



GLOSSARY



Applied Research: Systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. This activity includes work leading to the production of useful materials, devices and systems or methods, including design development and improvement of prototypes and new processes.

Authorizing Official: Executive officer of the organization or business unit or other individual who has the authority to execute this survey on behalf of the organization.

Basic Research: Systematic, scientific study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts.

Capability: The ability to perform defined design and/or manufacturing within an organization's own facilities and with its own employees with little or no outsourcing.

Capital Expenditures: Investments made by an organization in buildings, equipment, property, and systems where the expense is depreciated. This does not include expenditures for consumable materials, other operating expenses and salaries associated with normal business operations.

Commercially Sensitive Information (CSI): Privileged or proprietary information which, if compromised through alteration, corruption, loss, misuse, or unauthorized disclosure, could cause serious harm to the organization owning it. This includes customer/client information, financial information and records, human resources information, intellectual property information, internal communications, manufacturing and production line information, patent and trademark information, research and development information, regulatory/compliance information, and supplier/supply chain information.

Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code: Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code identifies companies doing or seeking to do business with the U.S. Federal Government. The code is used to support mechanized government systems and provides a standardized method of identifying a given facility at a specific location. Find CAGE codes at <https://cage.dla.mil/search/>.

Commodity Jurisdiction (CJ): A formal determination of whether an item or service is subject to the export licensing authority of the Department of Commerce or the Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is the licensing agency for exports subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), while DDTC licenses defense articles and services covered by the U.S. Munitions List (USML), subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). The commodity jurisdiction procedure is used if doubt exists as to whether an article is covered by the U.S. Munitions List. It may also be used for consideration of a re-designation of an article or service currently covered by the U.S. Munitions List. A CJ determination will only identify the proper licensing authority for an item, and is not a license or approval to export. CJ requests are processed by DDTC under procedures established by that office (see 22CFR 120.3 and 120.4). For specific filing procedures, contact DDTC at (202) 663-1282 or access further information clicking on the link below: http://www.pmdtdc.state.gov/commodity_jurisdiction/index.html

Counterfeit: For the purpose of this survey, a counterfeit is a part, material, or other product that is not genuine because it 1) is an unauthorized copy; 2) does not conform to original design, model, and/or performance standards; 3) is not produced by the original manufacturer or is produced by unauthorized contractors; 4) is off-specification, defective, or used product sold as "new" or working; or 5) has incorrect or false markings and/or documentation.

Customer: An entity to which an organization directly delivers the product or service that the facility produces. A customer may be another organization or another facility owned by the same parent

organization. The customer may be the end user for the item but often will be an intermediate link in the supply chain, adding additional value before transferring the item to yet another customer.

Cybersecurity: The body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access.

Design: Activity required to implement a product concept in support of the manufacture of the product at a manufacturing facility.

Development: The design, development, simulation, or experimental testing of prototype or experimental hardware or systems, to validate technological feasibility or concept of operation, to reduce technological risk, or to provide test systems prior to production approval.

Digital Signal Processing: Digital circuits designed to address a broad class of problems in signal reception and analysis that have traditionally been solved using analog components. DSP is used to enhance, analyze, filter, modulate or otherwise manipulate standard analog functions such as images, sounds, radar pulses, and other such signals by analyzing and transforming wave-forms (e.g., transmitting data over phone lines via modem).

Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS): A nine-digit numbering system that uniquely identifies an individual business. Find DUNS numbers at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>.

Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM): A type of memory component. These active memory cells are "Dynamic" and lose their ability to retain information when power to the system is lost. Information stored in the memory cells is accessed randomly. Memory is a key component of most electronic products.

Facility: A building or the minimum complex of buildings or parts of buildings in which a company operates to serve a particular function, producing revenue, and incurring costs for the company. A facility may produce an item of tangible or intangible property or may perform a service. It may encompass a floor or group of floors within a building, a single building, or a group of buildings or structures. Often, a facility is a group of related locations at which company employees work, together constituting a profit-and-loss center for the company, and it may be identified by a unique DUNS number.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Employees: Employees who work for 40 hours in a normal work week. Convert part-time employees into "full time equivalents" by taking their work hours as a fraction of 40 hours.

Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone): The HUBZone program falls under the auspices of the U.S. Small Business Administration. The program encourages economic development in historically underutilized business zones - "HUBZones" - through the establishment of preferences. SBA's HUBZone program promotes economic development and employment growth in distressed areas by providing access to more federal contracting opportunities.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS): The Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) is the statute used to determine tariff classifications for goods imported in the United States. It is maintained and published by the United States International Trade Commission. The HTS is based on the International Harmonized System.

Manufacturing: the production of merchandise for use or sale using labor and machines, tools, chemical and biological processing, or formulation. The term may refer to a range of human activity, from handicraft to high tech, but is most commonly applied to industrial production, in which raw materials are transformed into finished goods on a large scale.

Memory: The working space used by the computer to hold the program that is currently running, along with the data it needs to run programs and process data. The main memory is built from random access

memory (RAM) chips. The amount of memory available determines the size of programs that can be run, and whether more than one program can run at a time. Main memory is temporary and is lost when the computer is turned off. It is distinguished from more permanent internal read only memory (ROM) which contains the computer's essential programs, and data storage memory devices such as hard drives and compact disks.

Non-Affiliated Company: For the purposes of this assessment, a company that is not owned or operated by a survey respondent.

Non-U.S. Company: For the purposes of this survey, a non-U.S. company is an organization (publicly traded, privately held, for profit, not-for-profit, or non-profit) that is domiciled at a location outside of the United States. Companies that are a business unit of a parent organization with legal domicile located outside of the United States are non-U.S. companies.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes identify the category of product(s) or service(s) provided by an organization. Find NAICS codes at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>

Organization: A company, firm, laboratory, or other entity that owns or controls one or more U.S. establishment(s) capable of designing and/or manufacturing products. A company may be an individual proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, or corporation (including any subsidiary corporation in which more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock is owned by a business trust, cooperative, trustee(s) in bankruptcy, or receiver(s) under decree of any court owning or controlling one or more establishment.

Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM): A manufacturer who places his brand on a product and sells it. The manufacturer may or may not have designed or manufactured the product him/herself.

Outsourcing: The assignment of specific design or manufacturing functions to third-party design or manufacturing enterprises not owned by your organization.

Product/Process Development: Conceptualization and development of a product prior to the production of the product for customers.

Product Service Codes (PSC): Also referred to as federal supply codes, product service codes are used by the United States government to describe the products, services, and research and development purchased by the government. In many cases, a given contract/task order/purchase order will include more than one product and/or service. In such cases, the Product or Service Code data element code should be selected based on the predominant product or service that is being purchased.

Program Technology Transfer Activity: The transfer of product and process knowledge between development and manufacturing, and within or between manufacturing sites to achieve product realization. This knowledge forms the basis for the manufacturing process, control strategy, process validation approach and ongoing continual improvement.

RAM (Random Access Memory): Memory available on a computer for storing data and programs currently being processed. It is automatically erased when the power is turned off. Information in the RAM that needs to be stored for future use must be saved onto a disk or a tape.

Research and Development: Basic and applied research in the engineering sciences, as well as design and development of prototype products and processes.

Service: An intangible product (contrasted to a good, which is a tangible product). Services typically cannot be stored or transported, are instantly perishable, and come into existence at the time they are bought and consumed.

Single Source: An organization that is designated as the only accepted source for the supply of parts, components, materials, or services, even though other sources with equivalent technical know-how and production capability may exist.

Small Business Enterprise: The Small Business Administration has established two widely used size standards to define a small business – up to 500 employees for most manufacturing and mining industries and up to \$7.5 million in average annual receipts for many nonmanufacturing industries. However, there are a number of exceptions. For the size standard applicable to any North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, see the SBA's Small Business Size Regulations, [13 CFR §121.201](#), or the [Table of Small Business Size Standards](#).

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Contracts: The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program is a highly competitive program that encourages domestic small businesses to engage in Federal Research/Research and Development (R/R&D) that has the potential for commercialization. Through a competitive awards-based program, SBIR enables small businesses to explore their technological potential and provides the incentive to profit from its commercialization. By including qualified small businesses in the nation's R&D arena, high-tech innovation is stimulated and the United States gains entrepreneurial spirit as it meets its specific research and development needs. Find more information about SBIR here: <https://www.sbir.gov/about/about-sbir>

Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Contracts: Small Business Technology Transfer expands funding opportunities in the federal innovation research and development (R&D) arena. Central to the program is expansion of the public/private sector partnership to include the joint venture opportunities for small businesses and nonprofit research institutions. The unique feature of the STTR program is the requirement for the small business to formally collaborate with a research institution in Phase I and Phase II. STTR's most important role is to bridge the gap between performance of basic science and commercialization of resulting innovations. Find more information about STTR here: <https://www.sbir.gov/about/about-sttr#three>

Sole Source: An organization that is the only source for the supply of parts, components, materials, or services. No alternative U.S. or non-U.S. based suppliers exist other than the current supplier.

Supplier: The entity from which an organization obtains inputs, whether the inputs be goods or services. For the purposes of the C-17 Needs Assessment, your organization is the supplier to the C-17 program.

Direct/Tier I Supplier: For the purposes of the C-17 Needs Assessment, a Tier I supplier is a company that supplies directly to the C-17 program.

Indirect/Tier II Supplier: For the purposes of the C-17 Needs Assessment, a Tier II supplier is a company that supplies directly to a Tier I supplier. Tier II suppliers support the C-17 program indirectly.

Trust: The confidence in one's ability to secure national security systems by assessing the integrity of the people and processes used to design, generate, manufacture, and distribute national security critical components.

Trusted Access Program: The Trusted Access Program was established to provide guaranteed access for the DoD and the Intelligence Community to trusted microelectronics technologies for their critical system needs now and into the future. An organization that operates a facility adhering to the standards of this program is referred to as "Trusted".

United States: The term "United States" includes the fifty states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the island of Guam, Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands.

Vendor: An entity from which your organization obtains inputs. A vendor may be another firm with which you have a contractual relationship, or it may be another facility owned by the same parent organization. The inputs may be goods or services.