Army Regulation 10–88

Organization and Functions

Field Operating Agencies, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army

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Abstract

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 10-88
Field Operating Agencies, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army

This new regulation-

o Consolidates AR 10-, AR 10-29, AR 10-38, and AR 10-83.

o Contains the organization and functions of six field operating agencies of
  the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army (including two new field operating
  agencies established by the HQDA Reorganization Commission of 1987):

  U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (chap 2)

  U.S. Army Organizational Efficiency Review Agency (new)(chap 3)

  U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (cahp 4)

  U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command (chap5)

  U.S. Army Decision Systems Management Agency (new)(chap 6)

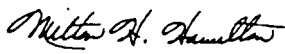 U.S. Army Safety Center (chap 7)

Organization and Functions

Field Operating Agencies, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:
CARL E. VUONO
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff
Official:

Milton H. Hamilton

MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

Army, of which the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army, is the proponent Army Staff agency.
Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.
Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable
Army management control process. This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11–2. It does not contain internal control provisions.
Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DACS–DMS), WASH DC 20310–0200.
Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy

interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DACS–DMS), WASH DC 20310–0200.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

*This regulation supersedes AR 10–4, 22 August 1985; AR 10–29, 15 December 1979; AR 10–38, 18 December 1985; and AR 10–83, 15 January 1981.

Unclassified

RESERVED

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation prescribes the organization, mission, and function of the field operating agencies (FOAs) of the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army(OCSA), and their relationship with the command and staff of the Office of the Secretary of the Army (OSA) and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) agencies, Army Staff (ARSTAF), Army elements, other Services, and other Government agencies. The FOAs discussed in this regulation are—
a. U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA).
b. U.S. Army Organizational Efficiency Review Agency (USAOERA).
c. U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (OTEA).
d. U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command (USASDC).
e. U.S. Army Decision Systems Management Agency (DSMA).
f. U.S. Army Safety Center (USASC).

1–2. References
a. Required publications.
(1) AR 5–5, Army Studies and Analyses (cited in para 2–3).
(2) AR 15–38, Test Schedule and Review Committee (cited in paras 4–2 and 4–3).
(3) AR 70–1, System Acquisition Policy and Procedures (cited in paras 4–2 and 4–3).
(4) AR 70–10, Test and Evaluation During Development and Acquisition of Materiel (cited in paras 4–2 and 4–3).
(5) AR 71–3, User Testing (cited in para 4–2).
(6) AR 71–9, Materiel Objectives and Requirements (cited in para 4–2).
b. Related publications. A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.
(1) AR 5–20, Commercial Activities Program.
(2) AR 710–8, Nonnuclear Ammunition Combat Rates.
(3) OMB Circular No. A–76, Performance of Commercial Activities.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
The Chief of Staff, Army (CSA); the Vice Chief of Staff, Army(VCSA); and the Director, Army Staff (DAS) are the proponent staff agency heads and principal officials, HQDA, who guide and supervise the commanders or directors of the FOAs whose organizations and functions are described in this regulation.

Chapter 2
U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency

2–1. Mission
The mission of the CAA is to analyze Army force-level systems in the context of joint/combined forces. The purpose of these analyses is to help the CSA determine requirements and establish objectives for theater-level joint/combined forces. These analyses examine the operating concepts, characteristics, and performance of the units of which forces are formed. They also establish the context, goals, and objectives for analyzing lower level operating systems.

2–2. Functions
The functions of CAA are to—
a. Estimate requirements in conventional, nuclear, and chemical environments to support Army inputs to the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES), as follows:

(1) Evaluate the ability of Army forces to execute the national strategy efficiently and appropriately.
(2) Develop required data on Army forces to support Army input to the Joint Strategic Planning System.
(3) Determine Army wartime requirements for ammunition (AR 710–8), materiel, and manpower.
(4) Determine Army wartime requirements for inter- and intra-theater lift.
(5) Identify and analyze the implications for force structure and manpower of new Army equipment and organizations.
(6) Develop casualty estimates and evaluate adequacy of replacements.
b. Evaluate the Army's ability to mobilize and deploy forces and to conduct unilateral, joint, and combined operations, as follows:
(1) Conduct net assessments of U.S. allied capability relative to threat forces.
(2) Ascertain the operational capability of Army forces to accomplish assigned missions.
(3) Assess the impact of PPBES decisions and alternatives on force capability.
(4) Analyze the effect of modernization programs on force performance.
(5) Develop and evaluate alternatives for allocation of Army resources and proposals for distribution of materiel.
(6) Analyze force sustainability.
(7) Assess the adequacy of strategic lift assets.
(8) Evaluate selected operations plans and conduct contingency force analyses.
c. Design Army forces models and evaluate force model alternatives.
d. Develop theater-force-level scenarios for conventional, chemical, and nuclear contingencies consistent with HQDA plans, programs, and policies. Provide a consistent and reasonable plan for Army combat development activities, as follows:
(1) Coordinate the representation of doctrine, concepts, and organizational capabilities with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command(TRADOC) integrating centers.
(2) Coordinate the representation of plans, programs, theater infrastructure, and support expectations of the host nation with overseas major Army commands (MACOMs).
(3) Establish a general outline for MACOM evaluation of lower level operating systems.
e. Provide force-level-related analytical support to HQDA, MACOMs, and other members of the Army analytical community, as follows:
(1) Evaluate combat, combat support, and combat service support for theater-level forces.
(2) Evaluate organizational designs and the contribution of firepower and nonfire support systems for theater-level forces.
(3) Perform theater-level, top-down mission area analysis (MAA).Provide results to HQDA and to Headquarters, TRADOC, for use in its corps-level MAA.
(4) Evaluate acquisition, retention, and career management systems for Army personnel. Analyze alternative systems.
(5) Provide analytical support to selected joint/combined and Army-level exercises and tests.
f. Develop and maintain an Army database for studies of Army force requirements, operational capability, force design, net assessments, and related force issues, as follows:
(1) Identify and document the data planning factors, assumptions, and key model inputs.
(2) Establish a program to check the validity and consistency of the database.
(3) Refer requirements for new data to appropriate source agencies.
g. Develop, document, maintain, and improve analytical techniques for determining Army force-level needs and objectives, as follows:
(1) Improve current analytical techniques.
(2) Conduct research and develop new analytical techniques.

(3) Maintain a description of CAA's analytical techniques, including characteristics, limitations, and sensitivities.

h. Conduct studies and analyses as assigned.

2–3. Tasking

a. The DAS, OCSA, will—

(1) Exercise staff supervision over CAA.

(2) Approve lines of credit that define how CAA in-house and contractual resources will be allocated.

(3) Monitor the CAA work program.

(4) Resolve issues concerning priority of tasks.

b. The Director, CAA, when given a formal tasking directive, will—

(1) Provide a draft copy of studies to the sponsor for review and evaluation.

(2) Furnish the final product of studies to the sponsor and concurrently to HQDA (DACS–DM), WASH DC 20310–0200.

(3) Distribute study reports to other recipients when appropriate, in coordination with sponsors.

c. When a sponsor wishes CAA to conduct a study, the sponsor will—

(1) Ensure that the problem has not been adequately studied before and is not being studied elsewhere.

(2) Contact the Director, CAA, to discuss the problem.

(3) Coordinate a draft tasking directive with CAA. If the sponsor and CAA do not reach agreement, the sponsor may request resolution by the DAS.

(4) Following agreement, forward a formal tasking directive to the Director, CAA, and a copy to the DAS, ATTN: DACS–DM. This directive will state that the CAA task complies with the mission, functions, and procedures in this regulation. This directive will follow the format established by AR 5–5.

2–4. Command and staff relationships

a. The CAA is a field operating agency of the CSA.

b. The Director, CAA, will report directly to the DAS, OCSA.

c. The CAA is authorized to communicate directly with Army elements and Government agencies on matters of mutual interest.

Chapter 3
U.S. Army Organizational Efficiency Review Agency

3–1. Mission

The mission of USAOERA is to plan, manage, direct, evaluate, and monitor the Organizational Efficiency Review Program (OERP). This program encompasses the study of contractible and noncontractible table of distribution and allowance functions with the goal of accomplishing mission requirements at minimum cost to the Government. USAOERA also develops and manages study schedules for efficiency and efficiency-related programs, specifically Commercial Activity (CA), Efficiency Review (ER), and Manpower Staff Standards System(MS–3).

3–2. Functions

The functions of USAOERA are to—

a. Implement policies, long-range plans, studies, and specific projects to accomplish OERP objectives for the Army.

b. Implement regulations, pamphlets, and other guidance documents that specify and define policies, program methodology, and costing and management study procedures to be used by field activities. Coordinate the development of standardized transition plans, prototype Performance Work Statements, and related documents for specific functions.

c. Evaluate Army-wide progress and effectiveness in achieving overall program objectives; send evaluations to all interested parties.

d. Provide policy information and guidance on OERP management to officials in OSA, ARSTAF, OSD, MACOMs, other Army agencies, and other Government and non-Government agencies.

e. Provide the congressional notifications required by law;respond to congressional inquiries; provide briefings and testimony to Congress as needed.

f. Evaluate legislation affecting OERP and send resulting changes to ARSTAF and the field.

g. Manage the operational aspects of OERP and its execution. For Army-wide efficiency reviews and MS–3 studies, coordinate the process of obtaining approval of recommendations to improve Army-wide management;ensure that approved recommendations are implemented.

h. Provide consulting services to OSA, ARSTAF, MACOMs, field installations, and other activities with an interest in OERP.

i. Prepare lessons learned from case histories for field dissemination.

j. Plan and coordinate OERP training programs for the Army.

k. Schedule OERP studies; integrate schedules of efficiency and efficiency-related programs (CA, ER, and MS–3).

l. Serve as the Army point of contact for planning, programming, and budgeting actions affected by or resulting from OERP studies.

3–3. Command and staff relationships

a. USAOERA is a field operating agency of OCSA. Policies and program planning guidance are issued to USAOERA through or by the Director of Management (DM).

b. USAOERA is authorized to have direct contact with OSA, ARSTAF, OSD, field commands, and other agencies on issues related to OERP.

c. Communication with OSA and OSD will be sent through HQDA(DACS–DM), WASH DC 20310–0200.

Chapter 4
U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency

4–1. Mission

The mission of OTEA is to support the materiel acquisition process by managing the Army's continuous comprehensive evaluation (C2E) and user testing programs.

4–2. Functions

The functions of the OTEA are as follows:

a. Conduct of the Army's C2E program and independent operational evaluation of materiel systems (AR 70–10) by—

(1) Developing and promulgating C2E policy and methodology.

(2) Conducting C2E for applicable Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). These include systems monitored by the Department of Defense(DOD), Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E); Army Designated Acquisition Programs (ADAPs); in-process review (IPR) programs selected by the Commanding General, OTEA (AR 70–1); and selected Major Automated Information System Review Council (MAISRC) systems.

(3) Evaluating applicable C2E programs continuously, from initiation through post-field deployment. Evaluation ends after—

(a) Publication of the final follow-on operational test and evaluation report.

(b) Verification of the correction of deficiencies identified in early operational test and evaluation (OT&E) or as directed by the decision authority.

(4) Giving the materiel acquisition decisionmakers periodic evaluations of systems undergoing C2E. Evaluations will summarize the estimated status of system development with respect to operational effectiveness and suitability.

(5) Giving each materiel acquisition decision milestone review body for OTEA-assigned programs an independent evaluation of—

(a) The estimated operational effectiveness and suitability of the system.

(b) The adequacy of OT&E accomplished or planned (evaluated systems).

(6) Giving an endorsement of expanded test reports, including

evaluative conclusions, prepared by operational testers other than OTEA.

(7) Informing the ARSTAF, materiel developer, combat developer, and logistician of operational deficiencies and other problems associated with a system.

(8) Planning, programming, and budgeting for C2E and other OTEA evaluation efforts.

b. Management of the Army's User Testing Program (AR 71–3 and AR 70–10), to include—

(1) For OT&E:

(a) Implementing OT&E policy and methodology.

(b) Conducting or exercising quality control over the planning, execution, and reporting of all operational testing for all MDAP, ADAP, IPR, multiservice, and selected MAISRC programs.

(c) Ensuring that operational tests conducted by other Army activities are effectively planned, conducted, and reported by: preparing operational independent evaluation plans for systems evaluated by OTEA;providing test design guidance; reviewing and approving all test design plans;participating in Operational Test Readiness Reviews; monitoring test planning, execution, and reporting; and endorsing all expanded test reports.

(d) Preparing the OT&E part of the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) for OTEA-evaluated systems. Reviewing and concurring with all TEMPs, including those for MAISRC programs, before they are submitted for approval.

(e) Informing the acquisition decisionmaker when acquisition strategies or lack of resources preclude adequate operational test and evaluation.

(f) Reviewing all draft and approved requirement documents (AR 71–9) for testability. Identifying programs that require operational testing or evaluation by OTEA. Identifying those that need operational testing by a tester other than OTEA, with an OTEA endorsement of the expanded test report. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans(DCSOPS) will assign tasks based on OTEA's recommendation.

(g) Developing and recommending to HQDA, DCSOPS, the Army position on OT&E matters, plans, and reports for submission to OSD and Congress.

(h) Supporting the MAISRC in OT&E.

(i) Planning, programming, and budgeting for the OTEA operational test efforts.

(2) For force development test and experimentation (FDTE) and early user test and experimentation (EUT&E):

(a) Recommending FDTE or EUT&E to HQDA, DCSOPS, the acquisition decisionmaker, combat developer, and operational tester when needed to support a materiel acquisition operational evaluation or OT&E assessment.

(b) Monitoring FDTE and EUT&E on materiel systems to ensure that data generated are used, as appropriate, in materiel system independent operational evaluations and assessments.

(3) For OSD-directed joint test and evaluation (JT&E):

(a) Supporting HQDA, DCSOPS, in the Army's nomination and selection process.

(b) Providing input to HQDA, DCSOPS, for developing and staffing the Army position on JT&E documentation.

(c) Coordinating Army resource support for approved tests, as required.

(4) General:

(a) Publishing the Five-Year Test Program after Test Schedule and Review Committee (TSARC) coordination and DCSOPS approval for the CSA(AR 15–38).

(b) Managing Army User Testing Program flight hours.

(c) Managing the Army User Testing Instrumentation Program in coordination with the TSARC.

(d) Monitoring user test funding requirements.

(e) Establishing and managing a user test data reference and retrieval system.

(f) Ensuring that all user testing of U.S. Army missiles and missile components complies with the applicable provisions of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty and meets compliance

notification and reporting requirements. Developing detailed procedures to ensure compliance.

4–3. Command and staff relationships

a. OTEA is a field operating agency of the CSA.

b. The Commanding General, OTEA, will report to the CSA through the VCSA.

c. The Commanding General, OTEA, will work closely with HQDA, DCSOPS, and the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research).Operational testers and evaluators will be selected by the Commanding General, OTEA, and approved by DCSOPS.

d. OTEA will coordinate closely with, but stay independent of, the materiel developer and combat developer communities (AR 70–10).

e. The Commanding General, OTEA, chairs the TSARC (AR 15–38)and is a member of the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council. OTEA is a member of the Test Integration Work Group (AR 70–10) for each system evaluated by OTEA and a member of the IPR on all systems (AR 70–1).

f. OTEA is a nonvoting member of the MAISRC.

g. OTEA may communicate and coordinate directly with the OSD DOT & E and any other DOD or U.S. Government activity to obtain information or assistance in support of its mission.

h. The Commanding General, OTEA, may take final action for the CSA or VCSA on matters within OTEA's functional area of responsibility. The authority to disapprove recommendations of the heads of ARSTAF agencies and MACOMs, however, is reserved for the CSA and VCSA.

Chapter 5
U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command

5–1. Mission
The mission of USASDC is to—

a. Conduct a coordinated research program in accordance with defense, Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and Army guidance.

b. Ensure timely and cost-effective development of modern technologies.

c. Coordinate all antitactical missile technical base development to maximize benefits for strategic defense and antitactical missile programs.

d. Ensure that efforts comply with applicable international treaties and Presidential and national security directives.

e. Manage the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) as a National Range.

5–2. Functions
The principal functions of USASDC are to—

a. Plan and manage assigned projects in accordance with established plans and applicable guidance.

b. Provide to and receive from the ARSTAF, MACOMs, Army Secretariat, other Services, OSD, and other departments of the Executive Branch information required to formulate and execute an Army strategic defense program.

c. Provide to Congress information on the Army strategic defense program as required or requested.

d. Define, design, and take part in developing concepts for theater missile defense systems to counter tactical ballistic missiles.

e. Maintain contact with appropriate industry representatives on matters pertaining to the Army strategic defense program.

f. Conduct continuous review and legal analysis of the antiballistic missile treaty, other arms control agreements, and the bilateral (U.S.-U.S.S.R.) understandings reached at meetings of the standing consultative commission. Assess USASDC programs and projects to ensure compliance.

g. Conduct a program for threat analysis and assessment by which to evaluate future programs.

h. Conduct analyses and feasibility studies to ensure that the

components developed will provide optimum protection against current and future threats.

i. Develop and maintain coordinated test plans, to include the requirements of all external agencies taking part in the ballistic missile defense test programs.

j. Plan, direct, negotiate, execute, administer contracts and approve the award of contracts for USASDC.

k. Execute cost analysis, economic analysis, and design-to-cost programs.

l. Plan, program, and budget for financial and manpower resources.

m. Direct and manage the overall activities of USAKA.

n. Plan, develop, program, implement, and manage all nontactical construction programs.

o. Implement an aggressive program to demonstrate tactical applications of space technology.

p. Conduct the Army space-tactical demonstration program to address current and projected battlefield deficiencies.

5–3. Command and staff relationships

a. USASDC is a field operating agency of OCSA.

b. The Commander, USASDC, per instructions issued by the CSA, is the single Army point of contact for SDI matters. The Commander, USASDC, has executive authority for the Department of the Army (DA) over the Army's strategic defense program efforts and the resources for accomplishing them. The Commander, USASDC, reports directly to the CSA.

c. The Commander, USASDC, is delegated all authority that regulations and directives vest in all heads of ARSTAF agencies, major field commanders, or major Army commanders with respect to the mission and functions of the command.

d. The Commander, USASDC, will coordinate with ARSTAF agencies within their functional area(s). The Commander, USASDC, will discharge the role of the SDI Office in close coordination with appropriate ARSTAF agencies within their functional areas of responsibility. Within guidance issued by the CSA and in coordination with the appropriate ARSTAF agencies, the Commander, USASDC, will prepare plans and provide direction to permit execution of the Army strategic defense program. The Commander, USASDC, will prepare and publish directives on tasks assigned to DA organizations.

e. Certain MACOMs have assigned responsibilities that require them to coordinate with USASDC for SDI activities. These MACOMs are the U.S. Army Materiel Command, TRADOC, U.S. Army Information Systems Command, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, and U.S. Army Health Services Command. Additionally, coordination is required with the U.S. Space Command, a specified command.

Chapter 6
U.S. Army Decision Systems Management Agency

6–1. Mission
The mission of DSMA is to ensure that the U.S. Army has the most advanced technology to enhance productivity and to support timely and effective management decisions through—

a. General and direct support to HQDA and to other agencies.

b. Development of artificial intelligence (AI).

c. Transfer of emerging technology into the production environment.

6–2. Functions
The principal functions of DSMA are to provide leadership in applying advanced computer technology to support decision systems and to advocate AI applications Army-wide, as well as to—

a. Contribute to the overall DSMA mission of ensuring high-quality, advanced automation support to decisionmakers in systems

engineering, database administration, software development, research and development, and contingency operations.

b. Provide support for ARSTAF, Secretariat, FOAs, and MACOMs by applying AI techniques, procedures, and methodologies to Army corporate management processes; serve as proponent for the application of AI technology across the Army; transfer technology through the focused development of AI tools that support advanced decision support capability; and ensure that the Army stays at the leading edge of AI technology.

c. Provide the Army with the ability, through computer conferencing, to link geographically dispersed experts to address and solve problems.

d. Plan, design, and develop HQDA Executive Decision Support Systems.

e. Project, secure, and manage information resources for DSMA, including funding, contract management, hardware and software management, and supplies.

f. Identify, consolidate, and coordinate decision system software requirements for supported elements.

g. Justify and defend annual budget estimates and requirements.

h. Represent OCSA on the U.S. Army Information Management Advisory Council (IMAC) and exercise OCSA's vote on the IMAC.

i. Coordinate operational support to ARSTAF and Secretariat offices from all HQDA automation agencies.

j. Provide basic, intermediate, and advanced training, as well as user assistance in computers and functional areas.

6–3. Command and staff relationships
a. The DSMA is a field operating agency of OCSA, under the supervision of the DM.

b. The Commander, DSMA, will report directly to the DM.

c. The Commander is a member of the IMAC and the Program Budget Advisory Committee.

d. DSMA will coordinate with, but remain independent of, the automated data processing communities.

e. DSMA may communicate and coordinate with any DOD or U.S. Government activity to obtain information or assistance to support its mission.

f. The Commander, DSMA, may take final action for the DM on matters that fall within DSMA's area of responsibility. The authority to disapprove requests of the heads of ARSTAF agencies and MACOMs, however, is reserved for the DM, the VCSA, and the CSA.

Chapter 7
U.S. Army Safety Center

7–1. Mission
The Commander, USASC, is primarily concerned with the safety of Army operations and systems. The USASC develops objective safety risk assessments and makes recommendations to the Director of Army Safety (DASAF). The USASC will support the DASAF in managing the Army Safety Program to protect personnel and property from accidental loss and to ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory directives.

7–2. Functions
The USASC will support the DASAF by—

a. Assessing the implementation and effectiveness of Army safety policies and procedures.

b. Assisting and evaluating MACOM safety programs for compliance with DA safety policy.

c. Administering a program to provide safety training and education that meets the Army's needs.

d. Conducting centralized investigations of selected Army accidents and hazardous conditions and presenting the results to Army leadership.

e. Managing and maintaining the Army Safety Management Information System to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on accidents to ARSTAF and MACOMs.

f. Developing and disseminating Army-wide countermeasures against accidents.

g. Developing Army policy for system safety in the materiel development, acquisition, fielding, and modification process. Providing independent safety assessments for materiel acquisition programs in the DOD.

h. Conducting a program of safety research and analysis to identify problem areas, causal factors, and system defects; recommending countermeasures.

i. Developing and managing an Army-wide multimedia safety communications program.

j. Assisting the Functional Chief of the Army Safety Management Career Program in administering the program and the centralized training of DA safety interns.

k. Representing the DASAF, as required, in Army Safety Program actions with the DOD, other Government agencies, allied governments, and private-sector organizations.

7–3. Command and staff relationships

a. The USASC is a field operating agency of OCSA, under the direct supervision of the DAS.

b. The center is authorized to have direct parallel and vertical contact with all HQDA Staff agencies; HQDA FOAs and their activities; and MACOM headquarters, their subcommands, and their activities worldwide to execute the Army Safety Program.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

ADAP
Army Designated Acquisition Program

AI
artificial intelligence

ARSTAF
Army Staff

CA
Commercial Activity

CAA
U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency

CSA
Chief of Staff, Army

C2E
continuous comprehensive evaluation

DA
Department of the Army

DAS
Director, Army Staff

DASAF
Director of Army Safety

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DM
Director of Management

DOD
Department of Defense

DOT & E
Director of Operational Test and Evaluation

DSMA
U.S. Army Decision Systems Management Agency

ER
Efficiency Review

EUT&E
early user test and experimentation

FDTE
force development test and experimentation

FOA
field operating agency

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IMAC
U.S. Army Information Management Advisory Council

IPR
in-process review

JT&E
joint test and evaluation

MAA
mission area analysis

MACOM
major Army command

MAISRC
Major Automated Information System Review Council

MDAP
Major Defense Acquisition Program

MS–3
Manpower Staff Standards System

OCSA
Office of the Chief of Staff, Army

OERP
Organizational Efficiency Review Program

OSA
Office of the Secretary of the Army

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

OTEA
U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency

OT&E
operational test and evaluation

PPBES
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

SDI
Strategic Defense Initiative

TEMP
Test and Evaluation Master Plan

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSARC
Test Schedule and Review Committee

USAKA
U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll

USAOERA
U.S. Army Organizational Efficiency Review Agency

USASC
U.S. Army Safety Center

USASDC
U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command

VCSA
Vice Chief of Staff, Army

Section II
Terms

Army User Test Instrumentation Program
A program to consolidate and prioritize instrumentation requirements identified by user testing activities to support OT&E and FDTE. Under this program, funding requirements are identified, resources are programmed by fiscal year, and rationale for development and acquisition of new and modified instrumentation is provided.

Continuous comprehensive evaluation
A continuous process, extending from concept definition through deployment, that evaluates the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system by analyzing all available data.

Designated Acquisition Programs
Materiel systems, not designated as major, that require review by the Army Systems Review Council and program approval by the Secretary of the Army.

Force development test and experimentation
Testing and experimentation, conducted in an operational environment involving personnel from or similar to those in the field forces, that examine the impact and potential or operational effectiveness of selected concepts of training, doctrine, organization, and materiel.

In-process review programs
Materiel systems that do not meet the criteria for major or Designated Acquisition Program systems. The review body for these systems is the IPR.

Major programs
Materiel systems that require review by the Army Systems Review Council and the Defense Resource Board and program approval from the Secretary of Defense.

Operational effectiveness
The overall degree of mission accomplishment of a system used by representative personnel in the context of the organization, doctrine, tactics, threat (including countermeasures and nuclear threats), and environment in the planned operational employment of the system.

OSD-directed joint user testing
User testing sponsored by OSD in which two or more Services participate to gain information about doctrinal and tactical concepts for commanding, controlling, and employing families of related weapon systems.

Operational suitability
The degree to which a system can be satisfactorily used in the field with consideration given to availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, reliability, wartime

usage rates, maintainability, safety, human factors, manpower supportability, logistic supportability, and training requirements.

Operational test and evaluation
Testing and evaluation conducted to estimate a materiel system's operational effectiveness and operational suitability, identify the need for modifications, and examine the adequacy of concepts for tactics, doctrine, organization, and training. Operational testing is accomplished with representative operators, crews, and units under realistic combat conditions.

Selected IPR programs
IPR systems that because of their importance require continuous comprehensive evaluation by OTEA.

Test, Evaluation, Analysis, and Modeling Plan
A comprehensive plan prepared and approved by OTEA. The TEAM Plan is a nontasking document identifying TEAM activities that support continuous comprehensive evaluation, the agency or command accomplishing these activities, and the schedule by which they will be accomplished.

Test and Evaluation Master Plan
A broad plan that identifies and integrates objectives, responsibilities, resources, and schedules for all test and evaluation required during the development or acquisition of a materiel system. In the Army, the TEMP is compiled by the materiel developer in coordination with the Test Integration Working Group.

User testing
Testing conducted in an operational environment involving personnel from or similar to those in the field forces. Includes operational testing, FDTE, and joint user testing.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
There are no special terms.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and subtopic.

Topics and subtopics are identified by paragraph number.

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