.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m)
foreign firm - a business entity other than a United States firm.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2532)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
foreign government - any government other than the Federal Government or any government of a State or a political subdivision of a State.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §3508.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

exchange of letters, a memorandum of understanding, or other written record of the joint arrangement.	
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1839)
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-US aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Foreign instrumentation signals include but are not limited to telemetry, beaconry, electronic interrogators, and video data links. Also called FISINT. See also signals intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
foreign intelligence - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3002)
foreign intelligence [information] - information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
foreign internal defense - participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called FID.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
foreign judgment - a final civil judgment rendered by a foreign court.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
foreign judgment - a final judgment rendered by a foreign court.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §4101)
foreign law enforcement authority - any foreign authority that is empowered under foreign law to detect, investigate or prosecute potential violations of law.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78x.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2).)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
foreign military sales - that portion of United States security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. This assistance differs from the Military Assistance Program and the International Military Education and Training Program in that the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred. Also called FMS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
foreign missions program operations - facilitates the securing and efficient operations of foreign missions and public international organizations in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6023)
foreign national — Any person other than a United States citizen, United States permanent or temporary legal resident alien, or person in United States custody.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
foreign national - any person other than a United States citizen, United States permanent or temporary legal resident alien, or person in United States custody.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
foreign national - any person other than a United States national.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1605A)
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".	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1375a)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
foreign object damage - rags, pieces of paper, line, articles of clothing, nuts, bolts, or tools that, when	(SOURCE - DOD,

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 Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78dd–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 138)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6305)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
foreign person - a person that is not a United States person.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
foreign person - any person other than a United States person.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
foreign person - any person other than a United States person.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

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.	§611)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
foreign service - all officers regardless of field of specialization who are appointed as Foreign Service officers.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 817.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4864)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
Foreign Service position - a position established under the authority of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Also called FS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)

foreign service post - U.S. embassy or consulate abroad. Also called FSP.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011f.)
foreign source - a business entity other than a domestic source.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 222.2-3)
foreign student - A non-U.S. citizen, non-immigrant student pursuing academic study at a college or university in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 620K)
foreign terrorist organization - an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2378b)
foreign travel - travel outside the United States	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
foreign-flag vessel - Vessel registered under the laws of a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)

forest product - a product made from materials derived from the practice of forestry or the management of growing timber.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §45b)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
format line - A single line or grouping of alphanumeric characters that refers to a transmission function(s), accountability, security, or text in a telegram.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
formation - any vein, seam, stratum, bed, or other naturally occurring deposit.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §552)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2702.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2031)
formerly restricted data - Information removed from the restricted data category upon a joint determination by the Department of Energy (or antecedent agencies) and Department of Defense that such information relates primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons and that such information can be adequately safeguarded as classified defense information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635d.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
forward area - An area in proximity to combat.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
forward observer - An observer 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
forward operating base - An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

facilities. Also called FOB.	JP 3-09.3)
forward operating site - A scaleable location outside the United States and US territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. Such expandable "warm facilities" may be maintained with a limited US military support presence and possibly pre-positioned equipment. Forward operating sites support rotational rather than permanently stationed forces and are a focus for bilateral and regional training. Also called FOS. See also cooperative security location; main operating base.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCS CM-0007-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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 life-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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
found guilty - acceptance by a court of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere;	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3673)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
foundation geospatial-intelligence data - The base underlying data to provide context and a framework for display and visualization of the environment to support analysis operations and intelligence,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

which consists of: features; elevation; controlled imagery; geodetic sciences; geographic names and boundaries; aeronautical, maritime and human geography.	JP 2-03)
fragmentary order - An abbreviated form of an operation order issued as needed after an operation order to change or modify that order or to execute a branch or sequel to that order. Also called FRAGORD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161e.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

or consignor is responsible for the cost of shipping and risk of loss. Also called f.o.b. destination.	CH A)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
freeboard - the distance from the mark of the load line assigned under this chapter to the freeboard deck.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
freedom of navigation operations - Operations conducted to demonstrate US navigation, overflight, and related interests on, or under, and over the seas.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
free-fire area - A specific area into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called FFA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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: *Provided*, 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §1286)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
freight - supplies, goods, and transportable property.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
freight rail - rail services which concentrate on hauling bulk commodities and large-quantity shipments over long distances.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
freight vessel - a motor vessel or any vessel propelled by diesel or other internal combustion engines and that carries freight for hire.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
frequency - number of occurrences of an event per defined period of time or number of trials.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2642.)
friable asbestos-containing material - asbestos-containing material, which, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
friendly - A contact positively identified as friendly.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
friendly force information - operational information on military, federal, state, local, and/ or allied assets operating within the maritime domain.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
friendly force information requirement - Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly force and supporting capabilities. Also called FFIR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
friendly force tracking - The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. Also called FFT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
friendly foreign force - any military, naval, or air force of any friendly foreign state is operative by virtue of a Presidential declaration.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §701)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §16121)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

device (IED).	
fuel oxidizer explosive mixture - explosive mixture of fuel and oxidizer that deflagrates (very rapid burning) or detonates creating a blast wave.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
full and open competition - that all responsible sources are permitted to compete.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)
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: *Provided,* That operation, maintenance, and replacement charges required under Federal reclamation law, including this subchapter, shall be collected in addition to the full cost charge.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
full mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)
full retirement status - phased retiree has ceased employment and is entitled, upon application, to a composite retirement annuity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
full-spectrum superiority - The cumulative effect of dominance in the air, land, maritime, and space domains and information environment (which includes cyberspace) that permits the conduct of joint operations without effective opposition or prohibitive interference.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
full-time employee - employee who works at least 80 hours over two weeks.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1153)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

full-time equivalent - quantitative expression used to measure staffing resources.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2922h)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2790)
fully serviced lease - lease where the landlord has responsibility for operations and maintenance, including the payment of all utilities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
function - any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, discretion, or activity.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3902)
function - any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, discretion, or activity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
function - functions, powers, and duties.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3075)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
function - service, process, capability, or operation performed by an asset, system, network, or organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
function - The broad, general, and enduring role for which an organization is designed, equipped, and trained.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
function code - A four-digit number that identifies a cost center or a cost pool. For example, function	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)

code 6222 identifies payrolling services and 6148 identifies leasing services.	
function code - The numerical code used to categorize an agency's commercial and inherently governmental activities for inventory reporting purposes.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
functional activity - action or collection of actions that deliver a functional capability.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
functional area - logical grouping of high-level capabilities needed to fulfill desired outcomes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
functional bureaus 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
functional escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring a technical team with a high level of expertise to assist.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
functions - authorities, powers, rights, privileges, immunities, programs, projects, activities, duties, and responsibilities.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
functions - powers, duties, authority, responsibilities, and discretion.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
fund balance - the sum of— (A) the investments of the fund calculated at par value; and (B) the cash	(SOURCE - ODNI/

balance of the fund on the books of the Treasury.	CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 032.1)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
funding agreement - that the Director may make the award only if the applicant makes the agreement involved.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–1)
funding period - The period of time when Federal funding is available for obligation by the recipient.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
funding period means the period of time when Federal funding is available for obligation by the recipient.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
funds - Funds may include cash, uncashed government checks, paid invoices and other receipts for cash, paid vouchers and undeposited checks.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §80q–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §69.)
fur product - any article of wearing apparel made in whole or in part of fur or used fur.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §69.)
fur products bame guide - the register issued by the Commission.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §69.)
furnishings - Those items that equip residential quarters for living, such as carpets, draperies or curtains,	(SOURCE - DOS/

lamps, and lighting fixtures.	USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
furniture, furnishings, and equipment - Those items placed in offices and residences of U.S. Government employees. Also called FF&E.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9302.)
fusion - In intelligence usage, the process of managing information to conduct all-source analysis and derive a complete assessment of activity.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §124h.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
fusion engineering device - a magnetic fusion facility which achieves at least a burning plasma and serves to test components for engineering purposes.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

G

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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
gain [personnel] - indication of an increase in existing staff quantity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1081.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1081.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
garble - An error in transmission, reception, or encryption that renders a message or portion thereof incorrect or indecipherable.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
gas - natural gas, flammable gas, or toxic or corrosive gas.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
gas carrier - commercial vessel specially designed for transporting liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or both (LNG/ LPG).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

gas consumer - any person, State agency, or Federal agency, to which natural gas is sold other than for purposes of resale.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
gateway - A communication interface that provides compatibility between networks by converting transmission speeds, protocols, codes, or security measures.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1116.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
general cargo ship - commercial vessel specifically designed to transport general, break-bulk, and containerized commodities or products.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2635)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
general supervision - a situation where an employee occupies a position at any level in the line of supervision over another employee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3

tactical artillery mission. Also called GS. See also direct support; general support-reinforcing.	JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
general training - level of training designed to provide the knowledge or skill sets which are common to many assignments, positions, and/ or occupations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
generally accepted accounting principles - Has the meaning specified in generally accepted auditing standards issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
generally accepted government auditing standards - issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits. Also called GAGAS.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
generally accepted government auditing standards - standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits. Also called GAGAS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
genetic information - (i) such individual's genetic tests, (ii) the genetic tests of family members of such	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29,

individual, and (iii) the manifestation of a disease or disorder in family members of such individual.	§1191b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
genetic services – (A) a genetic test; (B) genetic counseling (including obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or (C) genetic education.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1191b)
genetic services - A) a genetic test;(B) genetic counseling (including obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or(C) genetic education.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
genetic test - an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1191b)
genetic test - an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2441.)
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, ethic, 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §28–2)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17191)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §228.)
geographic combatant commander - A U.S. military area commander. Also called GCC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
geographic coordinates - The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on	(SOURCE - DOD,

the surface of the Earth with respect to the reference spheroid.	DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §28–2)
geomagnetic storm - a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §28–2)
geopressured resources - geothermal deposits found in sedimentary rocks under higher than normal pressure and saturated with gas or methane.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17191)
georeference - A set of datums by which the location of each point can be uniquely identified.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §343.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
geospatial information - knowledge of the nature and distribution of physical and cultural features on	(SOURCE -

the landscape based on analysis of data from airborne or spaceborne platforms or other types and sources of data.	SPACE, US Code 51, §60301)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
geospatial services - A collection of operations, accessible through an interface that allows a user to evoke a behavior of value to the user.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §343.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
geothermal - heat energy stored in the Earth's crust that can be accessed for direct use or electric power generation.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17191)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1102)
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	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1001)

found in geothermal formations; and (iv) any byproduct derived from them.	
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
gift - any gift of money or property.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011f.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,)
gilt - a young female swine that has not produced a litter.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
global address list - A list of all Department and some external agency email addresses, collectives, and other user contact information. Also called GAL.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104B)
global ballistic missile defense. Defense against ballistic missile threats that cross one or more geographical combatant command boundaries and requires synchronization among the affected combatant commands. Also called GBMD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2921.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2921.)
Global Combat Support System-Joint - The primary information technology application used to provide automation support to the joint logistician. Also called GCSS-J.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-

anytime and anywhere in the world, with compatible, interoperable, and integrated command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems. Also called GCCS.	Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
global distribution - The process that coordinates and synchronizes fulfillment of joint force requirements from point of origin to point of employment. See also distribution.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
global force management - 1. A process that provides near-term sourcing solutions while providing the integrating mechanism between force apportionment, allocation, and assignment. Also call GFM. 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7602)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
global maritime situational awareness - comprehensive fusion of data from every agency and by every nation to improve knowledge of the maritime domain.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)

are out of regulatory control. **Also called GNDA.**	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
global transportation management - The integrated process of satisfying transportation requirements using the Defense Transportation System to meet national security objectives. Also called GTM. See also Defense Transportation System.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2151b–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104B)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
glossary - A place to store text that can be used again. Each piece of text is recorded and assigned a unique name.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
go/ no-go - A critical point at which a decision to proceed or not must be made.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)

good - any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4618.)
goods - any merchandise, product, article, or material, whether having commercial or intrinsic tangible value.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24)
governing factors - In the context of joint operation planning, those aspects of the situation (or externally imposed factors) that the commander deems critical to the accomplishment of the mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2552)
government aircraft - any aircraft owned, leased, chartered or rented and operated by an Executive Agency.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
government dam - a dam or other work constructed or owned by the United States for Government purposes with or without contribution from others.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
government publication - information that is published as an individual document at Government expense, or as required by law, in any medium or form.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
government technical monitor - An individual designated by the contracting officer to assist the COR in monitoring a contractors performance. Also called GTM.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40125.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
government-held real property - See U.S. Government-held real property.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
government-provided residential quarters - See U.S. Government-provided residential quarters.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

Elements of Information.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292q)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1061.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §37b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §37b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §5502.)
grand master key system - master key system that has exactly three levels of keying.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
grant - legal instrument of financial assistance between the Department, or pass-through entity, and a non-federal entity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 611.6)
grant and per diem provider - an entity in receipt of a grant.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2002.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2

grant assistance.	FAM 611.6)
grantee - a corporation to which the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone has been granted.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §81a.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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: *Provided, however,* 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1301)
grantor - A person by whom a grant or transfer of ownership is made.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
grants financial management - Those activities that relate to policy development, oversight, procedures and training pertaining to the financial management of grants.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2802)
graphical interchange format - GIF files support 8-bit or 256-bit colors and are best used for illustrations and flat graphics. Also called GIF.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
graywater - galley, bath, and shower water.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
graywater - only galley, dishwasher, bath, and laundry waste water. The term does not include other wastes or waste streams.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
great ape - a chimpanzee, gorilla, bonobo, orangutan, or gibbon.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6302)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33,

(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.	§2237)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
green procurement - integration of environmental performance considerations into the procurement process including planning, acquisition, use, and disposal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
greenhouse gas - A gas that traps solar heat in the earth's atmosphere and contributes to global mean temperature. Also called GHG.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
greenhouse gas - (A) carbon dioxide; (B) methane; (C) nitrous oxide; (D) hydrofluorocarbons; (E) perfluorocarbons; or (F) sulfur hexafluoride.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17321)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
greenhouse gas - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
greenhouse gas emission - scope 1 - direct greenhouse gas emission from sources that are owned or controlled by the Department.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
greenhouse gas emission - scope 2 - indirect greenhouse gas emission resulting from the generation of electricity, heat, or steam purchased by the Department.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
greenhouse gas emissions calculator - An EPA-developed spreadsheet tool utilized to determine the net GHG emissions of all planned/ actual vehicle acquisitions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
greenhouse gas intensity - the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions to economic output.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)

grid coordinates - Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824o–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2084)
gross cargo weight - the weight of the cargo, packaging materials (including ice), pallets, and dunnage.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1791.)
gross pay - Total monetary payment due an employee, PSC, or PSA, for services before any mandatory or voluntary deductions are effected.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-541.3)
gross square meter space measurement - Space on all floors within the outside surface of the exterior walls.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
gross square meters - Space on all floors within the outside surface of the exterior walls.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)

trailer tongue weight. Also called GVWR.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2304)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 502B)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
group - 1. A flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of either two or more battalions or two or more squadrons. 2. A number of ships and/ or aircraft, normally a subdivision of a force, assigned for a specific purpose. 3. A long-standing functional organization that is formed to support a broad function within a joint force commander's headquarters.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
group health insurance coverage - health insurance coverage offered in connection with such plan.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
group health insurance coverage - in connection with a group health plan, health insurance coverage offered in connection with such plan.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1191b)
guaranteeing agency - a department or agency of the United States engaged in procurement for the national defense.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
guarantor - any person, other than the responsible party, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for a responsible party under this Act.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
guard - Mechanism limiting the exchange of information between systems. These devices are often used between systems of different classification levels.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)

operational gain against the loss of the technical information. See also electronic warfare.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161w.)
guidance for controlling asbestos-containing material in buildings – the Environmental Protection Agency document with such title as in effect on March 31, 1986.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2642.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
gun-target line - An imaginary straight line from gun to target. Also called GTL.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
H	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
habitat enhancement - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a habitat to change a specific function or serial stage of the habitat.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3772)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3772)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3772)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3772)
habitat restoration - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site	(SOURCE - DOI,

with the goal of returning the majority of natural functions to the lost or degraded native habitat.	US Code 16, §3772)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
Hague Abduction Convention - shorthand for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1711.3)
Hague Abduction Convention - the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague October 25, 1980.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
handling symbol - In the context of telegraphic processing, any one of three words that defines a unique telegraphic handling procedure - CRITIC, NIACT, or POUCH.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1403)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15,

are subsequently reexpressed in the metric system of measurement.	§205c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
hardware assurance - Hardware assurance is provided through investigatory procedures that review the technology safeguards applied to classified information-processing equipment for signs of tampering.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
harm - Damage, loss, or misuse of information which adversely affects one or more individuals or undermines the integrity of a system or program.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
harm - physical, nonphysical, economic, and noneconomic losses.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14505)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §4008)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7131.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
hazard - an emergency or disaster resulting from- (A) a natural disaster; or(B) an accidental or man-caused event.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a)

hazard - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
hazard - source or cause of harm or difficulty may be natural, technological, or human-caused.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
hazard reduction - the reduction in the potential consequences to life and property of dam failure.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §467)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hazardous cargo - Cargo that includes not only large bulk-type categories such as explosives, pyrotechnics, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, compressed gases, corrosives and batteries, but lesser quantity materials like super-tropical bleach (oxiderizer), pesticides, poisons, medicines, specialized medical chemicals and medical waste that can be loaded as cargo.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hazardous waste generation - the act or process of producing hazardous waste.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
hazardous waste generator - person, site, or facility, whose act or process produces hazardous waste or whose act first subjects hazardous waste to regulation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hazardous waste management - the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §6964)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5102.)
head of a medical facility - (A) with respect to a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs,	(SOURCE - DVA,

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.	US Code 38, §8111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
head of contracting activity - The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called HCA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
head of contracting activity - The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called HCA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
head of the contracting activity - the official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
headquarters - physical location of a principal place of business.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
head-up display - A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. See also flight.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §522)

as a volunteer and the termination of service as such volunteer by the President or by death or resignation.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1320d)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, Health Care Preparedness and Response Capabilities 2017-2022, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1533)
health care organization - any individual or entity which is obligated to provide, pay for, or administer health benefits under any health plan.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–15)
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 (B) any other person determined by the Secretary to be capable of providing health care services.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1320b–5.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1675)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa–33)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §645)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42,

certified.	§280g–8)
health care provider - organization or person delivering authorized health care to individuals or groups in need of health care services.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §401)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300jj)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1191b)
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act confidentiality regulations - regulations promulgated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Also called HIPPPA.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §299b–21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

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.	§290n–6)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292t)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
health risk assessment - process that identifies demographic, medical and lifestyle health recommendations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
health service support - All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel, which include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of the wounded, injured, or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; combat and operational stress control; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, and medical intelligence services. Also called HSS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §284d)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §356f)
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, and 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
healthcare coalition - A "single functional entity" of healthcare facilities and related organizations that	(SOURCE - DHHS,

work together to prevent, protect, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from an incident.	DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
health-care providers - health-care plans and insurers and any organizations, institutions, or other entities or individuals who furnish health-care resources.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8152.)
health-care resource - hospital care, medical services, and rehabilitative services, any other health-care service, and any health-care support or administrative resource.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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]."	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
hearing impairment - an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247b–4a)
heart diseases - diseases of the heart and circulation.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
heat initiator - initiator that serves as an igniting element through the application of heat may include direct heat to a sensitive explosive.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
heavy duty vehicle - a vehicle of greater than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6374)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5

	JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
height of burst - The vertical distance from the Earth's surface or target to the point of burst. Also called HOB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
heir - A person who inherits property by will or under a statute of descent and distribution.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
helicopter coordination section - The section within the Navy tactical air control center that coordinates rotary-wing air operations with the air traffic control center(s) in the amphibious force. Also called HCS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
help desk - A specific group(s) in CGFS established to address system and functional financial issues in a timely manner.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
H-hour - 1. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0

	JP 3-02)
hierarchic escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring more senior levels of management to assist.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
high altitude bombing - Horizontal bombing with the height of release over 15,000 feet.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
high density airport - an airport at which the Administrator limits the number of instrument flight rule takeoffs and landings of aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41714.)
high explosive - chemical compound or mixture that is capable of supporting or sustaining a detonation wave.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh–14)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
high occupancy vehicle or HOV - a vehicle with not fewer than 2 occupants.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §129.)
high performance building - facility that incorporates a comprehensive program of initiatives toward responsible environmental stewardship.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §1251)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §1251)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §717z.)

high resolution - resolution better than five meters.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60301)
high risk [position] - position that has the potential for exceptionally serious impact on the integrity and efficiency of the federal service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §148.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
high value airborne asset protection - A defensive counterair mission using fighter escorts that defends 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
high value assets - Items whose compromise or loss will severely impact post operations (personnel or payroll data, safes containing funds, Information Technology devices, etc.).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2031)
high-altitude missile engagement zone - In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with high-altitude surface-to-air missiles. Also called HIMEZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1201.)

of life; (B) significant damage to national security or defense capabilities; or (C) national economic harm.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §5541.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1402)
High-Level Task Force - The NATO body responsible for addressing issues related to Euro-Atlantic conventional arms control. Also called HLTF.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
highly enriched uranium - uranium enriched to 20 percent or more in the isotope U–235.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2302)
highly rural -an area that consists of a county or counties having a population of less than seven persons per square mile.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
highly-enriched uranium - uranium enriched to or above 20 percent in the isotope 235.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2569)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1021.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6631.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §5502.)
high-performing organization - an organization whose performance exceeds that of comparable providers, whether public or private.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6491.)
high-resolution information systems - equipment and techniques required to create, store, recover, and play back high-resolution images and accompanying sound.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3701.)
high-risk activity - an activity that may be adversely affected by a moderate to severe seismic event (as	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42,

determined by the Director); includes high-speed rail transportation.	§7704.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
high-risk urban area - a high-risk urban area.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §26105.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2237)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
highway basemap - a representation of all public roads that can be used to geolocate attribute data on a roadway.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §148.)
highway safety improvement program - projects, activities, plans, and reports carried out.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §148.)
highway-rail grade crossing - any street or highway crossing over a line of railroad at grade.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20153.)
hire [personnel] - engage the services of (a person) for wages or other payment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hiring Manager - person responsible for managing the hiring process and chairing the Hiring Panel, and the final approval authority on the hiring decision.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hiring Panel - team of interviewers consisting of three federal employees at or above the full performance grade level of the position under consideration.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hiring rate - ratio of employees that are hired during a period of time.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hispanic - individuals whose origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any other Spanish-speaking country.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300u–6)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008o.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hog class - as applicable- (A) barrows or gilts; (B) sows; or (C) boars or stags.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
holder - a person that has possession in fact or by operation of law of a receipt or any electronic document.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §241.)
holder - any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
holiday - any day designated as a holiday under a Federal statute or Executive order.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §267)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–24)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
home station - The permanent location of active duty units and Reserve Component units. See also	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

active duty; Reserve Component.	JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
homeland - The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
homeland [United States] - physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories and possessions, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace .	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §901)
Homeland Secure Data Network - secret-level information network intended to provide information sharing capability to fusion centers and other partners.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-27)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §470)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §482)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
homeland security intelligence - information, regardless of source or origin, which enables identification, understanding, mitigation, or response to threats approaching or within the homeland.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
homeland security intelligence priorities framework - underlying structure within the Department for the establishment of homeland security intelligence priorities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §468)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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..	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
homeless veteran - a veteran who is homeless (as that term is defined the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2002.)

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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
honey pot - A trap set to detect, deflect, or in some manner counteract attempts at unauthorized use of information systems. Generally it consists of a computer, data, or a network site that appears to be part of a network, but is actually isolated, (un)protected, and monitored, and which seems to contain information or a resource of value to attackers.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
honorable discharge - An honorable discharge means any separation from active duty in the armed forces under honorable conditions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6134.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
horizon scanning - process of identifying future trends, drivers, and/ or conditions that may have an effect on future events, incidents, or occurrences.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
horizontal stowage - The lateral distribution of unit equipment or categories of supplies so that they can be unloaded simultaneously from two or more holds.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
hospital - a legally constituted and lawfully operated hospital which accepts registered in-patients.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 241.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §254h)
hospital - any Federal, State, local, or other public or private hospital, unless otherwise specified.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8152.)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/

facilities, and central service facilities normally operated in connection with hospitals, but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care.	FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1703)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
host bureau - The regional bureau that has authority over the location where the DETO is located.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2368.2)
host government - A foreign government conducting business on behalf of members of a diplomatic mission in Washington.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
host nation - A nation which receives the forces and/ or supplies of allied nations and/ or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. Also called HN.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
hostage rescue - A personnel recovery method used to recover isolated personnel who are specifically designated as hostages. Also called HR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
hostage-Taking - The unlawful abduction or holding of a person or persons against their will for financial or political gain.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 30 Hostage Recovery Activities, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2402.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1711)
hostile intent - The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
hotspot - A site that offers Internet access over a wireless local area network; no other services or data are provided.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
hotspot - A site that offers Internet access over a wireless local area network; no other services or data are provided.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3251.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §70.)
household waste - material discarded by residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing establishments or facilities.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3226.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3(a)(2).)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
HUBZone - historically underutilized business zone.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6631.)
human capital measurement area - An area of the PRM that captures the human capital aspects of performance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
human consequence - effect of an incident, event, or occurrence that results in injury, illness, or loss of life.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1331)
human factors - The physical, cultural, psychological, and behavioral attributes of an individual or group that influence perceptions, understanding, and interactions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
human factors engineering - applied science that coordinates the design of devices, systems, and physical working conditions with the capacities and requirements of the worker	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
human immunodeficiency virus - the etiologic agent for AIDS.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
human immunodeficiency virus - the pathogen that causes AIDS. Also called HIV.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104A)
human intelligence - A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called HUMINT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §274e)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 499)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing.	(SOURCE - DOS, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms)
humanitarian assistance - assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies, clothing, and shelter.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7803)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2561)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §407)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
humanitarian mine action - Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance and small arms ammunition - also characterized as explosive remnants of war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §153)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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; hose 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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §952.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5582)
hybrid vehicle - a vehicle propelled by a combination of an electric motor and an internal combustion engine or other power source and components thereof.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2502.)
hydro-chlorofluorocarbons - compound containing hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hydro-fluorocarbons - compound containing hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hydrofluorocarbons - compounds that contain only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
hydrostatic switch - switch designed to complete a circuit or force a mechanical action with the change of fluid pressure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
hydrothermal - naturally occurring subsurface reservoirs of hot water or steam.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17191)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
hypoxia - a condition where low dissolved oxygen in aquatic systems causes stress or death to resident organisms.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §4008)
I	
identical - When each respondent or group of respondents is being asked to provide the same level of	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1163.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §299b–21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
identification - Identification is the means by which a user provides a claimed identity to the system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
identification maneuver - A maneuver performed for identification purposes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
identification media - A building or visitor pass.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
identification, friend or foe - A device that emits a signal positively identifying it as a friendly. Also called IFF. See also air defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
identifier - Unique data used to represent a person or devices identity and associated attributes (e.g., username).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
identity intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
identity theft - a fraud committed using the identifying information of another person, subject to such further definition as the Bureau may prescribe, by regulation.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1681a.)
identity theft - A fraud committed using the identifying information of another person.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1681a.)

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.	
ignitor - device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2291–4)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
imagery exploitation - The cycle of processing, using, interpreting, mensuration and/ or manipulating imagery, and any assembly or consolidation of the results for dissemination.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

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).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
immediate response authority - A Federal military commander's, Department of Defense component head's, and/ or responsible Department of Defense civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources 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 within the United States. Immediate response authority does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3025.18)
immediate retirement - employee who is separated from the service, except by removal for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)

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 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
immigration benefit application - any application or petition to confer, certify, change, adjust, or extend any status granted under the Immigration and Nationality Act.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1572)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
immigration laws - all laws, conventions, and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, deportation, expulsion, or removal of aliens.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §802.)
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	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1291)

expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement.	
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7602)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
implementation - act of putting a procedure or course of action into effect to support goals or achieve objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30307)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
implementation disputes - any dispute between the agency and the exclusive representative.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.1)
implementing document - supplemental information that provide guidance, technical or programmatic in nature, which assist in implementing Policy Statements, Directives, and Instructions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2214a)

indigenous governmental or nongovernmental organization; (E) a microenterprise institution; (F) a microfinance institution; or (G) a practitioner institution.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2191.)
implied task - In the context of joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
import and importation - to move into, or the act of movement into, the territorial limits of the United States.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1332)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
importer - any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing explosive materials into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
importer - one of the parties qualifying as an importer of record.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1641.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
imports - any meat, poultry, other food, animal, or plant that is imported into the United States in commercially significant quantities.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3421)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §521)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §212a)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2687a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised explosive device - A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals designed to kill, destroy, incapacitate, harass, deny mobility, or distract. Also called IED.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised explosive device container - item or vessel that commonly houses the whole improvised explosive device (IED) or principle components of an improvised explosive device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised explosive device enhancement - optional additional component deliberately added as opposed to a secondary hazard that modifies the effects of the improvised explosive device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised explosive device post blast analysis - process of systemic photographing and collecting forensic material involved in an improvised explosive device (IED) incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised explosive device technical categorization - description of an improvised explosive device (IED) using a hierarchical construct to identify its key components.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised grenade - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to explode when a restraint is removed (usually handheld, but can be projected).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised mortar - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to launch an explosive charge to the target.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

no longer in the control of a competent authority or custodian or has been modified from its designated firing sequence. Also call IND.	JP 3-42)
improvised rocket - improvised weapon, military or homemade, designed to propel an explosive charge to the target.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
improvised weapons - weapons constructed in an improvised manner designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1288)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
in support of - Assisting or protecting another formation, unit, or organization while remaining under original control.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
in/ on improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced inside or directly on an item, vehicle, building, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2586)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
inactive status - Status of reserve members on an inactive status list of a Reserve Component or assigned	(SOURCE - DOD,

to the Inactive Army National Guard.	DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
incendiary - chemical mixtures which are capable of causing fire.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2779a)
incidence - The ultimate distributional effect of a tax, expenditure, or regulatory program.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §501)
incident - A security-related incident or a visa incident.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)

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;	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §148.)
incident - An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life, or damage, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/ or natural resources. See also information operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
incident - An occurrence, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
incident - An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
incident - An occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft which affects or could affect the safety of operation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 912.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
incident - either an accident or a deliberate act.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §70701)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
incident awareness and assessment - The Secretary of Defense approved use of Department of Defense intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and other intelligence capabilities for domestic non-intelligence support for defense support of civil authorities. Also called IAA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
Incident Command - [O]rganizational 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."	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
Incident Command System - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. Also called ICS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
Incident Commander - The person in charge of all emergency response activities during an emergency. Also called IC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
incident driven activity - specific action to stop, interdict, or otherwise respond to an incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
incident environmental condition - description of the ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
incident management - A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

Incident management - Refers to how incidents are managed across all homeland security activities, including prevention, protection, and response and recovery.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
incident record [IT service] - document that contains the details of an unplanned interruption to a service or reduction in the quality of service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
incidental expenses - See the definition of per diem.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1941.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.6-2)

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.	
in-conference monitoring - technical examination intended to explicitly monitor and assure the exclusivity of meetings that are confidential or secret.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1121.2-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
incremental costs - Costs additional to the Service appropriations that would not have been incurred absent support of the contingency operation. See also financial management.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2011)

not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs of such country's personnel.	
incremental hydropower - additional generation achieved from increased efficiency after January 1, 2005, at a hydroelectric dam that was placed in service before January1, 2005.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §918c.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §950bb.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc.)
independence - the functional ability of individuals to perform activities of daily living or instrumental activities of daily living without assistance or supervision.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §242q–4)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2754)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §381.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4057)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §470aaa.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1301)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
indicator - something the directs attention to or makes known.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0, JP 3-13.3)
indicator - A particular characteristic or dimension used to measure intended changes defined by a Results Framework.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
indirect cost pool - a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
indirect cost pool - a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified with any final cost objective.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
indirect cost pool - a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
indirect cost pool - the accumulated costs that jointly benefit two or more programs or other cost objectives.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)

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").	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
indirect costs - costs included in a Federally negotiated indirect rate.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–71)
indirect route - The portion of any journey that deviates from a usually traveled route.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
individual - A citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
individual health insurance coverage - health insurance coverage offered to individuals in the individual market, but does not include short-term limited duration insurance.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
individual market - the market for health insurance coverage offered to individuals other than in connection with a group health plan.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
individual protective equipment - In chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear operations, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. Also called IPE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
individual ready reserve - A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or	(SOURCE - DOD,

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.	DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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").	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
industrial development agency - any agency which is permitted to issue obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2708)
industrial mobilization - The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. See also mobilization.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6326)
industrial preparedness - The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
industrial security - portion of internal security that is concerned with the protection of classified information in the hands of United States industry.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
industrial waste - any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated by a manufacturing or processing plant, other than an excluded material.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1414.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)

industrial wastewater - wastewater from industrial activities such as electroplating, metal finishing, corrosion control, vehicle maintenance, and other industrial processes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
industry - a trade, business, industry, or other activity, or branch or group thereof, in which individuals are gainfully employed.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §142)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
ineligible - excluded from Government contracting (and subcontracting, if appropriate) pursuant to statutory, Executive order, or regulatory authority and its implementing and supplementing regulations.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
inert ingredient - an ingredient which is not active.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
inertial navigation system - A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading, and velocity. Also called INS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
infection - opportunistic cancers and infectious diseases and any other conditions arising from infection with such etiologic agent.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300cc–51)
infection with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome - any condition arising from such etiologic agent.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ee–23.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6a)
infirmary - a place for the care of the infirm, sick or injured; hospital; an institution which operates as a	(SOURCE - DOS/

hospital pursuant to law for the care and treatment of sick or injured persons as in-patients.	USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 241.2)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
influence sweep - A sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
info addressee - The post, activity, unit, or command to which a cable is directed for information by the originator.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3126)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
information [government] - information created, collected, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for a governmental body.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information access clearance - formal certification of authorization for a government employee to have access to classified information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information addressee - The post, activity, unit or command to whom a telegram is directed by the originator for information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
information architecture - The content organization of a website (similar to the outline for a book with chapters, subchapters, cross-references, index).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)

information assurance - (A) Computer security.(B) Network security.(C) Any other information technology that the Secretary of Defense considers related to information assurance.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2200e)
information assurance - Actions that protect and defend information systems by ensuring availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. Also called IA. See also information operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
information classification - process by which information is determined to be classified information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1163.2)
information control - authority of the agency that originates information, or its successor in function, to regulate access to the information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information dissemination product - any recorded information, regardless of physical form or characteristics, disseminated by an agency, or contractor thereof, to the public.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information environment - The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2217)
information integrity - protection of information from unauthorized access or revision ensuring that the	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

information is not compromised through corruption or falsification.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information life cycle - the stages through which information passes, typically characterized as creation or collection, processing, dissemination, use, storage, and disposition.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information need [intelligence] - data and information needed by intelligence analysts in order to answer intelligence questions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information operations - (1) Electronic warfare. (2) Computer network operations. (3) Psychological operations.(4) Military deception.(5) Operations security.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3600.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
Information Programs Center - The transmission facility at a post abroad responsible for secure command and control messaging systems and other assigned telecommunications duties. Also	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5

called IPC.	FAH-2 H-114)
information report - Report used to forward raw information collected to fulfill intelligence requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
information reproducibility - information capable of being substantially reproduced may also be subject to an acceptable degree of imprecision.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information requirement - specific data and processing specifications needed to complete a process.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
information resources - Information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology (IT).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
information resources - information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
information resources - information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information resources - information in any medium or form and its related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
information resources - The information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology, used by an organization.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information safeguarding - measures and controls prescribed to protect classified information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1051c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
information security - Protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide - Integrity, which means	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1

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.	FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
information security - protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide integrity, confidentiality, and availability.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information security - The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction, to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information security continuous monitoring - maintaining ongoing awareness of information security, vulnerabilities, threats, and incidents to support agency risk management decisions.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information security continuous monitoring strategy - a comprehensive plan to address monitoring	(SOURCE - White

requirements and activities at each organizational tier (organization, mission or business process, and information system).	House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2217)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information sharing environment - an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information. Also called ISE.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §485.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

(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.	Terms)
information sharing environment - the information sharing environment.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §124h.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13)
information system - A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
information system - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
information system - a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information system component - A discrete, identifiable information technology asset (e.g., hardware, software, firmware) that represents a building block of an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
information system life cycle - all phases in the useful life of an information system, including planning, acquiring, operating, maintaining, and disposing.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
information system security manager - security official responsible for the information system security program for a specific Component, office, or contractor facility.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information system security officer - security official, either government or contractor, responsible for the security posture of a specific information system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
information systems center - The office responsible for unclassified computer systems or networks at posts abroad. Also called ISC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
Information Technical Center - The office at posts abroad responsible for the technical portion of the transmission facility. Also called ITC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §11101.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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,	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

are not information technology.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
information technology investment - A capital IT asset acquired through the acquisition process that must be managed throughout its life-cycle.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)

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.	
information technology services - Provides centralized management control over equipment and services for unclassified voice/ data telecommunications.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
information utility - usefulness of information to its intended users.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
infraction - any knowing, willful, or negligent action contrary to the requirements of this order or its implementing directives that does not constitute a violation.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
infrared sensor [active] - line of sight detection device that emits a beam of infrared light to detect an intruder.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
inherently governmental activities - An activity that is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by government personnel.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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,	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2302)
in-house savings - Net life-cycle cost savings achieved by in-house agency staff using VE techniques.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2366a)
initial construction - the construction of a highway, bridge, tunnel, or other facility at any time before it is open to traffic.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §129.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm–5)
initial merchant - a person that has obtained a consumer's billing information directly from the consumer	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15,

through an Internet transaction initiated by the consumer.	§8402)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 4151.20)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
initial radiation - The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. See also residual radiation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
initial response force - The first unit, usually military police, on the scene of a terrorist incident. See also antiterrorism.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 15 FAH-1 H-121.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)
initiating directive - An order to a subordinate commander to conduct military operations as directed. Also called ID.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-548.2-2)

initiator - device that may be used to start a detonation or deflagration may or may not be a detonator.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1369)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
injury - an accidental bodily injury sustained and requiring medical treatment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 241.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §501)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §109.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §7431.)
inputs - The type and amount of resources that are required and used to deliver a government service.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

	FAM 674)
inquiry - Incoming letter requesting information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
inquiry - process of fact finding and analysis in seeking the truth, information or knowledge about something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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, comprisingsix-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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
in-service training - training and professional development of staff usually provided during normal working hours.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3301)
insider - Any person with authorized access to any United States Government resource to include personnel, facilities, information, equipment, networks or systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
insider - person with authorized access to any United States Government resource includes access to personnel, facilities, information, equipment, networks, or systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
insider threat detection activity - activity to ascertain whether an insider threat exists regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

Intelligence and Analysis (USIA), the Senior Insider Threat Official (SITO), the Insider Threat Program Manager (ITPM), and the Insider Threat Operations Center (ITOC).	Terms)
insider threat program manager - person responsible for the coordination of the DHS Insider Threat Program selected by the Senior Insider Threat Official (SITO).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
insider threat response activity - activity to mitigate an insider threat regardless of the authority under which the activity is conducted.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50301)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50301)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50301)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
inspection - examining and testing supplies or services (including, when appropriate, raw materials, components, and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether they conform to contract requirements.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
inspection - process of an organized and thorough examination to assure compliance to a standard norm, laws or rules.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
inspection - The examination and testing of supplies and services to determine whether they conform to contract requirements.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011f.)

institution - any public or private institution of higher education, institute, laboratory, or State or local agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1122)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6472.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1001.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1019.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h–1)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20,

digital formats (such as materials accessible through the Internet); does not include academic tests or assessments.	§1232h.)
instructor-led training - method in which an instructor teaches in person or through distance learning.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
instrument - Any written document, made and executed as the expression of some legal act, such as a bond, deed, contract, or will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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. See also visual meteorological conditions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
insurance - National Service Life Insurance.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1901.)
insurance carrier - an individual or entity engaged in the business of underwriting automobile insurance.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §444)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77b.)
insured - a servicemember whose life is insured under a policy.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3973)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3974)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations

structure, but may involve different actors with various aims, loosely connected in networks.	Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 adversary's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called IAMD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §569)

integrated materiel management - ***T***he 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §668)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
integrated product/ project team - multi-disciplinary team composed of representatives from appropriate functional disciplines responsible 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8109.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7275.)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
Integrated Services Digital Network - A telecommunications standard that can integrate data, voice, and video signals over a digital telephone line. Also called ISDN.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
integration - the process of providing systems engineering and technical direction for a system for the purpose of achieving capabilities that satisfy program requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2500)
integration testing - testing in which software components, hardware components, or both are combined and tested to evaluate the interaction between them.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
integrity - Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
integrity - guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)

integrity - Safeguards against improper information modification or destruction, including ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
integrity - the state that exists when information is unchanged from its source and has not been accidentally or intentionally modified, altered, or destroyed.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
integrity [information] - guarding against improper information modification or destruction includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §278n.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4341)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
intelligence - foreign intelligence and counterintelligence as defined by Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, as amended, or by a successor order.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
intelligence - foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
intelligence activities - all activities that elements of the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to this order.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
intelligence activity - activity that is an element of the Intelligence Community and authorized to	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

conduct pursuant to law or Executive Order 12333, as amended, or a successor order.	Terms)
intelligence agency - any department, agency, or other entity of the United States involved in intelligence or intelligence-related activities.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3094)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §124h.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intelligence and analysis production plan - dynamic document or database representing the proposed analytic research of I&A. Also called I&A production plan.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intelligence annex - A supporting document of an operation plan or order that provides detailed information on the enemy situation, assignment of intelligence tasks, and intelligence administrative procedures.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3307)
intelligence asset - Any resource utilized by an intelligence organization for an operational support role.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
intelligence collection activities - the collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §431)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
Intelligence Community - an element or agency of the U.S. Government identified in or designated pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3100)
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).	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3100)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
intelligence database - The sum of holdings of intelligence data and finished intelligence products at a given organization.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3307)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

adversary and the order of probability of their adoption.	JP 2-0)
intelligence federation - A formal agreement in which a combatant command joint intelligence center receives preplanned intelligence support from other joint intelligence centers, Service intelligence organizations, reserve organizations, and national agencies during crisis or contingency operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intelligence information report reporter - DHS personnel authorized to produce intelligence information reports (IIRs).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intelligence information sharing environment - Department approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
intelligence mission management - A systematic process by a joint 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)

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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intelligence personnel - employees, detailees, contractors, and subcontractors assigned to or working on behalf of I&A, regardless of duty location.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
intelligence reporting — Intelligence information prepared by the collector and transmitted to one or more intelligence-producing components.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
intelligence reporting - Intelligence information prepared by the collector and transmitted to one or more intelligence-producing components.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0 JP 2-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

person or organization that provides foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence to the United States only on the condition that its identity remains undisclosed.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance - An 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. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Also called ISR. See also intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization; reconnaissance; surveillance.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §124h.)
intelligence-related activities - Those activities outside the consolidated defense intelligence program that: respond to operational commanders' tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign entities; respond to national intelligence community tasking of systems whose primary mission is support to operating forces; train personnel for intelligence duties; provide an intelligence reserve; or are devoted to research and development of intelligence or related capabilities. (Specifically excluded are programs that are so closely integrated with a weapon system that their primary function is to provide immediate-use targeting data.)	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
intelligent transportation infrastructure - fully integrated public sector intelligent transportation system components, as defined by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §501)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §501)
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,	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

place of business, structure, or location includes both U.S. persons, as defined in EO 12333, and non-U.S. persons.	Terms)
intent - determination to achieve an objective.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intentional hazard - source of harm, duress, or difficulty created by a deliberate action or a planned course of action.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intentional killing - deliberate killing of a specific person or group of persons.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1791.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1637.)
interactive data format - an electronic data format in which pieces of information are identified using an interactive data standard.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
interactive data standard - standardized list of electronic tags that mark information included in the annual report of a resource extraction issuer.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
interagency - Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. See also interagency coordination.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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 Governmentwide acquisition contracts (GWACs)).	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
interagency coordination - Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination	(SOURCE - DOD,

that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and engaged US Government agencies and departments for the purpose of achieving an objective.	DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31151.)
intercity rail passenger transportation - rail passenger transportation, except commuter rail passenger transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §24102.)
interconnection - The linking of two distinct networks.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
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 resources implements 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intercontinental ballistic missile - A land-based, long-range ballistic missile with a range capability greater than 3,000 nautical miles. Also called ICBM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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 otherwise achieve 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
interest - service charges, renewal charges, fees, or any other charges (except bona fide insurance) with respect to an obligation or liability.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3932)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6232)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
intergovernmental organization - An organization created by a formal agreement between two or more governments on a global, regional, or functional basis to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Also called IGO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
intergovernmental training - training provided by the Federal Government which permits the	(SOURCE - DHS,

attendance of employees from state and local governments, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and Alaskan native villagers.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
interim acknowledgment - Short response acknowledging receipt of inquiry with date to expect final reply.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
interim contact - the ability of a left-behind parent to communicate with or visit an abducted child during the pendency of an abduction case.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
interim employee performance rating - written assessment when either the employee or rating official leaves their position before the end of the performance appraisal period.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1414.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300x–63)
interlibrary loan - process by which a library requests materials from, or supplies materials to, another library.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intermediary country - a country that exports raw or worked ivory that does not originate in that country.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4244)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2151)
intermediate material - a material that is self-produced, used in the production of a good, and designated.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
intermediate recovery [IT service] - restoration of critical information technology systems and services within 24 to 72 hours.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intermediate staging base - A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment and/ or	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

extraction into and out of an operational area. Also called ISB. See also base; staging base.	JP 3-35)
intermediate-range ballistic missile - A land-based ballistic missile with a range capability from 1,500 to 3,000 nautical miles. Also called IRBM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
intermodal equipment – trailing equipment that is used in the intermodal transportation of containers over public highways ininterstate commerce, including trailers and chassis.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31151.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31151.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31151.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5901.)
intermunicipal agency - an agency established by two or more municipalities with responsibility for planning or administration of solid waste.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
internal assessment [environmental compliance] - assessment conducted by personnel directly associated with the evaluated activities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
internal audience - In public affairs, United States military members and Department of Defense civilian employees and their immediate families. See also external audience; public.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-123)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
internal fund code [financial] - agency defined code used to identify an individual appropriation or fund account for internal reporting.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
internal security - The state of law and order prevailing within a nation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
international criminal court - the court established by the Rome Statute.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §1403)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Also called IAEA safeguards.	§6305)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 2000.21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
international conformity assessment procedure - a conformity assessment procedure that is adopted by an international standards organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
international convention for safe containers - A convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 2 Dec 1972, which resulted in setting standard safety requirements for containers moving in international transport. These requirements were ratified by the United States on 3 January 1978. Also called CSC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §195c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)

Also called ICASS.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2368.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1531)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
international financial institution - the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, 262p–4q)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2151aa)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3102)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1375a)
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. Instruction may include correspondence courses; technical, educational, or informational publications; and media of all kinds. Also called IMET. See also United States Military Service funded foreign training.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4309)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130)
international organization - a public international organization or international-organization preparatory commission in which the Government of the United States participates.	(SOURCE - USG, US Code 5, §3581.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §288.)
international organization - An organization with an international membership, scope, or presence.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78dd–1.)
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	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code

qualified to serve as an International Space Station crew member.	51, §50902)
International Space Station Intergovernmental Agreement - the Agreement Concerning Cooperation on the International Space Station, signed at Washington January 29, 1998.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2578b)
international standard - any standard that is promulgated by an international standards organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §205c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2578b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
international student - A student undertaking academic study outside of his or her native country.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §4351.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2331)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
international terrorism - terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than 1 country.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2656f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2112)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3801)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2467)
internet - A worldwide system of computer networks. The Internet is a collection of large, medium, and	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

small networks interconnected to form a robust, self-sustaining digital communications facility.	FAM 713)
internet - publically accessible network of web content.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
internet – the international computer network of both Federal and non-Federal interoperable packet switched data networks.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1637.)
internet (lower-case i) - Any time you connect 2 or more networks together, you have an internet.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
interoperability - 1. The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, JP 6-0)
interoperability - a system that enables program benefits in the form of an electronic benefit transfer card to be redeemed in any State.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2016.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)

located in such other State.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300u)
interoperability - to the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 59 Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 39 U.S. Space-Based Position, Navigation, and Timing Policy, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-134)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)

transportation or operation is by aircraft.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §321)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1308)
interstate hazardous liquid pipeline facility - a hazardous liquid pipeline facility used to transport hazardous liquid in interstate or foreign commerce.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §610.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2016.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
intervention - immediate action taken to confront, resolve or reduce impact by way of hindrance or modification Intervention is an effect, or force, action that modifies a situation or condition. An intervention is a process that modifies behavior or the outcome of an event.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
intestate - Without having made a will; also, the term an intestate means a decedent who leaves no will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
intramural research - research that is conducted at DHS sites or is conducted by DHS personnel.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
intranet - private network of web content accessible only to specific persons with authorized access.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
intrastate air carrier - a citizen of the United States undertaking by any means to provide only intrastate air transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14504a.)
intrastate hazardous liquid pipeline facility - a hazardous liquid pipeline facility that is not an interstate	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49,

hazardous liquid pipeline facility.	§60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
intratheater patient movement - Moving patients within the theater of a combatant command or in the continental United States. See also en route care; evacuation; intertheater patient movement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
intrusion assessments - actions taken under the intrusion assessment plan to identify and remove intruders in agency information systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1524.)
intrusion detection system - security system designed to detect the entry or attempted entry of an individual or vehicle into a protected area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1232h.)
invention - invention or discovery.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)
inventor - the individual or, if a joint invention, the individuals collectively who invented or discovered the subject matter of the invention.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
inventory - A list of government personnel, by location, function, and position, performing either commercial activities or inherently governmental activities.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
i**nvestigation** - process of a thorough and systematic examination into something.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 057.1)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7104d.)

and information.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8532)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 238)
investment - resource committed to achieve specific goals and objectives examples of an invested resource include people, assets, equipment, services, supplies, and systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §80a–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
investment portfolio - grouping of investments to allow for mission effectiveness and high-level investment review, consisting of functional groups, asset types, mission types, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
investment-grade rating - a rating of BBB minus, Baa3, bbb minus, BBB (low), or higher assigned by a rating agency to project obligations.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7702)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
invoice - a contractor's bill or written request for payment under the contract for supplies delivered or services performed (see also "proper invoice").	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §69.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
involuntary servitude - a condition of servitude induced by means of- (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern	(SOURCE - DOS,

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.	US Code 22, §7102)
ionizing radiation - Particulate (alpha, beta, and neutron) and electromagnetic (X-ray and gamma) radiation of sufficient energy to displace electrons from atoms, producing ions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3914)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
irregular or occasional overtime work - overtime work that is not scheduled in advance of an employee's administrative workweek.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
irregular warfare - A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called IW.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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, upon 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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §485a)
irrigation water - water made available for agricultural purposes from the operation of reclamation project facilities pursuant to a contract with the Secretary.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
issuer - every person who issues or proposes to issue any security, or has outstanding any security which it has issued.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §80a–1.)

item - A letter, flat, parcel, or nonconveyable that is processed by the DPM or IMMS system (see also Mail and Correspondence).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2902)
ivory producing country - any African country within which is located any part of the range of a population of African elephants.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4244)
J	
Jadeite - any jadeite classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
job aid - A checklist or other visual aid intended to ensure that specific steps for completing a task or assignment are accomplished.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
joint - Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
joint - Involving more than one Service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines). Also purple.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
Joint After-Action Report - A written account of significant joint and universal lessons learned that	(SOURCE - DOS/

provides the official description of an operational training event. Also called JAAR.	USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
joint concept - Links strategic guidance to the development and employment of future joint force capabilities and serve as "engines for transformation" that may ultimately lead to doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy changes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 3010.02)

joint contracting support board - A board established to coordinate all contracting support and to determine specific contracting mechanisms to obtain commercially procured common logistic supplies and services within the operational area. Also called JCSB. See also combatant commander logistic procurement support board; joint requirements review board.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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 a JDPI. See also aimpoint; desired point of impact.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
joint distribution - The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the joint logistic 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 5120.02)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 5120.02)

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff controlled activities. Also called JDDC.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 5120.02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
joint document exploitation center - An element, normally subordinate to the intelligence directorate of a joint staff, responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured adversary documents including all forms of electronic data and other forms of stored textual and graphic information. Also called JDEC. See also intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-01)
joint engagement zone - In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which multiple air defense systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air threats. Also called JEZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
Joint Event Life Cycle - The design, planning, preparation, execution, analysis, evaluation, and reporting stages of joint training. Also called JELC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)

effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Also called JFO.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
joint flow and analysis system for transportation - System that determines the transportation feasibility of a course of action or operation plan; provides daily lift assets needed to move forces and resupply; advises logistic planners of channel and port inefficiencies; and interprets shortfalls from various flow possibilities. Also called JFAST. See also course of action; operation plan; system.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
joint force - A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. See also joint force commander.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)

assigned. Also called JFLCC. See also joint force commander.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
joint force surgeon - A general term applied to a Department of Defense medical department officer appointed by the joint force commander to serve as the joint force special staff officer responsible for establishing, monitoring, or evaluating joint force health service support. Also called JFS. See also health service support; joint force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
joint functions - Related capabilities and activities placed into six basic groups of command and control, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment to help joint force commanders synchronize, integrate, and direct joint operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
joint integrated prioritized target list - A prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander. Also called JIPTL. See also target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)

joint intelligence - Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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 air, space, ground, and maritime adversary situation. Also called JISE. See also intelligence; joint force; joint operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
joint interagency coordination group - A staff group that establishes regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners. Also called JIACG.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
joint intermediate level school - the National Defense Intelligence College.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2151)
joint interrogation and debriefing center - Physical location for the exploitation of intelligence information from detainees and other sources. Also called JIDC. See also intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
joint interrogation operations - 1. Activities conducted by a joint or interagency organization to extract information for intelligence purposes from enemy prisoners of war, dislocated civilians, enemy combatants, or other uncategorized detainees. 2. Activities conducted in support of law enforcement efforts to adjudicate enemy combatants who are believed to have committed crimes against US persons or property. Also called JIO. See also enemy combatant.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01 JP 2-01)
joint inventor and coinventor – any 1 of the individuals who invented or discovered the subject matter of a joint invention.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)

joint logistics - The coordinated use, synchronization, and sharing of two or more Military Departments' logistic resources to support the joint force. See also logistics.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
joint logistics enterprise - A multi-tiered matrix of key global logistics providers cooperatively engaged or structured to achieve a common purpose without jeopardizing the integrity of their own organizational missions and goals. Also called JLEnt.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
joint manpower program - The policy, processes, and systems used in determination and prioritization within and among joint Service manpower requirements. Also called JMP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §668)
joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination cell - A subset of a joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination organization, which is delegated the responsibility of executing the coordination of meteorological and oceanographic support operations in the operational area. Also called JMCC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination organization - A Service meteorological and oceanographic organization that is designated within the operations order as the lead organization responsible for coordinating meteorological and oceanographic operations support in the operational area. Also called JMCO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
joint meteorological and oceanographic officer - Officer designated to provide direct meteorological and oceanographic support to a joint force commander. Also called JMO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
joint military requirement - a capability necessary to fulfill a gap in a core mission area of the Department of Defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §181)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military

universal joint task list. Also called JMET.	Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
joint mortuary affairs office - Plans and executes all mortuary affairs programs within a theater. Provides guidance to facilitate the conduct of all mortuary programs and to maintain data (as required) pertaining to recovery, identification, and disposition of all US dead and missing in the assigned theater. Serves as the central clearing point for all mortuary affairs and monitors the deceased and missing personal effects program. Also called JMAO. See also mortuary affairs; personal effects.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2538b)
joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
Joint Operation Planning and Execution System - An Adaptive Planning and Execution system technology. Also called JOPES. See also joint operation planning; joint operations; level of detail.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
joint operations - 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
joint operations center - A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established for planning, monitoring, and guiding the execution of the commander's decisions. Also called JOC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
joint operations center — A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established to plan, monitor, and guide the execution of the commander's decisions. Also called JOC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
joint operations center - An interagency command post established by the Federal Bureau of	(SOURCE - DHS/

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.	FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
joint patient movement requirements center - A joint activity established to coordinate the joint patient movement requirements function for a joint task force operating within a unified command area of responsibility. Also called JPMRC. See also health service support; joint force surgeon; joint operations area; medical treatment facility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
joint patient movement team - Teams comprised of personnel trained in medical regulating and movement procedures.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
joint procedure - element of joint action that involves developing procedures, processes, and concepts that apply to two or more entities in conducting operations coordination.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2151)
joint project/ program - project or program that involves DHS Components and outside agencies,	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

whether they are federal, state, local, or other.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, SecDef Memo 03748-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 5120.02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
joint requirements review board - The joint task force or subunified commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected Service component contract support requests. Also called JRRB. See also combatant commander logistic procurement support board; joint contracting support board.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
joint servicing - That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more Services.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1 JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)

Congress, the American public, and other key constituencies. Also called JSR.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
joint target list - A consolidated list of selected targets, upon which there are no restrictions placed, considered to have military significance in the joint force commander's operational area. Also called JTL. See also joint; target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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 refining the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called JTCB. See also joint integrated prioritized target list; targeting.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
Joint Terrorism Task Force - multi-jurisdictional task forces established to conduct terrorism-related investigations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
joint transportation board - Responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Transportation Board assures that common-user transportation resources assigned or available to the Department of Defense are allocated to achieve maximum benefit in meeting Department of Defense objectives. Also called JTB. See also common-user transportation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-06)
joint use airport - an airport owned by the Department of Defense, at which both military and civilian aircraft make shared use of the airfield.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §47175.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
joint worldwide intelligence communications system - network designed to meet the requirements for secure (TS/ SCI) multimedia intelligence communications worldwide.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)

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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §451)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
judgment - any judgment, decree, order, or ruling, final or temporary.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3911)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
jumpmaster - The assigned airborne qualified individual who controls paratroops from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
jurisdictional agency - The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1869.)
jury wheel - any device or system similar in purpose or function, such as a properly programed electronic data processing system or device.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1869.)
justice of the United States - the Chief Justice of the United States and the associate justices of the Supreme Court.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §451)
just-in-time training - training provided when it is actually needed and used on the job.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

K	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6701)
key indicator - The most important performance measure used to track progress toward achieving a strategic objective. The Department currently measures these indicators.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
key intelligence official - senior intelligence official designated by the Heads of Components for their respective CIPs with the approval of the CINT.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
key performance indicator - metric for critical results tied to a service, process, plan, project or other activity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
key resources - Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
key resources - publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
key specification - characteristic of a material, product, or service, including, but not limited to, physical attributes, history of use, maintenance record, and purpose.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
key terrain - Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
kidnapping - intentional taking of an individual or group through force or threat of force.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
kidnapping - The unlawful abduction or holding of a person for any purpose.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
kill box - A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of fires.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
kind - one or more related species or subspecies singly or collectively known by one common name, such as soybean, flax, or radish.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2401.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
knowingly - a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1708.)
knowingly - that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
knowingly - that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance,	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

or the result.	§8801)
knowingly - with knowledge or having reason to know.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6023)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
knowledge management - process in which an enterprise consciously and systematically gathers, organizes, shares, and exploits its vital knowledge in pursuit of its objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
knowledge management strategy - detailed plan outlining how to implement knowledge management principles and practices in order to achieve organizational objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
knowledge product - report or briefing package documenting conclusions from a study or assessment conducted by an S&T project and delivered to a customer can be captured in written form such as a study report, best practices/ guidelines, standard, intellectual property, product specification, manual, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
known error - problem for which the root cause is understood and there is a temporary workaround or a permanent fix has been identified.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
known error database - database containing all known error records.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
known wind resource - a site with an estimated average annual wind velocity of at least twelve miles per hour.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9202.)
Korean conflict - the period beginning on June 27, 1950, and ending on January 31, 1955.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
L	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §402.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §30118)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §402.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

services in labor surplus areas exceed 50 percent of the contract price.	
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §138.)
laboratory [organization] - organization that has, as one of its missions, the performance of research, development, or engineering.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2791)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
land forces - Personnel, weapon systems, vehicles, and support elements operating on land to accomplish assigned missions and tasks.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

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.	JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
landing area diagram - A graphic means of showing, for amphibious operations, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing beach - That portion of a shoreline required for the landing of an amphibious force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing craft - A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading, retracting, and resupply operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing diagram - A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing force operational reserve material - Package of contingency supplies pre-positioned and maintained onboard selected amphibious warfare ships to enhance reaction time and provide support for the embarked landing force in contingencies. Also called LFORM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing plan - In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents that, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing sequence table - A document that incorporates the detailed plans for ship-to-shore movement of nonscheduled units.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
landing zone - Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. Also called LZ. See also airfield.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
landmass - large continuous area of land.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1301)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)
Landsat 7 - the follow-on satellite to Landsat 6.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3911.2)
language minorities or language minority group - persons who are American Indian, Asian American, Alaskan Natives or of Spanish heritage.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §10310)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3911.2)
language-preferred position - A position that bears a language designation of 0/ 0 is language preferred. Also called LPP.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3911.2)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

similar to those on a standard desktop computer.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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.)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
large wind energy system - a wind energy system which is not a small wind energy system.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1484b.)
laser rangefinder - A device that uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
laser spot - The area on a surface illuminated by a laser. See also spot.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
laser target designator - A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object. Also called LTD. See also target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
laser-guided weapon - A weapon that uses a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/ designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system, which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected. Also called LGW.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1181)

latent defect - a defect that exists at the time of acceptance but cannot be discovered by a reasonable inspection.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
lateral mail - Mail sent directly from one Foreign Service post to another.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
lateral pouch - A diplomatic pouch sent directly from one Foreign Service post to another.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
latest arrival date - A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the supported combatant commander as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Also called LAD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
launch property - an item built for, or used in, the launch preparation or launch of a launch vehicle.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
launch services - activities involved in the preparation of a launch vehicle and its payload for launch and the conduct of a launch.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
launch vehicle - (A) a vehicle built to operate in, or place a payload or human beings in, outer space; and (B) a suborbital rocket.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
launch vehicle - any vehicle constructed for the purpose of operating in, or placing a payload in, outer space.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §70103)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US

prosecution of any violation of criminal law.	Code 46, §70131)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll–3)
law enforcement agency - Any of a number of agencies (outside the Department of Defense) chartered and empowered to enforce US laws in the United States, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3673)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §232)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ll–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §373c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44903.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
law enforcement technology - investigative and forensic technologies, corrections technologies, and technologies that support the judicial process.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §163)
law of armed conflict - See law of war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
lead - In intelligence usage, a person with potential for exploitation, warranting additional assessment,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

contact, and/ or development.	JP 2-01.2)
lead agency — The United States Government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
lead agency - The US Government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
lead federal agency - The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response to an emergency. Also called LFA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300g–6)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–21)
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. See also logistic support; multinational force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
lead technical authority - person or office with primary responsibility for the component's technical capabilities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
lead-based paint - paint or other surface coating that contains lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/ cm2) or 0.5 percent by weight, unless otherwise identified by state regulations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
lead-based paint - paint or other surface coatings that contain lead in excess of limits.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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,	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

and the removal or covering of lead contaminated soil. 2.) Preparation, cleanup, disposal, and post-abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
leadership and education - professional development of leaders as the product of a learning continuum that comprises training, experience, education, and self-improvement .	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §5541.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

conflicts.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–21)
learning - process of gaining knowledge, understanding, and/ or skill by study, instruction, or experience.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 535.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1636.)
leased line - A direct electrical connection between two points leased from a commercial company to provide exclusive use and operation by the lessee.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14504a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7275.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
least developed country - any country on the United Nations General Assembly list of least developed countries.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2518.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1090a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
legacy - A disposition of real or personal property by will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 481)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2291)
legal custodian - the individual who, or entity that, has legal custody of a child. Legal custody means	(SOURCE - DOS/

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	USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 431.4)
legal representative - a parent or an individual who qualifies as a legal guardian under State law.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa–33)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1255a.)
legatee - A person to whom a legacy is given.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	
lend - a purchase coupled with an agreement by the vendor to repurchase; borrow includes a sale coupled with a similar agreement.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §80a–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1019.)
length of service - The amount of Government service a competing member has based on the official service computation date (SCD).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
lessor - a person owning a pipeline that is leased to and operated by a carrier providing transportation under this part.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §15721.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1521.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
letter contract - A written authorization for the contractor to begin work issued prior to the negotiation of a formal contract.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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 the operational area; and, outlines government furnished support authorizations within the operational area. Also called LOA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
letter rogatory - A formal request for judicial assistance from a court in one country to a court in another country.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
letters testamentary - An official document issued by a court authorizing the executor named in the will to administer the estate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 3122.01A)
level of protection - degree of security provided by a particular countermeasure or set of countermeasures.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
level of risk - combined measure of the threat, vulnerability, and consequences posed to a facility from a specified undesirable incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
level-of-effort contract - A contract that specifies the number and type of person-hours that the contractor will apply in pursuing the project.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
leverage - In the context of joint operation planning, a relative advantage in combat power and/ or other circumstances against the adversary across one or more domains or the information environment sufficient to exploit that advantage. See also operational art; operational design.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
L-hour - 1. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. 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 the landing zone.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §444)
liaison - That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)

liaison officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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 Secretarys 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
liaison officer - temporary detail of an employee to another agency to coordinate efforts of the parent organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
library services - Procures all periodicals, books and newspapers for the Department.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 535.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2001)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3932)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14301.)
life cycle - series of stages through which something passes during its lifetime.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
life cycle [records] - period of time that records are in existence.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8259.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-89)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §878a)
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	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30104.)

management control.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
lifespan respite care - a coordinated system of accessible, community-based respite care services for family caregivers of children or adults with special needs.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
lift station - wastewater collection device or system that pumps wastewater from a gravity sewer to a sewer or treatment plant at a higher elevation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
light bulb/ flash bulb initiator - device used as electric initiator that incorporates an improvised use of the bulb to initiate primary or low explosives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17173)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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, grape seed, rice bran, rice hulls, rice straw, soybean matter, and sugarcane bagasse.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §16232)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
likelihood [statistical] - conditional probability of observing a particular event given the hypothesis under consideration is true.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
limited recipient - any legal entity established under State or Federal law benefiting more than twenty-five natural persons.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
limiting factor - A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
line detection sensor - detecting device that detects along a line.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
line item number - either a numeric or alphanumeric format to identify a line item.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292o)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31 JP 3-02)
line of effort - In the context of joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
line of sight - A concept that clearly articulates the cause-and-effect relationship between inputs, outputs, and outcomes.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
line supervision [current] - means where a known voltage is present on the line to the alarm panel.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
lines of business - Descriptions of the services and products the Government provides to its stakeholders.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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, which links any two or more routes. See also node.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
liquefied natural gas - natural gas in a liquid or semisolid state.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)

liquefied natural gas conversion - conversion of natural gas into liquefied natural gas or conversion of liquefied natural gas into natural gas.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
liquid explosive - explosive material in a liquid statenitric acid esters (e.g. nitroglycerin, nitroglycol) and EDGN.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
lists of actual voters - the official lists of persons actually voting in either the most recent State or the most recent Federal general election.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1869.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 431.4)
litigation support contractor - a contractor (including an expert or technical consultant) under contract with the Department of Defense to provide litigation support.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §129d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2497)
livestock - cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats-whether live or dead.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §46505)
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 or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
load-serving entity - a distribution utility or an electric utility that has a service obligation.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824q)
loan - a Federal loan or loan guarantee received or administered by a non-Federal entity.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
loan - A Federal loan or loan guarantee received or administered by a non-Federal entity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3901)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
loaned executive - unpaid, temporary federal employee with specialized private sector expertise.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
loaned executive program board - decision making body for the purpose of reviewing and approving position descriptions to be filled by the Loaned Executive Program is comprised of a representative from the Office of Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO), Office of the General Counsel (OGC)/	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

General Law Directive (GLD), Private Sector Office (PSO), Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO), and the Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
local alarm - security device that annunciates at the location of a locking device, to discourage or announce intrusion attempts.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
local board - an intercounty local board in the case of any registrant who is subject to the jurisdiction of an intercounty local board.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)

IT CCB Standard Operating Procedure. Also called Local CCB.	
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1232h.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 238)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
local government - any borough, city, county, parish, town, township, village, or other political subdivision of a State.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6399.)

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.	
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
locality rates - The maximum per diem rates prescribed for specific localities.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1932.)
locate - In personnel recovery, the task where actions are taken to precisely find and authenticate the identity of isolated personnel.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
location - any geographic point or area declared or identified by the United States or specified by the International Atomic Energy Agency.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8102)
locomotive horn - a train-borne audible warning device meeting standards specified by the Secretary of Transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20153.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20143.)
lodging - See the definition of per diem.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
logical data model - graphical representation of the information requirements of a business area at a	(SOURCE - DHS,

more granular level than a Conceptual Data Model and includes data objects and their interrelationships.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
logistic support - Support that encompasses the logistic services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental United States-based and worldwide deployed forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350)
logistics - detailed coordination of complex operations involving many resources encompasses the efficient planning, integration, and management of resources to achieve mission objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
logistics - Planning and executing the movement and support of forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
logistics - The science of planning and implementing the acquisition and use of the resources necessary to sustain business operations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
logistics supportability analysis - Combatant command internal assessment for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan on capabilities and shortfalls of key logistic capabilities required to execute and sustain the concept of support conducted on all level three plans with the time phased force deployment data. Also called LSA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1288)
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).	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7275.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
loss - death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, including business interruption loss.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §444)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1502.)
lost pouch - Any pouch-out-of-control not recovered.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
lot - a group of one or more livestock that is identified for the purpose of a single transaction between a buyer and a seller.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
low explosive - combustible materials which are characterized by deflagration (rapid burn)does not produce a shock wave and generally requiring confinement to explode.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1462.)

with that impairment to receive early intervention services or a free appropriate public education.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5312)
low power radio controlled improvised explosive device transmitter - radio controlled improvised explosive (RCIED) device transmitter with an output power less than 0.35 watt.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
low velocity drop - A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
low-altitude missile engagement zone - In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with low- to medium-altitude surface-to-air missiles. Also called LOMEZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
low-enriched uranium - uranium enriched below 20 percent in the isotope 235.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2569)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
lowest-class steamer accommodations - The least expensive class of reserved accommodations available on a steamer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1070a–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5177a)
low-income veteran - a veteran whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for an area, as determined by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7554.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2001)
M	
macro - A custom-made command or sequence of actions that is named and stored. Macros can be assigned to keys or menus.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
magnetic attachment improvised explosive device employment - improvised explosive device (IED)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

employment in which the device is attached to the target using magnets.	Terms)
magnetic contact - magnetically actuated switch and a magnet, typically used on doors and windows to detect opening by changing the position of the magnet.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9302.)
magnetic mine - A mine that responds to the magnetic field of a target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
magnetic strip encoding - strip of magnetic material located along one edge of the badge that is encoded with data.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
magnetic trigger - proximity trigger that senses magnetic alterations in the area around the sensor and causes a circuit to be completed, firing the device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
mail embargo - A temporary shutdown or redirection of mail flow to or from a specific location.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
mail stop - A physical location where an internal messenger system picks up and delivers mail.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
main operating base - A facility outside the United States and US territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. Main operating bases are characterized by command and control structures, enduring family support facilities, and strengthened force protection measures. Also called MOB. See also cooperative security location; forward operating site.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCS CM-0007-05)
main state messaging center administrator - An administrator at SMART's central site, the Departments Messaging Center. Also called MSMC administrator.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

mainland state - a State other than an offshore State.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1359aa.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 621.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
maintenance and upkeep - all maintenance and general upkeep of a levee performed on a regular and consistent basis that is not repair and rehabilitation.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §701n)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
major alteration project - a nuclear weapon system alteration project of the Administration the cost of which exceeds $750,000,000.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2753)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3099)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §139)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §111)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5122)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2495)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 481)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2291)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2495)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7479.)
major enhanced-use lease - an enhanced-use lease that includes consideration consisting of an average annual rent of more than $10,000,000.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8161.)
major event - planned, non-emergency activity that draws national attention significant or designated non-emergency activity requiring additional security, such as inaugurals, State of the Union addresses, the Olympics, and international summit conferences.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
major force - A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB,

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.	Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 481)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2291)
major incident [IT service] - highest category of impact for an incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
major industrial country - any such country and any instrumentality of such a country.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2518.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
major investment - investments that require an Exhibit 300includes all Level 1 and 2 investments, as well as Level 3 IT investments in accordance with the investment thresholds defined in Directive 102-01.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

major manufacturing industry - the aerospace, automotive, electronics, shipbuilding, construction, home building, furniture, textile, and apparel industries and such other industries as the Director designates.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §278g–5.)
major money laundering country - a country whose financial institutions engage in currency transactions involving significant amounts of proceeds from international narcotics trafficking.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 481)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
major non-NATO ally - a country that has been so designated in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2403)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
major program - an activity approved to proceed to implementation that has an estimated life-cycle cost of more than $250,000,000.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §878a)
major program - an activity approved to proceed to implementation that has an estimated life-cycle cost of more than $250,000,000.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30104.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §196)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)

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.	
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).	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
major subprogram - a major subprogram of a major defense acquisition program designated.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2366a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2302)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3097)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2802)
make - when referring to a passenger motor vehicle - is the trade name of the manufacturer of the vehicle.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12

worm, Trojan horse, or other code-based entity that infects a host; spyware and some forms of adware are also examples of malicious code.	FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
malintent - intention to cause harm mental and psychophysiological state of persons intending to cause harm.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8402.)
malnutrition - poor nutritional status caused by nutritional deficiency or excess.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
malware - See malicious code.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
mammogram - a radiographic image produced through mammography.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §263b)
mammography - radiography of the breast.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §263b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2431a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.2)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)

operations.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845)
management official - The bureau executive director or, overseas, the management counselor or officer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 611.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
manager/ supervisor - person in a position responsible for overseeing employees, projects, programs or departments in a business.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
mandatory declassification review - the review for declassification of classified information in response to a request for declassification that meets the requirements.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
man-day - any day during which an employee performs any agricultural labor for not less than one hour.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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 to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. See also mission; operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
manpower management - The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
manpower requirements - Human resources needed to accomplish specified work loads of organizations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
manual workaround - method requiring human intervention to circumvent a problem without eliminating it when the usual or planned method isn't working.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §387e)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §70.)
manufacturer - (A) a contractor or subcontractor of a manufacturer; (B) a supplier or licenser 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;	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)

and (C) any or all of the parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, and assigns of a manufacturer.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32304.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa–33)
manufacturer - any person engaged in the business of buying milk in commerce for the purpose of manufacturing dairy products.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1637a.)
manufacturer - any person engaged in the business of manufacturing explosive materials for purposes of sale or distribution or for his own use.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
manufacturer - any person who imports, manufactures, or assembles motor vehicles for sale.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2500)
maquiladora - an entity located in Mexico that assembles and produces goods from imported parts for export to the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17211)
marine boundaries - offshore waters and seabeds over which the United States has sovereignty and jurisdiction.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
Marine Corps - the United States Marine Corps. It includes the Regular Marine Corps, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1956)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1222)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1331)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
maritime area of interest - particular geographic point, such as sea lanes or oceanic regions, on which surveillance capabilities are focused.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
maritime domain - The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

including the littorals.	JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
Maritime Operations Center - Navy facility organized, manned and responsible for operational level coordination, synchronization, & guidance of near term planning & execution.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.	JP 3-32)
maritime terminal - A facility for berthing ships simultaneously at piers, quays, and/ or working anchorages. Also called water terminal.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1.)
market - the sale or disposition of swine, pork, or pork products in commerce.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §198.)
market - to sell or otherwise dispose of in commerce in the United States; market.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1359aa.)
market formula purchase - a formula purchase in a case in which the price formula is based on one or more futures or options contracts.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
market research - collecting and analyzing information about capabilities within the market to satisfy agency needs.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §518d.)
marketing - the sale or other disposition of livestock, livestock products, or meat or meat food products in commerce.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
marking - To maintain contact on a target from such a position that the marking unit has an immediate offensive capability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
mark-up - The process by which congressional committees debate, amend, and rewrite proposed appropriation and authorization legislations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
marque - the trade name used by a separate marketing division of a motor vehicle assembler.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
marque - the trade name used by a separate marketing division of a motor vehicle assembler.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)

mass atrocity response operations - Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called MARO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §11023.)
mass casualty - Any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities. Also called MASCAL. See also casualty.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
mass killings - 3 or more killings in a single incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §455)
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).	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
master - the individual having command of a vessel. The master of a United States documented vessel must be a United States citizen.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
master - the person having the command of the vessel.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
master key - key that operates the entire master keyed locks or cylinders in a groupeach lock or cylinder is usually operated by its own change key.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 015.1)
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 customers 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
master solicitation - a document containing special clauses and provisions that have been identified as	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

essential for the acquisition of a specific type of supply or service that is acquired repetitively.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-108)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-108)
material - a good that is used in the production of another good and includes a part or an ingredient.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
material - a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part or an ingredient.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
material - a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part or an ingredient.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
material - a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part or an ingredient.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3345)
material - documentary material, tangible things, written reports or answers to questions, and transcripts of oral testimony.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §57b–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)

agency.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
materials handling - Any activity in which property is shipped, received, moved, stored, issued, or returned.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
materials handling equipment. Equipment used at air, ground, and sea ports to handle large cargo. Also called MHE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
materiel inventory objective - The quantity of an item required to be on hand and on order on M-day in order 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
materiel planning - A subset of logistic 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42,

course of study at such school; or (ii) in their grace period.	§292q)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)
maximum contaminant level - maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
maximum contaminant level - the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300f)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §7420)
maximum extent practicable - maximum potential within the limitations used to determine planning resources and response times.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
may - denotes the permissive. However, the words "no person may…" mean that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act described.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
M-day - Mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
meals - See the definition of per diem.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mean time to restore service - measure of the total time from when an item initially fails until is it fully restored and delivering its normal functionality.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
means of conveyance - any personal property used for or intended for use for the movement of any other personal property.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
means of emission limitation - a system of continuous emission reduction (including the use of specific technology or fuels with specified pollution characteristics).	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
means or instrumentality of interstate commerce - any facility of a national securities exchange.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §80a–1.)
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,	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1059e.)

are determined on the basis of income or resources of the individual or family seeking the benefit.	
measure of effectiveness - A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. Also called MOE. See also combat assessment; mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
measure of effectiveness - operational outcome assessments that identify the most critical performance requirements needed to meet capability objectives and achievement of desired result.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
measure of performance - A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called MOP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
measure of performance - assessment of physical or functional attributes relating to the execution of the system's function.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
measurement grouping - Subgroups within each measurement category of the PRM that describe specific types of measurement indicators.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
meat food products - all products and byproducts of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry-if edible.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
mechanical energy source - retained spring in an improvised explosive device (IED) or improved weapon that acts as the energy source.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mechanical restraint - the use of devices as a means of restricting a resident's freedom of movement.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290jj)

mechanical sweep - In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
media - Physical devices (e.g., magnetic tapes, optical disks, magnetic disks) which information is stored within an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
media engagement - Interviews or written submissions for newspaper, magazine, TV, radio, documentary, or other media organizations or products, including online forums.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
medical civil-military operations - All military health-related activities in support of a joint force commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the joint or multinational force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in order to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health sector. Also called MCMO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
medical countermeasures - MCMs include both pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., vaccines, antimicrobials, antidotes, and antitoxins) and non-pharmaceutical MCM interventions (e.g.,	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health

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.	Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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".	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6161.2)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
medical engagement protocols - Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States medical forces will initiate medical care and support to those individuals that are not Department of Defense health care beneficiaries or designated eligible for care in a military medical treatment facility by the Secretary of Defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247b–4a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300s–3)
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,	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8101.)

mechanical equipment, trackage facilities leading thereto, abutting sidewalks, accommodations for attending personnel, and recreation facilities associated therewith.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1681a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment - A systematic continuing process that analyzes information on medical and disease threats, enemy capabilities, terrain, weather, local medical infrastructure, potential humanitarian and refugee situations, transportation issues, and political, religious and social issues for all types of operations. Also called MIPOE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247b–4a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §286b–1)
medical logistics support - A functional area of logistics support for the joint force surgeon's health service support mission and that includes supplying 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1185a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–26)
medical outcomes - those outcomes affecting the HIV-related clinical status of an individual with HIV/ AIDS.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–51)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
medical product - a drug, biological product, device, medical food, or infant formula.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §670.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1675)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §645)
medical quality assurance record - the proceedings, records, minutes, and reports that— (A) emanate from quality assurance program activities 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1675)
medical quality assurance record - the proceedings, records, minutes, and reports that emanate from quality assurance program activities and are produced or compiled by the Coast Guard as part of a medical quality assurance program.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §645)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
medical services - Facilitates charges for medical evacuations, hospitalizations, and expenses related to obtaining a medical clearance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1704)
medical surge - The capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing health care system in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014,

	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
medical treatment facility - A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/ or dental care to eligible individuals. Also called MTF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280h–5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–)
medicare-eligible - entitled to benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1111)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §286)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)

intended use. Also called MDPV.	
medium hub airport - an airport that each year has at least .25 percent, but less than 1.0 percent, of the total annual boardings in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41714.)
medium-range ballistic missile. A ballistic missile with a range capability from about 600 to 1,500 nautical miles. Also called MRBM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 469.2-3)
member - A member of the Service as defined in the Foreign Service Act of 1980.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3911.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §195b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.6-2)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)

part of his or her household. Also called MOH.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §20310)
member of the naval service - a person appointed or enlisted in, or inducted or conscripted into, the Navy or the Marine Corps.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §254a)
members of congress - Elected officials in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
members of the same family - natural or adoptive children, brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, or spouses.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
members of the same family - natural or adoptive children, brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, or spouses.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332)
membrane switch - switch incorporating two metal layers, separated by an insulator that functions the IED when perforated or when pressure is applied.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
memorandum - message providing an abbreviated level of information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

responsibilities.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
mensuration - The process of measurement of a feature or location on the earth to determine an absolute latitude, longitude, and elevation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
mental abuse - threats, rough or harsh language, sleep deprivation, disorientation, etc.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1185a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1090a)
mental health professional - a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist, a person with a doctorate in clinical social work, or a psychiatric clinical nurse specialist.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1090a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)
mental retardation - significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)

a child's educational performance.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §629i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §629i.)
merchandise - Goods or commodities, regardless of size, form, or value, having commercial value.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4113)
merit promotion certificate of eligibles - Used to provide selecting officials with a list of eligible promotion candidates developed through competitive procedures.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3121.3-3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0 JP 3-61)
message - The electronic transfer of official and unofficial correspondence including telegrams and e-mail.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
message continuity number - A number assigned by the Department of State telegraphic processors to	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
message stream - The sequence of messages or parts of messages to be sent.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
message reference 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
messaging - The electronic transfer of official and unofficial correspondence including telegrams and e-mail.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
metadata - information stored as the description of a unique piece of data and all the properties associated with it.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
metadata - Literally, data about data. Information relating to business processes, data sources, and ownership, helping users to navigate through the data.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
meteorological and oceanographic data - Measurements or observations of meteorological and oceanographic variables.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
meteorological and oceanographic environment - The surroundings that extend from the sub-bottom of the Earth's oceans, through maritime, land areas, airspace, ionosphere, and outward into space, which include conditions, resources, and natural phenomena, in and through which the joint force operates.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
meteorological and oceanographic operations support community - The collective of electronically connected, shore-based meteorological and oceanographic production facilities/ centers, theater and/ or regional meteorological and oceanographic production activities. Also called MOSC. See also meteorological and oceanographic.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
meteorological watch - Monitoring the weather for a route, area, or terminal and advising concerned organizations when hazardous conditions that could affect their operations or pose a hazard to life or	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)

property are observed or forecast to occur. Also called METWATCH.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
metering [electronic] - process of installing electronic tracking devices as a method for determining use includes energy and water consumption.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
methamphetamine precursor chemicals - the chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, including each of the salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers of such chemicals.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §220)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
method of emplacement - description of where the device was delivered, used, or employed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
method of employment - description of how the device was delivered, used, or employed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §205c.)
metric ton - unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms (2,205 lbs.)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
metropolitan area network - A data network intended to serve an area the size of a large city. Also called MAN.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
metropolitan planning area – the geographic area determined by agreement between the metropolitan planning organization for the area and the Governor.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5303)
metropolitan planning organization - the policy board of an organization established as a result of the designation process.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5303)
metropolitan statistical area - a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008s.)

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.	
microenterprise institution - a not-for-profit entity that provides services, including microfinance, training, or business development services, for microenterprise clients in foreign countries.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 259)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008s.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 259)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2214a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 259)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2214a)
microloan - a business loan of not more than $50,000 that is provided to a rural microenterprise.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008s.)
micro-purchase - an acquisition of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
microwave sensor [mono-static] - active, visible, volumetric detecting device which detects motion through the use of a radiated radio frequency electromagnetic field.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
middleware - The set of software facilities that resides between a clients 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)

midshipman - a midshipman of the United States Naval Academy and any other midshipman on active duty in the naval service.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
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 value chain on a marketing strategy.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1632a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6399.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6399.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6399.)
milestone - scheduled point or event in a project signifying the completion of a major deliverable or a phase of work.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2366a)
Milestone B - a decision to enter into major system development and demonstration pursuant to guidance prescribed by the Director of National Intelligence.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3099)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2431a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2366a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2778)

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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
military animal - the following: (1) A military working dog.(2) A horse owned by the Department of Defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2583)
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 US military assistance planning and programming in the host country. Also called MAAG.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
military assistance program - That portion of the US security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of l961, as amended, which provides defense articles and services to recipients on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis. Also called MAP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
military civic action - Programs and projects managed by United States forces but executed primarily by indigenous military or security forces that contribute to the economic and social development of a host nation civil society thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the host nation government and its military forces. Also called MCA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
military construction - Any construction, alteration, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation. Also called MILCON.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
military departments - the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
military explosive - explosive manufactured for military use.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
military government - The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and indigenous populations and institutions of domestic, allied, or enemy territory therefore substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
military health system - A health system that supports the military mission by fostering, protecting, sustaining, and restoring health and providing the direction, resources, health care providers, and other means necessary for promoting the health of the beneficiary population.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §993)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)
military intelligence board - A decision-making forum which formulates Department of Defense intelligence policy and programming priorities. Also called MIB. See also intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
Military Liaison Team - OFDA Civil-Military coordinators, often embedded in CCMD. Also called MLT.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
military medical or dental position - a position for the performance of health care functions within the	(SOURCE - DOD,

Armed Forces held by a member of the Armed Forces.	US Code 10, §129c)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
military occupation - A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. See also occupied territory.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
military operations - those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1126)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3932)
military personnel - Officers and enlisted members of the military services (defined as the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
military postal service agency - The DOD point of contact with the USPS. Also called MPSA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
military postal service agency - The single manager operating agency established to manage the Military Postal Service. Also called MPSA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2302)
military region - the geographical area of responsibility assigned to the commander of a unified combatant command (excluding Europe and adjacent waters).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3911)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6134.1)
military source operations - The collection, from, by and/ or via humans, of foreign and military and military-related intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
military specification container - A container that meets specific written standards. Also called MILSPEC container.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 3150.13)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §44718.)
military treatment facility - a medical facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8111.)
military unaccompanied housing - military housing intended to be occupied by members of the armed forces serving a tour of duty unaccompanied by dependents.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §680.1)
military van (container) - Military-owned, demountable container, conforming to United States and international standards, operated in a centrally controlled fleet for movement of military cargo. Also called MILVAN.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
military-to-military contacts - contacts between members of the armed forces and members of foreign armed forces through activities.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §168)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mine - 1. In land mine warfare, an explosive or other material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel and designed to be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

mine countermeasures - All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. Also called MCM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15 JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
minehunting - Employment of sensor and neutralization systems, whether air, surface, or subsurface, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
miner - any individual working in a coal or other mine.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §802.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
mineral resources - all nonliving natural nonrenewable resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, whether metallic or nonmetallic, but does not include ice, water, or snow.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2462)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)

phrase MINIMIZE CONSIDERED as the last item of text, prior to the signature.	
minimize - reduce to the smallest amount or degree practical.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
minimum employee performance appraisal period - minimum period of time (90 days) that the employee serves under a performance plan in order to be rated.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
minimum force - Those minimum actions, including the use of armed force, sufficient to bring a situation under control or to defend against hostile act or hostile intent, where the firing of weapons is to be considered as a means of last resort.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
minimum safe freeboard - the freeboard that the Secretary decides cannot be reduced safely without limiting the operation of the vessel.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2743)
Minor Planet Center - the Minor Planet Center of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30902)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
minority group - subpopulations of minority groups.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §289a–2)
minority institution - an institution of higher education meeting the requirements of the Higher	(SOURCE - GSA/

Education Act of 1965, including a Hispanic-serving institution of higher education.	DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
misconduct - neglect of duty, malfeasance, or failure to accept a directed reassignment or to accompany a position in a transfer of function.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §713.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2797c)
missile - self-propelled munition whose trajectory or course is controlled while in flight.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
missile defense - Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
missile engagement zone - In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with surface-to-air missile systems. Also called MEZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2797c)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
missing participant - a participant or beneficiary under a terminating plan whom the plan administrator cannot locate after a diligent search.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1350)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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)	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)

Beleaguered.(F) Besieged.(G) Detained in a foreign country against that person's will.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §254a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
mission capability - ability of DHS and its Components to effectively execute their assigned missions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mission command - The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
mission need - statement of capabilities required by DHS or its stakeholders/ partners to accomplish the mission.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mission needs statement - A formatted non-system-specific statement containing operational capability needs and written in broad operational terms. Also called MNS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSI 3180.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 114)
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.	(SOURCE - Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Mission Training Assessment - A commander's subjective critique of the command's training proficiency with respect to assigned missions. Also called MTA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50 JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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 military members. Also called MOPP gear. See also decontamination; mission-oriented protective posture.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
mitigation - ongoing and sustained action that eliminates or reduces the potential effects of hazards.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
mitigation measure - specific action to eliminate, reduce or control an adverse effect includes restitution for damages through replacement, restoration or compensation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mixed waste - waste that contains both hazardous waste and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
mobile code technologies - Software technologies that provide the mechanisms for the production and use of mobile code (e.g., Java, JavaScript, ActiveX, VBScript).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
mobile device identification - unique serial number that is specific to a mobile device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1638g)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
mobile offshore drilling unit - a vessel (other than a self-elevating lift vessel) capable of use as an	(SOURCE - DHS,

offshore facility.	US Code 33, §2701)
mobile offshore drilling unit - a vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration or exploitation of subsea resources.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
mobility air forces - Air components and Service components that are assigned and/ or routinely exercise command authority over mobility operations. Also called MAF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
mobilization - 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. See also industrial mobilization. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces of the United States or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency, which includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Also called MOB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
mobilization - any activity in which one firefighting organization assists another that has requested assistance.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2106.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
mobilization base - The total of all resources available, or that can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
mode (identification, friend or foe) - The number or letter referring to the specific pulse spacing of the signals transmitted by an interrogator or transponder used for radar identification of aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
model - a category of passenger motor vehicles based on the size, style, and type of a make of vehicle.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

computational, descriptive, discrete, iconic, mathematical, etc.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
model and simulation accreditation - official certification that a model or simulation is acceptable for use for a specific purpose.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
model and simulation verification - process of determining that a model or simulation implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specification.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
model line - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
model line - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
model line of motor vehicles - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
model line of motor vehicles - a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161v.)
moderate risk [position] - position that has the potential for moderate to serious impact on the integrity and efficiency of the federal service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2237)
modern shipbuilding technology - the best available proven technology, techniques, and processes appropriate to enhancing the productivity of shipyards.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53733)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
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'	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300s–3)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §661a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
modification - the elimination of any duty.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1806)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §262p–6)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2529)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1638f)
modular contracting - an acquisition strategy in which an information system is acquired in successive, interoperable, increments or modules .	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §26.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
monitor - to acquire, identify, or scan, or to possess, information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
monitoring [supplier] - examination of the status of the activities of a supplier and of their results by the acquirer or a third party.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
monitoring station - facility that receives signals from electronic premises security systems and has personnel in attendance at all times to respond to these signals.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
month - A period which runs from a given day in one month through the day preceding the numerically corresponding day in the next month.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7671.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4601)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
mortis causa - By reason or in contemplation of death.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
Moscow treaty - The treaty was superseded by the New START Treaty upon its entry into force on February 5, 2011.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
motor fuel - gasoline and diesel fuel.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8502.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §17501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §154)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §164)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)

motor vehicle - self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
motor vehicle accident - an accident resulting from the maintenance or operation of a passenger motor vehicle or passenger motor vehicle equipment.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
motor vehicle assembler - a producer of motor vehicles and any related persons or joint ventures in which the producer participates.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
motor vehicle assembler - a producer of motor vehicles and any related persons or joint ventures in which the producer participates.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1941.3)
motor vehicle operator - Any individual holding the official job title of Motor Vehicle Operator. Also called MVO.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
motor vehicles - Any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
motor vessel - a vessel propelled by machinery other than steam to make it clear that these vessels are not steam vessels.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
motor vessel - a vessel propelled by machinery other than steam.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
motorcycle - a motor vehicle which is designed to travel on not more than 3 wheels in contact with the surface.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §153.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
movement group - Those ships and embarked units that load out and proceed to rendezvous in the objective area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

movement phase - In amphibious operations, the period during which various elements of the amphibious force move from points of embarkation to the objective area. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
movement table - A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
movement to contact - A form of the offense designed to develop the situation and to establish or regain contact.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
MOX facility - the mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2566)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2566)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
MTCR Annex - the Guidelines and Equipment and Technology Annex of the MTCR, and any amendments thereto.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

agencies and organizations responding to an incident. Also called MACS.	
multicast stream - a digital stream of programming that is transmitted by a television broadcast station and is not the station's .	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5132)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
multilateral - involving more than two distinct entities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
multilateral development bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 490)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §262m–7)
multilateral development bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the regional multilateral development banks.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §262p–5)
multimedia - integration of multiple forms of media including text, graphics, audio, and video.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
multimodal project - a project involving the participation of more than 1 modal administration or secretarial office within the Department.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §116)
multinational - Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners. See also alliance; coalition.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
multinational - that the qualifying entity, or its affiliate or subsidiary, conducts business in two or more countries, one of which is the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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 doctrine; joint doctrine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9

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.	FAM 102.3-1 (U))
Multinational Exercise - A military event that contains one or more non-U.S. participating forces.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
Multinational Force - A group of warfighters composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for some specific purpose.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3427)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)

Multiple disabilities does not include deaf-blindness.	
Multiple sources - two or more source documents, classification guides, or a combination of both.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
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 Governmentwide acquisition contracts; or (3) Any other indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract entered into with two or more sources pursuant to the same solicitation.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
multipurpose passenger vehicle - a passenger motor vehicle constructed on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
multispectral imagery - The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete spectral bands. Also called MSI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
multispot ship - Those ships certified to have two or more adjacent landing areas. See also spot.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)

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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
municipal solid waste - (i) household waste; (ii) commercial and retail waste; and (iii) institutional waste.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8802.)
municipality - a political subdivision of a State.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
munition — A complete device charged with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; initiating composition; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material for use in operations including demolitions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
munition - ammunition, ordnance, or demolition charges containing explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2710)
munitions effectiveness assessment - Conducted concurrently and interactively with battle damage 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. Munitions effectiveness assessment is primarily the responsibility of operations with required inputs and coordination from the intelligence community. Also called MEA. See also assessment; battle damage assessment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)

called MLI.	
Munroe effect - focusing of blast energy caused by a hollow or void cut into the surface of an explosive.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
mutilated check - A check from which large portions are missing. Such check is treated as unavailable for cancellation purposes.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
N	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4057)
narcoterrorism - Terrorism that is linked to illicit drug trafficking.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 481)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §195.)
national - a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
national - Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, tribal, and local aspects of governance and policy.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §501)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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."	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
national average weekly wage - the national average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
National Capital Region - A geographic area encompassing the District of Columbia and eleven local jurisdictions in the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Also called NCR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1711.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
National Computer Security Center - The NCSC is responsible for encouraging the widespread availability of trusted computer systems throughout the Federal Government. Also called NCSC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
national consensus standard - any occupational safety and health standard or modification thereof which (1),2 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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §652)
national continuity coordinator - President's Assistant for Homeland Security and Counter Terrorism responsible for policy coordination.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
national continuity coordinator - The person responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of Federal continuity policies, which includes establishing NEFs and continuity	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6

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.	FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
national crime information databases - the National Crime Information Center and its incorporated criminal history databases, including the Interstate Identification Index.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14040)
national defense - any activity related to programs for military or atomic energy production or construction, military assistance to any foreign nation, stockpiling, or space.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1592n)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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,	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,

particularly resulting from foreign military or economic actions.	§7420)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7708)
National Disaster Medical System - A coordinated partnership between Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Defense, and Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of casualties of a public health emergency. Also called NDMS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
national emergency - A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. See also mobilization.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
national emergency - a general declaration of emergency with respect to the national defense made by the President or by the Congress.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §98h–3.)
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 -	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
National Environmental Policy Act - declares a national policy which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and the environment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)
national essential functions - that subset of Government functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
National Fire Protection Association - The world's leading advocate for fire prevention and an authoritative source on public safety. Also called NFPA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
National Guard - the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
National Guard - the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
National Incident Management System - a system to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
National Information Exchange Model - interagency initiative providing a foundation for seamless information exchange includes federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
National Infrastructure Protection Plan - Plan that provides a coordinated approach to critical	(SOURCE - DHS/

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.	FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
national intelligence - All intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived, and including that which is gathered within or outside of the United States, that pertains to more than one agency, and involves (1) threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests, (2) the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction, or (3) any other matter bearing on US national or homeland security.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3002)
national intelligence estimate - A strategic estimate of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations produced at the national level as a composite of the views of the intelligence community. Also called NIE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3002)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §171a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
national network of fusion centers - decentralized, self-organizing national asset composed of designated state and major area fusion centers.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4131)
national of the United States - (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8,

citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.	§1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §1642)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
national operations center - The primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. Also called NOC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
national policy - A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 .	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
National Preparedness Vision - Provides a concise statement of the core preparedness goal for the Nation.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

resources toward the greatest risks.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
national response team - the team established under the National Contingency Plan of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2212.1-2)
national security - the national defense and foreign relations of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
national security - The national defense or foreign relations of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
national security - the national defense or foreign relations of the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
national security - the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1189)
National Security Council - A governmental body specifically designed to assist the President in	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)

integrating all spheres of national security policy. Also called NSC.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
national security information - Information specifically determined under executive order criteria to require protection against unauthorized disclosure.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
national security interests - The foundation for the development of valid national objectives that define United States goals or purposes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §1681b)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2471)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1908)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3100.10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3100.10)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-

national security. Also called NSS.	Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §11103.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
national security systems - has the meaning given to it in the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §12653h)

timely manner through the National Service Reserve Corps.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
National Special Security Event - An event of national significance as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. These national or international events, occurrences, contests, activities, or meetings, which, by virtue of their profile or status, represent a significant target, and therefore warrant additional preparation, planning, and mitigation efforts. Also known as NSSE.	(SOURCE - DOD, CFR 32, §183.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2500)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

called SAR Response System.	
national vessel movement center - centralized facility for processing Notice of Arrivals for ships entering United States ports operated by the U.S. Coast GuardNVMC 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

native - a person born within the territory of a foreign state, regardless of the individuals current country of residence or nationality.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §178a.)
native American - an individual of a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the Americas and such term includes a Native Hawaiian.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §80q–11.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
native Americans - American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292t)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §80q–11.)
native plant species - any noninvasive, naturally occurring plant species within an ecosystem.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
natural disaster - An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also domestic emergencies.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7162)
natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)
natural disaster - plant disease, insect infestation, drought, fire, freeze, flood, earthquake, lightning, or other occurrence, as determined by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2497)
natural fiber - any fiber that exists as such in the natural state.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §70.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

natural hazard - source of harm or difficulty created by a meteorological, environmental, or geological phenomenon or combination of phenomena.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
naturalization - the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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, photodegradation, or hydrolysis.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6914b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
nautical school vessel - a vessel that can be a privately owned and operated as well as a publicly owned and operated school vessel.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1580)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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 attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander. Also called NBG. See also shore party.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
naval gunfire support - Fire provided by Navy surface gun systems in support of a unit or units tasked	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

with achieving the commander's objectives. Also called NGFS. See also naval surface fire support.	JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §7420)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
naval stores - spirits of turpentine and rosin.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §92.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
navigable waters - the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
navigable waters - the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
navigable waters of the United States - waters of the United States, including the territorial sea.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US

	Code 46, §4701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
Navy - the United States Navy. It includes the Regular Navy, the Fleet Reserve, and the Navy Reserve.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)
Navy cargo-handling battalion - A mobile logistic support unit that is organized, trained, and equipped to: a. load and offload 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. See also maritime pre-positioning ships.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
navy expeditionary logistics support group - The quick response cargo-handling units of the Navy specialize in open ocean cargo handling. Also called NAVELSG.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
near fatality - an act that, as certified by a physician, places the child in serious or critical condition.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5106a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
near-Earth asteroid - an asteroid with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §30902)
near-Earth object - an asteroid or comet with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §70907.)
necessary level of protection - degree of security determined to be needed to mitigate the assessed risks at the facility.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
negotiated grievance procedure - the exclusive procedure available to bargaining unit employees for resolving grievances, which fall within its coverage.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
neighborhood development funding organization - (A) a depository institution the accounts of which are insured pursuant to the Federal Deposit.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5318a.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)

nerve agent - A potentially lethal chemical agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
net assessment - multidisciplinary strategic assessment process used to provide a comparative evaluation of the balance of strengths and weaknesses of adversaries.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6341)
net explosive weight - 1. 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. 2. The total weight of all explosives substances (i.e., high explosive weight, propellant weight, and pyrotechnic weight) in the ammunition or explosive, expressed in pounds, used for transportation purposes. Also called NEW.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09, DODM 6055.09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-541.3)
net present value - The difference between the discounted present value of benefits and the discounted present value of costs.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
net price - the average yearly price actually charged to first-time, full-time undergraduate students	(SOURCE - ED, US

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.	Code 20, §1015a.)
net project cost - the part of a project that reasonably cannot be financed from revenues.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
net square meter space measurement - Usable space within the interior walls of a building.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
network - a system of two or more computers that can exchange data or information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
network - group of components that share information or interact with each other in order to perform a function.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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)).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1191b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
networked munitions. Remotely controlled, interconnected, weapons system designed to provide rapidly emplaced ground-based countermobility and protection capability through scalable	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)

application of lethal and nonlethal means.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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 year s 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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
new entrant air carrier - an air carrier that does not hold a slot at the airport concerned and has never	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49,

sold or given up a slot at that airport after December 16, 1985, and a limited incumbent carrier.	§41714.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41762.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5309)
new liquefied natural gas pipeline facility - a liquefied natural gas pipeline facility except an existing liquefied natural gas pipeline facility.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
new motor vehicle - any motor vehicle the equitable or legal title to which has not previously been transferred to an ultimate purchaser.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2529)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6363)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295j)
new renewable energy - renewable energy sources placed into service after January 1, 1999.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
new underground injection well - an underground injection well whose operation was not approved by appropriate State and Federal agencies before December 16, 1974.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300h–3)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

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.	§287b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm–5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300mm–5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–1)
next of kin - A persons closest relative, such as spouse, children, or parents. Also called NOK.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
next of kin - the nearest blood relative of that individual.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
nexus [personnel] - direct or logical connection between a person's character or conduct and the integrity or efficiency of the service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
night - the time from five o'clock postmeridian to eight o'clock antemeridian.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
nisi - A Latin term meaning unless and is often affixed to words such as rule, order, and decree. It is used	(SOURCE - DOS/

to indicate that a judgment will stand as valid and operative unless action is taken to avoid it, or to procure its revocation.	USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
nodal analysis - analysis of the defining points of a network and of junction points and dependencies.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17, JP 6-0, JP 3-0)
no-fire area - An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. Also called NFA. See also fires.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
non-adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats caused by natural and technological hazards.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
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,	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)

pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2687a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
nonappropriated funds - funds received from a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
nonbattle injury - A person who becomes a casualty due to circumstances not directly attributable to hostile action or terrorist activity. Also called NBI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §60101.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
noncompetitive certificate of eligibles - Used to provide selecting officials with a list of candidates eligible for noncompetitive consideration for vacant positions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53501.)
non-convention country -a country in which the Hague Abduction Convention has not entered into force with respect to the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
nonconveyable - Any item that will not fit into a pouch bag.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
non-critical sensitive [position] - Position that has the potential for serious damage to the national security.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §3838)
non-Department facilities - facilities other than Department facilities.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1702)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §622)
nondestructive electronic warfare - **T**hose electronic warfare actions, not including employment of wartime reserve modes, that deny, disrupt, or deceive rather than damage or destroy. See also electronic warfare.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
nondiscriminatory treatment - trade treatment based on normal trade relations (known under international law as most-favored-nation treatment).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2481)
nondiscriminatory treatment - trade treatment based on normal trade relations (known under international law as most-favored-nation treatment).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2481)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §442.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14505)
non-electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by non-electric means.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
non-enterprise mobile devices - Devices not approved to directly connect to an Enterprise network. This does not include remote access through Global OpenNet (GO).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
Nonexempt disposable earnings - 25 percent of disposable earnings, subject to the Consumer Credit Protection Act.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
non-exempt employee - employee covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
non-federal assets - all relevant coastal and ocean observation technologies, related basic and applied technology research and development, and public education and outreach.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3602)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2421)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 971.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)

non-federal entity - A state, local government, or non-profit organization.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
non-Federal entity - a State, local government, or non-profit organization.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
non-federal governmental plan - a governmental plan that is not a Federal governmental plan.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 469.2-3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
non-friable asbestos-containing material - asbestos-containing material, which, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §622)
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 imagines,2 or other graphical or digital presentations depicting natural or manmade physical features, phenomena, and legal boundaries of the Earth.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3507)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
nongovernmental organization - An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members,	(SOURCE - DHS/

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.	FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1732.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §468)
nonhub airport - an airport that had less than .05 percent of the total annual boardings in the United States as determined under the Federal Aviation Administration's Primary Airport Enplanement Activity Summary for Calendar Year 1997.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41714.)
nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 196, 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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)
nonidentifiable patient safety work product - patient safety work product that is not identifiable patient safety work product.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §299b–21)
nonimmigrant visa - a visa properly issued to an alien as an eligible nonimmigrant by a competent officer as provided in this chapter.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4702)
noninsurable commodity - a crop for which the eligible producers on a farm are eligible to obtain assistance under the noninsured crop assistance program.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1531.)

noninsurable commodity - a crop for which the eligible producers on a farm are eligible to obtain assistance under the noninsured crop assistance program.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2497)
nonlethal weapon - A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1936.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2).)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7581.)
nonmetropolitan area - a geographic area outside designated metropolitan planning areas.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5303)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–)
nonmetropolitan local official - elected and appointed officials of general purpose local government in a nonmetropolitan area with responsibility for transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5303)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6305)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6991.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
nonpersistent agent - A chemical agent that when released dissipates and/ or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
nonpersistent mine — Mine that remains active for a predetermined period of time until self-destruction, self-neutralization, or self-deactivation renders the mine inactive.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1003.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §296)
nonprofit agency - any agency no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1592n)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1932.)
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,	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133,

improve, or expand its operations; and (2) The term non-profit organization includes non-profit institutions of higher education and hospitals.	Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1791.)
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.	(SOURCE - Treasury, US Code 31, §7501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2708)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-40)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2571.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)

extend the treaty indefinitely and without conditions. Also called NPT.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
nonreceipt - The payee alleges a check of entitlement was not received and requests a replacement check.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
nonrecord material - Extra and/ or duplicate copies only of temporary value, including shorthand notes, used carbon paper, preliminary drafts, and other material of similar nature.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)
non-recurring detail - detail that serves a specific purpose for a determined length of time and does not require subsequent rotation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
nonregulated gas utility - any gas utility other than a State regulated gas utility.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
non-removable hinge pin hinge - hinge whose pin cannot be removed when the door is closed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1641.)

of the United States or in the Virgin Islands of the United States.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4320)
nonresidential space - All nonresidential U.S. Government-held real property, such as offices, buildings, warehouses, garages, and special program space.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1680c)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
non-U.S. person - A person who is neither a citizen of the United States nor an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
non-unit-related personnel - All personnel requiring transportation to or from an operational area, other	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

than those assigned to a specific unit. Also called NRP.	JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)
non-volatile memory - Memory that retains stored information even when not powered (e.g., hard drive, DVD, CD).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
normal change [IT service] - alteration in the current state that must follow the complete change management process due to their high risk in nature	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2001)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3911.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
normalized risk - measure of risk created by mathematically adjusting a value in order to permit comparisons.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3472)
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 Organization, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350)
northern border - the international border between the United States and Canada.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)

not available - that the article or service is unavailable from a commercial source in the required quantity and quality or within the time required.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2563.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
notice - Written communication from the DG to a member announcing a RIF action.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
notification [message] - message informing an entity or person of a situation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
notification official - The Department official who authorizes or signs the correspondence notifying	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

affected individuals of a breach.	FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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).	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6305)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13524.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §312)
nuclear material - metals uranium, plutonium, and thorium, in any form.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
nuclear nonproliferation sciences - bodies of scientific knowledge relevant to developing or advancing the means to prevent or impede the proliferation of nuclear weaponry.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2571.)
nuclear non-proliferation treaty - the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970.	§8102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)
nuclear security enterprise - the physical facilities, technology, and human capital of the national security laboratories and the nuclear weapons production facilities.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2471)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §17373.)
nuclear triad - the nuclear deterrent capabilities of the United States composed of ballistic missile submarines, land-based missiles, and strategic bombers.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
nuclear waste - any radioactive waste material subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Department of Energy.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §13524.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)
nuclear weapon(s) accident - An unexpected incident involving nuclear weapons or radiological nuclear weapon components that results in any of the following; a. accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by United States forces or United States supported allied forces of a nuclear-capable weapon system that could create the risk of an outbreak of war; b. nuclear detonation; c. nonnuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component; d. radioactive contamination; e. seizure, theft, loss, or destruction of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component, including jettisoning; and f. public hazard, actual or implied.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2471)
nuisance minefield - A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder the use of an area or route. See also minefield.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
numbered beach - In amphibious operations, a subdivision of a colored beach, designated for the assault landing of a battalion landing team or similarly sized unit, when landed as part of a larger force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
nutrition - process of eating and maintaining the right kind of food for proper health and growth	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1786.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1786.)

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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.).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
object - A passive entity that contains or receives information. (See subject.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
objective - 1. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which every operation is directed. 2. The specific target of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. See also target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
objective - A description of a strategic position to be attained or a purpose to be achieved that is tangible and attainable.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
objective - Something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish; purpose; goal.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-06)
obligation - a loan or other debt obligation that is guaranteed.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2421)

obligation or liability - an obligation or liability consisting of a mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3932)
obligation, financial - binding agreement that will result in expenditures and outlays, immediately or in the future.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 087.1)
obligee - the holder of an obligation.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41762.)
obligor - a party primarily liable for payment of the principal of or interest on an obligation.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)
obligor - an eligible entity that is primarily liable for payment of the principal of, or interest on, a Federal credit instrument.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
obstacle belt - A brigade-level command and control measure, normally given 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
obstacle clearing - The total elimination or neutralization of obstacles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

complex attack or ambush.	
obstacle intelligence - Those collection efforts to detect the presence of enemy and natural obstacles, determine their types and dimensions, and provide the necessary information to plan appropriate combined arms breaching, clearance, or bypass operations to negate the impact on the friendly scheme of maneuver. Also called OBSTINT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
obstacle restricted areas - A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. See also obstacle.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
obstacle zone - A division-level command and control measure, normally done graphically, to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. See also obstacle.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
occupant emergency pan - The term Occupant Emergency Plan is used by other organizations instead of the term Facility Emergency Action Plan. Also called OEP.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
occupant emergency plan - short-term emergency response plan establishing procedures for evacuating buildings or sheltering-in-place to safeguard lives and property.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
occupational and environmental health surveillance - The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and dissemination of occupational and environmental health-related data for monitoring the health of, or potential health hazard impact on, a population and individual personnel, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury when determined necessary.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
occupied territory - Territory under the authority and effective control of a belligerent armed force and not being administered pursuant to peace terms, treaty, or other agreement, express or implied, with the civil authority of the territory.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3507)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9008.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823)

States. Activities or topics that do not meet this definition are of no official concern.	
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 131.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
offensive counterair - Offensive operations to destroy, disrupt, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
offensive cyberspace operations - Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called OCO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12)
offensive space control - Those operations to prevent an adversary's hostile use of United States/ third-party space capabilities and services or negate (deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny, or destroy) an adversary's efforts to interfere with or attack United States/ allied space systems. Also called OSC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12

through the CTS.	FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)
office - An enduring organization that is formed around a specific function within a joint force commander's headquarters to coordinate and manage support requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
office director - the head of an office.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 752)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3100)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 611.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization - the Office of Small Business Programs when referring to the Department of Defense.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
officer - a commissioned or warrant officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)
officer - commissioned or warrant officer.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
officer - The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison,	(SOURCE - DHS/

and Public Information.	FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
officer in charge - a member of the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard designated as such by appropriate authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3(a)(2).)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
officer or employee - civilian personnel and members of the Armed Forces of the United States Government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §645)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 131.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823)
official capacity - Pursuant to an employees employment responsibilities, or in any capacity representing	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3

the Department, regardless of location or forum.	FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3152)
official information - That information or material owned by, produced for or by, or under the control of the U.S. Government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
official items - Mail, correspondence, and items intended for the official use of the U.S. Government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
official performance file - The Foreign Service official personnel file which serves as the repository for conduct and performance-related documents for employees.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
official poverty line - the poverty line established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and revised by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3251.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
official travel - (i) travel to meet mission requirements, (ii) required use travel, and (iii) other travel for the conduct of agency business.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
official worksite - location where the work activities of the employee's position of record are based, as determined by the employing Component	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2779a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9601.)
offshore minerals - Offshore minerals include minerals occurring in submerged lands. Examples of marine minerals include oil, gas, sulfur, gold, sand and gravel, and manganese.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16

	Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
off-the-shelf item - An item that has been developed and produced to military or commercial standards and specifications, is readily available for delivery from an industrial source, and may be procured without change to satisfy a military requirement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
oil - oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
oil - oil of any type or in any form, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes except dredged spoil.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
oil - petroleum, crude oil, and any substance refined from petroleum or crude oil.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
old-growth timber - timber of a forest from the late successional stage of forest development.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §55.)
omni-directional effect - aspect of main charge configuration where the explosion is omni-directional and expands in all directions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §6102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1021.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §677)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §282)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
ongoing support services - services- (A) provided to individuals with the most significant disabilities; (B) provided, at a minimum.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9601.)
on-station time - The time an aircraft can remain on station, which may be determined by endurance or orders.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
on-the-job training - training provided by an employer to an individual who is employed by the employer.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §154)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §527.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
open enforcement action - enforcement action for which a formal, written notice has been issued but is not yet closed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
open number - A channel sequence number (CSN) for which a transmission bearing a corresponding number has not been received.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
open recommendation - An open recommendation is either resolved or unresolved.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
open skies consultative commission - The implementing body for the Treaty on Open Skies. The OSCC meets in Vienna, Austria. Also called OSCC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)

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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
OpenNet plus - OpenNet with Internet accessibility.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
open-source intelligence tools - tools for the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information for known or anticipated intelligence requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §430b)

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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
operating offices - These offices are responsible for carrying out the Departments mission. They perform their functions in accordance with directives contained in the FAM.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
operating stocks - Fuel required to sustain daily operations and ensure fuel availability to support United States military forces worldwide. Also called OS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
operating tempo - the rate at which units of the armed forces are involved in all military activities, including contingency operations, exercises, and training deployments.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §991)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5195c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operation order - A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of	(SOURCE - DOD,

effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called OPORD.	DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
operational - asset or a part of an asset with a delivered component performing the mission.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational approach - A description of the broad actions the force must take to transform current conditions into those desired at end state.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
operational assessment - evaluation of operational effectiveness and operational suitability made by an independent operational test activity, with user support as required, on other than production systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational chain of command - One of the two branches of the chain of command described in Joint Publication 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, through which command is exercised from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the combatant commanders, to whom forces are assigned and allocated via the global force management process.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
operational command structure - The organizational hierarchy through which operational authorities are exercised, as contrasted by the administrative command structure through which administrative leadership is exercised.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational contract support - The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of joint operations. Also called OCS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
operational controls - The controls that address security mechanisms implemented and executed primarily by people (as opposed to systems).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. See also decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
operational design - The conception and construction of the framework that underpins a campaign or major operation plan and its subsequent execution. See also campaign; major operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
operational design element - A key consideration used in operational design.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
operational effectiveness - measure 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational energy - The energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3141)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence.	JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
operational level of war - The level of war 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 war; tactical level of war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
operational level - synchronization of multiple assets to accomplish unified objectives, usually at a department, agency, or Component level.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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?	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational needs statement - documentation of the need for a nonstandard and or unprogrammed capability to correct a deficiency or improve a capability that enhances mission accomplishment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational objective value - sponsor/ user-defined performance value beyond the threshold that reflects the maximum desired yield for program performance.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational pause - A temporary halt in operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2922h)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
operational reach - The distance and duration across which a joint force can successfully employ military capabilities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
operational requirements - user established absolute performance minimums (thresholds) below which the mission cannot be successfully performed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational reserve - An emergency reserve of men and/ or materiel established for the support of a specific operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
operational risk - risk that has the potential to impede the successful execution of operations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational suitability - degree to which a product or system can be placed and sustained satisfactorily in field use includes consideration being given to aspect such as; availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, reliability, wartime usage rates, maintainability, safety, human factors, habitability, manpower, logistics supportability, natural environmental effects and impacts, documentation, and training requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational support airlift - Airlift movements of high-priority passengers and cargo with time, place, or mission-sensitive requirements. Also called OSA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational test - field test performed under realistic conditions, overseen and evaluated by an activity independent from the agency developer and user organizations for the purposes of determining the effectiveness and suitability of that system or component when used by typical users in the expected operating environment of any system or key component of a system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
operational test and evaluation - field test, performed under realistic conditions by actual users against realistic threats to determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system, and the corresponding evaluation of the data resulting from such test.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

formal operational test.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operational testing - A continuing process of evaluation that may be applied to either operational personnel or situations to determine their validity or reliability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
operational threshold value - absolute performance minimum established by the sponsor/ user, below which the mission cannot be successfully performed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §391)
Operations - Provides oversight of operations and financial management to employee associations (commissaries, recreational facilities, etc.) at overseas posts.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operations and support special access program - special access program established primarily to protect the planning for, execution of, and support to especially sensitive operations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

the Concept Plan. Also called OPLAN.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7602)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
operations security assessment - An evaluative process to determine the likelihood that critical information can be protected from the adversary's intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)
operations security countermeasures - Methods and means to gain and maintain essential secrecy about critical information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)
operations security indicators - Friendly detectable actions and open-source information that can be interpreted or pieced together by an adversary to derive critical information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)
operations security planning guidance - Guidance that defines the critical information requiring protection from the adversary and outlines provisional measures to ensure secrecy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.3)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
operations to restore order - Operations intended to halt violence and support, reinstate, or establish civil authorities so that indigenous police forces can effectively enforce the law and restore civil authority. See also operation; peace operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2401)
operations/ watch center - center responsible for operational level coordination, synchronization, and guidance of near term analysis, planning and execution.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
opportune lift - That portion of lift capability available for use after planned requirements have been met.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
opportunity cost - The maximum worth of a good or input among possible alternative uses.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1094.)
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 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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

the contract.	
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §183a)
oral sodomy - contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
order of battle - The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called OB; OOB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68 JP 3-68)
ordnance - Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §485a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

organization chart - diagram illustrating the structure of an organization and the relationships and relative ranks of its parts and positions/ jobs.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 015.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
organization for landing - In amphibious operations, the specific tactical grouping of the landing force for the assault.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
organization heads - the heads of all Departmental bureaus, offices, and operating units who are vested with the authority to make decisions affecting the organization.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
organization structure - the assignment of functions and activities to a group of organizational components charged with a specific mission.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
organizational and force structure construct - The standardized precepts for the digitization of hierarchical enterprise force structure data for Department of Defense-wide integration and use. Also called OFSC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 8260.03)

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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §6231.)
organizational clothing and individual equipment - an item of organizational clothing or equipment prescribed for wear or use with the uniform.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §221)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5195a)
organizational training plan - document that identifies all required training for all employees within an organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3801)
original - that member's most recent appointment in that component that is neither a promotion nor a demotion.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

other officials designated by the President.	
original check - The initially authorized physical check for which a claim of either nonreceipt, loss, theft, destruction, or mutilation has been received.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
original classification - an initial determination that information requires, in the interest of the national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
original classification - initial determination that information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
originating medical treatment facility - A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
originating office - The office that requests the development, creation, revision, or elimination of a form.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78o–11.)
originator - One who initiates or drafts correspondence (often the sender).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
originator - The command by whose authority a message is sent, which includes the responsibility for the functions of the drafter and the releasing officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
originator - The post or activity that originates a message.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)

by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
oscillating mine - A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide. See also mine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
other budget items - All non-personnel costs, e.g. equipment, supplies, etc.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
other costs - all costs recorded on the books of the producer that are not product costs or period costs, such as interest.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
other costs - all costs recorded on the books of the producer that are not product costs or period costs, such as interest.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §6301.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2481)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
other organization - (1) a national, regional, statewide, areawide, 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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4744)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8501)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
other transaction - transaction other than a procurement contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, as authorized by statute.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9601.)
outbreak - same definition as epidemic but is often used for a more limited geographic area.	(SOURCE - USAID, FOG, CHIII)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
outcomes - The end result of government action, aggregated across multiple agencies and levels of government.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
outcrop - any place where a formation is visible or substantially exposed at the surface.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §552)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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,	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42,

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.	§7627.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
outlying possessions of the United States - American Samoa and Swains Island.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)

and treatment services.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300s–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
outputs - The amount of work accomplished; discrete products, services, or information that pass from the IT program to the customer (business unit or citizen).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §6301.)
outreach training - training provided in support of an entity's goals to organizations or persons outside of the entity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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).	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §256b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)

overall risk of investment failure - risk that the project/ investment will not result in the desired outcomes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
overhead improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the intended target, i.e., hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
overhead persistent infrared - Those systems originally developed to detect and track foreign intercontinental ballistic missile systems. Also called OPIR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.)	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
overnight - The period during which lodging for sleeping facilities is authorized, usually during the hours of darkness between sunset and sunrise.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
overseas area - any area situated outside the United States.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
overseas contingency operation - a military operation outside the United States and its territories and possessions that is a contingency operation.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2421f)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
overseas school - any U.S. sponsored elementary or secondary school abroad participating in the Department of State's Consolidated Overseas Schools Assistance Program.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 611.6)
overseas unit - a unit that is located outside the United States and its territories.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130)
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; (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 (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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §20310)
oversight - responsibility and authority to monitor, review, inspect, investigate, analyze and evaluate management, operation, performance and processes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17 JP 3-17)
overt - Activities that are openly acknowledged by, or are readily attributable to, the United States	(SOURCE - DOD,

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 Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
overt operation - An operation conducted openly, without concealment. See also clandestine operation; covert operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
over-the-horizon amphibious operation - An operational initiative launched from beyond visual and radar range of the shoreline.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
over-the-road bus - a bus characterized by an elevated passenger deck located over a baggage compartment.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1151)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1151)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
overtime - time worked by a contractor's employee in excess of the employee's normal workweek.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
own - to hold rightful legal or equitable title to, or license in, the trade secret or proprietary information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1708.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8725)
owner - a person who is - (A) a record or beneficial owner, holder of title, lessor, or lessee of a motor	(SOURCE - DOT,

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.	US Code 49, §30106.)
owner - the person to whom the vessel belongs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
owner or operator - any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a source.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1316.)
owner or operator - any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
ozone - colorless unstable toxic gas with a pungent odor and powerful oxidizing properties formed from oxygen by electrical discharges or ultraviolet light.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
P	
P5+1 countries - the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §2160e.)
package - any container of naval stores, and includes barrel, tank, tank car, or other receptacle.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §92.)
package service - Bound Printed Matter, Library Mail, Media Mail, Parcel Post, and Parcel Select (not available at DPO locations).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401a.)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
packup 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
pager - simple personal telecommunications device for short messages.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
paid leave status - The administrative status of an employee while the employee is using accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
paid leave status - the administrative status of an employee while the employee is using annual or sick leave accrued or accumulated.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3364)
paid Status - A check identified as paid that has been presented to the U.S. Treasury for payment through the banking system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
pain care - the assessment, diagnosis, treatment, or management of acute or chronic pain regardless of causation or body location.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §294i)
pain value analysis - technique used to help identify the business impact of one or more problems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 620K)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

process is often referred to as palletizing or building a pallet.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
paramilitary forces - Forces or groups distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24)
paraphrasing - Restating text in different phraseology without altering its meaning.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7602)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1711.3)
parent - a father of a legitimate child, mother of a legitimate child, father through adoption, mother	(SOURCE - DVA,

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.	US Code 38, §1965.)
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).	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1232h.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1901.)
pareto principle - technique used to prioritize activities that says 80% of the value of any activity is	(SOURCE - DHS,

created with 20% of the effort.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
parking permit - device utilized for identifying vehicles qualified and authorized to park in a designated area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
parking space - The area allocated in a parking facility for the temporary storage of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
part - a frame, assembly, component, appliance, engine, propeller, material, part, spare part, piece, section, or related integral or auxiliary equipment.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
partial mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
partial termination - the termination of a part, but not all, of the work that has not been completed and accepted under a contract.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
participant - a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
participant - a Federal, State, or private entity that chooses to cooperate with the Administrator by collecting, contributing, and maintaining covered data.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3611)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
participating agency - a department or agency of the Federal Government that is represented on the Council by a member.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §188)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
participating program - a levee safety program developed by a State or Indian tribe that includes the minimum components necessary for recognition by the Secretary.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)

participating uniformed service - the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and any other uniformed service that is covered by an agreement entered.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1111)
participation - take part in an activity or event with others.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
particular cancer - one specific type of cancer or a type of cancers scientifically proven to have the same cause.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6402)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7602)
partner nation - A nation that the United States works with in a specific situation or operation. Also called PN.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
part-time employee - An employee for whom there has been established in advance a regularly scheduled workweek of 16 to 32 hours per week.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)
part-time employee - employee who works between 16 and 32 hours each week or between 32 and 64 hours a pay period.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
party - Any person invited, subpoenaed or otherwise required to participate in any investigation, hearing, or other official activity of a Board.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
party - For purposes of this chapter, one who is engaged in a legal proceeding - a plaintiff or defendant in	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7

a lawsuit, or the counsel of record - A party may be an individual or an organization.	FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
pass - In a telegram, a handling instruction requiring a post with regional responsibilities to relay the telegram to constituent posts designated in the telegram.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
pass - In a telegram, a handling instruction requiring a post with regional responsibilities to relay the telegram to constituent posts designated in the telegram.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §1139)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §1136)
passenger - traveler in a public or private conveyance.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9511)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32101.)
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	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49,

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.	§32101.)
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)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
passenger transportation system - an entity or entities organized to provide passenger transportation using vehicles, including the infrastructure used to provide such transportation.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §153.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
passenger vessel - commercial vessel specially designed to transport passengers includes cruise liners, ferries, charter boats, etc., but not privately owned recreational vessels.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
passive air defense - All measures, other than active air defense, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. See also air defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §12119.)
passive mine - 1. A mine whose anticountermining device has been operated preventing the firing mechanism from being actuated. 2. A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15 JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
passport - a passport book or passport card.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §212b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
pass-through entity - a non-Federal entity that provides a Federal award to a subrecipient to carry out a	(SOURCE - White

Federal program.	House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
pass-through entity - A non-Federal entity that provides a Federal award to a subrecipient to carry out a Federal program.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
password - A protected character string used to authenticate the identity of a computer system user or to authorize access to system resources.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
password - A protected character string used to authenticate the identity of a computer system user or to authorize access to system resources.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
past performance - an offeror's or contractor's performance on active and physically completed contracts.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
patentee - includes not only the patentee to whom the patent was issued but also the successors in title to the patentee.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)
patient movement - The act or process of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical and/ or dental care or treatment. Functions include medical regulating, patient evacuation, and en route medical care. See also patient movement items; patient movement requirements center.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
patient movement policy - Command decision establishing the maximum number of days that patients may be held within the command for treatment. See also evacuation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02 JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §299b–21)

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.	
patient safety evaluation system - the collection, management, or analysis of information for reporting to or by a patient safety organization.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §299b–21)
patriot - A point and limited area defense surface-to-air missile system capable of intercepting aircraft and theater missiles, including short-, medium-, and intermediate-range ballistic missiles in the terminal phase.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
pattern analysis - identifying trends in activities or behaviors using prior actions and activities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
pattern of activities - a series of acts with a common purpose or objective.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3126)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
pay - basic pay, special pay, retainer pay, incentive pay, retired pay, and equivalent pay, but does not include allowances.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
pay categories of cost - Costs in a cost estimate associated with the payroll for government personnel, including inflation.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
payability - The length of time a USG check can be negotiated to a financial institution.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
payment - Disbursement or liquidation of an obligation by issuing a check, cash, or electronic funds	(SOURCE - DOS/

transfer (EFT). Payment occurs on the settlement date for electronic funds transfers or the date of the U.S. Treasury check.	USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
payment - Funds paid for travel, subsistence, and related expenses by check or similar instrument to the Department or payment in kind.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 469.2-3)
payment date - the date on the check for payment or the date of an electronic fund transfer (EFT) payment (settlement date).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-422.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2025.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 469.2-3)
peace building - Stability actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called PB. See also peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
peace operations - A broad term that encompasses 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
peacekeeping force - those personnel assigned to a force engaged in a peacekeeping operation authorized by the United Nations Security Council.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1126)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

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.	§7432)
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. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
peer - person from the same professional discipline/ specialty to whom comparative reference is being made.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823)
peer review - evaluation of a person's work or performance by a group of people in the same occupation, profession, or industry.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
peer-to-peer services or programs - services or programs that connect.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
penalty mail - official mail, other than franked mail, which is authorized by law to be transmitted in the mail without prepayment of postage.	(SOURCE - POST OFFICE, US Code 39, §3201)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-19)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
people - all persons in (or intending to enter) a domain, including passengers, employees (public and private sector), and other persons related to the domain	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §238q)
percussion initiator - device that serves as an igniting element usually initiated by mechanical means.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14301.)
performance appraisal process - process under which results-driven performance requirements are established, reviewed, evaluated, assigned a summary rating, and documented in writing.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
performance decision - The outcome of a streamlined or standard competition, based on SLCF or SCF certifications.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
performance improvement - method of measuring the output of a particular process or procedure, then	(SOURCE - DHS,

modifying the process or procedure to increase the output, increase efficiency, or increase the effectiveness of the process or procedure.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
performance level - numeric value between one and five associated with a performance rating.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performance management baseline - sum of schedule, cost, and performance plans on which overall program variance is determined and reported.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performance measure - a quantitative or qualitative characteristic used to gauge the results of an outcome compared to its intended purpose.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
performance measure - quantifiable indicator used to assess how well a desired objective is being achieved.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
performance measurement - The process of collecting, analyzing and reporting information about the performance of an individual, organization or system.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
performance measures - Indicators of progress toward achieving goals and objectives based on actual vs. planned targets established.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
performance metric - a particular value or characteristic used to measure the outcome that is generally expressed in terms of a baseline and a target.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
performance objective - statement of measurable results expected to be achieved during the performance appraisal period.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performance reference model - A standardized measurement framework designed to measure the performance of IT investments and their contribution to program performance. Also called PRM.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performance review board - group of individuals established to provide oversight to ensure balance,	(SOURCE - DHS,

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 Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performance specification - specification stating the desired product operation or function but not specifying its construction or manufacture.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performance standard - identified level of satisfactory performance applied to a specific indicator based on nationally recognized standards and protocols.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
performance work statement - A statement of work for performance based acquisitions that describe the results in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Also called PWS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-12.1)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,

terms with measurable outcomes.	§2330a)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6631.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
performer - organization funded to support the development of a solution through an Inter-Agency Agreement, contract, grant, etc.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
period - The time it takes for a satellite to complete one orbit around the earth.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 45, §352)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3911)
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	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38,

the Congress and ending on the date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.	§1501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3345)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §499a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
permanent areas - areas on land or water that provide for launch, recovery, and operation of small unmanned aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
permanent housing - community-based housing without a designated length of stay.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
permanent record - Any Federal record that NARA has determined to have sufficient value to warrant its continued preservation by the National Archives.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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 State 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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

permanent on SF 115s, ―Request for Records Disposition Authority, approved by NARA on or after May 14, 1973.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
permanent resident alien - an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6033)
permanent resident alien - an alien lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4218)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
permissive environment - Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
permitting authority - the Administrator or the air pollution control agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under this subchapter.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7661.)
Persian Gulf war - the period beginning on August 2, 1990, and ending on the date thereafter prescribed by Presidential proclamation or by law.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
persistent agent - A chemical agent that, when released, remains able to cause casualties for more than 24 hours to several days or weeks.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
persistent mine — A land mine, other than nuclear or chemical, that is not designed to self-destruct; is designed to be emplaced by hand or mechanical means; and can be buried or surface emplaced.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
person - an individual or entity.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8772.)
person - an individual, partnership, corporation, association, entity, or public or private corporation, including a Federal, State, or local government agency or department.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)

person - an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §15b.)
person - any individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, business trust, government entity, or other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1683)
person - any person or entity, including any agency or instrumentality of a foreign state.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6023)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1402)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1885)
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).	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
person - (A) any natural person; (B) any corporation, partnership, or other legal entity; and (C) any organization, association, or group.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2204)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
person - an individual or an organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
person - an individual or entity.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1708.)
person - an individual or entity.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
person - an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust, any	(SOURCE - DOC,

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.	US Code 15, §77b.)
person - an individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
person - an individual, firm, corporation, association, and a partnership.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
person - an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
person - an individual, partnership, joint venture, corporation, mutual company, joint-stock company, trust, estate, unincorporated organization, association, or employee organization.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
person - any individual or entity, including both natural and juridical persons.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1605A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8102)
person - any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, or State or political subdivision.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
person - any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or other form of business organization.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3816)
person - any individual, including any officer or employee of the Federal Government, or any group, entity, association, corporation, or foreign power.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
person - any individual, institution, or other legal entity or body.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9002)
person - any individual, trustee, firm, association, company, or corporation.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §82.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1122)
person - any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, including any person acting under color or authority of State law.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §57b–1.)
person - any United States or foreign individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, or any of their successor entities, parents, or subsidiaries.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
person - does not include a government or governmental entity that is not operating as a business enterprise.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
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	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)

thereof.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1163.2)
person – includes partnerships, associations, and corporations.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
person - the singular and the plural and any individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, including any government or agency thereof.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4618.)
person acting on behalf of an issuer - any officer, director, or employee of such issuer.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78u–5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
person eligible to receive effects - The person authorized by law to receive the personal effects of a deceased military member. Receipt of personal effects does not constitute ownership. Also called PERE. See also mortuary affairs; personal effects.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §53)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77t.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)

Managements Special Services Division (A/ OPR/ GSM/ SS)..	
personal area network - A computer network or equipment used close to one's person, for example - PDAs, pocket PCs, wearable computers. Also called PAN.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1720G.)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1375a)
personal effects - All privately owned moveable, personal property of an individual. Also called PE. See also mortuary affairs; personal property.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
personal file - documentary materials belonging to an individual that are not used to conduct agency business.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 114)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

well as multi-factor authentication, digital signature, and encryption capabilities.	
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1232h.)
personal items - Items intended for the personal use of authorized personnel.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
personal locator beacon - An emergency device carried by individuals, to assist locating during personnel recovery. Also called PLB. See also emergency locator beacon.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)
personal papers - Documentary materials of a private or non-public nature that have not been used in the transaction of Department of State business.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4341)
personal property - intangible and tangible property (including motor vehicles).	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3975)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
personal property - Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property, records of the United States Government, and naval vessels of the following categories: surface combatants, support ships, and submarines.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
personal property - property owned by an individual or business, which is not affixed to or associated with the land.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
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 USAIDs Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR), Appendices D and J. Also called PSC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
personal services contract - a contract that, by its express terms or as administered, makes the contractor personnel appear to be, in effect, Government employees	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)
personal services contract - Employment contract that creates an employer/ employee relationship. A U.S. Government employee is technically the PSCs supervisor and will complete timecard and other personnel management actions. Also called PSC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
personal staff - Aides and staff officers handling special matters over which the commander wishes to exercise close personal control.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
personal use - activity conducted for purposes other than accomplishing official or otherwise authorized	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

activity.	Terms)
personal visit - to call upon an arrestee or prisoner in person, especially to provide encouragement and appropriate assistance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2507a)
personally identifying information - the person's name, rank, duty address, and official title and information regarding the person's pay.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
personnel — Individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
personnel - Individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

mission.	JP 1-0)
personnel - officers and employees.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
personnel accountability - The process of identifying, capturing, and recording the personal identification information of an individual usually through the use of a database.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 19 Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified , Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3234)
personnel department - entity responsible for ensuring that qualified individuals exist to support necessary capabilities across an organization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
personnel effects inventory officer - An officer appointed to establish clear chain of custody for all personal effects of an individual from the time they establish control of the effects until they release the effect to mortuary affairs personnel. Also called PEIO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
personnel increment number - A seven-character, alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-related personnel entry (line) in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. Also called PIN.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
personnel recovery coordination cell - The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called PRCC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
personnel recovery reference product - A reference document for personnel recovery containing specific information on a particular country or region of interest. Also called PRRP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)

and procedures. Also called PS.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
personnel security investigation - An inquiry into the activities of an individual, designed to develop pertinent information pertaining to trustworthiness and suitability for a position of trust as related to loyalty, character, emotional stability, and reliability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3344)
personnel services support - Service-provided sustainment activities that support a Service member during both exercises and operations. Also called PSS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
personnel services support— Service-provided sustainment activities that support a Service member during both exercises and operations. Also called PSS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §991)
personnelist - A generic term used to describe any individual engaged in either Foreign Service or Civil Service human resources work at a professional level.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 231.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2242.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
petitioner - any person who, in accordance with this chapter, files a petition in court seeking relief under the Convention.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9002)
petitioning spouse - the spouse of a qualifying marriage, other than the alien.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1186a)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
petroleum - crude oil, gases (including natural gas), natural gasoline, and other related hydrocarbons, oil shale, and the products of any of such resources.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §7420)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)

petroleum product - crude oil, residual fuel oil, or any refined petroleum product (including any natural liquid and any natural gas liquid product).	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6202)
petroleum products - any article produced or derived in whole or in part from petroleum or any product thereof by refining, processing, manufacturing, or otherwise.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §715a.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
petroleum, oils, and lubricants - A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products used by the Armed Forces. Also called POL.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §285o–4)
phase - In joint operation planning, a definitive stage of an operation or campaign during which a large portion of the forces and capabilities are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities for a common purpose.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
phase line - A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually an easily identified feature in the operational area. Also called PL.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
phased employment - less than-full-time employment of a phased retiree.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
phased retirement percentage - percentage which, when added to the working percentage for a phased retiree, produces a sum of 100 percent.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

from phased employment.	Terms)
phased retirement status - phased retiree is concurrently employed in phased employment and eligible to receive a phased retirement annuity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
phonetic alphabet - A list of standard words used to identify letters of the alphabet in oral communications.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
photoelectric sensor - active, visible, line detection device that detects a visible or invisible beam of light and responds to its interruption.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5582)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
physical abuse - torture, rough treatment, exposure, etc.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
physical activity - activity that requires physical movement of the body is not limited to traditional cardiovascular or strengthening exercise.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
physical characteristics - Those military characteristics of equipment that are primarily physical in nature.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

performance goals, such as indexes, constraint definitions, linking tables, partitioned tables or clusters.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290ii)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2685)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
physical inventory - A physical count performed to determine the on-hand quantity of an item or group of items.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290jj)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1821)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3203)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1861)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10

or practices. The attending physician cannot be a member of the covered persons immediate family or anyone who lives with the covered person.	FAM 241.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
pictorial - pictures, photographs, video, illustrations, and symbols.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §45b)
pilot - Instructions appearing in ACP Format Line 1 of a telegram relating to the transmission or handling of that message.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
pipeline carrier - a person providing pipeline transportation for compensation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §15102.)
pipeline facility - a gas pipeline facility and a hazardous liquid pipeline facility.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
pipeline transportation - transporting gas and transporting hazardous liquid.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
pitch - Fixed character spacing measuring width.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
placement - An individual's proximity to information of intelligence interest.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
placement - the placement of an unaccompanied alien child in either a detention facility or an alternative to such a facility.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §279)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1168.)
plain language (Plain Text) - The clear, understandable text underlying encrypted text.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
plain text - Information, usually classified, in unencrypted form.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
plan for landing - In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
plan identification number - 1. A command-unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan year for which the plan is written. 2. A five-digit number	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

representing the command-unique four-digit identifier, followed by a one-character, alphabetic suffix indicating the operation plan option, or a one-digit number numeric value indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan year for which the plan is written. Also called PID.	JP 5-0 JP 5-0)
plan of action - any of 1 or more documented methods adopted by participants in an existing voluntary agreement to implement that agreement.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4558)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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. (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. (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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
plan of action and milestones - A remediation tool that contains the actions necessary to correct system security weaknesses. Also called POA&M.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
planned event - A planned, nonemergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.).	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §8702.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
planning factor - A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
planning factors database - Databases created and maintained by the Services for the purpose of identifying all geospatial information and services requirements for emerging and existing forces and systems. Also called PFDB. See also geospatial information and services.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
planning order - A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning before the directing authority approves a military course of action. Also called PLANORD. See also execution planning.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
planning team - A functional element within a joint force commander's headquarters established to solve problems related to a specific task or requirement, and which dissolves upon completion of the assigned task.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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 contractor operated 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
plant clearance officer - an authorized representative of the contracting officer, appointed in accordance with agency procedures, responsible for screening, redistributing, and disposing of contractor	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

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.	CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2535)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
plastic explosive - malleable or flexible explosive at room temperature.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
platform - The foundation technology of a computer system. Typically, a specific combination of hardware and operating system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
platter charge - explosive used to propel a metal plate towards a target in a manner where the plate forms a type of penetrator.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §860.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
point - Variable character spacing measuring height.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
point defense - The defense or protection of special vital elements and installations; e.g., command and control facilities or air bases.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
point of origin - In distribution operations, the beginning point of a deployment, redeployment, or movement where forces or materiel are located.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
pointee-talkee - 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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 earth.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3971)
policy - directive body of rules intended to influence decisions and actions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §10310)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-97)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
pollution - the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
pollution liability - liability for injuries arising from the release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9671.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 251.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 251.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 251.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 251.1)
polygraph review - the review of the Committee to Review the Scientific Evidence on the Polygraph of the National Academy of Sciences.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2654)
population - population according to the most recent United States census population estimates available at the start of the relevant fiscal year.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
population at risk - The strength in personnel of a given force structure in terms of which casualty rates are stated. Also called PAR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
population density - population divided by land area in square miles.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
population group - a group, for purposes of calculating cancer rates, defined by factors such as race, ethnicity, age, or gender.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–17)
pork - the meat of a porcine animal.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
pork product - a product or byproduct produced or processed in whole or in part from pork.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)

initial destination for convoys.	
port of debarkation - The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. Also called POD. See also port of embarkation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
port of embarkation - The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called POE. See also port of debarkation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2016.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §542)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
portal - point of entrance.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
position sensor - detection device that indicates whether a portal is open or closed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
P**osition structure** - the arrangement and assignment of duties and responsibilities and the resultant classification of positions by series and grade within an organization.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2616)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
positive identification - An identification derived from observation and analysis of target characteristics including visual recognition, electronic support systems, non-cooperative target recognition techniques, identification friend or foe systems, or other physics-based identification techniques.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
possession - U.S. possessions or territories, including principally the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432)
possessions - Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Island, Nassau Island, Palmyra Island, and Wake Island.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2710)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
possessions - the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Guano Islands, so long as they remain possessions, but does not include any Commonwealth.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)

post - overseas establishments of the foreign affairs agencies.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
post - The administrative officer (AO), human resource officer (HRO), or delegate who carries out post human resource responsibilities including EVT.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 222.1-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
post - U.S. embassy, mission, or consulate located throughout the world.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
post administrator - The local system administrator at a post abroad or domestic office at the Department.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
post of duty - The duty station to which an employee is assigned, OCONUS or CONUS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
post working group - An ad hoc group that studies specific ICASS issues at post and reports to the post ICASS Council with recommendations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1117.)
postal improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) introduced or delivered through a postal system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)

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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1070g.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §294c)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
post-launch abort - Deliberate action taken post-separation to cause a precision munition to miss its target. Also called PLA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
postnatally diagnosed condition - any health condition identified during the 12-month period beginning at birth.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–8)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3611)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
pouch control officer - Direct-hire U.S. citizen who is responsible for enforcing regulations relating to	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14

the diplomatic pouch. Also called PCO.	FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
poultry - chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other domestic fowl.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
poultry product - any product or byproduct of the business of slaughtering poultry and processing poultry after slaughter.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1301)
practical - action capable of being performed within existing constraints.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 281)
preaward survey - an evaluation of a prospective contractor's capability to perform a proposed contract.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
precedence - A designation assigned to a telegram by the drafter to indicate to communications personnel	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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 -	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
preceptor - experienced practitioner that teaches, instructs, provides practical experience, training, supervision, and serves as a role model.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
precise time and time interval - A reference value of time and time interval (frequency). Also called PTTI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
precision-guided munition - A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called PGM, smart weapon, smart munition.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6701)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 238)
predecessor guaranty authority - prior guaranty authorities (other than housing guaranty authorities) repealed by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, and sections informational media guaranties).	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2198)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42,

not any medical advice, diagnosis, care, or treatment was recommended or received before such date.	§300gg–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1181)
pre-existing damage - PED refers to damage that existed prior to US Government control. Reimbursement for PED is disallowed. Also called PED.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1019.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
premium - the amount specified in an insurance policy to be paid to keep the policy in force.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3972)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–8)
prenatally diagnosed condition - any fetal health condition identified by prenatal genetic testing or prenatal screening procedures.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
prepare to deploy order - An order issued by competent authority to move forces or prepare forces for movement (e.g., increase deployability posture of units). Also called PTDO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
preparedness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries in times of crisis and to serve as a national asset to the Nation.	(SOURCE - DVA, Strategic Plan 2014-2020, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)

accuracy of the payment, and the existence of supporting documentation.	
preplanned air support - Air support in accordance with a program, planned in advance of operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
pre-positioned resources - Resources moved to an area near the expected incident site in response to anticipated resource needs.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
pre-positioned war reserve stock - The assets that are designated to satisfy the pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement. Also called PWRS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
pre-retail medical product - a medical product that has not yet been made available for retail purchase by a consumer.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §670.)
presail - The time prior to a ship getting under way used to prepare for at-sea events.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
pre-select phase - capital planning phase that provides a process to assess whether information technology investments support strategic and mission needs.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
present value - the value adjusted to reflect anticipated events. Such adjustments shall conform to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
preserve - The process of saving and storing data or records. May also refer to the place where data or information is kept.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
Presidential reserve call-up - Provision of a public law t 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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)

mission, other than for disaster relief or to suppress insurrection. Also called PRC. See also Individual Ready Reserve; mobilization; Selected Reserve.	
pressure mine - 1. In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuse responds to the direct pressure of a target. 2. In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. See also mine.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15 JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-361.1-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–36)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
prevention - any activity undertaken to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)

prevention activities -activities to prevent substance abuse.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300x–34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2902)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1708)
preventive maintenance - The care and servicing by personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by providing for systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
previous class - The pay class from which an employee was promoted to the current class.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
previously designated person - an individual designated by the person.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
price - a rate, fare, or charge.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)

pricing - the process of establishing a reasonable amount or amounts to be paid for supplies or services.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
pricing - the process of establishing the amount or amounts to be paid in return for goods or services.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
primary agency - See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary Agency.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
primary agency - The federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for managing and coordinating a specific emergency support function in the National Response Framework.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §256a–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
primary fusion center - fusion center designated by a state's Governor as the primary fusion center within that state.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
primary health care - family medicine, general internal medicine, general pediatrics, preventive medicine, or osteopathic general practice.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292s)
primary improvised explosive device - first of two or more improvised explosive devices (IED)s encountered or initiated.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
primary language(s) - A primary language is the official national language of the area or a language	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3911.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 51 National Continuity Policy, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
primary next of kin - the individual authorized to direct disposition of the remains of the person.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1681)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
primary sponsor [Federally Funded Research and Development Center] - lead agency responsible for managing, administering, or monitoring overall use of the Federally Funded Research and	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

Development Center (FFRDC) under a multiple sponsorship agreement on behalf of DHS.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §111.)
prime contract - a contract or contractual action entered into by the Federal Government to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
prime contract - A contract or contractual action entered into by the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
prime contractor - a person that has entered into a prime contract with the Federal Government.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
prime contractor employee - an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a prime contractor.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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).	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
principal alien - an alien from whom another alien derives a privilege or status under the law or regulations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
principal Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis - senior officer responsible for making waiver determinations in consultation with the Associate General Counsel for Intelligence.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

extraordinary coordination. Also called PFO.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
principal officer - The officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, a consular mission (other than a consular agency), or other Foreign Service post.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
principal officer — The officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, consular office, or other foreign service post, such as a United States liaison office.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
Principal Officers Electronic Messaging System - a classified intranet which has connectivity to ClassNet. POEMS is administered by SS-IRM. Also called POEMS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
principal representative - senior official of the U.S. Government serving in a foreign country who has been designated by the Secretary of State.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3251.3)
principal representative - The senior representative of a U.S. Government agency attached to a diplomatic mission abroad.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
prior approval - Written approval by an authorized official evidencing prior consent.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
prior approval - written approval by an authorized official evidencing prior consent.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
priority - A precedence designator used for messages requiring rapid action and prompt delivery and which must be delivered before routine traffic.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
priority consideration - Special, one-time consideration extended to a candidate who was denied proper consideration in a prior competitive action.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
priority date - The priority date of the petition is the date on which the completed, signed petition is properly filed.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161w.)
priority intelligence requirement - An intelligence requirement, stated as a priority for intelligence support, that the commander and staff need to understand the adversary or other aspects of the operational environment. Also called PIR. See also information requirements; intelligence; intelligence process; intelligence requirement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
priority intelligence requirement - organization's stated intelligence need identifying its analytic, collection, and production priorities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300cc–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797s–6)

therapy, prenatal care, sexual abuse therapy, relapse prevention, transportation, and vocational or GED training.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4104. Internees)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
prisoner trust account - Funds deposited in an especially designated account with the Department of State or a Foreign Service post for disbursal to or on behalf of a specified prisoner to pay for legal fees, fines, and related expenses.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)

privacy control - the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards employed within an agency to ensure compliance with applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)

managing privacy risks.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
privacy risk - risk associated with the vulnerability of information collected on persons or of vulnerability of proprietary information on businesses.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
private and voluntary organization - cooperatives, credit unions, trade unions, women's groups, nonprofit.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 496)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2293)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §22701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §81a.)
private document - A document issued by a non-governmental organization, e.g., hospital birth certificates, baptismal certificates, insurance records, etc.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
private entity - a State, tribal, or local government performing utility services, such as electric, natural gas, or water services.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)

thereof.	
private items - Items to and from private citizens; i.e., nonemployees.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §658.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
private sector employer - non-governmental employer of person involved in the loaned executive program.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4301)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 241.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §534)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 281)
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).	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1732.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
privately-owned property - Any item (primarily portable equipment) belonging to employees or visitors, hand-carried in or out of U.S. Government premises.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - Treasury, US Code 31, §501.)
privilege - any work-product privilege, attorney-client privilege, governmental privilege, or other privilege recognized under Federal, State, or foreign law.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78x.)
privity of contract - The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
prize - award, of either monetary or non-monetary value, presented to the winner of a competition.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2154)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

trends or significant problems prior to problem detection.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
probability of damage - The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. Also called PD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
probable - likely but not certain to be or become true or real.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32707.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
problem - matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
problem management - process responsible for managing the lifecycle of all problems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
problem record - document containing the details of a problem.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
procedural control - A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
procedural identification - An identification based on observation and analysis of target behaviors including location and trajectory, as well as compliance with airspace control measures.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
procedures - Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. See also tactics; techniques.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14

proceed-to-travel date, but the length of the official travel must not exceed the total number of days of the temporary duty.	FAM 511.3)
proceeding before an agency of the United States - any proceeding before such an agency with respect to which it is authorized to issue subpenas and to take testimony or receive other information from witnesses under oath.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §6001)
process - process, art or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or material.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 35, §100)
process - systematic and repeatable series of actions directed to some end.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
process - the acceptance and review of applications and the preparation of necessary documents and the making of appropriate determinations with respect to such applications.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1201)
process - the term reprocess.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
processes and activities measurement area - The area that creates the outputs directly resulting from the process an IT initiative supports.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
processing - A system of operations designed to convert raw data into useful information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
processing and exploitation - In intelligence usage, the conversion of collected information into forms suitable to the production of intelligence. See also intelligence process.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
processor - any person engaged in the business of obtaining livestock or poultry for the purpose of slaughtering the livestock or poultry.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §229b.)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6349)

systems described in subparagraph (B).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78dd–1.)
procurement - act of buying goods and services for the Government.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
procurement instrument identifier - unique identifier used to distinguish solicitations, contracts, agreements, orders and related procurement vehicles.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
procurement program - a program for which funds for procurement are authorized to be appropriated in a fiscal year.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2433)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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."	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
procuring contracting officer - A contracting officer who initiates and signs the contract. Also called PCO. See also administrative contracting officer; contracting officer.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
produce - to manufacture, prepare, compound, propagate, or process any pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a pesticide.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
producer - a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of a CAFTA–DR country.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
producer - a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of Colombia or the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
producer - a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of Korea or the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
producer - a person who grows, mines, harvests, fishes, traps, hunts, manufactures, processes, or assembles a good.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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).	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
producer - the person who manufactures, prepares, compounds, propagates, or processes any pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a pesticide.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
product - any natural or manufactured item.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
product carrier - a tanker engaged in the trade of carrying oil except crude oil.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
product certification center - A facility which certifies the technical security integrity of communications equipment. The equipment is handled and used within secure channels.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
product costs - costs that are associated with the production of a good and include the value of materials, direct labor costs, and direct overhead.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
product costs - costs that are associated with the production of a good and include the value of materials, direct labor costs, and direct overhead.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
product service code - label that describes what a contract is procuring.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2337)

product type - categorization of a product.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, breeding, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
production - growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, or assembling a good.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §952.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1331)
production base - The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
products - same meaning as "supplies."	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
profession - include but not be limited to architects, engineers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and teachers in elementary or secondary schools, colleges, academies, or seminaries.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
profession - occupation.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3978)
professional - occupational.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3979)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8,

$10,000,000 per year, if the association governs the conduct of its members and regulates the contests and exhibitions in which its member teams regularly engage; or (B) any minor league team that is affiliated with such an association.	§1153)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3701)
proficiency training - training provided to develop and maintain a given standard of skill in individual or team performance.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4341)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 45, §352)
program - A coordinated group of planned undertakings (projects) having a common goal, objective, or mission.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
program - group of related projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
program [acquisition] - directed, funded acquisitions that provide new, improved, or continuing systems or services in response to an approved need.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
program activity - a specific activity or project as listed in the program and financing schedules of the annual budget of the United States Government.	(SOURCE - Treasury, US Code 31, §1115.)
program and budget review - concurrent Programming and Budgeting phases of PPBE, usually occurring between April and August of each year.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
program beneficiary - an individual who receives program services.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)

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.	
program management - centralized coordinated management of a program to achieve the program's strategic objectives and benefits.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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 (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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 455.2)
program manager - responsible agency representative, who, with significant discretional 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
program manager (or Information System Owner) - Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
program Manager (or Information System Owner) - Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7602)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §292t)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5309)
program of record - program that has successfully achieved formal program initiation and approval.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
program office - The office that manages the form and the uses of the information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2

	FAM 1151.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
program participant - a public or private entity that has received financial assistance under a designated program.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
program records - Records documenting the unique, substantive functions for which an office is responsible, in contrast to administrative records.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
program services - treatment for substance abuse, or preventive services regarding such abuse, provided pursuant to an award of financial assistance under a designated program.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
program-specific audit - an audit of one Federal program.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6303)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
project - planned undertaking of something to be accomplished or produced, or an undertaking having a finite beginning and finite end a 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1122)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §952.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §485a)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4

the award during the project period.	FAH-3 H-612.3)
project costs - the cost of acquisition 1 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2708)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
project management - application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
project 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
project obligation - any note, bond, debenture, or other debt obligation issued by an obligor in connection with the financing of a project.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3901)
project of clinical research - a clinical trial.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §289a–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
project period - the period established in the award document during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
project period - The period established in the award document during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
project phase - collection of logically related project activities usually culminating in the completion of a major deliverable.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
project quality control - Activities performed continually throughout a project to verify that project management and project deliverables are of high quality.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
project works - the physical structures of a project.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
projected average loss - the estimated long-term average loss per period for periods of comparable exposure to risk of loss.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
projected improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivers the main charge through the air to its target.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2569)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
promotion - Change of an employee to a higher grade or to a position with a higher rate of basic pay or higher representative rate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §645)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
proof - 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
propellant - explosive material that normally functions by burning to produce a controlled release of gasses used for propulsion purposes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
propeller - a part, appurtenance, and accessory of a propeller.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
proper invoice - an invoice that meets the minimum standards.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-422.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
property - any property, right, or interest.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §1642)
property - economic resource that is expected to provide benefits includes real, personal, mobile, and intellectual property.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
property - real property and such items of tangible personality as can be identified and evaluated.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4131)
property - real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
property administrator - An authorized representative of the contracting officer appointed in accordance with agency procedures, responsible for administering the contract requirements and	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)

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.	
property disposition method - formally recognized manner to which an entity relinquishes title to property or custody of property.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
property management - The planned acquisition, efficient utilization, physical accounting, and appropriate disposition of property.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-19)
proposing official - The management official who proposes a reprimand, suspension, or separation for cause to the deciding official.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1708.)
propriety station - monitoring station under the same ownership as the property(ies) being monitored.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2536)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)

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).	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797cc–21)
prospecting - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification of mineral resource potential for possible exploration and development.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2462)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
prospective providers - Private sector, public reimbursable, and agency sources that may submit responses (offers or tenders) in response to an agency's solicitation.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.3-6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
protect health and the environment/ protection of health and the environment - protection against any unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
protected area - premises, or area within a protected premise, that is provided with means to prevent an unwanted incident.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
protected speech - speech 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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §131.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
protection of shipping - The use of proportionate force, when necessary for the protection of US flag vessels and aircraft, US citizens (whether embarked in US or foreign vessels), and their property against unlawful violence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §14040)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

ensure implementation is possible during an emergency; includes decision-making and implementation issues to rapidly reduce the effects of an emergency situation or contamination.	
protective clothing - Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
protocol - A set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
prototype - working model (physical, electronic, digital, analytical, etc.) deployed in a testing environment, of a product built 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
proven practices - Methods and activities that are tried and true including, but not limited to best practice.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
provided by the United States Government - foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit, or guaranty.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2394)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-57)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
proxy bomber - person (unwitting or coerced) who acts as a means of delivery of an IED (suicide bomber).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

psychiatric disorders - diseases of the nervous system which affect mental health.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2152f)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 139)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
public - Non-U.S.-government audience(s).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
public accommodation facility - any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment that provides lodging to transient guests.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1861)
public affairs - Communication activities with external and internal audiences. Also called PA. See also command information; public information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
public affairs guidance - Constraints and restraints established by proper authority regarding public communication activities. Also called PAG. See also public affairs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 296)
public announcement - An agency's formal declaration that the agency has made a (1) decision to	(SOURCE - White

perform a streamlined or standard competition, or (2) performance decision in a streamlined or standard competition. The CO makes these announcements via FedBizOpps.gov.	House, OMB, Circular A-76)
public assistance - Federal, State, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §22701.)
public building - any building which is open to the public during normal business hours.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6326)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
public communication - Appearances and/ or publications for a public audience, including engagement with press/ media organizations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §81a.)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797cc–21)

a defender organization established that provides legal representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases.	
public diplomacy - 1. Those overt international public information activities of the United States Government designed to promote United States foreign policy objectives by seeking to understand, inform, and influence foreign audiences and opinion makers, and by broadening the dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad. 2. In peace building, civilian agency efforts to promote an understanding of the reconstruction efforts, rule of law, and civic responsibility through public affairs and international public diplomacy operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 611.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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."	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
public health emergency - An infectious-disease outbreak; natural disaster; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial

international response"	National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
public information - any information, regardless of form or format, that an agency discloses, disseminates, or makes available to the public.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
public information - Within public affairs, information of a military nature, the dissemination of which is consistent with security and approved for public release.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
public key infrastructure - An enterprise-wide service that supports digital signatures and other public key-based security mechanisms for Department of Defense functional enterprise programs, including generation, production, distribution, control, and accounting of public key certificates. Also called PKI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
public officer - a person who is either elected to public office or who is directly appointed by a person elected to public office.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1869.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
public reimbursable tender - A federal agency's formal response to another federal agency's solicitation for offers or tenders.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
public unmanned aircraft system - an unmanned aircraft system that meets the qualifications and conditions required for operation of a public aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6939d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
public vessel - a vessel that- (A) is owned, or demise chartered, and operated by the United States	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US

Government or a government of a foreign country; and (B) is not engaged in commercial service.	Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300f)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–2)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §18303)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1651.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 151.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §611)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
publish - To disseminate a publication.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
publisher - a publisher of college textbooks or supplemental materials involved in or affecting interstate commerce.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
pull switch - switch that functions when an individual applies tension to a firing mechanism – such as pulling a spring.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
pulse crop - dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §5925.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77b.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
purchase price - The cost paid to a vendor in exchange for an item of property, exclusive of shipping, packing, and storage costs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
purchasing group - any group of persons which has as one of its purposes the purchase of pollution liability insurance on a group basis.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9671.)
purpose of improvised explosive device - immediate or direct tactical effect of the IED.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
pyrotechnic delay - pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
pyrotechnic timing switch - timing switch using a burning fuse with a known burn rate to start the	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

initiation train.	Terms)
Q	
Q signal - An operating signal used in U.S. and allied communications procedures composed of a three-letter combination beginning with the letter Q.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
quadrennial defense review - the review of the defense programs and policies of the United States that is carried out every four years.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §231)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
qualification - process of demonstrating whether an entity is capable of fulfilling specified requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
qualification requirement - a Government requirement for testing or other quality assurance demonstration that must be completed before award of a contract.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §541)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §444)
qualified beneficiary - with respect to a covered employee under a group health plan, any other	(SOURCE - DOL,

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.	US Code 29, §1167)
qualified bidder - a person the Secretary determines is seeking to purchase helium for their own use, refining, or redelivery to users.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1924.)
qualified conservation project - conservation measures that address provisions of a conservation plan of the eligible borrower.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1924.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §262p–4c)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300jj)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1621l)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–9)
qualified individual with a disability - An individual with a disability who - (1) Satisfies the skill,	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3671.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3226.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8501)
qualified nurse - a professional, qualified individual duly licensed to care for the sick.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 241.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §233)
qualified position - a position in which the incumbent performs, manages, or supervises functions that execute the responsibilities of the Department relating to cybersecurity.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §147.)
qualified products list - a list of products that have been examined, tested, and have satisfied all applicable qualification requirements. Also called QPL.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
qualified reader - person who is able to read effectively, accurately, and impartially using any necessary vocabulary.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4864)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)

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 (B) in connection with an adoption arranged in violation of Federal, State, or local law.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §541)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
qualifying entity - A non-governmental organization to which the Department of Defense may provide assistance for special events by virtue of statute, regulation, policy, or other approval by the Secretary of Defense or his or her authorized designee.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3025.18)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6399.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §355f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §567)
qualifying small power producer - the owner or operator of a qualifying small power production facility.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
qualitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules for assessing risk based on non-numerical categories or levels.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

includes procedures for surveillance, scheduling, the actual inspection, documenting the results of the inspection, and the procedures to calculate any recommended contract payment deductions.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
quality of force indicator - factor describing an person's suitability to perform a given role.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
quarantine - prohibition or restriction on travel or passage, imposed to keep contagious diseases, or harmful chemicals/ biologicals from spreading.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
quasi sub-object classes - Budget object classes used to capture Washington, DC-based and regional costs as follow.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
R	
racial and ethnic minority group - American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts); Asian Americans; Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; Blacks; and Hispanics.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300u–6)

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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7384l.)
radiation detection equipment - any technology that is capable of detecting or identifying nuclear and radiological material or nuclear and radiological explosive devices.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
radiation dose - The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues. See also exposure dose.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
radiation dose rate - Measurement of radiation dose per unit of time.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §2210h)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
radio controlled switch - switch initiated electronically by wireless means consisting of a transmitter / receiver.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
radiological dispersal device - An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
radiological exposure device - A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called RED.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

	JP 3-11)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2569)
raid - An operation to temporarily seize an area in order to secure information, confuse an adversary, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10102.,)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 45, §352)
railhead - A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10102.,)
railroad - (A) any form of nonhighway 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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20102.)
railroad employee - Any person in the service, for compensation, of one or more of the Nations railroad employers including an officer of such employer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 576)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 576)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1151)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)

accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
rank - the order of precedence among members of the armed forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
rank - the order of precedence among members of the armed forces.	(SOURCE - DOD/ NGB, US Code 32, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
rapid global mobility - The timely movement, positioning, and sustainment of military forces and capabilities across the range of military operations. See also mobility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
rare disease - any disease or condition that affects less than 200,000 persons in the United States.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §287a–1)

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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §360ff)
rate - a rate or charge for transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10102.,)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
ratemaking authority - authority to fix, modify, approve, or disapprove rates.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
rating - the name (such as boatswain's mate) prescribed for members of an armed force in an occupational field.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
rating and ranking - Determining best-qualified candidates based on the degree each candidate meets the ranking factors (KSAs/ competencies) of the position.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
rationalization - Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
raw ivory - any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4244)
reachback - The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
reader - device used in an access control system to interrogate an electronic, magnetic, or optical type credential.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code

does not include minimum working inventories or other unavailable stocks.	42, §6232)
readiness - condition of being prepared and capable to act or respond as required.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
readiness - The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also national military strategy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
readiness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries now and on a day-to-day routine basis.	(SOURCE - DVA, Strategic Plan 2014-2020, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
ready-to-load date - The date when a unit will be ready to move from the origin, i.e., mobilization station. Also called RLD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
real economic growth - the growth in the gross national product during such fiscal year, adjusted for inflation, consistent with Department of Commerce.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
real effective exchange rate - a weighted average of bilateral exchange rates, expressed in price-adjusted terms.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4405)
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.)	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
real property - land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, but excludes movable machinery and equipment.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
realignment - any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)
realistic military training - Department of Defense training conducted off federal property utilizing private or non-federal public property and infrastructure.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 1322.28)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7704.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3671.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §541)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
reasonable belief - articulable, objectively reasonable conclusion given the circumstances presented.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7501.)
reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)

reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
reasonably allocate - to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
reassignment [personnel] - change of an employee from one position to another without promotion or change to lower grade.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
recalcitrant cancer - a cancer for which the five-year relative survival rate is below 50 percent.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §285a–13)
recapture auditing - A documented review of financial records and supporting documentation that is specifically designed to identify and recover overpayments.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
receiving report - written evidence that indicates Government acceptance of supplies delivered or services performed.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
receiving ship - The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the rig(s).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)

recently separated veteran - any veteran during the three-year period beginning on the date of such veteran's discharge or release from active duty.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4211.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
recipient - a non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received directly from a Federal awarding agency to carry out a Federal program.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
recipient - A non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received directly from a Federal-awarding agency to carry out a Federal program.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
recipient - a State or Indian tribe that receives a Federal transit program grant directly from the Government.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5311.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
recognition signal - Any prearranged signal by which individuals or units may identify each other.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)

recognized amount - liability amount reported on the financial statement using systematic recognition.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300u)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3181.3)
reconciliation - Action taken to rectify discrepancies between the physical inventory and accountable property records.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
reconciliation, cashier - The process of comparing the cashiers unofficial accountability with the official accountability report from the USDO.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
reconstitution - The process by which personnel resume normal operations from the original operating facility or from a replacement location.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 431.4)
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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5

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.	FAM 463)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
record of decision [EPA] - 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
record retention period - length of time that record must be kept.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §390bb)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)

the organization, functions, policies, decisions, operations or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of the data they contain.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
records disposition - actions taken regarding records no longer needed for the conduct of the regular current business of the agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
records disposition authority - legal authorization for the retention and disposal of records.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
records management - the planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved with respect to records creation, records maintenance and use, and	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US

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.	Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
records management accession - procedure by which National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)/ Federal Records Center (FRC) takes custody of records.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
records schedule approval - approval by the National Archives and Records Administration required for schedules before implementation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
recoverable - the capability and likelihood of being recovered from solid waste for a commercial or industrial use.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6341)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
recovered material estimation - quantitative determination made by vendors of the total percentage of recovered material contained in offered products.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6966.)
recovered resources - material or energy recovered from solid waste.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52, JP 3-15, JP 3-50, JP 3-34)
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; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290ee–2)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

designated isolated personnel from uncertain or hostile areas back to friendly control. Also called RM.	JP 3-50)
recovery operations - Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
recovery point objective - The point in time to which data must be recovered after an outage.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
recovery site - In personnel recovery, an area from which isolated personnel can be recovered. See also escapee; evader; evasion.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
recovery vehicle - In personnel recovery, the vehicle on which isolated personnel are boarded and transported from the recovery site.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
recovery - development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
recreational vessel - a class of vessel whose primary purpose is for pleasure.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
recreational vessel manufacturer - a person engaged in the manufacturing, construction, assembly, or importation of recreational vessels, components, or associated equipment.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
recurrent training - training provided that occurs on a scheduled basis to update an employee's information and skills, or to maintain qualifications and certifications.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
recurring detail - permanent position that is committed to be filled consistently and on a rotating basis with an incoming or outgoing detailee.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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-	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/

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.	FEMA, US Code 42, §6363)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §109.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §68.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 228.3-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
RED - In cryptographic systems, refers to information or messages that contain sensitive or classified information not encrypted. (See also BLACK.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
red/ black concept - Red indicates data prior to encryption or after decryption. Black indicates data that has been encrypted or before decryption.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
red/ black separation - The requirement for physical spacing between RED and BLACK processing systems, and their components, including signal and power lines.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
redeployment - The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another joint force 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2686)

of the installation.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
reduced leave schedule - a leave schedule that reduces the usual number of hours per workweek, or hours per workday, of an employee.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
reduction - measures designed to reduce or eliminate human exposure to lead-based paint hazards through methods including interim controls and abatement.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
reduction - The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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).	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

appropriate.	
refined petroleum products - diesel, gasoline, jet fuel (including naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel), and aviation gasoline.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §167.)
refiner - any person engaged in the production or importation of automotive fuel.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
refiner - any person who owns, operates, or controls the operation of any refinery.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6232)
refit - a plant closure, for purposes of plant conversion or retooling that lasts at least 3 months.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
refraction - The process by which the direction of a wave is changed when moving into shallow water at an angle to the bathymetric contours.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
regional employer - an employer within a rural area.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161q.)
regional information sharing system - secure national intranet to facilitate law enforcement communications and information sharing nationwide.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3722)
regional jet - a passenger, turbofan-powered aircraft with a certificated maximum passenger seating capacity of less than 71.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41714.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41762.)
regional multilateral development bank - the Inter-American Development Bank, the African	(SOURCE - DOS,

Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Asian Development Bank.	US Code 22, §262p–5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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, federal or coordinating officer can assume their National Response Framework coordination responsibilities. Also called RRCC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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**.**	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

process; and (4) The Government has marked the record Active. Also called SAM.	
registered traveler program - any program designed to expedite the travel of previously screened and known travelers across the borders of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1359)
registrant - a person who has registered any pesticide pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78o–3)
registry - database providing information describing and categorizing objects, but which does not contain the objects themselves.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
regular - enlistment, appointment, grade, or office in a regular component of an armed force.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
regular course of education of such a school - a graduate program in behavioral or mental health.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §293c)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
regular overtime work - overtime work scheduled in advance of an employee's regularly scheduled administrative workweek.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3138.2-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
regulated entities - (i) manufacturers, processors, wholesale distributors, or importers of consumer or	(SOURCE - DOE,

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.	US Code 42, §7511b.)
regulated item - any plastic ring carrier device that contains at least one hole greater than 1¾ 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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6914b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4121)
regulation - any part of a statement of general or particular applicability of the Secretary designed to carry out, interpret, or prescribe law or policy.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §450c)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §450c)
rehabilitated to the point of employability - rendered employable in an occupation for which a vocational rehabilitation program has been provided under this chapter.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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..	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)

called restorative care. See also patient movement policy; theater.	
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1707)
rehearsal phase - In amphibious operations, the period during which the prospective operation is practiced. See also amphibious operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2569)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8323)

or half-sister.	
relative - a spouse, ancestor, lineal descendant, or spouse of a lineal descendant.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
relative price - A price ratio between two goods as, for example, the ratio of the price of energy to the price of equipment.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
relative risk - measure of risk that represents the ratio of risks when compared to each other or a control.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
release - any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing from an underground storage tank into ground water, surface water or subsurface soils.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6991.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
release [version] - particular version of a configuration item that is made available for a specific purpose (for example, test release).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
release altitude - Altitude of an aircraft above the ground at the time of ordnance release.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
releaser - A user who sends or disseminates an archive message.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
relevant question - A polygraph question pertaining directly to the matter under investigation for which the examinee is being tested.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 251.1)
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-	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

routine and/ or unexpected circumstances.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.3)
religious advisement - The practice of informing the commander on the impact of religion on joint operations to include, but not limited to: worship, rituals, customs, and practices of US 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
religious affairs - The combination of religious support and religious advisement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
religious organization - a nonprofit religious organization.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290kk)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
remain-behind equipment - Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
remand - To return to custody pending trial or further detention To send back a case to another court or agency for further action.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)

remedial action - action intended to bring about or restore long-term environmental quality.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
remedial action cost estimating requirement - industry-accepted, parametric cost model used by several federal agencies.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §4506)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
remote processing - Refers to employees processing Department information on Department-owned or non Department-owned systems at non-Department facilities (e.g. home office).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms)
remotely driven conveyance - conveyance that can be remotely driven to the target for the purpose of delivering an improvised explosive device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
removable media - Portable electronic storage media such as magnetic, optical, and solid state devices,	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
removal or remove - relocation, sale, scrapping, or other method of disposal.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §4701)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2701)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-42)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
renewable chemical - a monomer, polymer, plastic, formulated product, or chemical substance produced from renewable biomass.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §918c.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
renewable energy source - an energy conversion system fueled from a solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, or geothermal source of energy.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §940g.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2924)
renewable energy sources – energy sources such as agriculture and urban waste, geothermal energy, solar energy, and wind energy.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8259.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §636.)

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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §8101.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2807)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6326)
renovation [structure] - modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof, that results in the disturbance of painted surfaces unless that activity is performed as part of an abatement.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
reorganization - The planned elimination or redistribution of work functions within an agency, normally announced in writing.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 621.1)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §701n)

and is no longer fit to provide the level of protection for which the structure was designed.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
repairable item - An item that can be reconditioned or economically repaired for reuse when it becomes unserviceable.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, JP 1-0)
repayment contract - any contract providing for payment of construction charges to the United States.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §485a)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §164)
replacement - payment, reimbursement, replacement, or duplication or the expenses incident to payment, reimbursement, replacement, or duplication.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §17301)
replacement - the permanent removal of the water cooler and the installation of a lead free water cooler.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1508a.)
replenishment - The method of replacing the cashiers available money to be used for making payments and accommodation exchange.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-

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.	19)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §350f)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
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)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
reporting costs - the providing of cost information to others.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635a.)
repository - A specialized type of database containing metadata.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.6-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1182)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1375a)
representative payee - A person, agency, organization or institution who receives and manages benefits on behalf of a child or an incapable adult beneficiary.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
reprimand - A written official rebuke, censure, or registration of disapproval of a specific action or actions by an employee, in writing.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
reprocessing and reprocess - the separation of irradiated nuclear materials and fission products from spent nuclear fuel.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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 to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called RFA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
request for change - document detailing need for addition, modification, replacement, or removal of something may be recorded on paper or electronically.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
request for information - validated expression of need for information.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
request for proposal - type of procurement document used to request proposals from prospective sellers of products or services.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
request to exit device - device that shunts a forced entry alarm when an individual exits through a portal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
requesting agency - the agency that has the requirement for an interagency acquisition.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
required delivery date - The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading. Also called RDD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2533b)
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;	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §254b)

(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.	
required training - compulsory training that is occupational specific and/ or a training requirements identified to maintain a prescribed level of proficiency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2547)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2333.)
requirements determination - All activities necessary to develop, consolidate, coordinate, validate, approve, and prioritize joint force contract support requirements.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
requirements development - The process of defining actual contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in acquisition ready contract support requirements packages.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2547)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
requirements management - process through which the Joint Requirements Council (JRC) validates and prioritizes requirements validated requirements are then recommended for implementation and tracked and assessed through materiel and non-materiel implementation processes.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
requirements management system - A system for the management of theater and national imagery collection requirements that provides automated tools for users in support of submission, review, and validation of imagery nominations as requirements to be tasked on national or Department of	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)

Defense imagery collection, production, and exploitation resources. Also called RMS. See also imagery.	
requirements sponsor - person that represents the operational needs of the Component and, ultimately, the end-users of the required system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
requiring activity - A military or other designated supported organization that identifies and receives contracted support during military operations. See also supported unit.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 081.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
research - The study of questions and hypotheses using the scientific method.	(SOURCE - DOT/ NHTSA, Beyond EMS Data Collection, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
research on women's health - research on women's health conditions, including research on preventing such conditions.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §287d)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78o–6.)

to base an investment decision.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §796)
reserve - 1. Portion of a body of troops that is kept to the rear, or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, in order 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. See also operational reserve.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
reserve - a member of a reserve component of one of the Armed Forces.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
reserve - enlistment, appointment, grade, or office held as a Reserve of one of the armed forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
reserve officer - a commissioned officer in the Reserve, except an officer or a commissioned warrant officer.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §720)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
reserved works - any project facility at which the Secretary carries out the operation and maintenance of the project facility.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §510)
reset - A set of actions to restore equipment to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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 no intention of abandoning. If the alien customarily resides in the household of another, that household is the residence in fact.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5502)
residential improved real estate - improved real estate for which the improvement is a residential building.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4012a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
residual forces - Undeployed United States forces that have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations, and that have been deliberately withheld from utilization.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
residual risk - risk that remains after risk management measures have been implemented.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-89)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

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.	CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
resilience - The ability of an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions. Resilience may leverage cross-domain or alternative government, commercial, or international capabilities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3100.10)
resilience — The ability of an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions. Resilience may leverage cross-domain or alternative government, commercial, or international capabilities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3100.10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
resilience - the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, DHHS Quadrennial National Health Security Strategy Implementation Plan, 2015-2018, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, National Health Security Review 2010-2014, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
resolution - action of solving a problem, dispute, or contentious matter includes repair/ correction of a	(SOURCE - DHS,

root cause or implementing a workaround.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1122)
resource - funding, personnel, equipment, materials, and other assets that can be used as needed.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
resource allocation decision - Secretary's formal approval of Components' resource allocation plans.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
resource conservation - reduction of the amounts of solid waste that are generated, reduction of overall resource consumption, and utilization of recovered resources.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

resource management - The office that makes payments under the Claims Act. Also called RM.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 643.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
resource recovery - the recovery of material or energy from solid waste.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
resource-conserving crop - legumes, legume-grass mixtures, legume-small grain mixtures, legume-grass-small grain mixtures, and alternative crops.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §5822.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §5822.)
resources - Funding allocated for contracts, manpower, facilities, material, or equipment to perform agency requirements.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)
resources - The forces, materiel, and other assets or capabilities apportioned or allocated to the commander of a unified or specified command.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2656)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ii)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5116h)
respondent - any person against whose interests a petition is filed in court, in accordance with this chapter, which seeks relief under the Convention.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9002)
response - Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human	(SOURCE - DHS/

needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.	FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
response - those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-50)
responsible audit agency - the agency that is responsible for performing all required contract audit services at a business unit.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
responsible bidder/ offeror - One who has the technical and financial capacity to secure the necessary resources to deliver the goods or services.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
responsible official - the individual at each stage of the grievance process who may make a decision on the matter being grieved.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4715)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §282)
responsible person - an individual who has the power to direct the management and policies of the applicant pertaining to explosive materials.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §841)
responsive bid - A bid that conforms exactly to the requirements in the Invitation for Bids (IFB).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
restitution - Compensation for loss, such as cash paid back for an uncollectible check.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ee)
restore - action taken to repair or renovate so as to return it to its original condition.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)

official who cancelled it), or sickness of the employee, and which was forfeited and subsequently approved for re-crediting by a decision officer.	
restrain [person] - act of restricting (delaying) someone from acting upon what they intend to do.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
restraint - In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that prohibits an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also constraint; operational limitation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290ii)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
restricted area - room, office, building, or facility to which access is strictly and tightly controlled.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
restricted areas (air) - Designated areas established by appropriate authority over which flight of aircraft is restricted. See also restricted area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §211)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
restricted operations zone - Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operations of one or more airspace users is restricted. Also called ROZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1011f.)

country, religion, sex, ethnic origin, or political opinion.	
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2507a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
restricted target - A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it due to operational considerations. See also target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
restrictive fire area - An area 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
restrictive fire line - A line established between converging friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects across that line. Also called RFL. See also fires.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
resupply - The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15,

(2) uses such advice primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.	§78o.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7412.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
retention register - The retention ranking of all members in a competition group.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2784a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 586)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
retirement eligibility - consideration for retirement based on age, number of years of creditable service, and any other special requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
retraining - training provided to either close skill gaps resulting from obsolescence or to enhance existing knowledge, skills and abilities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §32918.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
return on investment [risk] - calculation of the value of risk reduction measures in the context of the cost of developing and implementing those measures.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
return to base - An order to proceed to the point indicated by the displayed information or by verbal communication. Also called RTB.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
returnee - A displaced person who has returned voluntarily to his or her former place of residence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
reuse [software] - use of a preexisting software artifact (component, specification, etc.) in a context different from that in which it was created.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1094.)
reverse accommodation exchange - The exchange of local currency for U.S. dollars.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-361.1-2)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2021.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)

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 lose 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 individuals(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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
rights of access - visitation rights.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)

risk - a measure of the probability and severity of undesirable consequences.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3301)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. See also hazard; risk management.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
risk - The potential for encountering negative technical, costs, or schedule impacts in a project.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk acceptance - explicit or implicit decision not to take an action that would affect all or part of a particular risk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk analysis - systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19,

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.	§2575b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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 grouping3	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk assessment - The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk assessment tool - activity, item, or program that contributes to determining and evaluating risks.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk avoidance - strategies or measures taken that effectively remove exposure to a risk	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk control - deliberate action taken to reduce the potential for harm or maintain it at an acceptable level.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk data - information on key components of risk that are outputs of or inputs to risk assessments and risk analyses.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk exposure - contact of an asset, system, or geographic area with a potential hazard.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk governance - actors, rules, practices, processes, and mechanisms concerned with how risk is analyzed, managed, and communicated.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

risk identification - process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks3	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk indicator - Definition: measure that signals the potential for an unwanted outcome as determined by qualitative or quantitative analysis.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk management - The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. See also risk.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
risk management alternatives development - process of systematically examining risks to develop a range of options and their anticipated effects for decision makers.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk management cycle - sequence of steps that are systematically taken and revisited to manage risk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk management plan - a management plan utilized by a gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facility owner or operator that encompasses risk management.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
risk management plan - document that identifies risks and specifies the actions that have been chosen to manage those risks.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)

risk matrix - tool for ranking and displaying components of risk in an array.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk mitigation - application of measure or measures to reduce the likelihood of an unwanted occurrence and/ or its consequences.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk mitigation measure - any provision of a risk mitigation agreement or a condition.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
risk mitigation option - measure, device, policy, or course of action taken with the intent of reducing risk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk perception - subjective judgment about the characteristics and/ or severity of risk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk profile - description and/ or depiction of risks to an asset, system, network, geographic area or other entity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk reduction - decrease in risk through risk avoidance, risk control or risk transfer.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk response - accepting, avoiding, mitigating, sharing, or transferring risk to agency operations, agency assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9671.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk tolerance - degree to which an entity is willing to accept risk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
risk transfer - action taken to manage risk that shifts some or all of the risk to another entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §1286)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)

control of the riverine area.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §278g–5.)
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 (SiO2), 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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §878.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
root cause - initiating cause of a causal chain which leads to an outcome or effect of interest.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
root cause analysis - method for identifying the underlying causes of why something occurred.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
rough terrain container handler - A piece of materials handling equipment used to pick up and move containers. Also called RTCH.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
route - storage facilities and trackage used by railroad cars in transportation in commerce.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1201.)
routine - A precedence designator used for all telegrams not sufficiently urgent to justify a higher	(SOURCE - DOS/

precedence designator.	USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
routine use - the use, sharing, or disclosure of protected information for a purpose compatible with the purpose for which the information was collected.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130)
routing indicator - A group of letters identifying a station within a telegraphic network to facilitate routing of traffic. Also called RI.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
routing line - format Line 2 that contains the routing indicator(s) of the station(s) to which a transmission is routed.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)
rural - an area that is not located in a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §124j)
rural - geographic areas that are located outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §294d)
rural area - a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7,

inhabitants.	§918c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1153)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2666.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2009dd–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008s.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2106.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2401)
rural-serving institution of higher education - an institution of higher education that primarily serves rural areas.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161q.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.4)
S	
sabotage - activities that involve a violation, or that would involve such a violation if committed against the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
sac vides - Empty diplomatic pouches being returned to the Department or country of origin.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §3001)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68, JP 4-01.6)
safe haven - The temporary storage of a posts valuable records in the Department or a nearby post deemed appropriate until hostilities subside.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
safe house - An innocent-appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine or covert activity in relative security.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
safeguard officer - A cleared person who watches classified diplomatic pouches while the courier is attending to other business.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
safeguarding - measures and controls that are prescribed to protect classified information.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
safety - condition of being safe from undergoing or causing hurt, injury, or loss.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23,

respect to other passenger vehicles, an occupant restraint system consisting of integrated lap shoulder belts.	§153.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §581)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §678)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
safing - As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called de-arming.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
sailing school student - an individual who is on board a sailing school vessel to receive sailing instruction.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
sale or sell - any sale, exchange, contract to sell, consignment for sale, shipment for sale, or other disposition.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)

packaging the good for retail sale.	
saline water - sea water, brackish water, and other mineralized or chemically impaired water.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §10301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
salvage - Personal property that has value greater than its basic material content, but for which repair or rehabilitation is clearly impractical or uneconomical.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §30501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
sanctioned person - a foreign person, and any parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity of the foreign person, upon whom sanctions have been imposed.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796ee–2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2575b.)
sanitary or phytosanitary standard - a standard intended to form a basis for a sanitary or phytosanitary measure.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2578b)
sanitization - Process to remove information from media such that information recovery is not possible. It includes removing all labels, markings, and activity logs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
satellite - the satellites proposed to be acquired for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §878a)
scan - utilizing nonintrusive imaging equipment, radiation detection equipment, or both, to capture data, including images of a container.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)

scanner - An electronic device used to reproduce an exact image.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
scanning - utilization of nonintrusive imaging equipment, radiation detection equipment, or both, to capture data, including images.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
scenario [risk] - hypothetical situation comprised of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §1286)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7661.)
schedule of fire - Groups or series of fires that are fired in a definite sequence according to a definite program.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
scheduled target - Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time. See also planned target; target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
scheme of fires - The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to support the commander's objectives.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
scheme of maneuver - The central expression of the commander's concept for operations that governs the design of supporting plans or annexes of how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
scheme or artifice to defraud - a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1346)

school dropout - an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
school dropout - an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §6602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1003.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3796dd–8)
school year - the period of 12 months beginning July 1 of any calendar year and ending June 30 of the following calendar year.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1061.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7112.)
school-based prevention - programs, which are institutionalized, and run by.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25b)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

Department's missions.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6624)
scientific data - Data obtained through the scientific method, observation, research, and technical analysis that are testable, verifiable, and repeatable, or contain measures of uncertainty.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1032c.)
scientifically based research - research that is carried out using scientifically based research standards.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2571.)
scrap - personal property that has no value except its basic metallic, mineral, or organic content.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
scrap - Property that has no value except for its basic material content.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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,	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)

cooperation, and possible approach techniques for an individual who has information of intelligence value.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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**.**	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
sea echelon plan - In amphibious operations, the distribution plan for amphibious shipping in the transport area to minimize losses due to enemy attack by weapons of mass destruction and to reduce the area to be swept of mines. See also amphibious operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
sea grant program - a program of research and outreach which is administered by one or more sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1122)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sea state - A scale that categorizes the force of progressively higher seas by wave height.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

seal crimping device - A controlled item of equipment used to crimp the lead or plastic string-tie type of seals.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
SEAL team - United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
search — A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
search and rescue center facility - a Coast Guard shore facility that maintains a search and rescue mission coordination and communications watch.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §676)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
search and rescue point — A predesignated specific location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their position to recovery forces. Also called SARDOT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
search engine - A computer program that helps a user find information on the Internet.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1160)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §405.)
seclusion - a behavior control technique involving locked isolation. Such term does not include a time out.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290ii)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1508a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300f)
secondary improvised explosive device - additional improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced in the target area to attack individuals or vehicles after the initial event.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
secondary loads - Unit equipment, supplies, and major end items that are transported in the beds of organic vehicles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
secondary school - a day or residential school which provides secondary education, as determined under State law.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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: *Provided, however,* 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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §111.)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 13526)
secret [classification] - information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §402.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2525)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

section — 1. As applied to ships or naval aircraft, a tactical subdivision of a division. 2. A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially a major subdivision of a staff. 3. A tactical unit of the Army and Marine Corps smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. 4. An area in a warehouse extending from one wall to the next; usually the largest subdivision of one floor.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §121.)
Sector-Specific Agency - in the Presidential Policy Directive entitled 'Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience', numbered 21, and dated February 12, 2013.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §121.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Secure Internet Protocol Router Network - U.S. Department of Defense network for the exchange of classified information and messages at the Secret level.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 21 Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78o–11.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10, JP 3-10, JP 2-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77b.)
security - condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
security - the protection of the Nation and its people, vital interests, and way of life.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 8 National Preparedness, Terms)
security agreement - an agreement that creates or provides for a lien.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
security anomaly - An irregularity possibly indicative of a security breach, an attempt to breach security, or of noncompliance with security standards, policy, or procedures.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
security anomaly - An irregularity possibly indicative of a security breach, an attempt to breach security,	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12

or of noncompliance with security standards, policy, or procedures.	FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, NSPD 27 U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Space Policy, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2304)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 502B)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH 11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 13526)
security classification designations - Refers to Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential designations on classified information or material.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
security clearance — An administrative determination by competent authority that an individual is eligible for access to classified information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
security control baseline - the set of minimum security controls defined for a low-impact, moderate-impact, or high-impact information system.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
security domain - The environment of systems for which a unique security policy is applicable.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
security equipment - Protective devices such as intrusion alarms, safes, locks, and destruction equipment that provide physical or technical surveillance protection as their primary purpose.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2712)
security forces - Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
security functions - security, law enforcement, investigations, and protective service functions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
security futures product - a security future or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security future.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
security guideline - any security-related guidance that the Secretary recommends, for implementation on a voluntary basis, to enhance the security of surface transportation.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §121.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07)
security sector reform — A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken to improve the way a host nation provides safety, security, and justice. Also called SSR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)

security service — Entity or component of a foreign government charged with responsibility for counterespionage or internal security functions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
security services - acts to protect people or property as defined by regulations promulgated by the Attorney General.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §534)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §1201.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
security vulnerability - any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1501)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §561)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
segregable expansion - An increase to an existing commercial activity that can be separately competed.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
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	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1720.)

within a school on the basis of race, color, or national origin.	
segregation of duties - concept of having more than one person required to complete a task and is a key element of internal control.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
seize — To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 illegal narcotics activities. See also counterdrug operations; law enforcement agency.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
select phase - capital planning phase used to identify all new, ongoing, and operational investments for inclusion into the agency's investment portfolio(s).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
Selecting Official - An individual delegated the authority to make the management decision regarding who is selected for placement in a position.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
selective loading — The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
selective mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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; influenced by the number and types of ships allocated, and the space made available for the embarkation of the landing force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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 it's implementing directives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
self-study training - method where learners complete objectives individually at their own rate and pace (can be paper-based or technology-delivered).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 17, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sender - Person or organization that enters items into the diplomatic pouch and mail service. Also called originator or mailer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
sender - Used interchangeably with signing officer.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)

senior - an individual who is 65 years of age or older.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-108)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
senior contracting official — The staff official designated by a Service head of contracting activity to execute theater support contracting authority for a specific command and/ or operational area. Also called SCO.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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,	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-126)
Senior Financial Officer - individual designated as the senior financial management officer within a Component, regardless of position title.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2151)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77r.)
seniority - longevity in employment together with any benefits of employment which accrue with, or are determined by, longevity in employment.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)
sense and avoid capability – the capability of an unmanned aircraft to remain a safe distance from and to avoid collisions with other airborne aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
sensitive area [information security] - area where sensitive information is discussed or processed on a routine basis.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
sensitive compartmented information - a category of highly classified information, which requires special protection governed by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). Also called SCI.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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. (These controls are over and above the provisions of DOD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation.) Also called SCI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3345.)
sensitive compartmented information facilities - a accredited area, room, group of rooms, building, or	(SOURCE - DOS/

installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, discussed and/ or electronically processed. Also called SCIF.	USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) enterprise network for processing, transmitting, and storing information at the Top Secret/ SCI level.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sensitive countries list - the list prescribed by the Secretary of Energy known as the Department of Energy List of Sensitive Countries.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2652)
sensitive information - confidential commercial, financial, or proprietary information, technical data, or other privileged information.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §129d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130f)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3203)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2212.1-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §130)
sensitivity [position] - position assessment designation indicating the degree of damage an individual in the position could effect to the national security.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

sensitivity analysis - process to determine how outputs of a methodology differ in response to variation of the inputs or conditions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sensitivity attributes - User-supplied indicators of file sensitivity the system uses to enforce an access control policy.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sensor defeat - methods and technologies incorporated into the device construction and employment for the purpose of defeating detection or identification methods and friendly TTPs.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sensor switch - switch used to detect change in heat, light, movement, vibration, electromagnetic frequency, sound or magnetic field.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)

business concerns.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sequel - The subsequent major operation or phase based on the possible outcomes (success, stalemate, or defeat) of the current major operation or phase. See also branch.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
sequential training - training designed such that learning of new or more complex skills or knowledge is built on and reinforces previously learned material.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sequester and sequestration - the cancellation of budgetary resources provided by discretionary appropriations or direct spending law.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §900)
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 and is used in airborne, air assault, amphibious operations, and convoys.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
serial assignment table -A table that is used in amphibious operations and shows the serial number, the title of the unit, 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
serious bodily injury - (A) injury posing a substantial risk of death; (B) extreme physical pain; (C) protracted and obvious disfigurement; or (D) protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §43.)
serious bodily injury - injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or impairment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–35)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)

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.)	
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 713)

server room - See computer room.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
service - the Foreign Service of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4412)
service - the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
service court - any military, naval, or air force court, or court martial or similar tribunal of any friendly foreign force within the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §701)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1091c.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 153)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
service message - An abbreviated, telegraphic exchange between communications personnel regarding	(SOURCE - DOS/

telegram transmission or circuit conditions. Also called SVC.	USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824q)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2411.)
service sector firm - a firm engaged in the business of supplying services.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
service sector firm - a firm engaged in the business of supplying services.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2351.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
service-connected disabilities - disabilities determined by the Secretary under laws administered by the Secretary to have been incurred in or aggravated by the service in line of duty.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1735.)
serviced agency - Agency authorized to receive accounting and disbursing services from the Department of State.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
service-disabled veteran - a veteran with a disability that is service-connected.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
servicemember - a member of the uniformed services.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3911)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–71)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
services - any service, repair, training of personnel, or technical or other assistance or information used for the purposes of furnishing nonmilitary assistance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §4002.)
services - software, hardware, financial, professional consulting, engineering, and specialized energy information services, energy-related technical assistance, and maintenance and repairs.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §590.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
servicing agency - the agency that will conduct an assisted acquisition on behalf of the requesting agency.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
settle - consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and dispose of a claim, whether by full or partial allowance or by disallowance.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §9801)
settle - To consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and dispose of any claim whether by full or partial	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14

allowance or disallowance.	FAM 643.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
Seventh-Floor Principals - Department officials appointed by the President who occupy offices on the seventh floor.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §8502.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1956)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2340)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4104c)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–87)
sewage - human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body waste.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1901)
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;	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
sewage sludge - any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated by a wastewater treatment plant, other	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33,

than an excluded material.	§1414.)
sex offender - (1) a covered sex offender; or (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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §16935b.)
sex trafficking - the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7102)
sex trafficking - the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1723)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2507a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
sexual assault response coordinator — The single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area who overseas sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response. Also called SARC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §15609)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1732)
sexually reproduced - any production of a variety by seed, but does not include the production of a variety by tuber propagation.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2401.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
shall - the imperative.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

plasma jet).	
shared leave status - The administrative status of an employee while the employee is using transferred leave or leave transferred from a leave bank.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 16 FAM 511)
shared repository - data repository maintained by one federal department or agency on behalf of one or more federal departments or agencies.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sharing - providing, receiving, and disseminating (including all conjugations of each of such terms).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §148.)
shelter — An International Organization for Standardization container outfitted with live- or work-in capability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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 SIP.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,

loss of or serious damage to the ship or unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life.	§2305a.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §17301)
shipment - freight transported or to be transported.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
shipment - the signing of a crew member on board a vessel under shipping articles.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
shipping - the transportation of goods by a vessel and related activities.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
shore fire control party — A specially trained unit for control of naval gunfire in support of troops ashore. Also called SFCP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1673b.)
short takeoff and landing — The ability of an aircraft to clear a 50-foot (15 meters) obstacle within	(SOURCE - DOD,

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 Dictionary, JP 3-04)
short title — A short, identifying combination of letters, and/ or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/ or security.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
shortfall — The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those apportioned to a combatant commander for planning, that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
short-range air defense engagement zone — In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
short-range ballistic missile — A land-based ballistic missile with a range capability up to about 600 nautical miles. Also called SRBM.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §211)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
should - an expected course of action or policy that is to be followed unless inappropriate for a particular circumstance.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
show of force — An operation designed to demonstrate US resolve that involves increased visibility of US deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to US interests or national objectives.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
sickness - a sickness, illness, or disease requiring medical treatment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 241.2)
signal employee - an individual who is engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining signal systems.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §21101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20501.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
signals intelligence operational control — The authoritative direction of signals intelligence activities, including tasking and allocation of effort, and the authoritative prescription of those uniform techniques and standards by which signals intelligence information is collected, processed, and reported.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9201)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa–33)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2436.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2433)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3101)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, PPD 41 United States Cyber Incident Coordination, Terms)

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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2790)
significant percentage - at least a percentage of 1 percent of the number of reported cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in the United States.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ee–16)
significant wave height — The average height of the third of waves observed during a given period of time. See also surf zone.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
significant weakness - The proposal has a flaw that appreciably increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
signing officer -Used interchangeably with sender.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
simplified acquisition procedures - the methods for making purchases of supplies or services.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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,	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

etc. models.	Terms)
simultaneous engagement — The concurrent engagement of hostile targets by combination of interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
single audit - an audit which includes both the entity's financial statements and the Federal awards.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
single manager— A Military Department or agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management of specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
single manager for transportation — The United States Transportation Command is the Department of Defense single manager for transportation, other than Service-organic or theater-assigned transportation assets. See also Service-organic transportation assets; theater-assigned transportation assets.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
single net lease - lease where the occupant pays a portion of the utility costs directly.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
single-class air accommodations - This term applies when an airline offers only one class of accommodation to all travelers.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
single-employer plan - a plan which is not a multiemployer plan.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
single-employer plan - an employee benefit plan other than a multiemployer plan.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)

service support functions in the theater of operations. See also component.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
situation report — A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. Also called SITREP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
situation report - Document that contains confirmed or verified information and explicit details (who, what, where, and how) relating to an incident.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §321d)
situational awareness - The ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1902)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))

education may be considered as training for the purposes of this provision..	
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
slot - a reservation for an instrument flight rule takeoff or landing by an air carrier of an aircraft in air transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41714.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
small awards - a grant or cooperative agreement not exceeding the small purchase threshold.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

or service being acquired by the subcontract.	
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §628)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
small hub airport - an airport that had at least .05 percent, but less than .25 percent, of the total annual boardings in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §41714.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §2708)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §7420)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
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	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42,

knowledge regarding control of air pollution.	§7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5309)
small unmanned aircraft - an unmanned aircraft weighing less than 55 pounds, including everything that is on board or otherwise attached to the aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
small wind energy system - a wind energy system having a maximum rated capacity of one hundred kilowatts or less.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §239.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
smuggled food - any food that a person introduces into the United States through fraudulent means or with the intent to defraud or mislead.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §2243.)
snapshot - current state of something recorded at a specific point in time.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
social media - Digital technologies, applications and platforms that allow publishing, communication, and collaboration among individuals and institutions.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4173)
social media - sphere of websites, applications, and web-based tools that connect users to engage in dialogue, share information and media, collaborate, and interact.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher - a farmer or rancher who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2003.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2003.)
Society for Worldwide InterBank Financial Telecommunication - A worldwide telecommunications system used by participating banks for sending instructions and transacting business. Also called SWIFT.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
sociocultural factors — The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population of a specific region or operational environment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
soft-skill training - training provided for the development of employees ability to relate to others (e.g., customer service, dealing with difficult people, etc.).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
software - Refers to the programs and applications that run on information systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
solar energy - energy derived from sources (other than fossil fuels) and technologies included in the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1932.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5502)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5502)

peakload energy requirements at nonpeakload times.	
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;	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §5582)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
solicitation closing date - The due date for delivery of private sector offers, public reimbursable tenders, and the agency tender, as stated in the solicitation.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
solicitation mailing list - The list of prospective contractors.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
solicitation provision or provision - a term or condition used only in solicitations and applying only before contract award.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §10908.)

appropriate by the Board.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
solid waste planning/ solid waste management/ comprehensive planning - planning or management respecting resource recovery and resource conservation.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3342)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3422)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
sortie — In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §668ee)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
source - any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be the discharge of pollutants.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1316.)
source - One of three specific categories of service providers (i.e., agency, private sector, or public	(SOURCE - White House, OMB,

reimbursable) that can perform a commercial activity for an agency.	Circular A-76)
source document - an existing document that contains classified information that is incorporated, paraphrased, restated, or generated in new form into a new document.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
source reduction - process which reduces the amount of waste that is produced.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
source registry — A source record or catalogue of leads and sources acquired by collectors and centralized for management, coordination, and deconfliction of source operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
source registry — A source record or catalogue of leads and sources acquired by collectors and centralized for management, coordination, and deconfliction of source operations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
source selection authority - The official designated to make the source selection decision. Also called SSA.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
source selection decision document - The document that reflects the SSA's independent, integrated, comparative assessment and decision. Also called SSDD.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
source selection decision document - The document that reflects the SSA's independent, integrated, comparative assessment and decision. Also called SSDD.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
Source Selection Evaluation Board - The team or board appointed by the SSA to assist in a negotiated acquisition. Also called SSEB.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

agency procurement to which the information relates.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
space and services - space, services, quarters, maintenance, repair, and other facilities.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §586.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space control — Operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. See also combat service support; combat support; negation; space systems.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space coordinating authority — A commander or individual assigned responsibility for planning, integrating, and coordinating space operations support in the operational area. Also called SCA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space environment - the environment beyond the sensible atmosphere of the Earth.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §40302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
space flight participant - an individual, who is not crew or a government astronaut, carried within a	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code

launch vehicle or reentry vehicle.	51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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 .	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
space forces — The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel necessary to access, use and, if directed, control space for national security. See also national security; space systems.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space grant regional consortium - any association or other alliance that is designated as a space grant regional consortium by the Administrator.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §40302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §40302.)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50113)
space situational awareness — Cognizance of the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which space operations depend.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space superiority — The degree of dominance 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 space-based threats.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space support — Launching and deploying space vehicles, maintaining and sustaining spacecraft on-orbit, rendezvous and proximity operations, disposing of (including deorbiting and recovering) space capabilities, and reconstitution of space forces, if required. See also combat service support.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-14)
space surveillance — The observation of space and of the activities occurring in space. See also space control.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
space systems — All of the devices and organizations forming the space network.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50501)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50101)

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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50101)
space vehicle - a man-made device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond the Earth's atmosphere.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §20138)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
space-related activities - research and development, manufacturing, processing, service, and other associated and support activities.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50101)
spam - The abuse of electronic messaging systems to indiscriminately send unsolicited bulk messages.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 15 FAH-1 H-121.1)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

Office (DHS SAPCO).	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
special access program disestablishment - actions taken when active enhanced security measures are no longer required for the information contained within the special access program.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
special access program waiver - decision that permits non-compliance with a special access program security standard.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3154.1)

(2) Is otherwise eligible to receive Law Enforcement Availability Pay (LEAP).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3152)
special cargo — Cargo that requires special handling or protection, such as pyrotechnics, detonators, watches, and precision instruments.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
special clearances - Clearances required for specific captioned documents to control or limit distribution.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3133.4-1)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4211.)
Special event - An international or domestic event, contest, activity, or meeting, which by its very nature, or by specific statutory or regulatory authority, may warrant security, safety, and other logistical support or assistance.	(SOURCE - DOD, CFR 32, §183.3)
special event — An international or domestic event, contest, activity, or meeting, which by its very nature, or by specific statutory or regulatory authority, may warrant security, safety, and/ or other logistical support or assistance from the Department of Defense.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODD 3025.18)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ DOT, US Code 23, §164)
special forces — United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called SF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)

special interest alien - foreign national originating from a country (determined by individual Components) identified as having possible or established links to terrorism.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2283)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §47f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)

geographic combatant commanders and joint force commanders. Also called SOJTF.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
special operations wing — An Air Force special operations wing. Also called SOW.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
special populations - adults with mental illnesses who have co-occurring primary care conditions and chronic diseases.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–42)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1067k.)
special protected class - class of aliens for which there are additional statutory, regulatory, or policy protectionsdata pertaining to these classes of aliens may have handling or use requirements different from United States Persons information or other alien data.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 041.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-122)
special purpose post - Operates on a curtailed basis in conjunction with a larger post known as the administrative post.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Special Security Representative - person who works under the direction of the supporting Special Security Officer (SSO) in a given area of responsibility.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
special sensitive [position] - position designated at a level higher than critical sensitive.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-113.4-2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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,	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

equipment, machine tools, or similar capital items.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-97)
specialty area- Office of Personnel Management's Guide to Data Standards.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §146.)
specialty health care service - a health care service which requires the services of a health care professional with specialized knowledge or experience.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1638g)
specialty health care service - any service relating to— (i) dialysis; (ii) surgery; (iii) mammography; (iv) dentistry; or (v) any other specialty health care service.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1638g)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
specific selection term - (I) is a term that specifically identifies a person, account, address, or personal device, or any other specific identifier; and (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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1841)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3094)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
specifications - The clear and accurate description of the technical requirements of a service or supply contract.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	JP 1)
specified combatant command - a military command which has broad, continuing missions and which is normally composed of forces from a single military department.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §161)
specified task — In the context of joint operation planning, a task that is specifically assigned to an organization by its higher headquarters. See also essential task; implied task.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §426)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2204)
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;	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

distribution system; hub; hub and spoke distribution.	JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §932.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1183a)
sponsor - the U.S. Federal Government employee or U.S. military service member upon whose employment the EFMs eligibility for appointment is based.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
sponsoring agency - an agency that recommends access to or possession of classified information by SLTPS personnel.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
spot net — Radio communication net used by a spotter in calling fire.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
spotter — An observer stationed for the purpose of observing and reporting results of naval gunfire to the firing agency and who also may be employed in designating targets.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
spotter — An observer stationed for the purpose of observing and reporting results of naval gunfire to the firing agency and who also may be employed in designating targets.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
spotting — Parking aircraft in an approved shipboard landing site.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

	JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2154)
spouse - a husband or wife, as the case may be.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2611.)
spouse - a person who is a wife or husband.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1407a)
spreader bar — A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers or vehicles and breakbulk cargo.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
squib/ ignitor - item that causes the deflagration of low explosives, can be either electric or non-electric.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
stability operations — An overarching term encompassing 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, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
stabilized patient — A patient whose airway is secured, hemorrhage is controlled, shock treated, and fractures are immobilized.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
stable patient — A patient for whom no inflight medical intervention is expected but the potential for medical intervention exists.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-04)

Also called SJA.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3251.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
stage [development] - period within the life cycle of an entity that relates to the state of its description or realization.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
staging — Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. See also staging area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
staging area — 1. Amphibious or airborne — A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an amphibious or airborne expedition, through which the expedition or parts thereof pass after mounting, for refueling, regrouping of ships, and/ or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. 2. Other movements — A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communications. Also called SA. See also airborne; marshalling; staging.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
staging area - Any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2, JP 3-18)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2507a)
stand-alone - A device that functions independently of a network.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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 labeling 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2576b.)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
standard change - alteration in the current state that follows a procedure or work instruction due to their relatively low risk and well understood change.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
standard competition form - The agency form that documents and certifies all costs calculated in the standard competition. Also called SCF.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 611.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–45)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1018b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-52)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
standards - A set of detailed technical guidelines used as a means of establishing uniformity in an area of hardware or software development.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1013)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
standards - Established bases of performance used to determine quality and acceptability. As applied to	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
standards-related activity - the development, adoption, or application of any standard, technical regulation, or conformity assessment procedure.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
standards-related measure - a standard, technical regulation, or conformity assessment procedure.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2576b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
standing joint force headquarters — A staff organization operating under a flag or general officer providing a combatant commander with a full-time, trained joint command and control element integrated into the combatant commander's staff whose focus is on contingency and crisis action planning. Also called SJFHQ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290ee)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-28)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
start of transmission function - The letter V immediately preceding the SOM (ZCZC) on messages passing into or through automatic switching systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-97)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)

any possession of the United States.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1885)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §482)
state and local taxes - taxes levied by the States, the District of Columbia, outlying areas of the United States, or their political subdivisions.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
state dam safety agency - a State agency that has regulatory authority over the safety of non-Federal dams.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §467)
state department of agriculture - an agency of a State that has a legal responsibility to perform early plant pest detection and surveillance activities.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §7721.)

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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §3423a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1941.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
State of Design - The State having jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the type certificate (design) of an aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 912.2)
State of Manufacture - The State having jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the final assembly of the aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 912.2)
State of Occurrence - The State in the territory of which an accident or incident occurs.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2

	FAM 912.2)
State of Registry - The State in which an aircraft is registered.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 912.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 912.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §6102.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-87)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §22701.)
state regulated gas utility - any gas utility with respect to which a State regulatory authority has ratemaking authority.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §3202.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78x.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1735)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19,

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.	§2906)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2906)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §824q)
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; (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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-29)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 021.3)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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 has the following purposes: communicates the work that must be accomplished, establishes a basis for	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

evaluating offerors' proposals, forms the core of any resulting contract, and establishes a basis for evaluating a contractor's performance.	
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
station - The communications facility at a post or activity capable of transmitting and receiving telegrams.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
station time — In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7602.)
status - The payment status of an issued check, whether outstanding or paid, according to Treasury records.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
status report - Relays information specifically related to the status of resources (e.g., the availability or assignment of resources).	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-16)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
steady state project - A project which has delivered an operational system that is now performing its mission.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 684)
steady state - routine, day-to-day operations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
steam vessel - a vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, except a recreational vessel of not more than 40 feet in length.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)

steamer - Any ocean vessel that provides accommodations for passenger travel.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §7112.)
sterilizer — In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a pre-determined time after laying.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
steroid resource - a space resource found on or within a single asteroid.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §51301)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-08)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §407)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104B)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 104B)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2151b–3)
stop-loss — Presidential authority under Title 10, to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
storage facility - any facility or geological formation which is capable of storing significant quantities of	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/

petroleum products.	FEMA, US Code 42, §6232)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
storage object - A data object used in the system as a repository of information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
stowage — The placement of cargo into a hold, compartment, or on a deck of a ship in such a way as to prevent damage from load shifts while the ship is underway.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
straggler - a seaman who fails to join the ship without the intent to desert.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §113.)
Strategic Airlift Capability Partnership - the strategic airlift capability consortium established by the United States and other participating countries.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350c)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §98h–3.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
strategic communication — Focused United States Government efforts to understand and engage key audiences to create, strengthen, or preserve conditions favorable for the advancement of United States Government 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. Also called SC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
strategic concept — The course of action accepted as the result of the estimate of the strategic situation which is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
strategic foresight - range of activities associated with longer range planning and alternative futures analysis.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
strategic goal - statement of aim or purpose in a strategic plan that articulates what is needed to achieve objective.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
strategic intelligence — Intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. See also intelligence; operational intelligence; tactical intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
strategic intelligence — Intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. See also intelligence; operational intelligence; tactical intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
strategic level of war — The level of war 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 war; tactical level of war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
strategic level - indication of scale of significance for plans, activities, or directions that integrate and	(SOURCE - DHS,

synchronize activities into overarching common objectives.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
strategic mission - primary area in which the organization will engage in order to ensure the desired end state.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
strategic mobility — The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
strategic objective - statement derived from broader strategic goal to express more specifically the path to follow to achieve or make progress on the goal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017)
Strategic Petroleum Reserve - petroleum products stored in storage facilities pursuant to this part.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6232)
strategic plan — A plan for the overall conduct of a war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
strategic sealift — The afloat pre-positioning and ocean movement of military materiel in support of United States and multinational forces.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
strategic sealift forces — Sealift forces composed of ships, cargo handling and delivery systems, and the	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

necessary operating personnel. See also force.	JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
strategic sourcing contract vehicle - contract or agreement that has been established for use by multiple DHS Components to acquire supplies or services	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
strategies - statements that describe the approaches or practices an agency plans to employ to make progress on strategic objectives.	(SOURCE - Treasury, Treasury, Strategic Plan 2014-2017)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
strategy - The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
streamlined competition form - The agency form that documents and certifies all costs calculated in the streamlined competition. Also called SLCF.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
strike — An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §142)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)

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.	
student - any individual who seeks to be admitted to a graduate medical education program.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §37b)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
students with disabilities - more than 1 student with a disability.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
stuffing — Packing of cargo into a container. See also unstuffing.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300dd–21)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §631c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
subcontractor employee - an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a subcontractor.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 41, §8701)
sub-cost center - A subsidiary cost center created to isolate a service within an existing cost center.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
subject - Generally an individual, process, or device causing information to flow among objects or change to the system state. See Object.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
subject matter expert - person with in-depth knowledge in a specific area or field	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
submarine operating authority — The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. Also called SUBOPAUTH.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
submersible vessel - a vessel that is capable of operating below the surface of the water.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
submunition - munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)

represents Post Allowance.	
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50902)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5311.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)
subscriber identity module - small smart card containing programming and information that is used to identify and authenticate subscribers on mobile devices.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
subsidiary landing — In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
substance abuse - the abuse of alcohol or other drugs.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300hh–14)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1185a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §113.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §43.)
substantial completion - the earliest date on which a project is considered to perform the functions for which the project is designed.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §3901)
substantial content - parts of a college textbook such as new chapters, new material covering additional eras of time, new themes, or new subject matter.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
substantial evidence - information sufficient to support the reasonable belief that a particular act or omission has occurred.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

clause or related coverage of the subject matter.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4121)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2533b)
subsystem - grouping of items that perform a set of functions within a particular end product	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §3702.)
subversion — Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. See also unconventional warfare.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-24)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §26.)
succession - The devolution of title to property under the law of descent and distribution, by will or inheritance (as opposed to by sale).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §113.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) explosive intentionally initiated by the vehicle's occupant, or by secondary RC switch.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
suitability - Determinations based on an individuals 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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
suitability [employment] - determination based on a person's identifiable character traits and conduct sufficient to decide whether an person's employment or continued employment would or would not protect the integrity or promote the efficiency of the service.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2296)
sulfur hexafluoride - colorless gas soluble in alcohol or ether and slightly soluble in water.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
summons - A document by which a party is summoned to answer a complaint filed with a court.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2331.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
supercargo — Personnel that accompany cargo on board a ship for the purpose of accomplishing en route maintenance and security.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
superior commissioned officer - a commissioned officer superior in rank or command.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2283)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3845)

supervisor - Any employee who either supervises work or serves as the rating or reviewing official.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
supervisory development training - training provided to support managerial functions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
supplemental agreement - a contract modification that is accomplished by the mutual action of the parties.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300e–)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, 1015b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §20153.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

equipment; machine tools; and the alteration or installation of any of the foregoing.	
supplies — In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipment, support, and maintenance of military forces. See also component; equipment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
supplies - material, equipment, and stores of all kinds.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-0)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
supply chain - manufacturer, wholesaler, repacker, own-labeled.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §670.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
supply chain - The series of events that must occur in order for supplies, services, or other property to reach customers.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
supply chain management — A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and delivering products and services to customers. See also supply; supply chain.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
supply chain management - The process of ensuring that customers obtain efficiently the supplies, equipment, or services needed to conduct business in a timely manner.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
supply support activity — Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission. Also called SSA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

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.	JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7432)
support agency - See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Support Agency.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
support group - group of persons representing specific areas of expertise responsible for providing assistance and solutions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
support services - services related to curriculum modification, equipment modification, classroom modification, supportive personnel, and instructional aids and devices.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §2302.)
support system - An interconnected set of information resources under the same direct management control and sharing common functionality.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
support to prosecution - process of associating related people, places, devices, or equipment to an individual for evidentiary purposes in a recognized court of law.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
supported commander — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
supported unit — As related to contracted support, a supported unit is the organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester of, contractor-provided support. See also requiring activity.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
supporting arms — Weapons and weapons systems of all types employed to support forces by indirect or direct fire.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
supporting fire — Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, Strategic Plan 2014, Terms)
supporting operations — In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those conducted by the amphibious force. See also amphibious force; amphibious operation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8161.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
suppression — Temporary or transient degradation by an opposing force of the performance of a	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

weapons system below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives.	JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
surf line — The point offshore where waves and swells are affected by the underwater surface and become breakers.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
surf zone — The area of water from the surf line to the beach. See also surf line.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
surface action group — A temporary or standing organization of combatant ships, other than carriers, tailored for a specific tactical mission. Also called SAG.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
surface improvised explosive device emplacement - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced directly on the ground.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
surface transportation - any conveyance of people, goods, or commodities using one or more surface transportation modes.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
surface-to-air missile site — A plot of ground prepared in such a manner that it will readily accept the hardware used in surface-to-air missile system.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
surge - a significant increase in imports over the trend for a recent representative base period.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3372)
surge - to increase the amount of or degree of	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)

property during a catastrophic incident.	
surplus - with respect to a fiscal year, the amount by which receipts exceeds 2 outlays during that year.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), SEC. 644.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
surplus property - excess personal property not required by any Federal agency as determined by the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA).	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
surveillance - systematic observation or monitoring of areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
surveillance — The systematic observation of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
survivability — All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
survival, evasion, resistance, and escape debriefing - an interview conducted with a person who is	(SOURCE - DOD,

returned to United States control in order to record the person's experiences while surviving, evading, resisting interrogation or exploitation, or escaping.	US Code 10, §1513)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2002)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1310.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1310.)
suspect — 1. In counterdrug operations, a track of interest where correlating information actually ties the track of interest to alleged illegal 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
suspected device [surveillance] - device that appears to be, but has not yet been shown to be, a technical surveillance device.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
suspected duplicate - A term used to describe a telegram that may have been transmitted previously. Also called dupe.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2393)
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."	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
suspension - Placement of an employee in a temporary nonduty and nonpay status for disciplinary reasons.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4312)
suspension - The placing of an employee, for disciplinary reasons, in a temporary status without duties or pay.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4512)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
suspicious activity reporting - official documentation of observed behavior reasonably indicative of pre-operational planning related to terrorism or other criminal activity.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
sustainment — The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-03)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
swine - a porcine animal raised to be a feeder pig, raised for seed stock, or raised for slaughter.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §198.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
swine production contract grower - any person engaged in the business of raising and caring for swine in accordance with the instructions of another person.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §182.)
switch - device for making, breaking, or changing a connection.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2016.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
synthesis — In intelligence usage, the examining and combining of processed information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
system — A functionally, physically, and/ or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements; that group of elements forming a unified whole.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-11 H-512.2)
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 SAP.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-108)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)

system pilot - process-related system staged in the operational environment prior to system implementation for the purpose of evaluating operational concepts.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
system record - group of records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the person or by an person identifier.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
system requirement - requirement derived from one or more functional requirements and stated in technical terms.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
system testing - testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
systems analysis - management planning technique that applies scientific methods of many disciplines to major problems or decisions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
systems integrity - Systems integrity applies and provides resources and procedures to prevent unauthorized access to Department information and to ensure data integrity.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
systems reliability [risk] - risk associated with vulnerability/ integrity of systems.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
systems support contract — A prearranged contract awarded by a Service acquisition program management office that provides technical support, maintenance and, in some cases, repair parts for	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

selected military weapon and support systems. See also external support contract; theater support contract.	JP 4-10)
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'.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
T	
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) .	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1165)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1165)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
tactical air officer — The officer under the amphibious task force commander who, until control is passed ashore, coordinates planning of all phases of air participation of the amphibious operation	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

and air operations of supporting forces en route to and in the objective area. Also called TAO.	JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
tactical combat casualty care — A set of trauma management guidelines customized for use on the battlefield that maintains a sharp focus on the most common causes of preventable deaths on the battlefield: external hemorrhage; tension pneumothorax; and airway obstruction.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
tactical intelligence — Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. See also intelligence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
tactical level of war — The level of war 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 war; strategic level of war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
tactical level - indication of scale of significance for actions or plans that involve deployment and use of assets to accomplish specific objectives.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
tactical obstacles — Those obstacles employed to disrupt enemy formations, to turn them into a desired area, to fix them in position under direct and indirect fires, and to block enemy penetrations.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

placed in a detention facility. Also called TQ.	JP 3-63)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
tactical reserve — A part of a force held under the control of the commander as a maneuvering force to influence future action.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
tactics - Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by the strategy.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
tactics — The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. See also procedures; techniques.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.)	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
tag - A piece of durable material affixed to a diplomatic pouch showing origin address, channel of dispatch, weight, and destination address.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
tailorable - able to be adapted to the specific requirements, constraints and environment	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.)	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300i–1)
tamper switch - switch used to detect opening of equipment or enclosures.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 15 FAM 12)

use the Foreign Service Personnel System.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
tanker - a self-propelled tank vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry oil or hazardous material in bulk in the cargo spaces.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
tanker - commercial vessel specially designed to transport liquids in bulk.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
target — 1. An entity or object that performs a function for the adversary considered for possible engagement or other action. 2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person against which intelligence operations are directed. 3. An area designated and numbered for future firing. 4. In gunfire support usage, an impact burst that hits the target. See also objective area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
target - asset, network, system or geographic area chosen by an adversary to be impacted by an attack.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
target acquisition — The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. Also called TA. See also target analysis.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
target analysis — An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. See also target acquisition.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
target audience — An individual or group selected for influence. Also called TA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13)
target capabilities list - Defines specific capabilities that all levels of government should possess in order to respond effectively to incidents.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
target complex — A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. See also target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
target component — A set of targets within a target system performing a similar function. See also target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9303)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §4851b)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
target location error — The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. Also called TLE.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
target nomination list — A prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
target system — 1. All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related. 2. A group of targets that are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker. See also target; target complex.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
target system analysis — An all-source examination of potential target systems to determine relevance	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

to stated objectives, military importance, and priority of attack. Also called TSA.	JP 3-60)
target system assessment — The broad assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of the full spectrum 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
target system component — A set of targets belonging to one or more groups of industries and basic utilities required to produce component parts of an end product, or one type of a series of interrelated commodities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7162)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1153)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
targeteer — An individual who has completed formal targeting training in an established Service or joint school and participates in the joint targeting cycle in their current duties.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §42301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
task - activity to be accomplished towards a desired end state.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
task element — A component of a naval task unit organized by the commander of a task unit or higher authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
task group — A component of a naval task force organized by the commander of a task force or higher authority. Also called TG.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
task order - an order for services placed against an established contract or with Government sources.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
task order — Order for services placed against an established contract. See also civil augmentation program.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
task organization — An organization that assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
task performance observations - A list of joint training audience members, objectives, observer reports, and an executive summary for the commander's review and evaluation.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
task unit — A component of a naval task group organized by the commander of a task group or higher authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4333)
tax expenditures - those revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal tax laws which allow a	(SOURCE -

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)
tax expenditures budget - an enumeration of such tax expenditures.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §622)
tax jurisdiction - a State or a political subdivision of a State.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3977)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3976)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-415.3)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §295p)
teaching fellows and assistants - These grants are for a program of study or research either of which may be combined with a teaching assistantship.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 222.1-2)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §901.)
tear line — A physical line on an intelligence message or document separating categories of information that have been approved for foreign disclosure and release.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)

technical analysis — In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2151aa)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 135)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §590j)
technical assistance - technical expertise, information, and tools necessary for the conservation of natural resources on land active in agricultural, forestry, or related uses.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §590j)
technical assistance — The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-22)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 663)
technical assistance program costs - the costs of carrying out a technical assistance program.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371j)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

are issued by the office or person performing the work in which the standards apply.	
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2302)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technical escort — An individual technically qualified and properly equipped to accompany designated material requiring a high degree of safety or security during shipment.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
technical evaluation — The study and investigations by a developing agency to determine the technical suitability of material, equipment, or a system for use in the Services.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-364)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
technical management - function responsible for management of the IT infrastructure and providing technical skills in support of IT services.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)

immediate effects created by a nuclear detonation.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 251.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3002)
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 labeling 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2576b.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2571.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
technical risk - risk associated with immaturity of commercially available technology and reliance on a	(SOURCE - DHS,

small number of vendors.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technical security - security measures taken to prevent the installation of technical surveillance devices and the exploitation of security vulnerabilities.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technical support group - group of persons with technical expertise responsible for providing assistance and solutions.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technical surveillance - The act of establishing a technical penetration and intercepting information without authorization.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Technical Surveillance Countermeasure Technician - individual that has successfully graduated from the Interagency Training Center's technical surveillance countermeasure fundamentals course	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technical surveillance penetration - device installed to clandestinely monitor or record activities in a target area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technical vulnerability - technical or physical condition that could permit the introduction of technical devices or undetected access into a secure or sensitive area.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
techniques — Non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks. See also procedures; tactics.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, CJCSM 5120.01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7411.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4618.)
technology - The scientific method and material used to achieve a commercial or industrial objective. Jargon for software, hardware, protocol, or something technical in nature.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2500)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technology measurement area - The area that captures key elements of performance directly relating to the IT initiative.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 674)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technology risk - risk associated with technical problems/ failures with applications and their ability to provide planned and desired technical functionality.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
technology safeguards - Defensive counterintelligence methods and techniques that are applied to	(SOURCE - DOS/

equipment to counter potential hostile threats.	USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
technology safeguards - Technology safeguards include the defensive counterintelligence methods and techniques that are applied to equipment to counter potential hostile threats.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
telecommunications - the preparation, transmission, or communication of information by electronic means.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2576b.)
telecommuting centers - flexiplace work telecommuting centers.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §587.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 355)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5

conveys official information about Department policy, program activities, posts operation or personnel management.	FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
telehealth services - services provided through telehealth technologies.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §254c–14)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §254c–14)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1667a)
telemetry switch - switch utilizing paired radio frequency modules that transmit and receive binary data.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §924.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513)
telephony Circuitry - a system of electronic equipment that modulates, transmits, and receives voice and data signals via wire, wireless, or fiber optic light paths.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

via telecommunications.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
telework - the use of telecommunications to perform work functions at a rural work center located outside the place of business of an employer.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2008n.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
telework compatible work - work that is approved by the supervisor for telework situations.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
telework eligible - determination that a position is suitable for telework, based on the duties of the position.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
TEMPEST - A short code name referring to the investigation, study, and control of compromising emanations from telecommunications and automated information systems.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
TEMPEST - codename name referring to investigation, study, and control of compromising emanations from telecommunications and information systems equipment.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
TEMPEST hazard - A security anomaly that holds the potential for loss of classified information through compromising emanations.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
TEMPEST test - A field or laboratory examination of the electronic signal characteristics of equipment	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12

or systems for the presence of compromising emanations.	FAM 091)
template - A timesaving pattern to shape or customize the software for a particular type of document.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
temporary detail - Temporary duty at a place other than the employee's official duty station or post of assignment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 575.1)
temporary duty location - A place, away from an employee's official station, where the employee is authorized to travel. Also called TDY.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
temporary employee - appointment of an individual within DHS that is for one year or less.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
temporary interment — A site for the purpose of: a. the interment of the remains if the circumstances permit; or b. the reburial of remains exhumed from an emergency interment. See also mortuary affairs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

General Records Schedule (GRS).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
term ocean - any portion of the high seas beyond the contiguous zone.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
terminal — A facility designed to transfer cargo from one means of conveyance to another. See also facility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
terminal attack control — The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. See also joint terminal attack controller.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)

terminal guidance.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
termination - the cancellation of Federal sponsorship, in whole or in part, under an agreement at any time prior to the date of completion.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
termination - The cancellation of Federal sponsorship, in whole or in part, under an agreement at any time prior to the date of completion.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
termination criteria — The specified standards approved by the President and/ or the Secretary of Defense that must be met before a joint operation can be concluded.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
termination for cause - A termination under a commercial item contract in the event of any default by the contractor.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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. Governments interest to do so.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
termination for convenience - the exercise of the Government's right to completely or partially	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I

terminate performance of work under a contract when it is in the Government's interest.	CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
terms of reference — 1. A mutual agreement under which a command, element, or unit exercises authority or undertakes specific missions or tasks relative to another command, element, or unit. 2. The directive providing the legitimacy and authority to undertake a mission, task, or endeavor. Also called TORs.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
terrain following sensor - detecting device that detects equally well on flat or irregular terrain with uniform detection throughout the detection zone.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
terrain intelligence — Intelligence on the military significance of natural and man-made characteristics of an area.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
terrestrial environment — The Earth's land area, including its man-made and natural surface and sub-surface features, and its interfaces and interactions with the atmosphere and the oceans.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-59)
territorial airspace — Airspace above land territory and internal, archipelagic, and territorial waters.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 48, §2104.)

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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2280.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1362.)
territorial waters — A belt of ocean space adjacent to and measured from the coastal states baseline to a maximum width of 12 nautical miles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §195.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1121.2-1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
territory and territory of the country - the land, waters, and airspace of the country.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2656f.)
territory outside the continental United States - territory outside the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §47301.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
terrorism - premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

subnational groups or clandestine agents.	§2656f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §485.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1182)
terrorist group - any group practicing, or which has significant subgroups which practice, international terrorism.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2656f.)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 302.6-2)

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).	
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1182)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2656f.)
terrorist screening database - the terrorist screening database maintained by the Federal Government Terrorist Screening Center or its successor.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
test - planned formal activity conducted to collect the necessary data for analysis of performance measures used to evaluate performance against specific requirements or specifications.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
test and evaluation master plan - top-level planning document for all testing and evaluation (T&E) related to a particular project.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
test case - documentation that specifies inputs, predicted results, and a set of execution conditions for a test item.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

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.	Terms)
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 testassesses 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
testate - Leaving a valid will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
testator - A male decedent who dies testate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
testator - A person who makes a will.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
testatrix - A female decedent who dies testate.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
testimony - The oral statements of a witness under oath or affirmation, usually in court proceedings.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §952.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 151.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)

theater — The geographical area for which a commander of a geographic combatant command has been assigned responsibility.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1513)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-63)
theater distribution — The flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions. See also distribution; theater; theater distribution system.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
theater distribution system — A distribution system comprised of four independent and mutually supported networks within theater 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
theater patient movement requirements center — The activity responsible for intratheater patient movement management (medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling), the development of theater-level patient movement plans and schedules, the monitoring and execution in concert with the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center. Also called TPMRC.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05)
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 in order to achieve national strategic objectives. See also national military strategy; national security strategy; strategy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)

theater support contract — A type of contingency contract awarded by contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component or designated joint head of contracting activity for the designated contingency operation. See also external support contract; systems support contract.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6371h–1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
Third Geneva Convention – the international convention.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2441.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1725.)
third party - any person who may institute a claim against a user for death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §20138)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

may be used for the parking of government, vehicles, other official vehicles, employee vehicles, or visitor vehicles.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
threat - An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
threat and vulnerability assessment - product of analysis performed to determine security countermeasures necessary to mitigate specific threats to personnel, facilities and/ or events.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
threat warning — The urgent communication and acknowledgement of time-critical information	(SOURCE - DOD,

essential for the preservation of life and/ or vital resources.	DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
threshold - value of a metric that must be exceeded to begin producing a given effect, result, or elicit a response.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 441.3)
threshold value - minimum acceptable value of an acquisition program baseline parameter that is necessary to satisfy the need.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-02)
throughput [time] - measure of the time it takes for an authorized person or material to successfully pass an entry or exit point.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40102.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
tier review - process and procedure of addressing the eligibility of candidates nominated for special access program access.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

tiering - system of organization utilizing ranked levels to sort information or things.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.2)
time delay - An interruption during which services, supplies, or work are not delivered in accordance with the performance time schedule stated in the contract.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
time mechanical switch - time switch constructed or modified so that physical contact between two parts of the timing mechanism complete an electrical circuit.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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. Also called TOF.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
time on target — The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called TOT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290jj)
time switch - switch that functions after a set time.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
time to target — The number of minutes and seconds to elapse before aircraft ordnance impacts on target. Also called TTT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
time-definite delivery — The consistent delivery of requested logistic support at a time and destination specified by the receiving activity. See also logistic support. Also called TDD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
time-in-class - Time in a single salary class. Also called TIC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6213.1)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
time-in-service - Time in a combination of salary classes, computed from date of entry into the Foreign Service. Also called TIS.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6213.1)
timekeeper - An employee who has been assigned the task of discharging the time and attendance as described in the Timekeepers Handbook.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.2)
timekeeping - Refers to the task of recording or maintaining the hours worked by an employee or personal services contractor.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
time-phased force and deployment data — The time-phased force data, non-unit cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan or operation order or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called TPFDD. See also time-phased force and deployment list.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
time-phased force and deployment list — 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 Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; time-phased force and deployment data.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
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).	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
tipped employee - any employee engaged in an occupation in which he customarily and regularly receives more than $30 a month in tips.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §152)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §291o)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
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	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2102)

or assertion of the rightness of, or the right to commit, any such act or acts.	
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
top guard - anti-personnel device, usually consisting of barbed or concertina wire, installed at the tops of fences and along roof edges.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, EO 13526)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
tophandler — A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers from the top with rough terrain container handlers. See also container.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
topographic map — A map that presents the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 913)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2340)
total acquisition cost - the amount equal to the total cost for development and procurement of, and system-specific construction for, a major system.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3101)
total actual profit - the total profit earned by the foreign producer, exporter, and affiliated parties with respect to the sale of the same merchandise for which total expenses are determined under such subparagraph.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2238b)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)

taxes paid on those profits, including capital gains taxes.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3805.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4033)
total cost - all product costs, period costs, and other costs incurred in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §205c.)
total mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-05)
total separation - the layoff or severance of an individual from employment with a firm in which adversely affected employment exists.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)

employees which refers to the total length of a particular assignment, usually two or three years.	
tour of duty - The hours of a day and the days of an administrative workweek that make up an employees regularly scheduled basic workweek.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
towing vessel - a vessel in commercial service that pushes, pulls, or tows alongside and includes what is traditionally known as a tug.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6701)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
toxic industrial biological - biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes which could pose an infectious or toxic threat.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
toxic industrial radiological — Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. Also called TIR.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-11)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §175c.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
tracer action - Action initiated by the originator of a telegram to determine the reason for nondelivery or inordinate delay.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
track - display or recording of the successive positions of a moving object.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
track correlation — Correlating track information for identification purposes using all available data.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
tracking — Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)

tracking device - an electronic or mechanical device which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §3117)
trade enforcement - the enforcement of the customs and trade laws of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4301)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4301)
Trade Representative - the United States Trade Representative.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6903)
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;	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1839)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
trademarks - trade names, and the goodwill of the business to which a trademark or trade name is appurtenant.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4340.)
trade-off - decision-making actions that select from various requirements and alternative solutions on the basis of net benefit to the stakeholders.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
trade-off [acquisition] - competitive negotiation process that evaluates price and non-price factors.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1a.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1161e.)

traditional food - wild game meat; (ii) fish; (iii) seafood; (iv) marine mammals; (v) plants; and (vi) berries.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1685.)
traditional food - food that has traditionally been prepared and consumed by an Indian tribe.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §1685.)
traditional fuel - a liquid hydrocarbon fuel derived or refined from petroleum.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2922h)
traffic - All telegraphic messages transmitted and received.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
traffic management — The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
TrafficAll messages transmitted and received - Can be applied to data transmissions such as telegrams, or voice transmissions such as radio communications.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
trailer - a nonpower, property-carrying, trailing unit that is designed for use in combination with a truck tractor.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5901.)
trailer transporter towing unit - a power unit that is not used to carry property when operating in a towaway trailer transporter combination.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)
train employee - an individual engaged in or connected with the movement of a train, including a hostler.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §21101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
training aid — Any item developed or procured with the primary intent that it shall assist in training and the process of learning.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

training objective - A description of the training audience, the desired outcome of a training activity, and the measures used to evaluate the learning outcome.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
training-related injury - an injury incurred by a member of the Armed Forces while performing authorized training activities in preparation for a combat mission.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2402.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
transfer - A permanent change of station (PCS) from one post of assignment to another.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
transfer - A secondment to an international organization when you are separated from the Service for the duration of your secondment.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-2421)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
transfer - Change of an employee without any break in service from a position in one agency to a position in another agency.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
transfer - Only the Office of General Services Managements Special Services Division (A/ OPR/ GSM/ SS) may transfer permits.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2350)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-4 H-113)
transfer [personnel] - movement of an employee from one organization or position to another can be competitive or non-competitive.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 161.1)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §510)
transferred works operating entity - the organization which is contractually responsible for operation and maintenance of transferred works.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §510)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §360ccc.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5326)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5326)
transit zone — The path taken by either airborne or seaborne smugglers. See also arrival zone.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.4)
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)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
transition - transfer 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. For purposes of this definition, the term operations can include any phase of an acquisition program, capability development, or equivalent.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
transition risk - potential for a given (negative) event to occur that impacts the transition of a product to a customer.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
transitional military authority — Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1502.)

documentation on the demand of the Corporation or an insurance company reinsured by the Corporation.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 6-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2708)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2708)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-26)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
transport or transportation - the carriage and related handling of any material by a vessel, or by any other vehicle, including aircraft.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1402)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §15102.)
transportation - any movement in commerce by motor vehicle or rail vehicle.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §350e)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1151)

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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
transportation closure — The actual arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.6)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6326)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
transportation feasibility — A determination that the capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the final destination within the time required. See also operation plan.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
transportation feasible — A determination made by the supported commander that a draft operation plan can be supported with the apportioned transportation assets.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
transportation fuel - fuel for use in motor vehicles, motor vehicle engines, nonroad vehicles, or nonroad engines (except for ocean-going vessels).	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §7545.)
transportation in the waterborne commerce of the United States - the operation of a vessel in the fisheries, except only for sport fishing.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1223)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 112)
transportation priorities — Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §56501)
tr**ansportation 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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §114)
transportation system — All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets engaged in the movement of United States forces and their supplies during military operations, involving both mature and immature theaters and at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2703a.)
transshipment point — A location where material is transferred between vehicles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300d–31)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300d–33)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)

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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280b–1c)
travel authorization (orders) - Written permission for an employee to travel away from his/ her official duty station on official business.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
treasury rates - Rates of interest on marketable Treasury debt. Such debt is issued in maturities ranging from 91 days to 30 years.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
treated conference room - A shielded enclosure that provides acoustic and electromagnetic attenuation protection. Also called TCR.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
treatment - primary and secondary prophylaxis.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300cc–51)
treatment activities - treatment services and authorized activities that are related to treatment services.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300x–34)
treatment facility - an entity that provides treatment services.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300x–34)

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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1185a)
treatment program - a public or nonprofit private program of treatment for dependence on heroin or other morphine-like drugs.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300y–11)
treatment services - treatment for substance abuse.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300x–34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §3427)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
trembler switch - device that allows voltage to flow to the output wires after two metal parts make contact, completing the circuit.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
trial - A formal inquiry or legal examination of charges filed against a person before a judge, or court, or other equivalent legal institutions abroad.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
tribal government - the government of an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §701)
tribal government - the government of an Indian tribe.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §601)
tribal leader - Individual responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §2401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §2012)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
Tributary Station - A station electronically connected to a relay network, but normally having no relay	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5

responsibility.	FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §1072)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §713.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §31111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §402.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
trusted shipper - participant in any U.S. Government program which provides expedited processing for the adoption and verification of increased security standards	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §402.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-130)
tuber propagated - propagated by a tuber or a part of a tuber.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7,

	§2401.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1015a.)
turnaround — The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-06)
twenty-foot equivalent unit - nominal unit of measure equivalent to a 20' x 8' x 8' shipping container.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODM 3150.08)
type - a classification of resources that refers to the capability of a resource.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §741)
Type I - Type I products are designed to secure classified information but may also be used to protect sensitive unclassified information.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
type of purchase - with respect to cattle — (A) a negotiated purchase; (B) a formula market arrangement; and (C) a forward contract.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635d.)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1635i.)
typed and typing - having evaluated, or evaluating, respectively, a resource in accordance with standards created.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §311)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
U	
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

work authorization, and, if certain conditions are met, apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident (LPR).	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 227.8-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
U.S. citizen resident or resident - a U.S. citizen residing abroad who is not an eligible family member.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
U.S. Commonwealth - The Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3432)
U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel - import specialists, auditors, and other appropriate employees of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4313.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-392)
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 entities; or (5) private sector entities serving as part of the nation's Critical Infrastructure/ Key Resources.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)

U.S. Foreign Service employees - U.S. citizens who are members of the Foreign Service.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 231.3)
U.S. Government employee - A U.S. Government employee who is a direct-hire employee of State.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 4142)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1941.3)
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel - Homeland Security Investigations Directorate personnel and other appropriate employees of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4313.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 111.2)
U.S. Mission - Department of State office set up to conduct negotiations or establish relations with a foreign country.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-1 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
ultimate purchaser - the first person who purchases such item for purposes other than resale.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §2821.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1517.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §280g–3)
ultra-high speed service - broadband service operating at a 1gigabit per second downstream transmission capacity.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §950bb–2.)
ultrasonic detector - active, visible volumetric detecting device that detects motion by filling a space with a pattern of ultrasonic waives; the modulation of these waves by a moving object is detected and initiates an alarm signal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
umbrella special access program - special access program that has subordinate elements; compartments, sub-compartments, or projects.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §279)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3745)
unaccompanied pouches - Pouches that travel from origin to destination unescorted.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 9 FAM 102.3-1 (U))
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3054)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4325.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-21)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 25, §3001)
unauthorized access - Logical or physical access without a need to know to a Department network, system, application, data, or other resource in any format.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1322)

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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-10)
unauthorized disclosure - a communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
unauthorized disclosure - communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
unauthorized disclosure - Disclosure, without authorization, of information in the possession of the Department that is about or referring to an individual.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
uncertainty - degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
uncollectible check - A check which is returned unpaid by the bank on which the check is drawn.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-2 H-131)
unconventional assisted recovery — Nonconventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. Also called UAR. See also evader; recovery.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-05.1)
Uncurrent Designated Depositary Check - A check drawn on the designated depositary which is unpaid and outstanding against the designated depositary 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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-351.1)

negotiable period of a check is shorter.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §567)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §567)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-341.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §78m.)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
underbody - the floor pan of a motor vehicle.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3332.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1132.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §60101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
underrepresented in science and engineering - a minority group whose number of scientists and	(SOURCE - ED, US

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.	Code 20, §1067k.)
underrepresented minority individuals - individuals who are members of racial or ethnic minority groups that are underrepresented in the health professions including nursing.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §293b)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §1932.)
underwater demolition — The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles that is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-34)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–91)
undesirable incident - incident that has an adverse impact on the operation of the facility or mission of the agency.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
undocumented - facilitates the classification of vessels that may be numbered by the proper issuing authority in a State.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 913)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 3671.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §709)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
unencumbered - that the United States has no obligation to foreign governments to use the uranium for only peaceful purposes.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2538c.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
unexploded explosive ordnance — Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §5602.)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2001)
unified action — The synchronization, coordination, and/ or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
Unified Area Command - Command system established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. See Area Command.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
unified combatant command - a military command which has broad, continuing missions and which is composed of forces from two or more military departments.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §161)
unified combatant command — See unified command.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
unified command - authority structure in which the role of incident commander is shared by two or more	(SOURCE - DHS,

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.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
uniform issuances - Any chapter or subchapter of the FAM or FAH that applies to more than one foreign affairs agency.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-1112.2)
uniform regulations - The term used for joint directives agreed to by the Department and other Foreign Affairs agencies and incorporated into agency directives materials	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
uniformed service - the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
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).	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §4303.)

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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §20310)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7201)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7201)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1121.2-1)
uninspected passenger vessel - a vessel carrying six or less passengers.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
unique identifier - any visual designation affixed to a conspicuous location on the passport indicating that the individual is a covered sex offender.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §212b)
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. 3. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. Also called unit of issue. 4. With regard to Reserve Component of the Armed Forces, a selected reserve unit organized, equipped, and trained for mobilization to serve on active duty as a unit or to augment or be augmented by another unit.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
unit - a military organization of the armed forces designated as a unit by competent authority.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10,

	§130)
unit [component] testing - testing of individual hardware or software components or groups of related components.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
unit aircraft — Those aircraft provided an aircraft unit for the performance of a flying mission.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
unit cost - The total cost of operating a cost center divided by the total workload count is the unit cost.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
unit movement control center — A temporary organization activated by major subordinate commands and subordinate units during deployment to control and manage marshalling and movement. Also called UMCC. See also deployment; marshaling; unit.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-35)
unit of general local government - a city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §902.)
unit of general local government - any city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3337)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6831)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §2101)
unit of local government -a county, municipality, town, township, village, or other unit of general government below the State level.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §228.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §4309a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2241)
United States - all areas under the territorial sovereignty of the United States and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
United States - all areas under the territorial sovereignty of the United States and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
United States - all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §195.)
United States - all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1603)
United States - all the States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1375a)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)

States.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
United States - The 50 States and the District of Columbia.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 3 FAH-1 H-3311)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §1111)
United States - the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §82.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1185)
United States - the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.	(SOURCE - DHS/ USCG, US Code 14, §680.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
United States - the customs territory of the United States, as defined in General Note 2 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4313.)
United States - the several States and the District of Columbia.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1512.)
United States - the several States the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1514.)
United States - the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
United States - The several States, the District of Columbia, and the States and areas defined under the term, nonforeign area.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
United States - the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3814)
United States - the States and the District of Columbia.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4618.)
United States - the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4302)
United States - used in a geographical sense, includes Puerto Rico, all Territories and possessions of the	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US

United States and the Canal Zone.	Code 50, §47f.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1701.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 481)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6591.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1221)
United States Central Authority - the agency of the Federal Government designated by the President.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9002)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1375a)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §50101)
United States contiguous zone - the contiguous zone of the United States under Presidential Proclamation 7219, dated September 2, 1999.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2394b)
United States firm - a business entity that performs substantially all of its manufacturing, production, and research and development activities in the United States.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2532)
U**nited States Government agency** - any department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, or instrumentality, commission, or establishment of the United States Government.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §522)
United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Department of Homeland Security	(SOURCE - DHS,

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.	DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
United States marshal - a United States marshal, a deputy marshal, or an official of the United States Marshals Service.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §3002)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-50)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4452)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8901)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §4101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §3902)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22,

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.	§4864)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
U**nited 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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6305)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 715)
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 Navy's Military Sealift Command.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §70905)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 222.1-2)
United States territorial sea - the waters of the United States territorial sea under Presidential Proclamation 5928, dated December 27, 1988.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)

United States undocumented vessel - any United States vessel, not having and not required to have a certificate of documentation issued under Federal law.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
United States waters - United States internal waters, the United States territorial sea, and the United States contiguous zone.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §113)
United States wine - wine produced within the customs territory of the United States.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2802)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §290n–6)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2214a)
unity of command - Principle of management stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)

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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3002.)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1003.)
Universal Joint Task List — A menu of capabilities that may be selected by a joint force commander to accomplish the assigned mission. Also called UJTL.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
universal polar stereographic grid — A military grid prescribed for joint use in operations in limited areas and used for operations requiring precise position reporting. It covers areas between the 80 degree parallels and the poles.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–33)
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. (Formerly called Greenwich Mean Time.)	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
universal waste - hazardous wasted 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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 296)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

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.	JP 3-01)
unknown bulk explosive - unidentified explosive found in the main charge of an improvised explosive device (IED) (after exploitation, it will be categorized).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 817.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-30)
unmanned aircraft - an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 817.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §40101.)
unmarried - an individual who at such time is not married, whether or not previously married.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 131.4)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 11 FAM 823)
unofficial travel - travel other than official travel, undertaken at the personal discretion of an individual.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
unplanned target — A target of opportunity that is known to exist in the operational environment. See also operational area; target; target of opportunity.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §3702.)
unreasonable price - point when a recycled product's cost is greater than the cost of a product made from virgin material.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2704)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 056.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §9101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-0)
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	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8008)

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.	
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).	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6305)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6701)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 415.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2361.4)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
unstuffing — The removal of cargo from a container. Also called stripping.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-09)
untreated sewage - sewage that is not treated sewage.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1901)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
up to three months - Not more than six biweekly pay periods.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-515.1)
upgrade - a new version of a website or web page designed to replace an older version of the same product.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
upper atmosphere - that portion of the Earth's sensible atmosphere above the troposphere.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §20162)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677–1.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §902.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
urgency [measure] - measure of how long it will be until an incident, problem or change has a significant impact.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 1312.1)
US forces — All Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard) of the United States, any person in the	(SOURCE - DOD,

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 Dictionary, JP 1)
US national — US citizen and US permanent and temporary legal resident aliens.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1)
USA PATRIOT Act - the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1701.)
usable water - water of a high quality suitable for environmental enhancement, agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive or nonconsumptive uses.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §10301.)
use case - technique for capturing functional requirements of business systems and, potentially, of an IT system to support the business system.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
use of force policy — Policy guidance issued by the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, on the use of force and weapons.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
use of force policy — Policy guidance issued by the Commandant, US Coast Guard, on the use of force and weapons.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §31)
used fur - fur in any form which has been worn or used by an ultimate consumer.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §69.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6363)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
useful and efficient service - (1) Acceptable performance of the critical or essential elements of the job; and (2) A satisfactory conduct and attendance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 6161.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 411.4)
useful life - The estimated period of economic usefulness of a capital asset.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-76)
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.	(SOURCE - SPACE, US Code 51, §20138)
user - entity that requires services for performance of a specific function.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

user - Individual, or (system) process acting on behalf of an individual, authorized to access an information system.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
user [IT services] - person issued information technology (IT) equipment and/ or has access to information systems to facilitate their job duties.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
user [IT services] [international] - person issued information technology (IT) equipment for use during international travel.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
user ID - Unique character string used by an information system to identify a specific user.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
utility - any person, State agency (including any municipality), or Federal agency, which sells electric or gas energy to retail customers.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6349)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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VA health care facility - a facility under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §8111.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §5727.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
vacancy rate, workforce - measurement of the time necessary to fill vacancies.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300aa–33)
valid (validity) - The term used to describe those directives placed in force through proper issuance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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. 2. A part of target development that ensures all vetted targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law war and rules of engagement. 3. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining the degree to which a model or simulation is an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model or simulation. 4. Execution procedure whereby all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data are confirmed error free and accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. See also time-phased force and deployment data; verification.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01, JP 3-60, JP 3-35, JP 3-35)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
value capture - recovering the increased property value to property located near public transportation resulting from investments in public transportation.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5302.)
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	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)

details and presents them to stakeholders; and implementation phase where the agency incorporates selected alternatives into the project. Also called VE.	
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-131)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1041.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2563.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §175c.)
vector - a living organism, or molecule, including a recombinant or synthesized molecule, capable of carrying a biological agent or toxin to a host.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §175c.)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7,

insects and ticks, mites, or rats.	§136.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
vehicle - every carriage or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land, but does not include aircraft.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
vehicle cargo — Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, that require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §33110.)
vehicle registration - the registration of any commercial motor vehicle under the International Registration Plan or any other registration law or regulation of a jurisdiction.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §14504a.)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1861)
vehicle summary and priority table — A table detailing all vehicles by priority of debarkation from a combat-loaded ship. Also called VS&PT.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-10)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-133, Section_.105)
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.)	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 613)
venue - A statement identifying the geographical location where an act is performed.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1390.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-41 JP 3-13.1)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
version - particular form of something differing in certain respects from an earlier form or other forms of the same type of thing	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
vertical envelopment — A tactical maneuver in which troops that are air-dropped, air-landed, or inserted via air assault, attack the rear and flanks of a force, in effect cutting off or encircling the force.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-18)
vertical replenishment — The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. Also called VERTREP.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1437a.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §2214a)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 281)
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	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53701)

documented under the laws of the United States.	
vessel - craft designed for water transportation.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
vessel - every description of watercraft and aircraft capable of being used as a means of transportation on, under, or over water.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §456)
vessel - every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used as a means of transportation on or through the water.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1502)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §201)
vessel - every kind of water craft used as a means of transportation by water except seaplanes or other aircraft.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1401)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 721)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §7621)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1322)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 659)
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	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §2101)

equivalent; and (D) staffed by a crew under regular armed forces discipline.	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1703)
vested liabilities - the present value of the immediate or deferred benefits available at normal retirement age for participants and their beneficiaries which are nonforfeitable.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1002)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1592n)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §713.)
veteran [military] - person who has served in the military forces and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §2023.)
veteran of any war - any veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service during a period of war.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3741.)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
veterans organization - any organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §2790)
veterans preference - Additional credit given to employees based upon military service.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2583)

veterans service organization - any organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1710.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §545.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797aa)
vetting — A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
VfP Office- the Office of Volunteers for Prosperity of the United States Agency for International Development.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8302)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §8302)
vibrations sensor - Passive, covert or visible detection device that detects movement of the surface to which they are attached.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §2732)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §7104d.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §860.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
Video Program Office - IRMs program office for the central management and administration of video conferencing over the Departments OpenNet and ClassNet. Also called VPO.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

Video TeleConference - General term used interchangeably with, and as an abbreviated form of, video-conference i.e., VTC equipment, VTC session. Also called VTC.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 593)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §254a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4104. Internees)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1831.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-19)
violation - 1) any knowing, willful, or negligent action that could reasonably be expected to result in an unauthorized disclosure of classified information; (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 (3) any knowing, willful, or negligent action to create or continue a special access program contrary to the requirements of this order.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3161)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §6402)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §3797u–2)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §6903.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2368.2)
visa fraud - The fraudulent procuring, forging, or fraudulent use of visas or other entry documents.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 031.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1187)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
visible sensor - detecting device that are in plain view of an intruder.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 224.2)
visitor - Any person not issued a permanent building pass, who seeks to enter any Department facility for work, consultation, or other legitimate reason.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
visitor badge - locally devised temporary badge issued for a limited time.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
visitor passes - Passes of limited duration that DS issues to visitors at designated Department facilities. These also include conference or other special function passes.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 1946.1-1)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, CFR 34, §300.8)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-61)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-04)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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).	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 6 FAM 414)

vital records are (1) Emergency operating records; and (2) Legal and financial rights records.	
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
vocational goal - a gainful employment status consistent with a veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §3101.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
volumetric sensor - detecting device that detects intrusion in a volume of space.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §131.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6831)
voluntary consensus standard - a standard developed or used by a standard setting organization.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20,

	§1018b.)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
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).	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-119)
voluntary contributions - Refers to discretionary financial assistance provided to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings or projects.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAA OF 1961 (P.L. 87–195), Sec. 612)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–33)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-01.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 216.5)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS/ FEMA, NRF, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - FEC, US Code 52, §10310)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §1869.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §77ccc.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 414)
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. 2. 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 effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01,JP 3-60, JP 3-13)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
vulnerability [degree] - qualitative or quantitative expression of the level to which an entity is	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

susceptible to harm when it experiences a hazard	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-07.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
vulnerability assessment - the identification of weaknesses in the security of a chemical facility of interest.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §621)
vulnerability assessment - the process of identifying and quantifying vulnerabilities in a major system and its significant items of supply.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §3099)
W	
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300gg–3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §1181)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
walk-in — An unsolicited contact who provides information.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-01.2)
war activities - activities directly relating to military operations.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1651.)
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	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2441.)

Protocol, willfully kills or causes serious injury to civilians.	
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
war material - arms, armament, ammunition, stores, supplies, and equipment for ships and airplanes, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §82.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
war reserve materiel requirement — That portion of the war materiel requirement required to be on hand on D-day. This level consists of the war materiel requirement less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-day and the war materiel procurement capability.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
war reserve stock — That portion of total materiel assets designated to satisfy the war reserve materiel requirement. Also called WRS. See also reserve; war reserve materiel requirement.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-03)
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.	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US Code 46, §53901)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §2151)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §241.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
warehouse operator - a person that is lawfully engaged in the business of storing or handling agricultural	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7,

products.	§241.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 2-0)
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 supported commander and requests that the supported commander submit a commander's estimate. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning. Also called WARNORD.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 5-0)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §5001)
warrant officer - a person who holds a commission or warrant in a warrant officer grade.	(SOURCE - DOD, US Code 10, §101)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1711)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-13.1)
Washington Funded Costs - A standard cost covering expenses paid for centrally but budgeted locally.	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, FAH, 6 FAH-5 H-041)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-68)
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.	(SOURCE - GSA, US Code 40, §8301)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
waste diversion - activity that diverts solid waste from landfill disposal.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA, US Code 42, §6341)
waste fur - the ears, throats, or scrap pieces which have been severed from the animal pelt, and shall include mats or plates made therefrom.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §69.)
waste minimization - practice of source reduction or recycling.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
waste reduction - preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
wastewater - water that has been used and that contains dissolved or suspended waste materials.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon,

for action.	Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
water consumption intensity - water consumption per square foot of building space.	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4552)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300j–3c)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-32)
wave — A formation of forces, including ships, landing craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land about the same time.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.1)
weakness - A flaw in the proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 14 FAH-2 H-124.1)
weapon engagement zone — In air defense, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with a particular weapon system. Also called WEZ.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)

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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2302)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-0)
weaponeer — An individual who has completed requisite training to determine the quantity and type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
weaponeering — The process of determining the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-60)
weaponize or weaponization - to incorporate into, or the incorporation into, usable ordnance or other militarily useful means of delivery.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2368)
weapons activities - each activity within the budget category of weapons activities in the budget of the Administration.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2523)
weapons control status — An air 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 designed to establish the freedom for fighters and surface air defense weapons to engage threats. Also call WCS.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2902)
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	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary,

propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called WMD. See also special operations.	JP 3-40)
weapons of mass destruction - Nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological weapons. Also called WMD.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 451.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 6, §485.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 763.1-4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-40)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
weapons release authority — The authority originating from the President to engage or direct engagement of ballistic missile threats using ground-based interceptors of the ground-based midcourse defense. Also call WRA.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-01)
weapons technical intelligence — A category of intelligence and processes derived from the technical and forensic collection and exploitation of improvised explosive devices, associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems. Also called WTI.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-15.1)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §2523)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 10 FAM 355)
web content management system - information technology providing website authoring, collaboration, and administration tools designed to allow users to create and manage website content	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
web content publisher - person responsible for reviewing and posting content on the web.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
web liaison - person designated to manage web content.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
web page - single document or resource of information connected to the web and accessible via a web browser	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
weed - any plant which grows where not wanted.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §136.)
week of unemployment - a week of total, part-total, or partial unemployment as determined under the applicable State law or Federal unemployment insurance law.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2319)
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	(SOURCE - DOT/ Maritime, US

vessel at the assigned minimum safe freeboard.	Code 46, §5101)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 4-02)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2319.7)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 2914)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 142.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular No. A-16 Revised)
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	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 7121)

LE staff. Also called WAE.	
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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §26.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, 3D Guide, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
wide area network - A data communication function that connects geographically disparate Local Area Networks using long-haul networking facilities and protocols. Also called WAN.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 814)
wide area network - A data transmission facility that connects geographically dispersed sites using long-haul networking facilities. Also called WAN.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §376)
widow or widower - a person who is the lawful spouse of the insured member at the time of his death.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1965.)
widow or widower - a person who was the lawful spouse of the insured at the maturity of the insurance.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §1901.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §902.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 28, §376)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
wi-fi - technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
wildfire - any forest or range fire.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m)
wildfire protection resources - any personnel, supplies, equipment, or other resources required for wildfire presuppression and suppression activities.	(SOURCE - DOD/ DOJ, US Code 42, §1856m)

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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §669a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §666b)
wildlife conservation education - projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §669a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §669a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §668ee)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 16, §669a)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
will - A written instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his or her property, to take effect after death.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 213.2)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §247d–6d)
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.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-94)
willingness-to-accept - amount an individual is willing to accept to forgo a benefit.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
willingness-to-pay - amount an individual would be willing to pay, sacrifice, or exchange for a benefit.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOE, US Code 42, §9202.)
window of opportunity - A situation whereby either success or failure is possible, but where an opening	(SOURCE - DOS/

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.	USAID, Civil-Military Operations Group, Glossary)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09.3)
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.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §1801)
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.	(SOURCE - DOJ, US Code 18, §1081.)
wireless communications - Radio, cellular telephone, and satellite communications, including Tactical Satellite (TACSAT), and International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 271.4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 513)
wireless technology - Technology that permits the transfer of information between separated points without physical connection.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 43, §1702)
withdrawal operation — A planned retrograde operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force and moves in a direction away from the enemy.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-17)
witness - A person who attests to a fact or event, or who provides evidence or proof to establish a fact or event.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 813)
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)

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.	
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	(SOURCE - GSA/ DOD, FAR, VOL I CH A)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §242q–4)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §68.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOC, US Code 15, §68.)
work breakdown schedule activity - task or step performed in producing and delivering products and services as reflected in a structured schedule.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-5 H-111.5)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - ED, US Code 20, §1087–58.)
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.	(SOURCE - DOI, US Code 30, §802.)
work schedule - the time basis on which an employee is paid, either full-time, part-time or intermittent.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 3 FAM 8221.3)
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	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 7, §2025.)

employing a public assistance recipient who was not employed by the employer at the time the public assistance recipient entered the program.	
workaround - method to circumvent a problem without eliminating it when the usual or planned method isn't working.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 12 FAM 091)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 7 FAM 533)
workforce development activity - an activity carried out through a workforce development program.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
workforce development program - a program made available through a workforce development system.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
workforce investment activity - an employment and training activity, and a youth workforce investment activity.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 463)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
working capital advance - a procedure where by funds are advanced to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period.	(SOURCE - White House, OMB, Circular A-110)
working capital advance - A procedure where by funds are advanced to the recipient to cover the estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 4 FAH-3 H-612.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 621.5)
working capital fund — A revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 1-06)

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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 5 FAM 1213)
working group — An enduring or ad hoc organization within a joint force commander's 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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-33)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3272.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §3102)
World Bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.	(SOURCE - DOS, US Code 22, §262p–10)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 8, §1101)
World Trade Organization - the organization established pursuant to the WTO Agreement.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
World Trade Organization - the organization established pursuant to the WTO Agreement. Also called WTO.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
World Trade Organization Agreement - the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization entered into on April 15, 1994. Also called WTO Agreement	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §4210)
World Trade Organization Agreement - the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization entered into on April 15, 1994. Also called WTO Agreement.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4565)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §222(i)(2))
World Trade Organization member market - the market of any country which is a WTO member. Also called WTO member market.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §1677.)
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	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38,

beginning on April 6, 1917, and ending on April 1, 1920.	§101.)
World War II - the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946.	(SOURCE - DVA, US Code 38, §101.)
World War II - the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 2, 1945.	(SOURCE - ODNI/ CIA/ DOD, US Code 50, §4232)
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	(SOURCE - DHS, DHS Lexicon, Terms)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-8 H-116)
worldwide - A Department activity carried out both domestically and abroad.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 2 FAM 1151.2)
worldwide - This refers to all Department of State locations, both in and out of the United States and its territories.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 1 FAM 231.3)
worldwide - Within and outside the United States.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 14 FAM 511.3)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 33, §1321.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §2467)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, DODI 6025.22)
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.	(SOURCE - Congress, US Code 2, §381)
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAM, 4 FAM 491.3)
Y	
youth - persons under the age of 21.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–25b)

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.	(SOURCE - USDA, US Code 21, §860.)
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.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §290bb–35)
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.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
youth with disabilities - more than 1 youth with a disability.	(SOURCE - DOL, US Code 29, §705)
youth with HIV - individuals who are 13 through 24 years old and who have HIV/ AIDS.	(SOURCE - DHHS, US Code 42, §300ff–88)
Z	
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.	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)
zero emission vehicle - a low or no emission vehicle that produces no carbon or particulate matter.	(SOURCE - DOT, US Code 49, §5312)
zone - a foreign-trade zone as provided in this chapter.	(SOURCE - DHS, US Code 19, §81a.)
zone of action — A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility for which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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.	(SOURCE - DOD, DOD Dictionary, JP 3-09)
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).	(SOURCE - DOS/ USAID, FAH, 5 FAH-2 H-114)

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THEMATIC LISTS

1. Part II - Structure

The USG Glossary 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

Thematic lists are accompanied by two coordination mechanisms figures that show arranged interaction and potential cooperation between workforces:

1) Domestic Coordination - National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions, the following figure shows 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 - Long-Term Community Recovery – superseded by the NDRF	#15 - External Affairs
USDA			S		S	S	S	S			C	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
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S		S
DOD/USACE	S		C	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
ED					S										S
DOE	S		S		S		S	S	S	S	S	C			S
DHHS			S		S	S	S	C	S	S	S				S
DHS	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S		C
DHS/FEMA	S	P	P	S	C	C	C	S	C	S	S				P
DHS/NCS		C					S						S		
DHS/USCG	S		S	S				S	P	P			S		
HUD					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		C		S
DOL			S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S
DOS	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
Treasury					S	S							S		S
VA			S		S	S	S	S					S		S
EPA			S	S	S			S		C	S	S	S		S
GSA	S	S	S		S	S	C	S		S	S				S

Legend

C	ESF coordinator
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
ED	Department of Education
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	emergency support function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FS	Forest Service
GSA	General Services Administration
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
NCS	National Communications System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
P	primary agency
S	support agency
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	US Department of Veterans Affairs

Other Federal Agencies may not be depicted for the purposes of this figure.

2) Foreign Coordination - Notional United States Government Provide Support to Foreign United States Government Activities (potential structure for a United States Government International Response Force), the following figure 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

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 Mangement
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

DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
ED	Department of Education
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
GSA	General Services Administration
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
VA	US Department of Veterans Affairs

Other Federal Agencies may not be depicted for the purposes of this figure.

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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
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
accident - a mine explosion, mine ignition, mine fire, or mine inundation, or injury to, or death of, any person.	DOI
accidental hazard - source of harm or difficulty created by negligence, error, or unintended failure.	DHS
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
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
administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON.	DOD
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.	DHS/ FEMA
adverse event - occurrence or condition that caused harm may be due to acts of commission or omission.	DHS
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
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 — In intelligence usage, one who is authorized or instructed to obtain or to assist in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes.	DOD
agricultural commodity - (A) an agricultural commodity; and (B) any regional or market classification, type, or grade of an agricultural commodity.	DOI

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 dropped bomb - explosive article dropped from an aircraft.	DHS
air-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) held aloft by aerodynamic means or buoyancy and/ or serves as concealment means for explosives with an initiating device.	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
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
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
animal-borne improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) delivered to a target by means of an animal.	DHS
annexes - See Emergency Support Function Annexes, Incident Annexes, and Support Annexes.	DHS/ FEMA
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
Antarctic marine living resources - the population of finfish, molluscs, crustaceans and all other species of living organisms, including birds, found south of the Antarctic Convergence.	DOI
anti-aircraft improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) primarily intended to damage or	DHS

destroy aircraft and/ or their payload.	
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-disturbance/ movement switch - switch that causes two parts to make contact, completing a circuit after a disturbance to a device (tilt, vibration).	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-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
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-infrastructure improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident 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
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
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
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
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

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
aquatic species - any species of finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, or aquatic plant.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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 - 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	DOD

chapter 106 or 107 of this title.	
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
attack method - manner and means, including the weapon and delivery method, an adversary may use to cause harm on a target.	DHS
barometric sensor - sensor that acts as a switch by the measurement of atmospheric (air/ water) pressure.	DHS
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
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
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 serial stage.	DOI
biofuel - a fuel derived from renewable biomass.	USDA
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	DHS

machines, blasting galvanometers, and det cord.	
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
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
cache - A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/ or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.	DHS/ FEMA
cache improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident that involves the discovery and/ or recovery of unarmed devices, improvised explosive device (IED) components, and improvised explosive device (IED) paraphernalia that involves long-term storage in a permanent, fixed location.	DHS
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
capital improvement - a structure, a fixture, or nonremovable 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.	DOI
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/ EPA/ FEMA
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
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 dug, 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
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
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 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 weapon - toxic chemical or its precursor that can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation or sensory irritation through its chemical action.	DHS
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management — Actions taken to plan, prepare, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents. Also called CBRN CM.	DOD
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense — Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/ or effects of, a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard or incident. Also called CBRN defense.	DOD
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environment — An operational environment that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards and their potential resulting effects. Also called CBRN environment.	DOD
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazard — Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear elements that could create adverse effects due to an accidental or deliberate release and dissemination. Also called CBRN hazard.	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 counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards.	DOD
children at risk - children who are raised in poverty or in single-parent homes or are subject to such	DOI

circumstances as parental drug abuse, homelessness, or child abuse.	
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 nonhostile 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
coal - any of the recognized classifications and ranks of coal, including anthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, subbituminous, and lignite.	DOI
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
coal mine - any underground, surface, or strip mine from which coal is obtained.	DOI
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) p 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.	DOI
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 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
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

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
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 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
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
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
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	DOI

processing at sea, will be disposed of at sea, such disposal.	
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
commodity - any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment used for the purposes of furnishing nonmilitary assistance.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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
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
concept of operations — A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS.	DOD
concept of operations - clear and concise statement or document that expresses an intended outcome or accomplishment and how it will be achieved using available resources 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	DOI

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.	
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; *community outreach and education; and that promote safe and ecologically sound navigation.*	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
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.	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, the decomposing material or waste in the food or water.	DOD
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
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
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.	DOI
coordinating authority — A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between	DOD

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.	
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), Alcyanacea (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
coral reef - any reefs or shoals composed primarily of corals.	DOI
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
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
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
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
criminal improvised explosive device incident - improvised explosive device (IED) incident primarily intended to harass, disrupt, or extort as part of criminal activity.	DHS
crisis action planning — The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called CAP. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.	DOD
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
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
crush wire switch - switch where contact point(s) spanning a length of wire that function the IED when crushed.	DHS
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	DOI

identifiable earlier group.	
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
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
daisy chain improvised explosive device - single improvised explosive device (IED) with one firing signal that can initiate multiple connected main charges.	DHS
damages - damages, and includes the cost of assessing these damages.	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
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
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
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
defense support of civil authorities — Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected	DOD

states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called DSCA. Also known as civil support.	
demobilization - The orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status.	DHS/ FEMA
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 illegal drugs. See also counterdrug operations.	DOD
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
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.	DOI
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 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 assistance response team — A team of specialists, trained in a variety of disaster relief skills, rapidly deployed to assist US embassies and United States Agency for International Development missions with the management of US Government response to disasters. 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 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 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 - 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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 diagnosis - coexisting substance abuse and mental illness conditions or diagnosis. Such clients are sometimes referred to as mentally ill chemical abusers (MICAs).	DOI
dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device - (See - dual tone multi frequency improvised explosive device) Also called dual tone multi frequency IED.	DHS
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

electric cooperative - any cooperative association eligible to receive loans.	DOI
electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by an electrical impulse that creates heat or a spark.	DHS
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
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
elephant - any animal of the species loxodonta Africana.	DOI
elevated improvised explosive device - improvised explosive device (IED) emplaced above the surface: hanging from an overpass, on a roof, etc.	DHS
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
eligible land - land on which agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest-related products are produced.	DOI
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 (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.	DOI
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
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
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	DHS

component of overall incident management and are aligned with parallel response processes associated with prevention and protection.	
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
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.	DHS
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.	DHS/ FEMA
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.	DHS
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	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA

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 fire fighting, 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).	
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.	DOD
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
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
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
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
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
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 — A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities 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	DHHS/

facilities and services.	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
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
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
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
evacuee - person subject to an organized and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal from a hazardous or potentially hazardous area.	DHS
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
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

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
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
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
exploration - the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources.	DOI
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
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
explosion - sudden release of energy, caused by a nuclear, chemical, or physical process.	DHS
explosive compounds - homogeneous substances whose molecules contain within themselves the oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen necessary for combustion.	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	DHS

false alarm after positive action.	
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 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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
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
Federal trust species - migratory birds, threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and other species of concern.	DOI
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
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
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
first responder - a primary health care provider who provides immediate clinical care and stabilization in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the roles of care, and treats	DOD

Service members for common acute minor illnesses. See also essential care; evacuation.	
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
first responder care - the health care capability that provides immediate clinical care and stabilization to the patient in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the continuum of care.	DOD
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 - 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
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
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
formation - any vein, seam, stratum, bed, or other naturally occurring deposit.	DOI
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
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	DOI

system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided,* 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.	
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
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: *Provided,* 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
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
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
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
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
geomagnetic storm - a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity.	DOI
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
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
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	DOI

formations; and (iv) any byproduct derived from them.	
government dam - a dam or other work constructed or owned by the United States for Government purposes with or without contribution from others.	DOI
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: *Provided, however,* 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
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
great ape - a chimpanzee, gorilla, bonobo, orangutan, or gibbon.	DOI
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
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
habitat enhancement - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a habitat to change a specific function or serial stage of the habitat.	DOI
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
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
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	DOI

functional.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
holder - any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way.	DOI
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	DHS/

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.	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
immediate response authority - A Federal military commander's, Department of Defense component head's, and/ or responsible Department of Defense civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources 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 within the United States. Immediate response authority does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory.	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.	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.	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 - 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	DHS

the manufacture of improvised explosive device components to include explosives.	
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
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	DHS

target.	
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
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, 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	DHS/ FEMA

also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. Also called IAP.	
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
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
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
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
incident driven activity - specific action to stop, interdict, or otherwise respond to an incident.	DHS
incident environmental condition - description of the ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc.	DHS
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
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
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
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	DHS/ FEMA

achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.	
incident record [IT service] - document that contains the details of an unplanned interruption to a service or reduction in the quality of service.	DHS
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians.	DOI
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
industrial development agency - any agency which is permitted to issue obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income.	DOI
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.	DOI
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
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
intermediary country - a country that exports raw or worked ivory that does not originate in that country.	DOI
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
intervention - immediate action taken to confront, resolve or reduce impact by way of hindrance or modification Intervention is an effect, or force, action that modifies a situation or condition. An intervention is a process that modifies behavior or the outcome of an event.	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 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	DHS/ FEMA

JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. Also called JFO.	
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
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
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 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
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
leased - subjected to a grant of primary possession entered into for a gainful purpose with a determinable fee	DOI

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.	
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
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
limited recipient - any legal entity established under State or Federal law benefiting more than twenty-five natural persons.	DOI
liquid explosive - explosive material in a liquid statenitric acid esters (e.g. nitroglycerin, nitroglycol) and EDGN.	DHS
load-serving entity - a distribution utility or an electric utility that has a service obligation.	DOI
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
low explosive - combustible materials which are characterized by deflagration (rapid burn)does not produce a shock wave and generally requiring confinement to explode.	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
major disaster - any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven 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
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,	DHS

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.	
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
major event - planned, non-emergency activity that draws national attention significant or designated non-emergency activity requiring additional security, such as inaugurals, 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
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
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
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
mass killings - 3 or more killings in a single incident.	DHS
mechanical energy source - retained spring in an improvised explosive device (IED) or improved weapon that acts as the energy source.	DHS
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
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
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	DVA

and necessary; also (G) Travel and incidental expenses.	
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 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 treatment facility - a medical facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department.	DVA
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
miner - any individual working in a coal or other mine.	DOI
mineral resources - all nonliving natural nonrenewable resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, whether metallic or nonmetallic, but does not include ice, water, or snow.	DOI
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
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
mobilization - any activity in which one firefighting organization assists another that has requested assistance.	DOI
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
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
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
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 coordinated partnership between Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Defense, and Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of casualties of a public health emergency. Also called NDMS.	DOD
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 condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. See also mobilization.	DOD
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 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 Incident Management System - a system to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management.	DHS
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	DOS/ USAID

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.	
National Special Security Event - An event of national significance as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. These national or international events, occurrences, contests, activities, or meetings, which, by virtue of their profile or status, represent a significant target, and therefore warrant additional preparation, planning, and mitigation efforts. Also known as NSSE.	DOD
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	DOI

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.	
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
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
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
non-electric initiator - initiator whose functioning is started by non-electric means.	DHS
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
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
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.	DOD
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.	DHS/ FEMA
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	USDA

that is primarily an agency or instrumentality of the government of the foreign country.	
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
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
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
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
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
obligation - a loan or other debt obligation that is guaranteed.	DOI
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
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
officer - The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information.	DHS/ FEMA
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
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	DOT/ Maritime

laws.	
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
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
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 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 decontamination - Decontamination carried out by an individual and/ or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, materiel and/ or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. See also decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.	DOD
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
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
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
outbreak - same definition as epidemic but is often used for a more limited geographic area.	USAID
outcrop - any place where a formation is visible or substantially exposed at the surface.	DOI

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
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
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
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
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 - 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	DHS/ FEMA

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.	
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 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.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	DOI

interest in lands the use and occupancy of which are necessary or appropriate in the maintenance and operation of such unit.	
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.	DOI
project costs - the cost of acquisition 1 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.	DOI
project works - the physical structures of a project.	DOI
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
prospecting - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification of mineral resource potential for possible exploration and development.	DOI
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
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
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
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.	White House
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

public health emergency - An infectious-disease outbreak; natural disaster; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event.	DHHS
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
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
public information - any information, regardless of form or format, that an agency discloses, disseminates, or makes available to the public.	White House
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
public information - Within public affairs, information of a military nature, the dissemination of which is consistent with security and approved for public release.	DOD
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
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
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
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
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
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 - 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 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
raw ivory - any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved.	DOI
readiness - the ability to serve Veterans and eligible beneficiaries now and on a day-to-day routine basis.	DVA
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
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; post incident 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 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

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
recovery - development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans.	DHS
recreational vessel - a class of vessel whose primary purpose is for pleasure.	DOT/ Maritime
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
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
repayment contract - any contract providing for payment of construction charges to the United States.	DOI
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 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
reserved works - any project facility at which the Secretary carries out the operation and maintenance of the project facility.	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
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
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 (SiO2), 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.	DOI
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

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
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
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
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
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
safety - condition of being safe from undergoing or causing hurt, injury, or loss.	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
serious bodily injury - injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or impairment.	DHS
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
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 - 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

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
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
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
situational awareness - The ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident.	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
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
Special event - An international or domestic event, contest, activity, or meeting, which by its very nature, or by specific statutory or regulatory authority, may warrant security, safety, and other logistical support or assistance.	DOD
specialty health care service - a health care service which requires the services of a health care professional with specialized knowledge or experience.	DOI
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
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
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
squib/ ignitor - item that causes the deflagration of low explosives, can be either electric or non-electric.	DHS
staging area - Any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.	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	DHS/ FEMA

number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. Also called SOP.	
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
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
submersible vessel - a vessel that is capable of operating below the surface of the water.	DOT/ Maritime
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
supported commander — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation 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.	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 - 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
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
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, 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
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
tanker - a self-propelled tank vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry oil or hazardous material in bulk in the cargo spaces.	DOT/ Maritime
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
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
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

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
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
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
towing vessel - a vessel in commercial service that pushes, pulls, or tows alongside and includes what is traditionally known as a tug.	DOT/ Maritime
traditional food - wild game meat; (ii) fish; (iii) seafood; (iv) marine mammals; (v) plants; and (vi) berries.	DOI
traditional food - food that has traditionally been prepared and consumed by an Indian tribe.	DOI
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
transferred works operating entity - the organization which is contractually responsible for operation and maintenance of transferred works.	DOI
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	DOI

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.	
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
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
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
unknown bulk explosive - unidentified explosive found in the main charge of an improvised explosive device (IED) (after exploitation, it will be categorized).	DHS
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
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 - 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
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
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
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

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
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
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
wildlife conservation education - projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship.	DOI
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
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
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI

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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
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
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
access [information] - ability to obtain information.	DHS
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
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
adaptive risk - category of risk that includes threats intentionally caused by humans.	DHS
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
administrative control - Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON.	DOD
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	DOD/ DOJ

the generation of commercial electric power from nuclear fission.	
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
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.	DHS
affordable readiness - optimal balance between operational effectiveness and dollar efficiency at a level that meets mission requirements	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 — In intelligence usage, one who is authorized or instructed to obtain or to assist in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes.	DOD
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
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
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
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
agricultural commodity - (A) an agricultural commodity; and (B) any regional or market classification, type, or grade of an agricultural commodity.	DOI
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
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	USDA

the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion.	
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
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
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
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
ammonium nitrate facility - any entity that produces, sells or otherwise transfers ownership of, or provides application services for ammonium nitrate.	DHS
ammonium nitrate purchaser - any person who purchases ammonium nitrate from an ammonium nitrate facility.	DHS
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
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
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
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 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	DOD

also area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area.	
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
arrival – arrival at a port of entry in the customs territory of the United States.	DHS
assessment — 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force 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 - 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 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
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
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	DHS

group, or political opinion.	
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
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
atomic energy - all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.	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.	DOD/ DHS
attack path - steps that an adversary takes or may take to plan, prepare for, and execute an attack.	DHS
attack the network operations — Lethal and nonlethal actions and operations against networks conducted continuously and simultaneously at multiple levels (tactical, operational, and strategic) that capitalize on or create key vulnerabilities and disrupt activities to eliminate the enemy's ability to function in order to enable success of the operation or campaign. Also called AtN operations.	DOD
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.	DOD/ DHS
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
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
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
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
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

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
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
baseline risk - current level of risk that takes into account existing risk mitigation measures.	DHS
biological hazard — An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health.	DOD
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
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
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
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
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 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
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 gap - instance of a capability that DHS and/ or its stakeholders/ partners require to perform the mission, but do not currently possess and is not planned to be provided by existing programs.	DHS
capability overlap - instance when multiple DHS Components have capabilities with similar goals, support similar activities, or target similar mission needs.	DHS
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
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
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
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
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	DHS

outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements of the system.	
chain of command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.	DHS/ FEMA
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 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 - 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, United States territories, and political subdivisions thereof.	DOD
civil emergency — 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.	DOD
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
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
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
classified information access - ability or opportunity to gain knowledge of classified information.	DHS
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
close call - event or situation that could have resulted in harm but did not, either by chance or through timely intervention.	DHS

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
closure [action] - action of changing the status of an incident, problem, change etc. to closed.	DHS
coal - any of the recognized classifications and ranks of coal, including anthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, subbituminous, and lignite.	DOI
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
coal mine - any underground, surface, or strip mine from which coal is obtained.	DOI
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) p 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.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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 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
commandant - the Commandant of the Coast Guard.	DHS/ USCG
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
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
commissioner - the Commissioner responsible for the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security.	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

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
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 joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS.	DOD
concept of operations - clear and concise statement or document that expresses an intended outcome or accomplishment and how it will be achieved using available resources 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
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.	DOD/ DHS
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
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
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 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 personnel - personnel who provide the leadership, advice, recommendations, and functional support	DHS

necessary for continued performance of mission essential functions.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
counterdrug — Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal 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 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
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
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 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 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
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
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	DOS

activity.	
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
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
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
country - territory of a nation or state.	DHS
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
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
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
country of former allegiance - previous country of citizenship of a naturalized U.S. citizen.	DHS
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
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
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
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	DHS

(B) is not an excluded facility.	
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 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
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
covered Federal agency - the Department of Homeland Security.	DHS
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
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
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
crisis action planning — The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called CAP. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.	DOD
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	DOI

health or safety, or any combination of such matters.	
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
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
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 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, 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 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
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	DHS

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.	
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
criticality - importance to a mission or function, or continuity of operations.	DHS
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
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
cross functional team - team established within the DHS requirements definition process that is typically comprised of subject matter experts from the four groups within S&T and, following the development of an Operational Needs Statement, focus on solutions to those needs.	DHS
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
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
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
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
cyber incident - actions taken through the use of computer networks that result in an actual or potentially	DOD

adverse effect on an information system or the information residing therein.	
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, 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 nonrepudiation.	DOD
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 individuals failure to comply with established Department computer security policy.	DOS/ USAID
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 often interchanged with the word Internet, cyberspace is the artificial realm created by and accessible through computer networks with the intended function of sharing information and facilitating communication.	DHS
cyberspace operations — The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace.	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
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
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."	DHS
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."	DHS
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.	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	DOI

nation, if such area extends beyond the Continental Shelf of such nation and such jurisdiction is recognized by the United States.	
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
defense support of civil authorities — Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called DSCA. Also known as civil support.	DOD
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
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
deliberate planning — 1. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation.	DOD
denial of eligibility for access to National Security Information - adjudicative decision that an individual is not eligible for access to classified information.	DHS
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	DOD

services, other associated services, and national security systems. Also called DODIN.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

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.	DOI
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
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 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 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
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
direct consequence - effect that is an immediate result of an event, incident, or occurrence.	DHS
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,	DHS

and employees.	
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
discovery [clandestine surveillance] - finding of a clandestine technical surveillance device.	DHS
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
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
disseminate and communicate - ability to coordinate and share information (controlling both the sending of the information itself and the feedback)includes intelligence at the appropriate levels and among stakeholders with the appropriate clearance levels and a valid need in order to inform decision-makers.	DHS
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
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
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
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
domestic article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States.	DHS
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
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
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office - Department of Homeland Security Support Component responsible to improve the Nation's capability to detect and report unauthorized attempts to import or use nuclear or radiological material against the Nation.	DHS
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.	DHS/ FEMA

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.	DHS
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.	DOJ
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
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
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
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
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 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 - 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	DHS

products, desktop and portable computers, and office equipment such as copiers and fax machines.	
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/ DOD
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
eligibility determination [security] - determinations of eligibility for access to classified information based on criteria established under E.O. 12968.	DHS
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
eligible land - land on which agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest-related products are produced.	DOI
eligible migrant - a qualified immigrant who is the spouse or unmarried child of a legalized alien.	DHS
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 (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.	DOI
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
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
emergency change advisory board - subgroup of the Change Advisory Board that makes decisions about emergency changes.	DHS
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
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	DHS

emergency medical service training and educational policies, regulations, standards, and metrics for emergency medical services personnel.	
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
emergency plan - The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.	DHS/ FEMA
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 fire fighting, 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).	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA
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
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
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 — A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities 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
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
energy commodity — (A) petroleum products;(B) natural gas;(C) coal; (D) wind and solar energy components;	DHS

and (E) biofuels.	
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
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.	DHS
enter/ entry - to move into, or the act of movement into, the commerce of the United States.	USDA
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
environment - water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these.	USDA
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
environment of operation - the physical surroundings in which an information system processes, stores, and transmits information.	White House
environmental condition - ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc.	DHS
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
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	DHS

knowledge sharing across the Department and serves as the Department's system of record for environmental planning and historic preservation reviews.	
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
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
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
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
escalation - occurrence of increased intensity or seriousness requiring additional resources in response.	DHS
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
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
evaluation - risk assessment, inspection, or risk assessment and inspection.	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA
evasion — The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control.	DOD
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

event tree - graphical tool used to illustrate the range and probabilities of possible outcomes that arise from an initiating event.	DHS
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
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
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
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
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
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
expedited approval facility - a covered chemical facility for which the owner or operator elects to submit a site security plan.	DHS
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
exploration - the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources.	DOI
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
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
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	DHS

complex.	
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
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
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
fair information practice principles - the eight principles set forth in Appendix A of the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace.	DHS
feasibility - the joint operation 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 Bureau of Investigation Network - classified network runs by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that facilitates information sharing for fusion centers.	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
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI

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
Federal trust species - migratory birds, threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and other species of concern.	DOI
file plan - classification scheme in a specific office that describes how the records are organized and maintained.	DHS
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
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
foreign agent - any officer, employee, proxy, servant, delegate, or representative of a foreign government.	DOJ
foreign country - any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions).	DHS
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
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 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
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 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
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
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 - 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
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 [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 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
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
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	DHS

nonprofit institutions.	
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
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
foreign travel - travel outside the United States	DHS
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
freight rail - rail services which concentrate on hauling bulk commodities and large-quantity shipments over long distances.	DHS
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
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: *Provided,* 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
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
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 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
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
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 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	DHS

respond to criminal and terrorism related activity by applying the concepts of fusion, and to provide a means of intelligence dissemination.	
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
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
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
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
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
geomagnetic storm - a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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

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
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
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
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
government dam - a dam or other work constructed or owned by the United States for Government purposes with or without contribution from others.	DOI
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
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
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
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: *Provided, however,* 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	DOI

State, or its predecessor sovereign.	
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
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
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
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 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
hazard reduction - the reduction in the potential consequences to life and property of dam failure.	DHS
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
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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	DHS

of the following: ignitability, reactivity, corrosively, or toxicity may be solid, liquid, or gaseous waste or a combination thereof.	
hazardous waste generator - person, site, or facility, whose act or process produces hazardous waste or whose act first subjects hazardous waste to regulation.	DHS
health care provider - organization or person delivering authorized health care to individuals or groups in need of health care services.	DHS
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
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
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
high risk [position] - position that has the potential for exceptionally serious impact on the integrity and efficiency of the federal service.	DHS
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.	DHS
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
high-risk urban area - a high-risk urban area.	DHS
holder - any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way.	DOI
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.	DHS
homeland [United States] - physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories and possessions, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace .	DHS
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	DHS

Defense.	
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 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
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
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
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
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
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	DHS

organization; or (D) would improve the response to a terrorist act.	
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	DHS/ FEMA
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.	DHS
homeland security intelligence - information, regardless of source or origin, which enables identification, understanding, mitigation, or response to threats approaching or within the homeland.	DHS
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.	DHS
homeland security intelligence priorities framework - underlying structure within the Department for the establishment of homeland security intelligence priorities.	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 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.	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
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/ EPA/ FEMA

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/ EPA/ FEMA
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
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
identity intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2.	DOD
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
immediate response authority - A Federal military commander's, Department of Defense component head's, and/ or responsible Department of Defense civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources 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 within the United States. Immediate response authority does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory.	DOD
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	DHS

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 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.	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.	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	DOI

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.	
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
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
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
Indian land - land of Indian tribes, or Indian individuals, which are either held in trust by the United States or	DOI

subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.	
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.	DOI
Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians.	DOI
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
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 access clearance - formal certification of authorization for a government employee to have access to classified information.	DHS
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 classification - process by which information is determined to be classified information.	DHS
information control - authority of the agency that originates information, or its successor in function, to regulate access to the information.	DHS
information integrity - protection of information from unauthorized access or revision ensuring that the information is not compromised through corruption or falsification.	DHS
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	DOD

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.	
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
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— (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, 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 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
information sharing environment - an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information. Also called ISE.	DHS
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
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 - 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
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.	DOI
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
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,	DHS

facilities, information, equipment, networks, or systems.	
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
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
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
insider threat program manager - person responsible for the coordination of the DHS Insider Threat Program selected by the Senior Insider Threat Official (SITO).	DHS
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
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
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
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
integrity [information] - guarding against improper information modification or destruction includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity.	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 and 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
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
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

intelligence and analysis production plan - dynamic document or database representing the proposed analytic research of I&A. Also called I&A production plan.	DHS
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
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
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
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 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
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 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.	DHS
intelligence information report reporter - DHS personnel authorized to produce intelligence information reports (IIRs).	DHS
intelligence information sharing environment - Department approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information.	DHS
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
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	DHS

including, but not limited to, elements of the IC).	
intelligence personnel - employees, detailees, contractors, and subcontractors assigned to or working on behalf of I&A, regardless of duty location.	DHS
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 - 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 otherwise achieve 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
intermediary country - a country that exports raw or worked ivory that does not originate in that country.	DOI
international agreement - a comprehensive agreement concluded through negotiations at the Third United	DOI

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.	
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
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
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
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/ DOD
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
intrusion assessments - actions taken under the intrusion assessment plan to identify and remove intruders in agency information systems.	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 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	DHS

assigned.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
Joint Terrorism Task Force - multi-jurisdictional task forces established to conduct terrorism-related investigations.	DHS
joint worldwide intelligence communications system - network designed to meet the requirements for secure (TS/ SCI) multimedia intelligence communications worldwide.	DHS
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
jurisdictional agency - The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.	DHS/ FEMA
key intelligence official - senior intelligence official designated by the Heads of Components for their	DHS

respective CIPs with the approval of the CINT.	
kidnapping - intentional taking of an individual or group through force or threat of force.	DHS
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
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
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 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 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 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
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
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
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	DHS

permanent residence status under the Immigration and Nationality Act], or (C) permanent residence status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
likelihood [statistical] - conditional probability of observing a particular event given the hypothesis under consideration is true.	DHS
load-serving entity - a distribution utility or an electric utility that has a service obligation.	DOI
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
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
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

local government - any borough, city, county, parish, town, township, village, or other political subdivision of a State.	DHS
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
logistics - detailed coordination of complex operations involving many resources encompasses the efficient planning, integration, and management of resources to achieve mission objectives.	DHS
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
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
loss - death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, including business interruption loss.	DHS
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
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 significant or designated non-emergency activity requiring additional security, such as inaugurals, 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
major incident [IT service] - highest category of impact for an incident.	DHS
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.	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
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	DHS

with a known or suspected cybersecurity threat.	
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
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 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 large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities. Also called MASCAL. See also casualty.	DOD
mass killings - 3 or more killings in a single incident.	DHS
medical civil-military operations - All military health-related activities in support of a joint force commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the joint or multinational force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in order to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health sector. 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	DHHS

methods) that may be used to prevent, mitigate, or treat the adverse health effects of a public health emergency".	
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 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
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
miner - any individual working in a coal or other mine.	DOI
mineral resources - all nonliving natural nonrenewable resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, whether metallic or nonmetallic, but does not include ice, water, or snow.	DOI
missile - self-propelled munition whose trajectory or course is controlled while in flight.	DHS
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
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	DHS

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.	
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
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 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 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	DHS

management) and historic preservation.	
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
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
mitigation - ongoing and sustained action that eliminates or reduces the potential effects of hazards.	DHS
mitigation measure - specific action to eliminate, reduce or control an adverse effect includes restitution for damages through replacement, restoration or compensation.	DHS
moderate risk [position] - position that has the potential for moderate to serious impact on the integrity and efficiency of the federal service.	DHS
monitor - to acquire, identify, or scan, or to possess, information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system.	DHS
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
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
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
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/ EPA/ FEMA
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	DOI

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.	
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
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
national - a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.	DHS
national continuity coordinator - President's Assistant for Homeland Security and Counter Terrorism responsible for policy coordination.	DHS
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
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
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
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/ DOD
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/ DOD
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
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

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 - 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 - 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
National Information Exchange Model - interagency initiative providing a foundation for seamless information exchange includes federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.	DHS
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.	DHS/ FEMA
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.	DHS/ FEMA
national intelligence - All intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived, and including that which is gathered within or outside of the United States, that pertains to more than one agency, and involves (1) threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests, (2) the development, proliferation, or use of	DOD

weapons of mass destruction, or (3) any other matter bearing on US national or homeland security.	
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 estimate - A strategic estimate of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations produced at the national level as a composite of the views of the intelligence community. Also called NIE.	DOD
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 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.	DHS/ FEMA
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 network of fusion centers - decentralized, self-organizing national asset composed of designated state and major area fusion centers.	DHS
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
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

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 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
National Preparedness Vision - Provides a concise statement of the core preparedness goal for the Nation.	DHS/ FEMA
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
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
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 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 - the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States.	DHS
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
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
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	DHS

government entities.	
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
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).	DHS
National Special Security Event - An event of national significance as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. These national or international events, occurrences, contests, activities, or meetings, which, by virtue of their profile or status, represent a significant target, and therefore warrant additional preparation, planning, and mitigation efforts. Also known as NSSE.	DOD
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 - 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
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 GuardNVMC 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	DHS

comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
occupant emergency plan - short-term emergency response plan establishing procedures for evacuating buildings or sheltering-in-place to safeguard lives and property.	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 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	DOD

the security of the Department of Defense or the United States. Also called OFCO.	
offensive cyberspace operations - Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called OCO.	DOD
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 enforcement action - enforcement action for which a formal, written notice has been issued but is not yet closed.	DHS
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
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
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
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 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 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 by actual users against realistic threats to determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system, and the corresponding evaluation of the data resulting from such test.	DHS
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
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
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
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	DHS

friendly actions and operations or reduce it to an acceptable level.	
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
operations/ watch center - center responsible for operational level coordination, synchronization, and guidance of near term analysis, planning and execution.	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
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
original classification - initial determination that information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.	DHS
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
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
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
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.	DHS
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
passenger transportation system - an entity or entities organized to provide passenger transportation using vehicles, including the infrastructure used to provide such transportation.	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

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
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
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
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
person - an individual or an organization.	DHS
person - an individual or entity.	DHS
person - an individual, firm, corporation, association, and a partnership.	DHS
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
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
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
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
petitioning spouse - the spouse of a qualifying marriage, other than the alien.	DHS
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
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

placement - the placement of an unaccompanied alien child in either a detention facility or an alternative to such a facility.	DHS
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
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
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 - 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/ DOD
policy - directive body of rules intended to influence decisions and actions.	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
portal - point of entrance.	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	DHS

initial acquisition funding to be requested in the Component's Resource Allocation Proposal.	
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
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)	DVA

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.	
preventive maintenance - The care and servicing by personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by providing for 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
primary agency - See Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary Agency.	DHS/ FEMA
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.	DOI
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
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
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
priority intelligence requirement - organization's stated intelligence need identifying its analytic, collection,	DHS

and production priorities.	
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 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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
privacy risk - risk associated with the vulnerability of information collected on persons or of vulnerability of proprietary information on businesses.	DHS
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
private entity - a State, tribal, or local government performing utility services, such as electric, natural gas, or water services.	DHS
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
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
private responder - a nongovernmental entity or individual that is carrying out an oil spill removal activity at	DHS

the direction of a Federal agency or a responsible party.	
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
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
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
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
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/ DOD
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
problem - matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome.	DHS
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
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
prospecting - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification of mineral resource potential for possible exploration and development.	DOI
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	DHS

Department special access program.	
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
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.	White House
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
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
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
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
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
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

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
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
qualified position - a position in which the incumbent performs, manages, or supervises functions that execute the responsibilities of the Department relating to cybersecurity.	DHS
qualifying small power producer - the owner or operator of a qualifying small power production facility.	DOI
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
qualitative risk assessment methodology - set of methods, principles, or rules for assessing risk based on non-numerical categories or levels.	DHS
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
quarantine - prohibition or restriction on travel or passage, imposed to keep contagious diseases, or harmful chemicals/ biologicals from spreading.	DHS
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
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
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
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
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.	DHS
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
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
recreational vessel - a class of vessel whose primary purpose is for pleasure.	DOT/ Maritime
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
regional information sharing system - secure national intranet to facilitate law enforcement communications and information sharing nationwide.	DHS
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
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
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
registered traveler program - any program designed to expedite the travel of previously screened and known travelers across the borders of the United States.	DHS

relative risk - measure of risk that represents the ratio of risks when compared to each other or a control.	DHS
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
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
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
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 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
reserved works - any project facility at which the Secretary carries out the operation and maintenance of the project facility.	DOI
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
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
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 an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions. Resilience may leverage cross-domain or alternative government, commercial, or international capabilities.	DOD
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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	White House

emergencies.	
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
resource allocation decision - Secretary's formal approval of Components' resource allocation plans.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	DHS/ FEMA
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).	DHS
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
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
restricted area - room, office, building, or facility to which access is strictly and tightly controlled.	DHS
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
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
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	White House

occurs; and (ii) the likelihood of occurrence.	
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. 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 acceptance - explicit or implicit decision not to take an action that would affect all or part of a particular risk.	DHS
risk analysis - systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.	DHS
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 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 - 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 grouping3	DHS
risk assessment - The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA.	DOD
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 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 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
risk identification - process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks3	DHS
risk indicator - Definition: measure that signals the potential for an unwanted outcome as determined by qualitative or quantitative analysis.	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
risk management - The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. See also risk.	DOD
risk management - the program and supporting processes to manage risk to agency operations (including	White

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.	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 alternatives development - process of systematically examining risks to develop a range of options and their anticipated effects for decision makers.	DHS
risk management cycle - sequence of steps that are systematically taken and revisited to manage risk.	DHS
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
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 matrix - tool for ranking and displaying components of risk in an array.	DHS
risk mitigation - application of measure or measures to reduce the likelihood of an unwanted occurrence and/ or its consequences.	DHS
risk mitigation option - measure, device, policy, or course of action taken with the intent of reducing risk.	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
risk response - accepting, avoiding, mitigating, sharing, or transferring risk to agency operations, agency assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.	White House
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

risk tolerance - degree to which an entity is willing to accept risk.	DHS
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
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
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 (SiO2), 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.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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
sabotage - activities that involve a violation, or that would involve such a violation if committed against the United States.	ODNI/ CIA/ DOD
sacred objects - specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders	DOI

for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents	
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
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
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
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
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
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

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
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 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.	DHS
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
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 domain - The environment of systems for which a unique security policy is applicable.	DOS/ USAID
security guideline - any security-related guidance that the Secretary recommends, for implementation on a voluntary basis, to enhance the security of surface transportation.	DHS
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
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
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
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 - 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-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
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
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
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

sensitive area [information security] - area where sensitive information is discussed or processed on a routine basis.	DHS
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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.	DHS
sensitivity [position] - position assessment designation indicating the degree of damage an individual in the position could effect to the national security.	DHS
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	DHS

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.	
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
service - the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.	DHS
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
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
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
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
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.	DHS
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.	DOI
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
sound professional judgment - a finding, determination, or decision that is consistent with principles of sound	DOI

fish and wildlife management and administration, available science and resources, and adherence to the requirements of this Act and other applicable laws.	
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
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
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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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)),	DHS

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.	
special access program waiver - decision that permits non-compliance with a special access program security standard.	DHS
Special event - An international or domestic event, contest, activity, or meeting, which by its very nature, or by specific statutory or regulatory authority, may warrant security, safety, and other logistical support or assistance.	DOD
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.	DHS
special interest alien - foreign national originating from a country (determined by individual Components) identified as having possible or established links to terrorism.	DHS
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
special protected class - class of aliens for which there are additional statutory, regulatory, or policy protectionsdata pertaining to these classes of aliens may have handling or use requirements different from United States Persons information or other alien data.	DHS
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
Special Security Representative - person who works under the direction of the supporting Special Security Officer (SSO) in a given area of responsibility.	DHS
special sensitive [position] - position designated at a level higher than critical sensitive.	DHS
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
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

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
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
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
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
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
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
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	DHS/ FEMA

and laws. Also called SCO.	
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
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
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
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
storage facility - any facility or geological formation which is capable of storing significant quantities of petroleum products.	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA
strategic foresight - range of activities associated with longer range planning and alternative futures analysis.	DHS
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 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
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
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 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 Petroleum Reserve - petroleum products stored in storage facilities pursuant to this part.	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA
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 - 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
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
submersible vessel - a vessel that is capable of operating below the surface of the water.	DOT/ Maritime
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
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
supported commander — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation 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	DOD

also support; supporting commander.	
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.	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 - 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
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
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
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,	DHS

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.	
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
system record - group of records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the person or by an person identifier.	DHS
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
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
tanker - a self-propelled tank vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry oil or hazardous material in bulk in the cargo spaces.	DOT/ Maritime
target capabilities list - Defines specific capabilities that all levels of government should possess in order to respond effectively to incidents.	DHS/ FEMA
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
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
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 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	DHS

requiring protection outside of the area and could allow for the technical exploitation of that information.	
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 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
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
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 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
Technical Surveillance Countermeasure Technician - individual that has successfully graduated from the Interagency Training Center's technical surveillance countermeasure fundamentals course	DHS
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
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
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
TEMPEST - codename name referring to investigation, study, and control of compromising emanations from telecommunications and information systems equipment.	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
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
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
terrorism - premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.	DOS
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.	DOD
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	DHS

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.	
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.	DHS
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.	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
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 - 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 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

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
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
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
towing vessel - a vessel in commercial service that pushes, pulls, or tows alongside and includes what is traditionally known as a tug.	DOT/ Maritime
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
traditional food - wild game meat; (ii) fish; (iii) seafood; (iv) marine mammals; (v) plants; and (vi) berries.	DOI
traditional food - food that has traditionally been prepared and consumed by an Indian tribe.	DOI

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
transferred works operating entity - the organization which is contractually responsible for operation and maintenance of transferred works.	DOI
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
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
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
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

trusted shipper - participant in any U.S. Government program which provides expedited processing for the adoption and verification of increased security standards	DHS
type - a classification of resources that refers to the capability of a resource.	DHS
typed and typing - having evaluated, or evaluating, respectively, a resource in accordance with standards created.	DHS
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
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
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
unauthorized disclosure - communication or physical transfer of classified information to an unauthorized recipient.	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
Unified Area Command - Command system established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. See Area Command.	DHS/ FEMA
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	DHS/ FEMA

establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. Also called US.	
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.	DHS
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.	DHS/ FEMA
unit of general local government - any city, county, town, parish, village, or other general-purpose political subdivision of a State.	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA
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
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
United States - all the States.	DHS
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
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
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
United States - the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.	DHS/ USCG
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
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
United States - the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.	DHS

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
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
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
United States person - (A) a United States citizen; (B) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is	DHS

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.	
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
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
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
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
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 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
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
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
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
urgency [measure] - measure of how long it will be until an incident, problem or change has a significant impact.	DHS
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
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	DHS

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.	
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
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
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
vibrations sensor - Passive, covert or visible detection device that detects movement of the surface to which they are attached.	DHS
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
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
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.	DHS
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
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	DHS

domestic partnerships, death certificates).	
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
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
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. 2. 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 effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. 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 - 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 - 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
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
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	DHS

threat of extraordinary danger and related effects that specific hazards may cause.	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
wildlife conservation education - projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship.	DOI

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
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
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
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.	DOI

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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
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
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
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.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
agricultural disease emergency - an incident of agricultural disease that requires prompt action to prevent significant damage to people, plants, or animals.	USDA
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
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,	DOI

deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation and windblown deposits.	
Antarctic marine living resources - the population of finfish, molluscs, crustaceans and all other species of living organisms, including birds, found south of the Antarctic Convergence.	DOI
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.	DHS
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
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
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
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
aquatic species - any species of finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, or aquatic plant.	DOI
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
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
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
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 - 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.	Treasur y
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
Automated Directives System - A continually updated reference consolidating all federal statutes and regulations relevant to USAID's work. Also called ADS.	DOS/ USAID
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
bank or World Bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	DOS
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/ Maritim e
barge removal contractor - a person that enters into a contract with the United States to remove an abandoned barge under this chapter.	DOT/ Maritim e
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	DOI

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.	
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
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 serial stage.	DOI
building partnership capacity - Targeted efforts to improve the collective capabilities and performance of the Department of Defense and its partners, including other U.S. government departments and agencies; state and local governments; allies, coalition members and other nations; multinational organizations; and nongovernmental organizations at home and abroad. Also called BPC.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
business development services - support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services.	DOS/ USAID
business development services - support for the growth of microenterprises through training, technical assistance, marketing assistance, improved production technologies, and other related services.	DOS
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/ DOD
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
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
capital improvement - a structure, a fixture, or nonremovable 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.	DOI
cargo - a loaded or empty container on a vessel.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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 dug, 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
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
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 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, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management — Actions taken to plan, prepare, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents. Also called CBRN	DOD

CM.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense — Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/ or effects of, a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard or incident. Also called CBRN defense.	DOD
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environment — An operational environment that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards and their potential resulting effects. Also called CBRN environment.	DOD
chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazard — Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear elements that could create adverse effects due to an accidental or deliberate release and dissemination. Also called CBRN hazard.	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 counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards.	DOD
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.	DOS/ USAID
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).	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOI
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
coal - any of the recognized classifications and ranks of coal, including anthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, subbituminous, and lignite.	DOI
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
coal mine - any underground, surface, or strip mine from which coal is obtained.	DOI
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) p 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,	DOI

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.

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 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
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
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
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
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
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	DOI

processing at sea, will be disposed of at sea, such disposal.	
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/ Maritim e
commodity - any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment used for the purposes of furnishing nonmilitary assistance.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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
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 joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS.	DOD
concept of operations - clear and concise statement or document that expresses an intended outcome or accomplishment and how it will be achieved using available resources 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
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.	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	DOI

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; *community outreach and education; and that promote safe and ecologically sound navigation.*	
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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
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.	DOI
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
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), Alcyanacea (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
coral reef - any reefs or shoals composed primarily of corals.	DOI
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
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
court ordered environmental impact statement - any environmental statements which are required to be	DOI

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.	
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
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
crisis action planning — The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called CAP. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.	DOD
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 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
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/ Maritim e
crude oil tanker - a tanker engaged in the trade of carrying crude oil.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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
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
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	DOI

United States.	
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
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/ Maritim e
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
developed countries - countries so designated by the President.	DHS
developing country - a country designated as a developing country by the Trade Representative.	DHS
development - any or all undertakings necessary for planning, land acquisition, demolition, construction, or equipment, in connection with a low-income housing project.	DOD/ DOJ
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.	DHS
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.	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOI
development assistance - Programs, projects, and activities carried out by the United States Agency for International Development that improve the lives of the citizens of developing countries while furthering United States foreign policy interests in expanding democracy and promoting free market economic growth.	DOD

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 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 assistance response team — A team of specialists, trained in a variety of disaster relief skills, rapidly deployed to assist US embassies and United States Agency for International Development missions with the management of US Government response to disasters. 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 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 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
discharge - spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping, however caused.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ EPA/ FEMA
displaced person — A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See	DOD

also evacuee; refugee.	
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
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
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
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/ Maritim e
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.	DOT/ Maritim e
dual diagnosis - coexisting substance abuse and mental illness conditions or diagnosis. Such clients are sometimes referred to as mentally ill chemical abusers (MICAs).	DOI
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
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/ Maritim e
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
elephant - any animal of the species loxodonta Africana.	DOI
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/ Maritim e
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
eligible land - land on which agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest-related products are produced.	DOI
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 (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	DOI

facility taking into account all factors relevant to construction of the facility.

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
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 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
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
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
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/ Maritim e
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	DOD

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.	
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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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/ Maritim e
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
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
exploration - the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources.	DOI
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

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
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
Federal trust species - migratory birds, threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and other species of concern.	DOI
federally-owned corporation - a corporation in which the United States owns all the outstanding capital stock.	DOT/ Maritim e
female genital mutilation - the removal or infibulation (or both) of the whole or part of the clitoris, the labia minora, or labia majora.	DHS
fish - finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, except marine mammals and birds.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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	DHS

family members), resources, facilities, and critical information.

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 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 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
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/ Maritim e
formation - any vein, seam, stratum, bed, or other naturally occurring deposit.	DOI

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
freeboard - the distance from the mark of the load line assigned under this chapter to the freeboard deck.	DOT/ Maritim e
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: *Provided,* 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
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: *Provided,* 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
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
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
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
geomagnetic storm - a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity.	DOI
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
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
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
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	DHHS

cohesion, and affect the critical business of government.

government dam - a dam or other work constructed or owned by the United States for Government purposes with or without contribution from others.	DOI
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: *Provided, however,* 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
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
great ape - a chimpanzee, gorilla, bonobo, orangutan, or gibbon.	DOI
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
habitat enhancement - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a habitat to change a specific function or serial stage of the habitat.	DOI
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
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
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
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

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
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/ Maritim e
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
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
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
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/ Maritim e
holder - any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way.	DOI
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/ EPA/ FEMA
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
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 characterized as 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.	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.	DOI
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians.	DOI
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
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.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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
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	DOI

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.	
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
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
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 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
limited recipient - any legal entity established under State or Federal law benefiting more than twenty-five natural persons.	DOI
load-serving entity - a distribution utility or an electric utility that has a service obligation.	DOI
major disaster - any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven 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
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,	DHS/ FEMA

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.	
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
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/ Maritim e
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
mass casualty - Any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities. Also called MASCAL. 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; (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
miner - any individual working in a coal or other mine.	DOI
mineral resources - all nonliving natural nonrenewable resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, whether metallic or nonmetallic, but does not include ice, water, or snow.	DOI
minimum safe freeboard - the freeboard that the Secretary decides cannot be reduced safely without limiting the operation of the vessel.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
mobile offshore drilling unit - a vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration or exploitation of subsea resources.	DOT/ Maritim e
mobilization - any activity in which one firefighting organization assists another that has requested assistance.	DOI
modern shipbuilding technology - the best available proven technology, techniques, and processes appropriate	DOT/ Maritim

to enhancing the productivity of shipyards.	e
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
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
motor vessel - a vessel propelled by machinery other than steam to make it clear that these vessels are not steam vessels.	DOT/ Maritim e
motor vessel - a vessel propelled by machinery other than steam.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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
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
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	DHS

occurrence, as determined by the Secretary.

nautical school vessel - a vessel that can be a privately owned and operated as well as a publicly owned and operated school vessel.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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
navigable waters of the United States - waters of the United States, including the territorial sea.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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	DOD

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.	
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/ Maritim e
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
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
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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOD
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.	DHS/ FEMA
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.	USDA
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	DHS

may work cooperatively with any relevant government.

nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 196, 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.	DOS
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
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
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.	Treasur y
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
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
obligation - a loan or other debt obligation that is guaranteed.	DOI
obligee - the holder of an obligation.	DOT/ Maritim e
obligor - a party primarily liable for payment of the principal of or interest on an obligation.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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	DOT/ Maritim

laws.	e
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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 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
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
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
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
outbreak - same definition as epidemic but is often used for a more limited geographic area.	USAID
outcrop - any place where a formation is visible or substantially exposed at the surface.	DOI
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/ Maritim e

overseas contingency operation - a military operation outside the United States and its territories and possessions that is a contingency operation.	DOS
P5+1 countries - the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany.	DOD/ DOJ
participant - a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State.	DHS
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
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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
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
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.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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	USDA

religious activities).

product carrier - a tanker engaged in the trade of carrying oil except crude oil.	DOT/ Maritime
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
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
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
project costs - the cost of acquisition 1 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.	DOI
project works - the physical structures of a project.	DOI
prospecting - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification of mineral resource potential for possible exploration and development.	DOI
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.	White House
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
public health emergency - An infectious-disease outbreak; natural disaster; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event.	DHHS

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
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
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
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
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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
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 (B) in connection with an adoption arranged in violation of Federal, State, or local law.	DHS/ USCG
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
raw ivory - any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved.	DOI

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.	DHS/ USCG
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
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; post incident 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 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
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
recovery - development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans.	DHS
recreational vessel - a class of vessel whose primary purpose is for pleasure.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
recreational vessel manufacturer - a person engaged in the manufacturing, construction, assembly, or importation of recreational vessels, components, or associated equipment.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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	DOS/ USAID

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.)	
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
removal or remove - relocation, sale, scrapping, or other method of disposal.	DOT/ Maritim e
repayment contract - any contract providing for payment of construction charges to the United States.	DOI
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 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
reserved works - any project facility at which the Secretary carries out the operation and maintenance of the project facility.	DOI
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 an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions. Resilience may leverage cross-domain or alternative government, commercial, or international capabilities.	DOD
resilience — The ability of an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions. Resilience may leverage cross-domain or alternative government, commercial, or international capabilities.	DOD

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
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
risk - Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards.	DOS/ USAID
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
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 (SiO2), 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.	DOI
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
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

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
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
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
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
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
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
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.	DOI
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
specialty health care service - a health care service which requires the services of a health care professional with specialized knowledge or experience.	DOI
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
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
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
stability operations — An overarching term encompassing 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, provide essential governmental services, emergency	DOD

infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.	
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
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/ Maritim e
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
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
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
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
submersible vessel - a vessel that is capable of operating below the surface of the water.	DOT/ Maritim e
supported commander — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation 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.	DOD
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
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
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
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
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/ Maritim e
tanker - a self-propelled tank vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry oil or hazardous material in bulk in the cargo spaces.	DOT/ Maritim e
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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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
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/ Maritim e
towing vessel - a vessel in commercial service that pushes, pulls, or tows alongside and includes what is traditionally known as a tug.	DOT/ Maritim e
traditional food - wild game meat; (ii) fish; (iii) seafood; (iv) marine mammals; (v) plants; and (vi) berries.	DOI
traditional food - food that has traditionally been prepared and consumed by an Indian tribe.	DOI
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
transferred works operating entity - the organization which is contractually responsible for operation and maintenance of transferred works.	DOI
transportation in the waterborne commerce of the United States - the operation of a vessel in the fisheries, except only for sport fishing.	DOT/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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
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
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	DOI

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.	
undocumented - facilitates the classification of vessels that may be numbered by the proper issuing authority in a State.	DOT/ Maritim e
uninspected passenger vessel - a vessel carrying six or less passengers.	DOT/ Maritim e
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.	ODNI/ CIA/ DOD
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
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
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.	DOS
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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)	DOT/ Maritim e

staffed by a crew under regular armed forces discipline.	
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e
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
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
wildlife conservation education - projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship.	DOI
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
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
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
World Bank - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.	DOS
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	DHS

morals of children.

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
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 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
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
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
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
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 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	DOI

equipment, labor, management, and production or cultivation practices that are substantially separate from other agricultural operations, as determined by the Secretary.	
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
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
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
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
assessment — 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force 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 - 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 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
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
attack the network operations — Lethal and nonlethal actions and operations against networks conducted continuously and simultaneously at multiple levels (tactical, operational, and strategic) that capitalize on or create key vulnerabilities and disrupt activities to eliminate the enemy's ability to function in order to enable	DOD

success of the operation or campaign. Also called AtN operations.	
biological hazard — An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health.	DOD
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
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
building partnership capacity - targeted effort to improve the collective capabilities and performance of the Department of Defense and its partners. Partnership capacity includes the capability to defeat terrorist networks, defend the U.S. homeland in depth, shape the choices of countries at strategic crossroads, prevent hostile states and non-state actors from acquiring or using WMD, conduct irregular warfare (IW) and stabilization, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR) operations, conduct "military diplomacy", enable host countries to provide good governance and enable the success of integrated foreign assistance.	DOS/ USAID
capability gap - instance of a capability that DHS and/ or its stakeholders/ partners require to perform the mission, but do not currently possess and is not planned to be provided by existing programs.	DHS
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
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.	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.	DOS
civil affairs — Designated Active 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.	DOD
civil affairs operations — Actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs forces that 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; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. Also called CAO.	DOD
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, United States territories, and political subdivisions thereof.	DOD

civil unrest - mass riots or protests; military or rebel attacks; and government-initiated actions that cause damage.	DOS/ USAID
civilian internee — A civilian who is interned during armed conflict, occupation, or other military operation for security reasons, for protection, or because he or she committed an offense against the detaining power. Also called CI.	DOD
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.	DOS/ USAID
civil-military medicine — A discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including military medical support to civil authorities (domestic), medical elements of cooperation activities, and medical civil-military operations.	DOD
civil-military operations — Activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting the attainment 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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOD
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,	DOS/ USAID

where, how, and how much data to collect.

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
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
combating terrorism — Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called CbT. See also antiterrorism; counterterrorism.	DOD
combined - Involving coalition military (also see Joint and Interagency). Involving coalition military (also see Joint and Interagency).	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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
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
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
concept of operations — A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called CONOPS.	DOD
concept of operations - clear and concise statement or document that expresses an intended outcome or accomplishment and how it will be achieved using available resources includes program's mission, goals	DHS

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.	
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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOS/ USAID
contingency — A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect US interests. See also contingency contracting.	DOD
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
contingency contract — A legally binding agreement for supplies, services, and construction let by government contracting officers in the operational area as well as other contracts that have a prescribed area of performance within a designated operational area. See also external support contract; systems support contract; theater support contract.	DOD
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
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
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	DOD

Congress.	
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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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
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), Alcyanacea (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
coral reef - any reefs or shoals composed primarily of corals.	DOI
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
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
counterdrug — Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal 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 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,	DOD

materials, technologies, and means of delivery. Also called CWMD.	
counterinsurgency — Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN.	DOD
counterinsurgency – efforts to defeat organized movements that seek to overthrow the duly constituted Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan through violent means.	DOS
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
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 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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 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
crisis action planning — The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called CAP. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.	DOD
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 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
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

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
deliberate planning — 1. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation.	DOD
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.	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOD
deterrent - measure that discourages an action or prevents an occurrence by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety.	DHS
development - any or all undertakings necessary for planning, land acquisition, demolition, construction, or equipment, in connection with a low-income housing project.	DOD/ DOJ
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.	DHS
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.	DOS/ USAID
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.	DOI
development assistance - Programs, projects, and activities carried out by the United States Agency for International Development that improve the lives of the citizens of developing countries while furthering United States foreign policy interests in expanding democracy and promoting free market economic growth.	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.	DOD
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
efficiency measures - in a more advanced security program efficiency measures are used to assess the timeliness and efficiency of security control implementation.	DOS/ USAID
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
elephant - any animal of the species loxodonta Africana.	DOI
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
eligible land - land on which agricultural commodities, livestock, or forest-related products are produced.	DOI

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 (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.	DOI
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
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
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.	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.	DOS/ USAID
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
environment - water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these.	USDA
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
environment of operation - the physical surroundings in which an information system processes, stores, and transmits information.	White House
environmental condition - ambient surrounding conditions to include weather conditions such as temperature, precipitation, fog, dust, etc.	DHS
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
essential functions - job duty so fundamental to a position that the position requirements cannot be acceptably	DHS

fulfilled without successful performance of the function.	
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
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/ Maritim e
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
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
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
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 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
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
exercise-directing staff - A group of experienced, qualified, and knowledgeable officers who direct or control an exercise.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
exploration - the examination and investigation of undeveloped land to determine the existence of subsurface nonrenewable resources.	DOI

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
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
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.	DOI
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.	DOI
Federal trust species - migratory birds, threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and other species of concern.	DOI
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
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 article - an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country.	DHS
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 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 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 and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called FID.	DOD
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
foreign military sales - that portion of United States security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. This assistance differs from the Military Assistance Program and the International Military Education and Training Program in that the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred. Also called FMS.	DOD
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
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
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/ Maritim e
formation - any vein, seam, stratum, bed, or other naturally occurring deposit.	DOI
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: *Provided,* 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
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
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, ethic, 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
geochemical surveys - surveys on the ground for mineral deposits by the proper application of the principles and	DOI

techniques of the science of chemistry as they relate to the search for and discovery of mineral deposits.	
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
geomagnetic storm - a temporary disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field resulting from solar activity.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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
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
governing factors - In the context of joint operation planning, those aspects of the situation (or externally imposed factors) that the commander deems critical to the accomplishment of the mission.	DOD
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
great ape - a chimpanzee, gorilla, bonobo, orangutan, or gibbon.	DOI
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
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	DOS/ USAID

the security of person.	
habitat enhancement - the manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a habitat to change a specific function or serial stage of the habitat.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
holder - any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way.	DOI
hostage rescue - A personnel recovery method used to recover isolated personnel who are specifically designated as hostages. Also called HR.	DOD
hostage-Taking - The unlawful abduction or holding of a person or persons against their will for financial or political gain.	DOS/ USAID
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	White House

of the person detained.

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
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
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
identity intelligence - The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2.	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.	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.	DOI
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	DOS/ USAID

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.

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.	DOI
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.	DOI
Indian tribe - any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians.	DOI
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
indicator - A particular characteristic or dimension used to measure intended changes defined by a Results Framework.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
information security - Protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use,	DOS/

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.	USAID
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, 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
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
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

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
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
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
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
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
intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance - An 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. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. 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
intelligence-related activities - Those activities outside the consolidated defense intelligence program that: respond to operational commanders' tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign entities; respond to national intelligence community tasking of systems whose primary mission is support to operating forces; train personnel for intelligence duties; provide an intelligence reserve; or are devoted to research and development of intelligence or related capabilities. (Specifically excluded are programs that are so closely integrated with a weapon system that their primary function is to provide immediate-use targeting data.)	DOD
interagency coordination - Within the context of DoD involvement, the coordination that occurs between	DOS/

elements of DoD, and engaged USG organizations for the purpose of achieving an objective.	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 - 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 otherwise achieve 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
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.	DOS/ USAID
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. Instruction may include correspondence courses; technical, educational, or informational publications; and media of all kinds. Also called IMET. See also United States Military Service funded foreign training.	DOD
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
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
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	ODNI/ CIA/ DOD

accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.	
international terrorism - terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than 1 country.	DOS
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
irregular warfare - A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called IW.	DOD
ivory producing country - any African country within which is located any part of the range of a population of African elephants.	DOI
joint - Involving more than one Service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines). Also purple.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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
Joint Event Life Cycle - The design, planning, preparation, execution, analysis, evaluation, and reporting stages of joint training. Also called JELC.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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

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
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.	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.	DOS/ USAID
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
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 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
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
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
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

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
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
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
medical civil-military operations - All military health-related activities in support of a joint force commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the joint or multinational force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in order to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health sector. 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
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
military departments - The departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act	DOS/

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.	USAID
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
military explosive - explosive manufactured for military use.	DHS
military government - The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and indigenous populations and institutions of domestic, allied, or enemy territory therefore substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government.	DOD
Military Liaison Team - OFDA Civil-Military coordinators, often embedded in CCMD. Also called MLT.	DOS/ USAID
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-to-military contacts - contacts between members of the armed forces and members of foreign armed forces through activities.	DOD
miner - any individual working in a coal or other mine.	DOI
mineral resources - all nonliving natural nonrenewable resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, whether metallic or nonmetallic, but does not include ice, water, or snow.	DOI
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 Training Assessment - A commander's subjective critique of the command's training proficiency with respect to assigned missions. Also called MTA.	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.	DOS/ USAID
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

Multinational Exercise - A military event that contains one or more non-U.S. participating forces.	DOS/ USAID
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
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
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
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/ DOD
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/ DOD
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
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
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
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	DOI

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.	
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
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/ Maritim e
nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance - (A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 196, 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.	DOS
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
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
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
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.	Treasur y
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
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
objective - Something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish; purpose; goal.	DOS/ USAID
occupied territory - Territory under the authority and effective control of a belligerent armed force and not being administered pursuant to peace terms, treaty, or other agreement, express or implied, with the civil authority of the territory.	DOD
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	DOD

capabilities. Also called OCA attack operations. See also counterair; offensive counterair.

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 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
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/ DOD
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
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/ 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
operation - any plant, equipment, facility, position, employment opportunity, production.	DHHS/ HUD/ EPA/ FEMA
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

overseas contingency operation - a military operation outside the United States and its territories and possessions that is a contingency operation.	DOS
P5+1 countries - the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany.	DOD/ DOJ
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
peace building - Stability actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called PB. See also peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations.	DOD
peace enforcement - **A**pplication 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 - A broad term that encompasses 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
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.	DOD
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
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. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations.	DOD
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

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
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
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
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 - The care and servicing by personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by providing for 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
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.	DOI
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.	Congres s
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
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
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
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	ODNI/ CIA/ DOD

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.	
prospecting - any activity, including logistic support, the purpose of which is the identification of mineral resource potential for possible exploration and development.	DOI
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
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
public diplomacy - 1. Those overt international public information activities of the United States Government designed to promote United States foreign policy objectives by seeking to understand, inform, and influence foreign audiences and opinion makers, and by broadening the dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad. 2. In peace building, civilian agency efforts to promote an understanding of the reconstruction efforts, rule of law, and civic responsibility through public affairs and international public diplomacy operations.	DOD
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).	DOS/ USAID
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.	White House
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
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/ Maritim e
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/ Maritim e

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
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
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
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
raw ivory - any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved.	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
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
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 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
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
reserved works - any project facility at which the Secretary carries out the operation and maintenance of the project facility.	DOI
resistance movement - An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the	DOD

legally established government or an occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability.	
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. 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 acceptance - explicit or implicit decision not to take an action that would affect all or part of a particular risk.	DHS
risk analysis - systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.	DHS
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 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 - 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 grouping3	DHS
risk assessment - The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA.	DOD
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 governance - actors, rules, practices, processes, and mechanisms concerned with how risk is analyzed, managed, and communicated.	DHS
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 (SiO2), 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.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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

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
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/ 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
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 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
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.	DOS
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	DOS/ USAID

subset of security cooperation. Also called SA.	
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.	DOD
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
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
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 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
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
security forces - Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state.	DOD
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;	DOS/ USAID

and enable partners to help address common security challenges. Also called SSA.	
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
security sector reform — A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken to improve the way a host nation provides safety, security, and justice. Also called SSR.	DOD
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
security service — Entity or component of a foreign government charged with responsibility for counterespionage or internal security functions.	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
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
show of force — An operation designed to demonstrate US resolve that involves increased visibility of US deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to US 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.	DOD
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
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
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
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	DOS/ USAID

previous or subsequent terrorist activities.	
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
stability operations — An overarching term encompassing 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, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.	DOD
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
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.	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
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
steady state - routine, day-to-day operations.	DHS
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
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
submersible vessel - a vessel that is capable of operating below the surface of the water.	DOT/ Maritim e

supported commander — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation 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.	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
terrorism - premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational	DOS

groups or clandestine agents.

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.	DOD
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.	DHS
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.	DHS
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.	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	DOS/ USAID

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).	
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
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.	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
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
traditional food - wild game meat; (ii) fish; (iii) seafood; (iv) marine mammals; (v) plants; and (vi) berries.	DOI
traditional food - food that has traditionally been prepared and consumed by an Indian tribe.	DOI
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
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
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

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
transitional military authority — Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority.	DOD
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
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
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
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.	ODNI/ CIA/ DOD
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
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
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	DOS/ USAID

report to more than one boss.

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 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
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
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
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
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.	DOS/ USAID
war activities - activities directly relating to military operations.	DOD/ DOJ
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
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	DOS/ USAID

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.	
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
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
wildlife conservation education - projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship.	DOI
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
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
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
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
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

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ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Supersession

a. This document is the inaugural edition of the *USG Glossary*. The terms and definitions will be updated according to standing operating procedure with modifications, deletions, or additions that have been approved in accordance with this document.

b. The following terms provide a baseline for usage in this glossary:

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 *Ontology deals with abstract entities*	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; *especially*: 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. Updating

Annual revision is the goal. For changes, organizations will provide updates to future editions to the Editorial Staff for consideration – form will be provided at http:/ / www.dtic.mil/ doctrine/ dod_dictionary/ index.html.

3. 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.