

THIS REDLINE VERSION OF THE GLOSSARY OF TERMS IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

THEREFORE, THERE IS NO COVER, NO TABLE OF CONTENTS, AND NO FORMAL HEADERS.

PREFACE

1. PURPOSE. To serve as a reference guide and central repository for DOE terms and their definitions.
2. SCOPE. The terms defined in the Glossary are those which are currently or have previously been defined in DOE Orders and Manuals. The Glossary has been created to streamline DOE Orders and to prevent confusion caused by inconsistent definitions of the same terms in DOE Orders and Manuals. It is not intended that the definitions, in and of themselves, be considered as establishing Departmental policy. The Glossary serves as the central repository for terms and definitions, therefore, all new DOE Orders and Manuals will cease to have a definitions paragraph.

This first edition, however, is in no way, all inclusive. This would entail hundreds of pages of terms which would make the Glossary a very burdensome document to use. As a result, several organization's will still maintain their own glossaries of terms specific to selected program areas under their responsibility, i.e., safeguards and security program and environment, safety and health's transportation program.

Orders and Manuals no longer contain statements and requirements from external regulatory documents, and this principle has also been carried over to the Glossary. A term will be omitted or not included if it fits into one of the following: term is defined in a Federal law or statute; or the Code of Federal Regulations; term is defined in DOE Technical Standards; terms with a definition commonly understood in Government, i.e., supervisor, division, performance appraisal, etc.; however, some exceptions were made, i.e. Secretarial Officer, Departmental Element, contracting officer, etc.; and commonly used terms that have many meanings.

3. CONTACT. Questions or information on the Glossary can be referred to the Office of Organization and Management on 202-586-6804. Recommendations for revisions to this Glossary are encouraged and should be submitted to the Office of Organization and Management, Room 4D-035, Forestal.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY:

ARCHER L. DURHAM
Assistant Secretary for
Human Resources and Administration

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "A"

~~**ABSORBED DOSE.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 835.)~~

ACCEPTANCE. The official act of signing a reimbursable agreement, e.g., bilateral sales contract or interagency agreement, by a Department of Energy (DOE) contracting officer or DOE official to whom such authority has been delegated that commits DOE and/or its contractor to perform Work for Others. Authority to sign and execute bilateral sales contracts can be delegated to the DOE contractor by the Head of a Field Element. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

ACCESS. Refers to any of the following: **1)** the knowledge, use, or possession of classified or other sensitive information required by an individual to perform official duties that is provided to the individual on a need-to-know basis; **2)** the ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified information; **3)** situations that may provide an individual proximity to or control over special nuclear material; **4)** the proximity to a nuclear weapon and/or special nuclear material in such a manner as to allow the opportunity to divert, steal, tamper with and/or damage the weapon or material; or **5)** ability and means to communicate with (i.e., input to or receive output from), or otherwise make use of any information, resource, or component in a Classified Automated Information System. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~The acquisition, use, and possession of classified information, or the opportunity to acquire such information. If authorized, it is provided on a need to know basis for the performance of official duties. Unauthorized access occurs when an individual(s), without credentials and a need to know, becomes privy to classified information.~~

~~**ACCESS AUTHORIZATION.** (Revised per comment from NN.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 710 and 1016.)~~

~~**ACCESS PERMIT.** (Revised per comment from NN.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 725.)~~

ACCESS PERMITTEE. An individual or organization that has been issued an access permit by DOE providing access to Restricted Data applicable to civilian uses of nuclear energy in accordance with the terms and conditions stated on the permit and with security regulations in 10 CFR 725. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~An individual or organization that has been issued a DOE access permit.~~

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION. A means of classifying financial transactions and account balances to provide needed information for the financial management of appropriations and related programs and budgets. This term includes, but is not limited to, the appropriation symbol (e.g., 89X0213), budget and reporting code (e.g., ORO 391 AA 05), and the object classification (e.g., 2520).

ACCRUED COST. See APPLIED COST.

ACTION PLAN. A description of reportable problems or reportable financial management system nonconformances, their root cause(s), and the action(s) planned for correcting them. (Added from new DOE O 413.1.)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OR SUBDIVISION OF FUNDS Any distribution of an appropriation or fund. Overobligation or overexpenditure of appropriations, apportionments, and allotments are always violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE LIMITATION. A limit imposed by Congress (e.g., conference reports), Office of Management and Budget (e.g., directive containing an administrative limitation attached to an apportionment), or internal DOE management (e.g., ceilings on travel), on the amount of obligations or expenditures that may be incurred for a specific program, function, activity, or element of expense. Administrative limitations specified in

approved funding programs may not be exceeded. This type of restriction is subject to DOE, rather than statutory, rules and penalties.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFSET. The withholding of money payable by the U.S. to, or held by the U.S. on behalf of, an individual, corporation, or other entity to satisfy a debt owed the U.S.

ADVANCE FUNDING. Authority provided in an appropriation act to obligate and disburse funds during a fiscal year from the succeeding year's appropriation. The funds so obligated are added to the budget authority for the fiscal year and deducted from the budget authority of the succeeding fiscal year. The appropriation language usually states the date after which the funds of the succeeding year may be obligated.

ADVICE OF ALLOTMENT. The document used to officially record allotments and the mechanism by which DOE controls funds to satisfy requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (Title 31, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 1517). It is issued to a manager for field activities or to the Chief Financial Officer for Headquarters activities. In conjunction with an approved funding program, the advice of allotment establishes organizational funding limits which may not be exceeded.

ADVICE OF TRANSFER AUTHORIZATION. Issued to an allottee to document that funds are not available for obligation by DOE because the funds are being made available for obligation to a receiving agency under a transfer appropriation.

~~**AGREEMENT STATE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 765.)

ALERT.

- a. (Emergency Management) A class within the Operational and Energy categories of emergency. Within the Operational category, an Alert represents events which involve an actual or potential substantial reduction in the level of facility safety and protection. Within the Energy category, an Alert represents an event that is noteworthy, but the potential impacts are not expected to be serious and a negligible long-term supply impact is anticipated.
- b. (Power Administrations) It is declared when the operating reliability of the Power Administration has been degraded to the extent that measures, beyond those required for normal operations, be considered to ensure the continued reliable operation of the power system. Any threat posed to workers, the general public, or the environment is minimal. Events which could be declared ALERTS include environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, and business disruptions and electrical disturbances/interruptions.

ALLOCABLE COST. A cost allocated to particular cost objectives (i.e., a specific function, project, process, or organization) if chargeable or assignable to such cost objectives in accordance with the relative benefits received or other equitable relationships.

ALLOCATION. The amount of obligational authority transferred from one agency, bureau, or account to another agency, bureau, or account that is set aside in a transfer appropriation account to carry out the purposes of the parent appropriation or fund.

ALLOTMENT.

- a. (Chief Financial Officer) An authorization by either the agency head, or another authorized employee, to subordinate agency employees to incur obligations within a specific amount pursuant to an Office of Management and Budget apportionment or reapportionment action, in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-34, or other statutory authority making funds available for obligation. Allotments convey legal limitations and are made on an "Advice of Allotment" (HQ F

2260.2) (see ADVICE OF ALLOTMENT). (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

- b.** (Defense Programs) The annual quantity of nuclear material allocated to a field element for a user project for which the field element has been assigned program management responsibility by a Headquarters program.

ALLOTTEE. The head or other authorized employee of DOE who has been delegated authority to incur obligations pursuant to the terms of an allotment. (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

AMERICAN AIRPLANE. An airplane registered under the laws of the U.S., but excluding one operating under a certificate or permit held by a foreign airline.

ANTICIPATED OPERATIONAL OCCURRENCE OR EVENT. An abnormal event that is expected to occur during the lifetime of the facility (e.g., small radioactive materials spills or small fires).

~~**ANNUAL DOSE EQUIVALENT.**~~ (Deleted per comment from EH.)

~~**ANNUAL EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT.**~~ (Deleted per comment from EH.)

APPLICATION. Mechanism for managing (entering, editing, sorting, changing, summarizing, archiving, analyzing, and referencing) the data of the enterprise. (Added per comment from HR-4 - Information Management.)

APPLICATION SOFTWARE. The computing element supporting particular business needs (e.g., payroll, accounting, spreadsheets, and other systems that provide information to the users in the course of conducting business). (Added per comment from HR-4.)

APPLIED COST. **a.** The value (purchase price) of goods and services used, consumed, given away, lost, or destroyed within a given period of time, regardless of when ordered, received, or paid for: (1) operating programs, applied cost represents the value of resources consumed or used; (2) procurement and manufacturing programs, applied cost represents the value of material received or produced; (3) capital outlay programs, applied cost represents the value of work put in place; (4) loan activities, applied cost represents assets acquired (even though no resource has been consumed); and (5) cost accounting reports, applied cost represents estimated overhead rates and when measured against actual costs produces overhead variance amounts. **b.** In the case of appropriations for programs that are essentially operating in nature, equipment is included in applied cost when it is placed in use. For all programs, accrued annual leave is included in applied cost when the leave is earned rather than when taken, even though it may be unfunded at the time; and depreciation cost and other unfunded costs are included where appropriate. Generally, applied costs are associated with program outputs so that such costs become the financial measures of resources consumed or applied in accomplishing a specific purpose such as performing a service, carrying out an activity, or completing a unit of work or a specific project. (Revised by adding "5) cost accounting reports,..." per comment from NV.)

APPORTIONMENT. A distribution made by Office of Management and Budget of the amount available for obligation in an appropriation or fund account. The distribution makes amounts available for time periods, programs, activities, projects, objects, or combinations thereof. The amounts apportioned limit the obligations that may be incurred. (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

APPROPRIATION ACT. An act of Congress that permits Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. An appropriation act usually follows enactment of authorizing legislation, and is the most common means of providing budget authority. Limitations imposed in appropriations constitute separate legal limitations and will be reflected on allotments. (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

APPROPRIATION (OR FUND) ACCOUNT. An account established in the Treasury to record appropriations and other budgetary resources provided by appropriations and authorization statutes and transactions affecting the account. Appropriation or fund accounts are available for incurring obligations in a definite period, as follows: **1)** One-year or annual accounts are available for obligation only during a specified fiscal year and expire at the end of that time; **2)** Multiple-year accounts are available for a specified period of time in excess of one fiscal year; and **3)** No-year accounts are available for obligation for an indefinite period of time, usually until the objectives for which the authority was made available are attained, or all funds are expended.

APPROVED FUNDING PROGRAM. A document issued to DOE elements setting forth the funds available for obligation and expenditure (not to exceed the amount allotted) in each appropriation account. It specifies the obligation control levels applicable to each program, sub-program, or activity. Approved funding programs for operating expenses, plant and capital equipment, and reimbursable work are issued monthly as necessary by the Chief Financial Officer.

APPROVED MISSIONS OF A FACILITY. Areas of technical focus approved by DOE that support DOE's mission. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

ARM. A general term that implies the energizing of electronic and electrical circuitry, which in turn controls power sources or other components used to initiate explosives. The arming operation completes all steps preparatory to electrical initiation of explosives except the actual fire signal. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE.**~~ (Deleted; is/will defined at 10 CFR 834 and 835; comment from GC.)

ASSET. See PHYSICAL ASSET. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. Processes and/or procedures that are employed for non-programmatic management of a facility or physical asset. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

ASSET TYPE CODE. A three-digit code used in DOE asset accounts to identify types of property.

ASSISTIVE DEVICES. Any item, piece of equipment or product system, whether acquired commercially off-the-shelf, modified or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

ASSURANCE (MULTIPLE PROJECTS, (OR) SINGLE PROJECT) The written documentation, satisfactory to the Secretary of Energy, required from the prospective performing institution that assures institutional compliance with and implementation of DOE regulations for the protection of human research subjects. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

ASSURANCE REPORT. An annual report from Heads of Departmental Elements on the status of management controls and financial management system(s) within their respective programs and administrative functions. (Added from new DOE O 413.1.)

ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSFER MODE. A high-speed, high-bandwidth, cell-switching network technology for local area networks (see LOCAL AREA NETWORK) and wide area networks (see WIDE AREA NETWORK) handling data and real time voice and video. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

ATTRACTIVENESS LEVEL. A categorization of nuclear material types and compositions that reflects the relative ease of processing and handling required to convert that material to a nuclear explosive device. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A categorization of nuclear material types and compositions that reflects the relative ease of processing and handling required to convert that material to a nuclear explosive device, as follows: Level~~

~~"A" material includes nuclear material contained in weapons and test devices. Partially assembled nuclear weapons and test devices may also be included if assembly of at least an improvised nuclear device can be completed using commercially available materials; Level "B" material is metal which can be used in its existing form, or that can be utilized after simple mechanical removal of cladding, packaging, or matrix material, to produce a nuclear weapon or improvised nuclear device; Level "C" material is high grade chemical compounds, mixtures, or alloys of SNM that can be converted to pure metal using relatively little processing time or effort; Level "D" material is bulk and low purity SNM which requires extensive processing time or complex processing to convert the material to a high grade or metal form; and Level "E" material includes other nuclear material including highly radioactive SNM materials, solutions containing less than 1 gram SNM per liter of solution, and uranium enriched to less than 20% U 235.~~

AUTHENTICATION.

- a. (Information Management) A method or process to ensure a communication from one source to another is authentic. (Added per comment from HR-4.)
- b. (Nonproliferation and National Security) Security measure designed to establish the validity of a transmission, message, station or originator, or a means of verifying an individual's eligibility to receive specific categories of classified or controlled information; or Certification that a document contains Top Secret Information (Document Accountability) (Added per comment from NN.).

AUTHORIZATION. The basic substantive legislation enacted by Congress which sets up or continues the legal operation of a Federal program or agency either indefinitely or for a specific period of time or sanctions a particular type of obligation or expenditure within a program. (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

AUTHORIZATION BASIS. Those aspects of the facility design basis and operational requirements relied upon by DOE to authorize operation. They are considered to be important to the safety of facility operations. The authorization basis is described in documents such as the facility Safety Analysis Report and other safety analyses, Hazard Classification Documents, Technical Safety Requirements, DOE-issued safety evaluation reports, and facility-specific commitments made in order to comply with DOE Orders or policies.

AUTHORIZATION OF TRAVEL. The controls over official travel whereby appropriate officials direct the individual to perform approved travel and authorize the necessary expenses under the conditions indicated on the authorization form in accordance with the rules and regulations governing travel.

AUTHORIZED CLASSIFIER. A generic term used to identify either an Original Classifier or a Derivative Classifier, as follows: **1)** Original Classifier is an individual authorized to classify National Security Information by an original determination based on Executive Order 12958, where no specific guidance exists; and **2)** Derivative Classifier (also referred to as Authorized Derivative Classifier) is an individual authorized to determine that documents and/or material are (a) unclassified, or (b) classified as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information, in accordance with existing guidance or source documents. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A term used to identify either an Original Classifier or a Derivative Classifier, as follows: Original Classifier is an individual authorized to classify National Security Information (NSI) by an original determination based on Executive Order 12356, where no specific guidance exists; and a Derivative Classifier (also referred to as Authorized Derivative Classifier or ADC) is an individual authorized to determine that documents or material are (a) unclassified or (b) classified as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or NSI in accordance with existing guidance or source documents.~~

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION. Basic substantive legislation enacted by Congress that sets up or continues the legal operations of a Federal program or agency either indefinitely or for a specific period of time, or that sanctions a particular type of obligation or expenditure within a program.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT. Any equipment or interconnected subsystems 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 a Federal agency, or under contract with a Federal agency that requires the use of such equipment, or requires the performance of a service, or the furnishing of a product that is performed or produced making significant use of such equipment. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION. The declassification of information based solely upon: The occurrence of a specific date or event as determined by the original classification authority; or the expiration of a maximum time frame for duration of classification established under Executive Order 12958. (Added per comment from NN.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "B"

BACKFIT. The imposition of a new or proposed nuclear safety requirement which dictates the modification of, or addition to: **1)** systems, structures, and components of a facility; **2)** the existing or approved design of a facility; or **3)** the procedures or organization required to design, construct, or operate a facility.

~~**BALANCE.**~~ (Deleted; split terms out into separate definitions.)

BARRICADE. An intervening approved barrier, natural or artificial, of such type, size, and construction as to limit in a prescribed manner the effect of an explosion on nearby buildings or personnel. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

BASE TABLE. A document that displays budgetary resources available for obligation by DOE at a level of detail consistent with Congressional requirements (e.g., conference reports, etc.). It is the controlling document that provides the basis for the DOE allotment and the approved funding program system. It is submitted quarterly to congressional committees.

BASELINE. A quantitative expression of projected costs, schedule, and technical requirements; the established plan against which the status of resources and the progress of a project can be measured. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

BASELINE CHANGE CONTROL BOARD. A multi-discipline body of representatives designated and chartered by the appropriate management level to ensure the proper definition, coordination, evaluation, and disposition of all changes to project baselines within their chartered jurisdiction.

BASELINE CHANGE PROPOSAL. The instrument/document prepared to provide a complete description of a proposed change and its resulting impacts on project baselines.

BATCH. A particular portion of nuclear material, in bulk form or contained in a number of separate containers, that is handled as a unit for accounting purposes and for which the composition and quantity are defined by a single set of specifications or measurements.

BAY. A location (room, cubicle, cell, work area, etc.) containing single type of explosives activity, which affords the required protection specified for appropriate hazard classification of the activity involved. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

BENCHMARKING. An improvement process in which an organization or agency or company measures its performance against that of best-in-class organizations or agencies or companies, determines how those organizations or agencies or companies achieved their performance levels, and uses the information to improve its own performance. Benchmarking can compare strategies, operations, processes, and procedures. (Added per comment from FM; definition from reference materials from QM.)

BILATERAL SALES CONTRACT. A binding agreement (contract) between DOE or a DOE facility contractor and a non-Federal entity that commits DOE to perform Work for Others activities. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

BLENDING. The mixing of solid materials (usually dry) by gravity flow, usually induced by vessel rotation. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

BOOSTER (OR BOOSTERING). Explosives used in an explosive train to amplify the shock output of the initiating device and cause detonation of the main explosive charge. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

BORROWING AUTHORITY. Statutory authority (substantive or appropriation) that permits a Federal agency to incur obligations and to make payments for specified purposes out of borrowed moneys. Section 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 limits new borrowing authority (except for certain instances) to such an extent or to such amounts as are provided in appropriation acts. Borrowing authority, also called authority to borrow from the Department of the Treasury and the public, may be one or both of the following: **1)** Authority To Borrow from the Treasury is the legislative authority to borrow funds from the Department of the Treasury that are realized from the sale of public debt securities; and/or **2)** Authority To Borrow from the Public is the legislative authority to sell Agency debt securities.

BRAINSTORMING. A technique for generating numerous ideas using the composite talent and experience of a group in a facilitated meeting environment. (Added per comment from FM; definition from reference materials from QM.)

BUDGET ACTIVITY. Categories included in the budget appendix for each appropriation and fund account that identify programs under the appropriation or fund for which the budget estimate (or request) is being made.

BUDGET AMENDMENT. A formal request submitted to Congress by the President after the formal budget transmittal, but before completion of appropriation action by Congress that revises previous requests.

BUDGET AND REPORTING CLASSIFICATION. Defines the coding structure that parallels DOE activities and programs. This structure is used for executing the budget; reporting actual obligations, costs, and revenues; and controlling and measuring actual versus budgeted performance. (Revised based on new DOE M 135.1-1.) ~~The coding structure that parallels Department activities and programs. It is used for the formulation and execution of budgets; the reporting of obligations, costs, and revenues; and the controlling and measuring of actual versus budgeted performance.~~

BUDGET AUTHORITY. Authority provided by law to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Federal Government funds. The basic forms of budget authority are appropriations, contract authority, borrowing authority, and authority to obligate and expend offsetting receipts and collections. Budget authority may be classified by the period of availability (one-year, multiple-year, no-year); by the timing of Congressional action (current or permanent); by the manner of determining the amount (definite or indefinite); or by its availability for new obligations.

BUDGET OUTLAY. The dollar amount of a check(s) issued, letter-of-credit withdrawal(s), or other payment(s) made (including an advance(s) to others), and net of refund(s) and reimbursement(s). The total budget outlay consists of the sum of the outlays from appropriations and funds, less offsetting receipts. The terms "expenditure" and "net disbursement" are frequently used interchangeably with the term "outlay."

BUDGETARY RESERVE. Portion of budget authority set aside under authority of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1517(a)), as amended by the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, for contingencies or to effect savings whenever savings are made possible by or through changes in requirements or greater efficiency of operations. Section 1002 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 restricts the establishment of budgetary reserves and requires that all reserves be reported to Congress.

BUDGETARY RESOURCE. The forms of authority given to an agency allowing it to incur obligations. Budgetary resources include: new appropriations; unobligated balances from prior appropriations; direct spending authority; obligation limitations; reimbursable agreements granting funds from another agency; and cash advances from non-federal entities.

BUDGETED COST OF WORK SCHEDULED. The Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled is the sum of budgets for all control accounts for work scheduled to be accomplished within a given time period.

BUDGETED COST OF WORK PERFORMED. The value of completed work expressed in terms of the budget assigned to such work. (Added per comment from NV.)

BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING. A methodology used to redesign a way an enterprise does business to achieve improvements in performance. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

~~**BYPRODUCT MATERIAL.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 2011 and 10 CFR 765.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "C"

CAPITALIZED PROPERTY. Items of plant and equipment, including both real and personal property, that are owned by DOE and are recorded in the completed plant accounts because they meet the monetary and service life criteria for capitalization, regardless of the appropriation or fund charged. Group purchases of similar items that each cost less than the minimum monetary criterion but that, when combined, constitute a significant investment in DOE-owned property are handled as capitalized property.

CASED EXPLOSIVE. An explosive that is enclosed in a physical protective covering that will retain the explosive securely and will offer significant protection against accidental detonation during approved handling and intra-plant transportation operations.

CASUAL. A person other than an operator who intermittently visits an explosives operation for the purpose of supervision, inspection, maintenance, etc. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL (CATEGORIES I, II, III, AND IV). A designation determined by both the quantity and type of Special Nuclear Material or of a Special Nuclear Material location based on the type and form of the material and the amount of material present. (Added per comment from NN.)

~~**CATEGORY A REACTOR.** (Deleted per comment from EH)~~

~~**CATEGORY B REACTOR.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

CATEGORY OF EMERGENCY. One of three types of emergencies: Operational, Energy, and Continuity of Government.

CENTER OF EXPERTISE. A site is designated as a center of expertise in a particular technology if they have demonstrated an expert knowledge level, high level of experience, and proven success in implementing that technology. Centers of expertise will be advertised as such throughout the DOE Complex. The advantage to the Center of Expertise is the increased tasking (and funding) that results from this publicity. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

CENTRAL SCRAP MANAGEMENT OFFICE. An Operations Office that coordinates disposition of designated nuclear material scrap and residues from facilities that do not have the capability for processing that material. Savannah River Operations Office is the Central Scrap Management Office for plutonium, plutonium-238, tritium, neptunium and heavy water. Oak Ridge Operations Office is the Central Scrap Management Office for enriched, normal and depleted uranium, uranium-233 and thorium.

CENTRAL TRAINING ACADEMY. The organization designated by the Director of Safeguards and Security to carry out a safeguards and security education program that includes instructor training, development of course material, firearms research and development, and selected site assistance programs.

~~**CERTIFICATION.** (Added per comment from ER.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 745.)~~

CERTIFIED REALTY SPECIALIST. A DOE employee that is certified in one or more of the four specialty realty areas: acquisition, non-General Services Administration leasing, General Services Administration leasing, and land management and disposal. Employees so certified may authorize or contract for real estate actions within certified specialty area(s). (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

CERTIFIED WASTE. Waste that has been confirmed to comply with disposal site waste acceptance (e.g., the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Waste Acceptance Criteria for transuranic waste) criteria under an approved waste certification program.

CHANGE IN GOODS AND SERVICES ON ORDER An adjustment that represents the bridge between program costs and obligations. It represents "undelivered orders" for which the funds have been obligated.

CHARACTERIZATION. The identification of waste composition and properties, whether by review of process knowledge, nondestructive examination or assay, or sampling and analysis, to determine appropriate storage, treatment, handling, transportation, and disposal requirements.

CLASS A EQUIPMENT. See SAFETY CLASS EQUIPMENT.

CLASS B EQUIPMENT. See NON-SAFETY EQUIPMENT.

CLASSIFICATION. The act or process by which information is determined to be classified information, as follows: **1)** Original Classification is the initial determination that information requires protection as National Security Information under the provisions of Executive Order 12958. This includes the specification of a classification level and the classification duration; and **2)** Derivative Classification for: Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data is a determination in accordance with approved classification guidance or source documents that a document or material contains Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data; and National Security Information is a determination in accordance with approved classification guidance, source documents, or instructions from an original classifier that a document or material contains National Security Information. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~a. Original Classification. The initial determination that information requires protection as National Security Information (NSI) under the provisions of Executive Order 12356. This includes the specification of a classification level and the classification duration. b. Derivative Classification. A determination that documents or materials are 1) unclassified; or 2) classified as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or NSI in accordance with existing guidance or source documents.~~

CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY. One of three kinds of classified information: Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION GUIDE. A document issued or approved by an authorized original classification authority or the senior agency official and containing explicit classification guidance for the use of Authorized Classifiers and Derivative Declassifiers in making classification, declassification, and appropriate downgrading determinations. (Added per comment from NN.)

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL. A designation assigned to specific elements of information based on the potential damage to national security if disclosed to unauthorized persons. The three classification levels in descending order of potential damage are Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential.

~~**CLASSIFICATION POTENTIAL CATEGORIES.** (Deleted per comment from NN.)~~

~~**CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.** (Revised per comment from NN and HR-4.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 810.)~~

CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. Chemical compounds, metals, fabricated or processed items, machinery, electronic equipment, and other equipment or any combination thereof containing or revealing classified information. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~a. Chemical compounds, metals, fabricated or processed items, machinery, electronic equipment, and equipment or any combination thereof that has been assigned a classification level and classification category. b. Any combination of documents, products, substances, or materials that have been assigned a classification either individually or as a group.~~

~~**CLASSIFIED MATTER.** (Added per comment from NN.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1016.)~~

CLIENT/SERVER TECHNOLOGY. Data processing where a program at one site sends a request (client) to a

program at another site (server) and awaits a response. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

COGNIZANT SECRETARIAL OFFICER. See SECRETARIAL OFFICER.

~~**COLLECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT AND COLLECTIVE EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 835.)

CO-LOCATED WORKER. Co-located facility workers are those that do not have "hands-on" activities (i.e., administrative workers). (Added from new DOE M 231.1-1.)

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. Any material that, when ignited, will sustain burning. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

COMMENCEMENT OF EXECUTION. The beginning of the project phase that accomplishes development and remedial action/construction. This project phase advances the project from conceptual design to turnover to operations, through the execution of the design, construction/building/remediation and acceptance of the project. During this project phase, preliminary design, detailed design and construction/remedial design and remedial actions take place. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

COMMERCIAL HAULER. An individual, firm, or organization whose principal business consists of hauling or transporting property.

COMMITMENT. An administrative reservation of funds, prior to creation of an obligation. A commitment is based upon a valid request for procurement that authorizes the creation of an obligation without further recourse to the official responsible for assuring the availability of funds. (Note: This definition concerns commitments in the accounting sense and therefore differs from loan guarantee commitments.)

~~**COMMITTED DOSE EQUIVALENT.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834 and 835.)

~~**COMMITTED EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT (HE, 50).**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834 and 835.)

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY. All measures and controls 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, and to ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications. Communications security includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of communications security material.

COMPATIBILITY. The chemical property of materials to coexist without adverse reaction for an acceptable period of time. Compatibility in storage exists when storing materials together does not increase the probability of an accident or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such an accident. Storage compatibility groups are assigned to provide for segregated storage. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

COMPETITIVE PROCEDURE. The procedure(s) considered to constitute full and open competition pursuant to the Competition In Contracting Act which includes: **1)** The acquisition of architectural or engineering services conducted pursuant to the Brooks Act, 40 U.S.C. 541; **2)** The competitive selection of basic research proposals resulting from a general announcement and the peer review or scientific review (as appropriate) of such proposals; **3)** Competitive solicitations using the solicitation techniques described as the program opportunity notice and the program research and development announcement contained in the DOE Acquisition Regulations; **4)** The use of the multiple awards schedule program of the General Services Administration; **5)** Competitions restricted to small business participation pursuant to the Small Business Act. (Deleted "f. Competitions restricted to labor surplus participation pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation." per comment from CH.)

COMPUTER NETWORK. An interconnected collection of autonomous computers. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN. The activities required to evaluate project design alternatives and to develop sufficient detail to baseline the scope, cost and schedule for project authorization. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

CONCERN. A negative performance statement, derived from subjective or objective evidence during oversight appraisal or surveillance activities. Concerns are classified as closed, open, or resolved. A Closed Concern is a concern whose corrective action has been completed. An Open Concern is one that exists without resolution or agreement. A Resolved Concern is a concern whose corrective action has been agreed upon but not yet corrected or verified." (Added per comment from EH.)

CONCURRENT OPERATION. See CONTACT OPERATION. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**CONDITION.** (Added from new DOE M 231.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

CONFIDENTIAL. The lowest classification level that is applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security that the appropriate official is able to identify or describe. (Revised by adding "that the appropriate official is able to identify or describe" per comment from NN.)

CONFINEMENT AREA. An area having structures or systems from which releases of hazardous materials are controlled. The primary confinement systems are the process enclosures (glove boxes, conveyors, transfer boxes, and other spaces normally containing hazardous materials) which are surrounded by one or more secondary confinement areas (operating area compartments).

CONFORMANCE TESTING. A program developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for ensuring vendor products are in conformance with Federal Information Processing Standards Publications and for interoperability. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

CONGRESSIONAL BASE TABLE. A table submitted by DOE to cognizant congressional committees that displays operating expenses, capital equipment, and construction at a level of detail that is consistent with congressional control requirements. This table forms a base against which reprogrammings, restructurings, and appropriation transfers will be determined and reported.

CONSTRUCTION. Any combination of engineering, procurement, erection, installation, assembly, demolition or fabrication activities involved in creating a new facility or to alter, add to, rehabilitate, dismantle, or remove an existing facility. It also includes the alteration and repair (including dredging, excavating and painting) of buildings, structures, or other real property, as well as any construction, demolition, and excavation activities conducted as part of environmental restoration or remediation efforts. It does not involve the manufacture, production, finishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing or assembling of items categorized as personal property.

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION DATE. The date on which work normally performed by construction forces (including installation of equipment by operating contractors or others) is accepted by the Federal Government. This includes the completion of all building items, the erection and/or installation of mechanical units and/or processing equipment and the installation of all furnishings as required to make a full functioning building, facility, or process.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER. The individual or firm responsible to DOE or its management and operating

contractor for the supervision and administration of a construction project. For projects performed under a direct contract with DOE, the construction manager shall be the Contracting Officer or his duly designated representative. For projects performed by host or Resident Construction Management subcontractors, the construction manager is the host or Resident Construction Management, respectively. For projects performed by host or Resident Construction Management in-house forces, the host or Resident Construction Management is both the construction contractor and the construction manager.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. The full scope of activities required on the construction work site to fulfill the requirements of the construction project acquisition documents. Construction projects also include those construction activities performed in support of or as part of maintenance, manufacturing, decontamination and decommissioning, or environmental restoration or remediation efforts.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ACQUISITION DOCUMENTS The documents by which construction services to be procured are described and solicited. These include the request for proposal or the invitation for bids, plans and specifications and other standards referenced therein, work orders, and other requisitions for construction services.

CONTACT-HANDLED WASTE. Waste or waste packages whose external dose rate is low enough to permit contact handling by humans during normal waste management activities.

CONTACT OR CONCURRENT OPERATIONS. An operation in which an operator and an explosive item are both present with no operational shield. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

CONTAINMENT SYSTEM. A structurally closed barrier and its associated systems (including ventilation) between areas containing hazardous materials and the environment or other areas in the nuclear facility that are normally expected to have levels of hazardous materials lower than allowable concentration limits. A containment barrier is designed to remain closed and intact during all design basis accidents.

CONTINGENCY. The amount budgeted to cover costs that may result from incomplete design, unforeseen and unpredictable conditions, or uncertainties. The amount of the contingency will depend on the status of design, procurement, and construction and the complexity and uncertainty of the component parts of the project. Contingency is not to be used to avoid making an accurate assessment of expected cost. (Added per comment from FM.)

CONTINUING RESOLUTION. Legislation enacted by Congress to provide budget authority for specific ongoing activities and for a specific period of time in cases where the regular yearly appropriation for such activities has not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. A continuing resolution usually specifies a maximum rate at which DOE may incur obligations based on levels specified in the resolution. The levels specified may be current rate, the lower of the amounts provided in appropriation bills passed in the House or Senate, or any basis set forth in the continuing resolution.

CONTRACT ADVANCE FUNDING. Obligations to a contract or project to cover future work or materials not yet ordered/performed. (Added "performed" per comment from ID.)

CONTRACT AUTHORITY. A form of budget authority under which contracts or other obligations may be incurred in advance of appropriations or receipts. Contract authority does not provide funds to pay the obligations and thus requires a subsequent appropriation or the use of collections to liquidate the obligations. Appropriations to liquidate contract authority are not classified as budget authority since they are not available for obligation. Section 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 limits new contract authority, with few exceptions, to the extent or amount provided by appropriation acts.

CONTRACTING OFFICER. A Federal Government official who, in accordance with DOE or agency

procedures, currently is designated as a contracting officer with the authority to enter into and administer contracts, financial assistance awards, and sales contracts and make determinations and findings with respect thereto, or any part of such authority. The term also includes the designated representative of the contracting officer acting within the limits of his/her authority. (Added per comment from NN and ER.)

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE. A Federal Government employee formally designated to act as an authorized representative of the contracting officer for specified functions, such as technical monitoring, which do not involve a change in the scope, price, terms, or conditions of a contract or financial assistance instrument. (Added per comment from NN.)

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE. The individual in DOE who is assigned responsibility for overall technical monitoring of a contract and identified as such in the contract. The contracting officer's technical representative monitors the technical work performed under the contract, evaluates the contractor's performance, provides the contractor and the contracting officer with technical guidance, reports on contract status to DOE program and project management, and recommends corrective action when necessary.

CONTROL ACCOUNT. The management control point at which actual costs are accumulated and performance determined. It represents the defined work assigned to one responsible organizational element for the lowest level work breakdown structure element and must contain the specific scope of work, definite schedule, assigned budget, unique identification and method of measuring performance.

CONTROL POINT. The location used for personnel control and operation coordination in an explosives operating or test area. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

CONTROLS. (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)

CORING. A machining operation that removes material in the form of a cylinder by cutting at the circumference to create a hole or recover the material from the center of the cut. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

CORPORATE FACILITIES. See DOE FACILITIES. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE. See REPAIR. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

COSPONSORED WORK ARRANGEMENT. An agreement entered into when costs for work performed can be determined to be mutually beneficial to both DOE and a specific non-Federal participant. Cosponsored work is performed with funding provided by cash advances for the non-Federal portion and congressionally authorized appropriations for DOE's portion.

COST BASELINE. A budget, based on the technical baseline cost estimate, that is time-phased in accordance with the project schedule. The cost baseline is subject to formal change control, and normally contains direct and indirect budget; management reserve budget; undistributed budget and higher level budgets; contingency amount; and amount for fee, as appropriate.

COST-SHARING CONTRACT. A cost-reimbursable contract under which the contractor receives no fee but is reimbursed for a portion of its allowable costs.

COSTS TO DATE. Costs incurred to date by the contractor and reported to DOE, which are recorded as accrued costs. They represent all charges incurred for goods and services received whether or not payment has been made. This includes all completed work and work in process chargeable to the contract.

COURIER. A DOE employee or member of the Armed Forces assigned to and performing duties under the direction and control of the DOE, who is specifically designated for armed protection in transit of Top Secret or

other matter which requires such protection.

CRITICAL DECISION. A formal determination at a specific point in a project that allows the project to proceed. Critical decisions occur in the course of a project, for example: prior to commencement of conceptual design, commencement of execution and prior to turnover. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

CRITICAL NUCLEAR WEAPON DESIGN INFORMATION. Department of Defense marking for TOP SECRET RESTRICTED DATA or SECRET RESTRICTED DATA revealing the theory of operation or design of the components of a thermonuclear or implosion-type fission bomb, warhead, demolition munitions, or test device. Specifically excluded is information concerning arming, fusing, and firing systems; limited life components; and totally contained quantities of fissionable, fusionable, and high-explosive materials by type. Among these excluded items are the components which military personnel, including contractor personnel, set, maintain, operate, test, or replace. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Top Secret, Restricted Data or Secret Restricted Data that reveal the theory of operation or design of the components of a thermonuclear or implosion type fission bomb, warhead, demolition munitions, or test device. Specifically excluded is information concerning arming, fuzing, and firing systems; limited life components; and total contained quantities of fissionable, fusionable, and high explosive materials by type. Among these excluded items are the components which military personnel, including contractor personnel, set, maintain, operate, test, or replace.~~

CRITICAL TEMPERATURE. Temperature above which the self-heating of an explosive causes a runaway reaction. It is dependent on mass, geometry, and thermal boundary conditions. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

CRITICALITY ACCIDENT. The release of energy as a result of accidentally producing a self-sustaining or divergent fission chain reaction (also called "Nuclear Criticality Accident.") (Added from new DOE O 420.1.)

~~**CUMULATIVE ANNUAL EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT.** (Deleted per comment from EH.)~~

CUSTOMER. An organization, department, or individual that receives goods and/or services from another organization, department, or individual. (Added per comment from FM; definition from reference materials from QM.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "D"

DANGER ZONE. That area around a test site where personnel could be in physical jeopardy due to over pressure, fragments, or firebrands released during an explosive test. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. Software that controls the organizing, cataloging, locating, storing, retrieving, and maintaining of data in a database to maintain its integrity. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DATA BROWSING TOOLS. Data browsers allow users to access information at many sources, such as the World Wide Web (see WORLD WIDE WEB). (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DATA CENTER. A data center consists of at least one processor which functions as a server for a group of clients. It has off-line storage for the backup and archival of information stored on the server. It has a dedicated support staff that oversees the operation and maintenance of the server and the backup and reload of the data. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DATA WAREHOUSE. Contains historical data used for trend analysis and strategic activities. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DECAY-IN-STORAGE. Storage of radioactive waste for a period of time sufficient for radionuclide(s) of concern to be reduced in concentration, by radioactive decay, to a level of lower concern.

DECLASSIFICATION. **a.** The authorized change in the status of information classified information to unclassified information. **b.** The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interest of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with removal or cancellation of the classification designation, as follows: (1) Information is a determination by appropriate authority in accordance with approved classification policy that information is no longer classified; or (2) Documents or Material is a determination by appropriate authority in accordance with approved classification guidance that a classified document or material no longer contains classified information. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A determination by appropriate authority that information no longer requires classification protection or that a previously classified document or material is no longer classified.~~

DECLASSIFIER. One authorized to downgrade or declassify documents or material in specified areas. (Added per comment from NN.)

DECOMMISSIONING. The process of closing and securing a nuclear facility or nuclear materials storage facility so as to provide adequate protection from radiation exposure and to isolate radioactive contamination from the human environment.

DECONTAMINATION. The removal of a chemical, biological, or radiological contaminant from, or neutralizing its potential effect on, a person, object or environment by washing, chemical action, mechanical cleaning, or other techniques.

DECRYPTION. The process of restoring encrypted information to readability. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

~~**DEEP DOSE EQUIVALENT.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 835.)~~

~~**DEFECTIVE ITEM, MATERIAL, OR SERVICE.** (Added from new DOE M 231.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

DEFENSE PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS SYSTEM. A regulation that operates to direct the flow of

material and products to national defense programs and programs which maximize domestic energy supplies; provides for preferential treatment by industry of contracts and orders placed in support of the programs, and maintains an administrative means for promptly mobilizing the total economic resources of the Nation in the event of a national emergency.

DEFERRAL. The temporary withholding or delaying the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. Budget authority may be deferred to provide for contingencies; to achieve savings or greater efficiency in the operations of the Federal Government; or as otherwise specifically provided by law. Budget authority may not be deferred in order to effect a policy in lieu of one established by law. (Revised based on new DOE M 135.1-1.)

DEFICIENCY APPORTIONMENT. Apportionment that anticipates the need for a deficiency appropriation or a supplemental appropriation under 31 U.S.C. 1515. To qualify as a deficiency apportionment, the request must be required by laws enacted subsequent to the transmittal to Congress of the annual budget for the year; emergencies involving human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals; or specifically authorized by law.

DEFLAGRATION. A rapid chemical reaction in which the output of heat is sufficient to enable the reaction to proceed and be accelerated without input of heat from another source. Deflagration is a surface phenomenon, with the reaction products flowing away from the unreacted material along the surface at subsonic velocity. The effect of a true deflagration under confinement is an explosion. Confinement of the reaction increases pressure, rate of reaction and temperature, and may cause transition into a detonation. (Added from DOE M 440.1-1.)

DEPARTMENTAL ELEMENTS. First-tier organizations at Headquarters and in the Field. First-tier at Headquarters is the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, and Secretarial Officers (Assistant Secretaries and Staff Office Directors). First-tier in the Field is Managers of the eight Operations Offices, Managers of the three Field Offices, and the Administrators of the Power Marketing Administrations. Headquarters and Field Elements are described as follows: **1)** Headquarters Elements are DOE organizations located in the Washington Metropolitan Area; and **2)** Field Elements is a general term for all DOE sites (excluding individual duty stations) located outside of the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area.

DEPOSIT FUND. A fund established to account for receipts that are either: held in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some fund of the Federal Government, or held by the Federal Government as banker or agency for others and paid out at the discretion of the owner.

DESIGN BASIS. The design inputs, design constraints, and design analysis and calculations. It includes topical areas such as seismic qualification, fire protection, and safe shutdown. It encompasses consideration of such factors as plant availability, plant efficiency, costs, and maintainability, and that subset that relates to safety and the authorization basis.

DESIGN BASIS ACCIDENT. A postulated accident that establishes design and performance requirements for systems, structures, and components important to safety, as follows: **1)** Earthquake. That earthquake for which the safety systems are designed to remain functional both during and after the event, thus assuring the ability to shut down and maintain a safe configuration; **2)** Events. Postulated events (specified by the safety analysis of the facility) used in the design to establish the acceptable performance requirements of the structures, systems, and components; **3)** Fire. A fire that is the most severe design basis accident of this type. In postulating such a fire, failure of automatic and manual fire suppression provisions shall be assumed except for those safety class items/systems that are specifically designed to remain available (structurally or functionally) through the event.; **4)** Flood. A flood that is the most severe design basis accident of that type applicable to the area under consideration; and **5)** Tornado, Explosion or Criticality. A tornado that is the most severe design basis accident of that type applicable to the area under consideration.

DESIGN BASIS THREAT. A statement that describes threats that are postulated for the purpose of

establishing requirements for safeguards and security programs, systems, components, equipment, information, or material. (Added per comment from NN.)

DETERMINISTIC METHOD. The technique in which a single estimate of parameters is used to perform each analysis. To account for uncertainty, several analyses may be conducted with different parameters.

DETONATION. A violent chemical reaction within a chemical compound or mechanical mixture evolving heat and pressure. A detonation is a reaction that proceeds through the reacted material toward the unreacted material at a supersonic velocity. The result of the chemical reaction is exertion of extremely high pressure on the surrounding medium, forming a propagating shock wave that is originally of supersonic velocity. When the material is located on or near the surface of the ground, a detonation is normally characterized by a crater. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

DIFFERENTIAL SCANNING CALORIMETRY. A technique in which the difference in energy inputs into a substance and a reference material is measured as a function of temperature or time while the substance and the reference material are subjected to a controlled temperature program, or are held isothermally. The record is the differential scanning calorimetry curve; the energy input is substituted for DT and is plotted in the same manner as a normal differential thermal analysis curve. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS. A technique in which the temperature difference between a substance and a reference material is measured as a function of temperature while the substance and the reference material are subjected to a controlled temperature program. The record is the differential thermal analysis or differential thermal analysis curve. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

DIGITAL SIGNATURE. The result of encrypting data by means of the signing party's secret key. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DIRECTIVES LIFE CYCLE COST. The overall estimated cost for a particular requirement in a directive taken over the time period corresponding to the life of the requirement including the initial cost plus any periodic or continuing cost of implementation. A life time of 10 years may be assumed for the Order in lieu of specific life time estimates. (Added per comment from HR-6.)

DIRECTORY SERVICE. A directory established for electronic access by network users to find the correct routing information exchange to other applications. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DISPOSAL. Permanent or temporary transfer of DOE control and custody of real property to a third party who thereby acquires rights to control, use, or relinquish the property. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

DISPOSITION. Those activities that follow completion of program mission, including, but not limited to, stabilization, deactivation, contamination, decommissioning, dismantlement, and/or reuse of physical assets. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

DIVISION CODE. A means of grouping functionally related budget and reporting classifications that identify the Headquarters Element responsible for developing, managing, and revising approved funding program data for the obligation control levels contained in the DOE base table.

DOCUMENT. Written or printed information; removable automated information systems media (diskettes, tapes, cards, etc.); charts; maps; paintings; drawings; engravings; sketches; photographic prints; exposed or developed film; working notes and papers; reproductions of such things by any means or process; and sound and video recordings by magnetic, optical, or any other electronic means. (Added per comment from NN.)

DOCUMENT PROCESSORS AND DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT. Document management is keeping

track of stored documents that have been scanned into the computer or created using a word processing, spreadsheet or other application. A document management system (or document processor) can be an integral part of a document imaging system. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DOCUMENT REGISTRY SYSTEM. A computerized inventory control and accountability management system operated by the Office of Scientific and Technical Information that registers DOE publications, provides a historical record of dissemination data, maintains a record of demand, and provides on-demand distribution for publications.

~~**DOE ACTIVITY.** (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at CFR 834 and 835.)~~

DOE CONTRACTOR. An entity who receives an award from DOE, including management and operating contractors, which manage, operate, or provide site services to DOE research or production facilities that are principally engaged in work for the DOE. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

DOE CORPORATE INFORMATION SYSTEM. An automated system that supports accomplishment of business functions which exist in all or a great majority of DOE organizations and has been designated as a DOE Corporate Information System by the DOE Chief Information Officer; is required by law, regulation, or best business practice; is highly institutionalized and operates continually and routinely. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DOE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. Those corporate systems or parts thereof that provide the essential capability and data for DOE to perform a full range of its missions even under the most adverse information technology considerations (e.g., natural disaster recovery, constrained telecommunications capacity by telecommunications carriers, catastrophic failure of computer platforms or storage devices, etc.). (Added per comment from HR-4.)

DOE FACILITIES. Any of the DOE-owned, -leased, or -controlled facilities. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

DOE FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE. For each major facility or group of lesser facilities, an individual, or designee, assigned responsibility by the Head of the Field Element/Operations Organization for monitoring the performance of the facility and its operations. This individual should be the primary point of contact with the contractor and will be responsible to the appropriate Secretarial Officer and Head of the Field Element/Operations Organization for implementing occurrence reporting requirements. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

~~**DOE LIMITED STANDARD.** (Deleted; defined in Technical Standards per EH comment.)~~

DOE PROGRAM MISSIONS. Basic statutory activities of DOE, such as nuclear weapons and materials, production and support, energy technology development, non-nuclear energy research and development and basic research. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

~~**DOE STANDARD.** (Deleted; defined in Technical Standards per EH comment.)~~

DOMESTIC TRAVEL. Travel wholly within the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, all U.S. territories and possessions, and Puerto Rico.

DOSE COMMITMENT. The dose equivalent received by specified organs during a period of 1 calendar year that was the result of an uptake of a radionuclide by a person occupationally exposed.

~~**DOSE EQUIVALENT.** (Deleted; is/will be defined in 10 CFR 834 and 835.)~~

DOWNGRADING. A determination by appropriate authority that: 1) information may be handled at a level

lower than the original classification level, or 2) documents or material may be handled at a level and/or category lower than the original classification level and/or category. In either case, the revised classification level shall not be lower than Confidential. (Added per comment from NN.)

DRYING. The removal of volatiles from ingredients or mixtures. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "E"

"E" PROJECT MATERIAL. Unusable inactive nuclear material (scrap/residues and spent fuel/targets), not identified with "I" project (see "I" PROJECT MATERIAL) numbers. (Added per comment from GC; term from 5660.1B.)

ECONOMIC ESCALATION. Cost increases caused by unit price increases. Whereas the cost of projects can increase because of poor management, scope growth, and schedule delays, economic escalation is concerned only with forecasting price increases caused by an increase in the cost of labor, material, or equipment necessary to perform the work. (Added per comment from FM.)

~~**EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 834 and 835.)

EFFECTIVE KILOGRAM. A special unit for quantities of nuclear material defined under the Safeguards Agreement With The International Atomic Energy Agency as for: plutonium, its weight in kilograms; uranium with an enrichment of 0.01 (2 percent) and above, its weight in kilograms multiplied by the square of its enrichment; uranium with an enrichment below 0.01 (1 percent) and above 0.005 (0.5 percent), its weight in kilograms multiplied by 0.0001; and depleted uranium with an enrichment of 0.005 (0.5 percent) or below, and for thorium, its weight in kilograms multiplied by 0.00005.

EFFECTIVE MULTIPLICATION FACTOR. The measure of criticality in a given system. effective multiplication factor is an indication of whether the number of neutrons produced by a fissionable mass is increasing or decreasing. When effective multiplication factor is less than 1.0, the system is sub-critical; when effective multiplication factor exceeds 1.0, the system is super-critical; and when effective multiplication factor is exactly 1.0, the system is critical.

EFFLUENT. Airborne and liquid wastes deliberately discharged from a DOE site or facility. This term does not include solid wastes, wastes for shipment offsite, wastes that are contained (e.g., underground nuclear test debris) or stored (e.g., in tanks) or wastes that are to remain onsite through treatment or disposal.

ELECTRICAL BONDING. Electrical connection between two conductive objects intended to prevent development of an electrical potential between them. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

ELECTROEXPLOSIVE DEVICE. A device containing some reaction mixture (explosive or pyrotechnic) that is electrically initiated. The output of the initiation is heat, shock, or mechanical action (see LOW-ENERGY ELECTROEXPLOSIVE DEVICE). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE. The transaction of business electronically, using computers and standard communications to replace the flow of paper documents (i.e., quotations, invoices, delivery notices, shipping instructions, order tracking, and electronic transfer of funds). (Added per comment from HR-4.)

ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE. The electronic, computer to computer, exchange of business documents in a standard format. This is a vital component of Electronic Commerce. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

ELECTRONIC MAIL. An electronic means for communicating information (primarily text) by a method of sending, storing, processing, and retrieving information. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

ELECTRONIC MESSAGE SYSTEM. An electronic mail system incorporating the additional feature in which the central facility assumes active responsibility for delivering the message to the intended addressees rather than

the passive role of an electronic mail system. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

EMERGENCY OPERATING RECORDS. Records vital to the essential functions of the Federal Government during an emergency resulting from an industrial accident, natural disaster, or an attack on the country. They include records necessary for the military effort; mobilization and protection of material and manpower resources, services, and systems; maintenance of public health, safety, and order; and the conduct of essential civil defense activities. These records should be stored in Emergency Operations Centers.

EMERGENCY POWER. Design basis accident qualified and seismic category-I-qualified (see SEISMIC CATEGORY I), fully redundant power generation, switching, and distribution system that meets the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers criteria. It is designed to activate on loss of the normal power supply (or in the case of an uninterruptible power system (see UNITERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY), be on-line) and is used to supply Safety Class 1 (see SAFETY CLASS) items, components, and/or systems with power to allow them to maintain their safety class functions.

EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEMS. The auxiliary power systems that provide power to safety and security related equipment during periods of partial or total power failure of associated primary power system. (Added per comment from NN.)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINE. A hazardous material personnel exposure level or range which, when exceeded by a short term or acute exposure, will cause irreversible or other serious health effects in humans. The Emergency Response Planning Guideline is approved by a committee of the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

EMISSION SECURITY (TEMPEST). The protection resulting from all measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment, automated information systems, and telecommunications systems.

ENCRYPTION. Converting plain text to equivalent cipher text by means of a cipher or code. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

END-PRODUCT(S). The item (facility, system, e.g.) turned over at the end of the project and meets the mission need. (Added per comment from FM.)

ENERGY DATA BASE. An information file, maintained by the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, of DOE-sponsored research and development results, and of journal articles, reports, conference proceedings, patents, books, monographs, theses, and engineering materials, all of which are abstracted and indexed. It is updated twice a month, and over 150,000 new citations are added each year.

ENERGY EMERGENCY. Any significant deviation from a planned or expected course of events that could endanger or adversely affect people, property, or the environment (but excluding the internal operations of the Power Marketing Administrations). Energy emergencies encompass, but are not limited to, supply crises caused by international political causes (e.g., embargo), defense mobilization, natural disasters, energy system sabotage, major accidents, and labor strikes or lock outs.

ENERGY INFORMATION. (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 207 and 15 U.S.C. 791.)

ENGINEERING CHANGE. An approved change to controlled identification documentation. An Engineering Change Proposal is a recommended Engineering Change. There are typically two classes of Engineering Change's: 1) Class 1 are changes of configuration which affect DOE interest and require approval from the appropriate approval authority or designated representative. Class 1 engineering changes are those which affect: technical baseline requirements, and/or nontechnical contractual provisions such as fee, incentives, cost,

schedule, guarantees, or deliveries; and 2) Class 2 are changes to a product which do not affect any of the Class 1 engineering change requirements. DOE's approval prior to implementation is not required, although such changes are subject to post-facto classification review by the project office. Other distinctions may be made at the discretion of the project manager.

~~**ENRICHED URANIUM.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173.403.)

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH PROGRAM Those DOE requirements, activities, and functions that are concerned with controlling air, water, and soil pollution; limiting the risks to the well being of both operating personnel and the general public to acceptably low levels; and protecting property adequately against accidental loss and damage. environment, safety and health functions include, but are not limited to, environmental protection, occupational safety, fire protection, industrial hygiene, health physics, occupational medicine, process and facilities safety, nuclear safety, emergency preparedness, quality assurance, and radioactive and hazardous waste management.

~~**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.**~~ (Added per comment from GC and ER) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1021; 40 CFR 1500-1508 and 42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.)

~~**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1021.)

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING. Sample collection and analysis of environmental media, i.e., air, water, soil, foodstuff and biota from DOE sites for the purpose of assessing effects of operations at that site on the local environment. (Deleted "It consists of effluent monitoring and environmental surveillance." per comment from EH.)

ENVIRONMENTAL OCCURRENCE. Any sudden or sustained deviation from a regulated or planned performance at a DOE operation that has environmental protection and compliance significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STANDARD. A specified set of rules or conditions concerned with delineation of procedures; definition of terms; specification of performance, design, or operations; or measurements that define the quantity of emissions, discharges, or releases to the environment and the quality of the environment.

~~**ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined in 10 CFR 834.)

ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY. A documented, multi-discipline assessment (with sampling and analysis) of a facility to determine environmental conditions and to identify environmental risks requiring corrective action.

EQUIPMENT QUALIFICATION. The generation and maintenance of evidence to assure that equipment will operate on demand to meet the system performance requirements for the conditions that the equipment is required to operate.

~~**EVENT.**~~ (Added from new DOE M 231.1 1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)

EXCESS. Physical assets that are not required for DOE needs and the discharge of its responsibilities. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

EXCLUSION AREA. A security area for the protection of classified matter where mere access to the area would result in access to classified matter.

EXPERIMENTAL OPERATING PROCEDURE A procedure prepared for conducting a specific experiment

a limited number of times under close technical supervision. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

EXPLODING BRIDGEWIRE. An electroexplosive device that is initiated by the discharge of a high current through the device bridgewire, causing the wire to explode and produce a shockwave. An exploding bridgewire as defined herein is a device containing no primary explosive. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

EXPLOSIVE. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that, when subjected to heat, impact, friction, shock, or other suitable initiation stimulus, undergoes a very rapid chemical change with the evolution of large volumes of highly heated gases that exert pressures in the surrounding medium. The term applies to materials that either detonate or deflagrate. DOE explosives may be dyed various colors, except pink, which is reserved for mock explosives. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

EXPLOSIVE DECONTAMINATION. The removal of hazardous explosive material. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLASS. The level of protection required for any specific explosive activity, based on the hazard class (accident potential) for the explosive activity involved.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLASS I Explosive activity involving a high potential for an accident that is unacceptable for the exposure of any personnel, thus requiring remote operations. This category includes those research and development activities where the safety implications have not been fully characterized. Examples of Class I activities are screening, blending, pressing, extrusion, drilling of holes, dry machining, some wet machining, machining explosives and metal in combination, development of some new explosives or explosives processing methods, and explosives disposal.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLASS II Explosive activity that involve a moderate potential for an accident because of the type of explosive, the condition of the explosive, and/or the nature of the operation involved. This category consists of activities where the exposure of personnel performing contact operations is acceptable. Included are activities where the energies that do or may interface with the explosives are normally well within the safety boundaries for the explosives involved but where the loss of control of these energies might approach the safety limits of the explosives. Examples of Class II activities are weighing, some wet machining, assembly and disassembly, and environmental testing (exposure of explosives samples to variations in temperature, humidity, etc.). It should be noted that some environmental testing is a Class I (remote) activity (e.g., heating an explosives sample to within 10C of its critical temperature).

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLASS III Explosive activity that represents a low potential for an accident because of the type of explosive, the condition of the explosive, and/or the nature of the activity involved. Class III includes explosive activity where the accident potential of the operation being performed is not significantly different from explosive storage. Examples are normal handling, storage, packaging, unpackaging, and some inspection and nondestructive testing.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLASS IV. Explosive activity with insensitive high explosives or insensitive high explosives subassemblies that, although mass detonating, are so insensitive that there is negligible probability for accidental initiation or transition from burning to detonation. Explosion will be limited to pressure ruptures of containers heated in a fire. Although the fire hazard of insensitive high explosives or insensitive high explosives subassemblies is not as great as that of another explosive, it is classified as hazard class/division 1.3 (mass fire). Most processing and storage activities with insensitive high explosives or insensitive high explosives subassemblies is Class IV. However, the following are examples of explosive activities with an insensitive high explosive or insensitive high explosive subassembly that remain Class I: pressing, some machining; dry blending, dry milling, and dry screening.

EXPORT CONTROLLED INFORMATION. Certain unclassified Federal Government information under

DOE's cognizance which, if generated by the private sector, would require a specific license or authorization for export under U.S. laws or regulations.

EXTENSIBILITY. The capability of being expanded or customized. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

EXTRUDING. Forcing a plastic-type material, under pressure, into a confined space or through a confined opening to produce a desired configuration.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "F"

FACILITATOR. An individual with excellent communication and interpersonal skills who conducts organized meetings and encourages the group to arrive at a consensus on issues involving the members of the group. (Added per comment from FM; definition from reference materials from QM.)

FACILITIES. Land, buildings, and other structures, their functional systems and equipment, and other fixed systems and equipment installed therein, including site development features outside the plant, such as landscaping, roads, walks, and parking areas; outside lighting and communication systems; central utility plants; utilities supply and distribution systems; and other physical plant features. (Added from DOE O 430.1.)

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT. A documented process by which facilities are operated and maintained (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS. Identification of the size and configuration of buildings, roads, structures, lands, and other facilities/resources at a site required to satisfy the mission resource requirements.

FACILITY.

- a. (Field Management) The buildings, utilities, structures, and other land improvements associated with an operation or service and dedicated to a common function. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)
- b. (Environment, Safety and Health) Any equipment, structure, system, process, or activity that fulfills a specific purpose. Examples include accelerators; storage areas; explosive operations; fusion research devices; nuclear reactors; production or processing plants; coal conversion plants; magnetohydrodynamics experiments; windmills; radioactive waste disposal systems; and burial grounds; environmental restoration activities; testing laboratories; research laboratories; transportation activities; and accommodations for analytical examinations of irradiated and unirradiated components. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)
- c. (Nonproliferation and National Security) An educational institution, manufacturing plant, laboratory, office building, or complex of buildings located on the same site that is operated and protected as one unit by DOE or its contractor(s). (Added per comment from NN.)
- d. (Waste Management) All contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of waste or spent nuclear fuel.

FACILITY APPROVAL. A determination that a facility is eligible to receive, produce, use, or store classified material, nuclear materials, or DOE property of significant monetary value.

FACILITY CONTRACTOR. An entity that operates and maintains Federal Government-owned facilities under contract with and for the benefit of DOE. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

FACILITY MANAGEMENT. The management staff of the facility operator (the contractor). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**FACILITY MANAGER.** (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

FACILITY OPERATOR. The organization responsible for conducting operations at a DOE facility. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

FACILITY REGISTER. An index of security facilities under the administrative or survey responsibility of an

Operations Office.

FAIL-SAFE. A design characteristic by which a unit or system will become safe and remain safe if a system or component fails or loses its activation energy.

FEDERAL FUND. The fund collected and used by the Federal Government for the general purposes of the Federal Government. There are four types of accounts: **1)** General fund is the fund credited with all receipts that are not earmarked by law and that are charged with payments out of appropriations of "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and out of general borrowings; **2)** Special fund is a fund credited with receipts of the Federal Government that are earmarked for a specific purpose. Generally, if the purpose of the fund is to carry out a cycle of business-type operations, it will be classified instead as a public enterprise fund; **3)** Public Enterprise fund is a revolving fund credited with collections, primarily from outside the Federal Government, that are earmarked to finance a continuing cycle of business-type operations; and **4)** Intragovernmental fund is Federal funds that facilitate financing of transactions with and between Federal agencies. Intragovernmental funds are of two types: (a) Public Enterprise Revolving fund is a revolving fund credited with collections; primarily from other agencies and accounts, that are earmarked by law to carry out a continuing cycle of intragovernmental business-type operations; and (b) Management fund is a fund in which moneys derived from two or more appropriations are merged to carry out a common purpose or project, but not a cycle of operations. Management funds include consolidated working funds, which are set up pursuant to law to receive advance payments from other agencies or bureaus for agreed-upon undertakings, primarily for the benefit of the paying account.

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS PUBLICATIONS Publications developed by the Computer Systems Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and issued under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act as amended by the Computer Security Act. Computer Systems Laboratory is responsible for developing technical, management, physical, and administrative standards and guidelines for the cost effective security and privacy of sensitive information in Federal computer systems. These activities support both Federal Government and industry in protecting the increasing volume of automated information that is used in carrying out vital functions. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM 2000 The digital fiber-optic network for voice, video, electronic mail, and high-speed data communications for the Federal Government. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

~~**FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 9601, 42 U.S.C. 2014, and is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834.)

FIELD ELEMENT. See DEPARTMENTAL ELEMENT.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM. The DOE information system that accumulates data from financial subsystems and consolidates that data for DOE reports issued internally and to the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of the Treasury, and the Congress.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. Manual and automated system that is used to collect, classify, analyze, and report data for financial decision making; process, control, and account for financial transactions and resources; formulate and execute the budget; and generate financial information in support of DOE's mission. (Added from new DOE O 413.1)

FIRE AREA. A location bounded by construction having a minimum fire resistance rating of two hours with openings protected by appropriately fire-rated doors, dampers, or penetration seals. The boundaries of exterior fire areas (yard areas) shall be as determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

FIREBRAND. A projected burning hot fragment whose thermal energy is transferred to a receptor. (Added

from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

FIREWALL. A barrier set up to contain designated local area network traffic within a specified area. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

FIRING PAD. The prepared site where explosive items are fired for test data acquisition. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.1)

FIRING SITE. Controlled access area where test firing of explosives is conducted. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.1)

FISSILE CLASSIFICATION. Classification of fissile materials according to the controls needed to provide nuclear criticality safety during transportation, described as: **1)** Fissile Class I is packages that may be transported in unlimited numbers and in any arrangement and that require no nuclear criticality safety controls during transportation. For purposes of nuclear criticality safety control, a transport index is not assigned to Fissile Class I packages. However, the external radiation levels may require a transport index number; **2)** Fissile Class II is packages that may be transported in any arrangement but in numbers that do not exceed a transport index of 50. For purposes of nuclear criticality safety control, individual packages may have a transport index of not less than 0.1 and not more than 10. However, the external radiation levels may require a higher transport index number but not to exceed 10. Such shipments require no nuclear criticality safety control by the shipper during transportation; **3)** Fissile Class III is shipments of packages that exceed the criteria of Fissile Class I and II and that are controlled in transportation by special arrangements between the shipper and the carrier to provide nuclear criticality safety.

~~**FISSIONABLE MATERIALS.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**FISSILE MATERIALS.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 49 CFR 173.403.)~~

FISSIONABLE MATERIALS HANDLER. A person certified by contractor facility management as being qualified to manipulate or handle significant quantities of fissionable materials, or manipulate the controls of equipment used to produce, process, transfer, store, or package significant quantities of such materials.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Any liquid having a flash point below 60 degrees centigrade and a vapor pressure not exceeding 280 kPa (41 psia) at 37.8 degrees centigrade. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**FLASH POINT.** (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.) (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173.120.)~~

FOREIGN AREA. Any area (including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) situated outside the United States, except the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States.

FOREIGN CURRENCY. See SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION. Information that is: **1)** Provided to the Federal 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; and **2)** Produced by the U.S. pursuant to or as a result of a joint arrangement with a foreign government or governments or an international organization of governments, or any elements thereof, requiring that the information, the arrangement, or both are to be held in confidence. (Added per comment from NN.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. National Security Information relating to the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons. ~~which carry the following special caveats for control and access: WNINTEL—Warning Notice—Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved;~~

~~NOCONTRACT—Not Releasable to Contractors/Consultants; or ORCON—Dissemination and Extraction of Information Controlled by Originator.~~ (Revised per comment from NN.)

~~**FOREIGN INTEREST.**~~ (Deleted per comment from NN.)

FOREIGN NATIONAL. Any person who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national, including foreign corporations (i.e., a corporation not incorporated in the U.S.), international organizations, foreign governments, and any agency or subdivision of foreign governments (e.g., diplomatic missions). (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Any person not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national, and any U.S. citizen and U.S. national representing foreign governments, foreign private interests, or other foreign nationals. An immigrant alien is considered a foreign national.~~

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, CONTROL, OR INFLUENCE A U.S. company is considered under foreign ownership, control, or influence whenever a foreign interest has the power, direct or indirect, whether or not exercised and whether or not exercisable through ownership of the U.S. company's securities, by contractual arrangements or other means, to direct or decide matters affecting the management or operations of that company in a manner which may result in unauthorized access to classified information and/or special nuclear material or may affect adversely the performance of classified contracts. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Exists when an offeror/bidder proposes to perform classified work and/or have access to significant quantities of special nuclear material, or when a contractor that is performing classified work and/or has access to significant quantities of special nuclear material, has an institutional or personal relationship with a foreign interest(s) such that a reasonable basis exists for concluding that compromise of classified information and/or a significant quantity of SNM, as defined in 10 CFR 710, may result.~~

FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. Classified information jointly determined by DOE and the Department of Defense to be related primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons, and removed by DOE from the Restricted Data category pursuant to section 142(d) of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and safeguarded as National Security Information subject to the restrictions of transmission to other countries and regional defense organizations that apply to Restricted Data.

FORMULATION. The operation of combining ingredients to produce a mixture of a final desired composition possessing specific physical and explosive properties. An explosives composition. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

FORWARD FUNDING (GRANTS). The obligation of funds in one fiscal year for the financing of ongoing grantee programs during the succeeding fiscal year. The funds so obligated are added to the budget authority for the current fiscal year and deducted from the budget authorities of succeeding fiscal years.

FRAME RELAY. A high speed, large data volume protocol that assumes the underlying network technology is relatively error free. Utilizing transmission speeds of up to 600 megabytes per second, data are passed in frames rather than packets and uses the newer high speed switch technologies for Data Link layer routing. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

FULL COST. All direct and allocable costs of producing a material or providing a service consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. They include: **1)** Direct labor (including fringe benefits), direct materials, other direct costs, processing materials and chemicals, power and other utilities, and maintenance; **2)** Indirect costs, i.e., common costs that cannot be directly assigned to specific cost objectives and are therefore allocated to cost objectives in a systematic cost allocation process; **3)** Contractor profit/fees and management allowances paid by DOE; **4)** Depreciation costs that are directly associated with facilities and equipment utilized, and allocated depreciation costs for support and general facilities and equipment; and **5)** Added factor includes general and administrative costs and other support costs that are incurred for the benefit of DOE, an organizational unit, or a material or service as a whole. The base to which the added factor percentage is to be

applied includes direct costs, indirect costs, and depreciation assignable or allocable to the material or service being priced.

FULL PARTICIPATION EXERCISE. An exercise for a particular DOE- or contractor-operated facility which demonstrates the integrated response capability of the facility emergency response organization, the DOE Program Office elements (both Headquarters and Field Element) with responsibilities for emergency response, along with those regional Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies, regional/area utilities, and private support organizations which elect to participate.

FULL SCOPE SIMULATOR. A simulator incorporating detailed modeling of systems of the reference facility with which the operator interfaces in the control room environment. The control room operating consoles are included.

FUNDING CEILING. An upper limit placed on the amount of obligations or expenditures that may be incurred for a specific program, function, activity, or element of expense. It is subject to DOE, rather than statutory, rules and penalties. Funding ceilings can be imposed on DOE by Congress, Office of Management and Budget, or internal DOE management (e.g., ceilings on travel).

FUNDS. Accounting units established for segregating revenues and assets in accordance with law and for assuring that revenues and other assets are applied only to financial transactions for which they were appropriated or otherwise authorized. Funds are of different types and designed for different purposes (see DEPOSIT FUND; FEDERAL FUND; FOREIGN CURRENCY, and TRUST FUND)..

FUNDS-IN INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT. An interagency agreement in which another Federal agency agrees to reimburse DOE for materials or services to be provided by DOE to another Federal agency.

FUNDS-OUT INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT. An interagency agreement in which DOE agrees to reimburse another Federal agency for materials or services to be provided by such Federal agency to DOE.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "G"

GATEWAY. A device that performs protocol conversion between different types of networks or applications. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

GENERAL EMERGENCY. A class of emergency within the Operational and Energy Emergency categories, as follows: **1)** Within the Operational Category, a General Emergency represents events that involve actual or imminent catastrophic failure of facility safety systems with potential for loss of confinement integrity, catastrophic degradation of facility protection systems, or catastrophic failure in safety or protection systems threatening the integrity of a weapon or test device which could lead to substantial offsite impacts. Any environmental release of hazardous materials can reasonably be expected to exceed the appropriate Protective Action Guide or Emergency Response Planning Guideline exposure level offsite; and **2)** Within the Energy Emergency Category, a General Emergency is an event which has occurred that has major energy supply impacts. Examples of such events are a major electrical energy system outage affecting consumers in more than two states or an earthquake affecting the U.S. or a U.S. territory that measures over 7.1 on the Richter Scale.

GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS. Miscellaneous minor new construction projects of a general nature, the total estimated costs of which may not exceed the congressionally estimated limit. General plant projects are necessary to adapt facilities to new or improved production techniques, to effect economies of operations, and to reduce or eliminate health, fire, and security problems. These projects provide for design or construction (or both); additions and improvements to land, buildings, and utility systems; and they may include construction of small new buildings, replacements or additions to roads, and general area improvements.

GENERAL PURPOSE FACILITIES PROJECTS. Line item construction projects estimated to cost greater than \$2 million and which are required to support the long-term administrative and technical needs of DOE-operated laboratories and facilities. Multiprogram general purpose facilities are restricted to general purpose facilities projects at the multiprogram laboratories/site where no one program will use more than approximately 60 percent of the planned facility.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION. Information created, collect, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for the Federal Government. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

GOVERNMENT STANDARDS. Federal, military, and other agency standards and specifications developed by Federal agency personnel, outside groups under agency regulations, or by organizations or committees made up solely of Federal Government agency representatives.

GRADED APPROACH. The depth of detail required and the magnitude of resources expended for a particular management element to be tailored to be commensurate with the element's relative importance to safety, environmental compliance, safeguards and security, programmatic importance, magnitude of the hazard, financial impact, and/or other facility-specific requirements. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

GRADED SAFEGUARDS. A system designed to provide varying degrees of physical protection, accountability, and material control to different types, quantities, physical forms, and chemical or isotopic compositions of nuclear materials consistent with the risks and consequences associated with threat scenarios.

GREATER-THAN-CLASS-C. Low-level radioactive waste from commercial sources containing radionuclide concentrations that exceed Nuclear Regulatory Commission limits for Class C low-level waste as defined in 10 CFR 61.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "H"

HAZARD. ~~a. (Environment, Safety and Health)~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.) A situation that has the potential to adversely impact the health and safety of personnel, the public, the environment, or national security. Hazards are divided into three classes: **1)** Low are those which present minor onsite and negligible offsite impacts to people, the environment, or national security; **2)** Moderate are those which represent considerable potential onsite impacts to the people or the environment, but at most only minor offsite impacts to people, the environment, or national security; and **3)** High are those with the potential for onsite and offsite impacts to large numbers of persons or with the potential for major impacts to the environment or national security.

HAZARD CATEGORIES. Conditions created by the presence of hazards that are classified as: **1)** Category 1 are those with a potential for significant offsite consequences; **2)** Category 2 are those with a potential for significant onsite consequences; and **3)** Category 3 are those with a potential for only significant localized consequences.

~~**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 9601, 40 CFR 260, and 49 CFR 171.8 and 172.)

~~**HAZARDOUS WASTE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 6901, 40 CFR 261.3, 29 CFR 1910.120, and 49 CFR 171.8.)

~~**HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 6901 and 40 CFR 260.)

HEAD OF THE CONTRACTING ACTIVITY. Head of a Departmental Element who has been delegated authority by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Procurement and Assistance Management to award and administer contracts, sales contracts, and/or financial assistance instruments; appoint contracting officers; and exercise the overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity.

HEATING LIMIT. The condition established for safety heating an explosive system (maximum temperature, heating time, heating rate, etc.). This limit is based on the estimated critical temperature of the explosive system with a suitable margin of safety. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

HIGH-ENERGY INITIATOR. Exploding bridge wire systems, slapper detonators, and electroexplosive devices with similar energy requirements for initiation. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**HIGH-LEVEL WASTE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 6901 and 10 CFR 960.)

HIGH PRESSURE. Gas pressure greater than 3,000 psig (21 Mpa gauge); liquid pressure greater than 5,000 psig (35 Mpa gauge). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

HIGHER STANDARD OF PROTECTION. A level of fire protection that exceeds the improved risk level of protection.

HOLDUP (NUCLEAR MATERIAL). The amount of nuclear material remaining in process equipment and facilities after the in-process material stored, materials, and product have been removed. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~The nuclear material that is retained in process equipment at inventory time.~~

HOLE (AS APPLIED TO MACHINE EXPLOSIVES). Any cavity that is more than one-half diameter deep, being cut by any tool with the direction of feed along the axis of rotation. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

HOT WORK (THERMAL). Any operation requiring the use of a flame-producing device, an electrically heated tool producing a temperature higher than 109 degrees centigrade, or a mechanical tool that can produce sparks or heat explosives or explosives contamination to provide an initiation stimulus. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

HUMAN FACTOR. The biomedical, psychosocial, work place environment, and engineering considerations pertaining to people in a human-machine system. Some of these considerations are allocation of functions, task analysis, human reliability, training requirements, job performance aiding, personnel qualification and selection, staffing requirements, procedures, organizational effectiveness, and workplace environmental conditions.

HUMAN FACTOR ENGINEERING. The application of knowledge about human performance capabilities and behavioral principles to the design, operation, and maintenance of human-machine systems so that personnel can function at their optimum level of performance.

~~**HUMAN SUBJECT.** (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 745.)

HYDROSTATIC PRESSING. The operation of compacting a material that is confined in a press by a diaphragm by hydraulically applying pressure to the diaphragm. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

HYPertext TRANSPORT PROTOCOL. A client/server protocol used for information sharing on the Internet. It is the basis of the World Wide Web. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "I"

"I" PROJECT MATERIAL. Unusable nuclear materials, under the program management of the Office of Environmental Restoration, for which no recovery processing is planned (except that which is incidental to stabilization). (Added per comment from GC; term from 5660.1B.)

~~**ILLEGAL DRUG.** (Revised per comment from NN.) (Deleted; defined at 21 U.S.C. 802(6).)~~

IMPROVED RISK. A level of property protection that would qualify for complete insurance coverage by the Factory Mutual system, the industrial risk insurers or other industrial insurance companies that limit their insurance underwriting to the best protected class of industrial risk.

IMPROVEMENT. Building, structure, utility system, transportation system, and fixed equipment so attached to a building or structure as to become a part thereof, and which cannot be removed without damaging either the improvement or the property to which it is affixed.

INCIDENT OF SECURITY CONCERN. Events which, at the time of occurrence, cannot be determined to be an actual violation of law, but which are of such significant concern to the DOE Safeguards and Security program as to warrant immediate inquiry and subsequent reporting.

INCURRED COSTS. Costs that are applied to the performance of the project whether they arise from payments, cost accruals, or transfers of costs from other DOE locations or Federal agencies. Incurred costs also comprise payments made or due to date, including any retained percentages, and lump-sum and unit price contracts based on payment estimates approved by the contracting officer and designated representative for the purpose of making the progress or final payments on work performed to date. ~~Costs shall not be accrued on the basis of a percentage of physical completion, unless the amounts of such costs are approved by the contracting officer as progress or partial payments.~~ (Deleted per comment from NE.)

INERT MATERIALS. The material shows no exothermic decomposition when tested by differential scanning calorimetry or differential thermal analysis. Moreover, the inert material shall not show any incompatibility with energetic material with which it may be combined when tested by recognized compatibility tests. Inert material shall neither alter the onset of exotherm of the differential scanning calorimetry or differential thermal analysis trace of the energetic material nor increase the rate of decomposition or gas evolution of the energetic material. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INFORMATION. Any communication or reception of knowledge such as facts, data, or opinions including textual, numerical, graphic, cartographic, narrative or audiovisual forms, whether oral or maintained in any medium, including computerized databases, paper, microform, or magnetic tape. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE. A conceptual framework that links DOE and Programmatic missions, goals, and objectives, and provides mapping of the current and future DOE business information required to support them. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE MODEL. Modeled after the National Institute of Standards and Technology Enterprise Architecture Model (basically a pyramid subdivided into five tiers), the DOE version also contains five tiers labeled as subarchitectures. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION LIFE CYCLE. The stages through which information passes, typically characterized as creation or collection, processing, dissemination, use, storage, and disposition. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT. The planning, budgeting, manipulating, and controlling of information

throughout its life cycle. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION RESOURCES. This term includes both Federal Government information and information technology. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT. The process of managing information resources to accomplish agency missions. The term encompasses both information itself and the related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION SECURITY. A system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information that is authorized protection by executive order or statute. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~(INFO-SEC). The result of any system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting information from unauthorized disclosure.~~

INFORMATION SYSTEM. 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. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION SYSTEM LIFE CYCLE. The phases through which an information system passes, typically characterized as initiation, development, operation, and termination. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. Hardware and software used in connection with Federal Government information regardless of the technology involved, whether computers, telecommunications, micrographics, or others. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INFORMED CONSENT. The legally effective consent by the human research subject, or the subject's legally authorized representative, to participate in research covered under this policy. It is obtained after providing to the subject the basic elements of informed consent as set forth in 10 CFR 745. Informed consent documents shall include disclosure of all potential risks and related consequences or adverse effects, as well as any benefits that may occur as a result of such participation. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

INFRASTRUCTURE.

- a. (Field Management) All real property and installed equipment and personal property that is not solely supporting a single program mission. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)
- b. (Information Management) Personal and collective experience and enterprise technology assets required to enable the enterprise's individual organization and partners to interoperate with common capabilities in achieving the goals and objectives of the enterprise. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INHABITED BUILDING. A building or structure other than operating buildings, magazines, and auxiliary buildings occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for people or where people are accustomed to assemble, both within and outside DOE facilities. Land outside DOE facilities shall be considered as sites for inhabited buildings. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INHABITED BUILDING DISTANCE. The minimum distance permitted between explosives locations and inhabited buildings, administrative areas, site boundaries, main power stations, and other facilities of vital or strategic nature. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INITIAL STARTUP. Those activities that follow preoperational testing, starting with the initial loading of fuel and involving all actions taken, including tests to assure a safe, orderly, incremental approach to predefined

conditions of reactor operation.

INITIATION STIMULUS. Energy input to an explosive in a form potentially capable of initiating a rapid decomposition reaction. Typical initiation stimuli are heat, friction, impact, electrical discharge, and shock. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INITIATION, WITH ITS OWN MEANS. Explosives or ammunition having their normal initiating device (e.g., detonators, squibs) assembled to them so that this device is considered to present a significant risk of activation during storage. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INITIATION, WITHOUT ITS OWN MEANS. Explosives or ammunition that: **1)** are not stored with an initiating device assembled to them; or **2)** have the initiating device assembled to them, but (a) safety features preclude initiation of the explosives filler of the end item in the event of accidental functioning of the initiating device, or (b) the initiating device does not contain any primary explosives *and has a high threshold of initiation* (e.g., exploding bridgewire or slapper detonators). The power source for the initiator(s) should not be present within the assembly or system. If the initiator(s) power source is present, two or more management-certified safety devices connected in series shall be present to interrupt any flow of energy from the power source to the initiator(s). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

IN-PROCESS STORAGE MAGAZINE (FACILITY, VAULT, REST HOUSE, ETC.) See SERVICE MAGAZINE. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INPUT. Any information fed into a computer from the keyboard or from some other device, such as a modem, mouse, scanner, or bar code reader. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INSENSITIVE HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Explosive substances that, although mass detonating, are so insensitive that there is *negligible probability of accidental initiation or transition from burning to detonation* (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INSENSITIVE HIGH EXPLOSIVES SUBASSEMBLIES Insensitive high explosives hemispheres or spheres with booster charges, with or without detonators, that pass the DOE qualification tests listed in Table IX-3 of DOE M 440.1-1. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INSENSITIVE HIGH EXPLOSIVES WEAPONS. Weapons listed in DOE-DNA Technical Paper 20-7 as being exempt from storage and transportation limits are classified as insensitive high explosive weapons when stored or transported alone or in combination with each other. This classification is valid only if the spacing between individual units is that provided by storage/shipping containers or, if not in containers, by the spacing specified in Technical Paper 20-7. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**INSTITUTION.** (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 745.)~~

INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD. A board or committee charged with the responsibility for review of research activities involving human subjects conducted at, or sponsored by, the institution and approved by the Department of Health and Human Services or DOE. The composition of the institutional review board and details of its procedures and responsibilities are specified in 10 CFR 745 and included in the multiple, single, or other project assurance. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD APPROVAL. The determination of the institutional review board that the research has been reviewed and may be conducted at an institution or facility within the constraints set forth by the institutional review board and by other institutional and Federal requirements. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK. An international telecommunications standard for transmitting voice, video and data over digital lines running at 64 Kbps. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INTEGRATED CONTRACTOR. A contractor that works for DOE; uses DOE funds to finance its operations under a cost-type contract; and maintains a separate set of accounts and records for the recording and reporting of all business transactions under the contract in accordance with DOE accounting practices and procedures and whose accounts, maintained for operations under the contract, are integrated with those of DOE.

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY. A generic term used to encompass any or all of the efforts undertaken by intelligence organizations including collection, analysis, production, dissemination, and covert or clandestine activities.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND AGENCIES WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

As identified in Executive Order 12333, terms "intelligence community" and "agency, or agencies within the intelligence community" refer to the following organizations: **1)** The Central Intelligence Agency; **2)** The National Security Agency; **3)** The Defense Intelligence Agency; **4)** Offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs; **5)** The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; **6)** The intelligence elements of the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps); the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Department of the Treasury; the Department of Energy; the Drug Enforcement Administration; and staff elements of Director of Central Intelligence. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A generic term defined in E.O. 12333 which refers to the following agencies or organizations: a. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); b. The National Security Agency (NSA); c. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA); d. The offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs; e. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; f. The intelligence elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Energy; and g. The staff elements of the Director of Central Intelligence.~~

INTELLIGENCE-RELATED WORK FOR OTHERS. **a.** Work which is directly funded by intelligence appropriations or by an organizations specifically identified in Executive Order 12333 as an intelligence organization. **b.** Work funded by either the National Foreign Intelligence Program or the Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities Program. **c.** Work for which the Cognizant Technical DOE Headquarters Official is the Director, Office of Energy Intelligence. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT. A written agreement entered into between a DOE requiring or supplying office and the appropriate official of another Federal agency, which specifies the goods to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one agency in support of the other, i.e., used as a procurement instrument written to clearly specify the goods to be furnished or work contemplated, reporting requirements, procurement and patent policy, and arrangements for transfer of funds. (Added per comment from NN.)

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS POLICY. A committee chaired by the Director, Office of Standards Services, National Institute of Standards and Technology, to coordinate and provide policy guidance to the heads of Federal agencies on standards. It is comprised of representatives from the major Federal departments and agencies which have an interest in standards.

INTERAGENCY GROUP ON ENERGY VULNERABILITY. A forum chartered under the Senior Interagency Group for National Security Emergency Preparedness pursuant to National Security Decision Directive 188, "Government Coordination for National Security Emergency Preparedness." It consists of representatives with national security emergency preparedness responsibilities. The Interagency Group on Energy Vulnerability facilitates Federal Government-wide coordination of national policy issues relating to the vulnerability of U.S. energy systems in advance of crises, and coordinates crisis assessments and response recommendations in an emergency.

INTERAGENCY STEERING GROUP FOR INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS A group chaired by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Nuclear Energy and Energy Technology that includes representatives from DOE, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and National Security Council who coordinate U.S. policy and assistance to help improve International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards effectiveness and resolve interdepartmental issues relating to the agreement or the protocol.

INTERIM ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. A determination to grant DOE access authorization prior to the receipt and adjudication of the individual's completed background investigation. (Added per comment from NN.) ~~A determination to authorize access to classified information prior to receipt and adjudication of a background investigation on the individual.~~

INTERMEDIATE PRESSURE. Gas pressure from 150 to 3,000 psig (1 to 21 Mpa gauge); liquid pressure from 1,500 to 5,000 psig (10 to 35 Mpa gauge). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**INTERNAL CONTROL REVIEW.** (Deleted; term no longer in use.)~~

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS TRACKING SYSTEM A data base and information support system used to manage information on the quantity and location of U.S.-supplied nuclear materials in foreign countries.

INTERNET. A wide area network, connecting thousands or disparate networks in industry, educations, government, and research. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INTEROPERABILITY. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate together. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INTEROPERABILITY STANDARD. A document that establishes engineering and technical requirements necessary to be employed in the design of systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

INTRALINE DISTANCE. The distance to be maintained between any two operating buildings or sites within an operating line, at least one of which contains, or is designed to contain, explosives. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

INTRINSICALLY SAFE. An apparatus or system whose circuits are incapable of producing any spark or thermal effect capable of causing ignition of a mixture of flammable or combustible material under test conditions. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

ION EXCHANGE. A chemical reaction used in water or wastewater treatment processes in which mobile hydrated ions of a solid are exchanged (with ions of like charge in solution).

IRRADIATED NUCLEAR MATERIAL. Nuclear material that has been subject to irradiation in a nuclear reactor or accelerator and that consequently delivers an external radiation dose requiring special containment and handling.

ISOSTATIC PRESSURE. The operation of compacting a material in a sealed flexible container. The container is submerged in a pressure vessel, and the vessel is pressurized with liquid. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

ISSUE. A general statement based upon concerns and observations which establish a significant deficiency or programmatic breakdown in an area of health or safety performance, the extent of the deficiency or programmatic breakdown, and its specific or generic applicability. An issue is developed from one or more concerns or

observations. (Added per EH comment.)

ITEM. a. An all-inclusive term used in place of the following: appurtenance; sample; assembly; component; equipment; subsystem; system; unit; or support systems; documented concepts; or data. **b.** When used in reference to nuclear material, a visible, single piece or container of nuclear material with a unique identification and known nuclear material mass. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "J"

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER A facility jointly operated by DOE, DOE contractor, state, tribal, and local governments to coordinate the release of accurate and timely information to the public during and after an emergency.

JOINT NUCLEAR ACCIDENT COORDINATION CENTER A DOE/Department of Defense organization that deploys response teams in the event of a nuclear weapon accident or significant incident.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "K"

RESERVED.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "L"

LABORATORY DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Research and development work of a creative and innovative nature which is selected by the laboratory director, or his or her designee, for the purpose of maintaining the scientific and technological vitality of the laboratory and to respond to scientific and technological opportunities in conformance with the requirements of the Laboratory Directed Research and Development Program. The Laboratory Directed Research and Development Program includes all discretionary research and development activities not provided for in a DOE program. (Added per comment from ER.)

LABORATORY OPERATIONS. Experimental study, testing, and analysis of small quantities of energetic materials. Manufacturing processes with small quantities of materials are not included. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

LANDLORD PROGRAM OFFICE (LANDLORD). The Headquarters program office responsible for the support, planning, acquisition, operation, maintenance, and disposition of physical assets related to infrastructure. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

LEGACY SYSTEM. A system originally designed to meet the historical needs of an organization, cannot be readily eliminated, and may not be widely supported by the marketplace. Most legacy systems are stovepipe systems. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

LEGAL LIMITATION. A restriction on the use or availability of funds that is placed on DOE in the form of public laws (e.g., appropriation bills) and apportionments from Office of Management and Budget. The basis for this type of limitation is 31 U.S.C. 1514, and Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-34. Legal limitations are identified on allotments.

LEGAL VIOLATION. An overobligation or over expenditure of a legal funding limitation that has been investigated and determined to be an actual violation. Legal violations are reportable to the President and Congress.

LESSONS LEARNED. A "good work practice" or innovative approach that is identified and shared, or an adverse work practice or experience that is shared to avoid recurrence. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

LICENSED MATERIAL. Source material or Special Nuclear Material received, possessed, used, or transferred under a general or specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or a state.

LIFE CYCLE. The life of an asset from planning through acquisition, maintenance, operation, and disposition. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

LIFE CYCLE COST. The direct, indirect, recurring, non-recurring and other related costs incurred or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, production, operation, maintenance, and support of an asset over its anticipated useful life span, and final disposition. Revenues such as user fees, salvage receipts, or power revenues, should be included as an offset to cost, if this is incidental to the project's mission (for example, a production reactor might incidentally produce and sell electric power). (Revised per comment from FM.) ~~The sum of the direct, indirect, recurring, nonrecurring and other related costs incurred or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, production, operation, maintenance, support and final disposition of a major system over its anticipated useful life span. Where existing sites or facilities are to be used, restoration and refurbishment costs should be included.~~

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS. The calculations necessary to determine the total cost of owning, operating, and maintaining a facility over its useful life, including its fuel/energy costs, determined on the basis of a systematic evaluation and comparison of alternative building systems. In the case of leased facilities, the life

cycle cost shall be calculated over the effective remaining term of the lease.

LIFE CYCLE PLAN. An analysis and description of the major events and activities in the life of a functional unit from planning through decommissioning and site restoration. The plan documents the history of the functional unit and forecasts future activities, including major line item and expense projects and their duration, relationships, and impact on life expectancy. The plan also describes maintenance practices and costs.

LIMITED AREA. A type of Security Area having boundaries defined by physical barriers, used for the protection of classified matter and/or Category III quantities of special nuclear material (see CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL), where protective personnel or other internal controls can prevent access by unauthorized persons to classified matter or special nuclear material. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A security area for the protection of classified matter where guards, security inspectors, or other internal controls can prevent access by unauthorized persons to classified matter.~~

~~**LIMITED QUANTITIES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS.** (Deleted; defined at 40 CFR 173.)~~

~~**LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**LIMITING CONTROL SETTINGS.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

LINE ITEM PROJECT. Those separately identified project activities that are submitted for funding and are specifically reviewed and approved by Congress. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

LINE ORGANIZATION. That unbroken chain of command which extends from the Secretary through the Under Secretary, to Secretarial Officers who set program policy and plans and develop assigned programs, to the field element managers who are responsible for execution of these programs, to the contractors who conduct the programs.

LISTING OF PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS A list which identifies the programs and administrative functions subject to evaluation and reporting. (Added from new DOE O 413.1.)

LOCAL AREA NETWORK. A communications network serving users within a confined geographical area. It is made up of servers, workstations, a network operating system, and a communications link. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

LOCAL CLASSIFICATION GUIDE. A classification guide prepared and used by DOE or a DOE contractor organization and approved by DOE for a specific facility or activity. It is based on one or more program classification guides and provides detailed classification guidance.

LOCAL TRAVEL. Refers to travel within a prescribed radius of 50 miles of the official station for which formal authorization is not required. However, a greater distance may be prescribed for an official station when specifically requested and approved in writing by the Chief Financial Officer. Exceptions shall not be requested on a trip basis.

LOST WORKDAYS. The number of days (consecutive or not) after, but not including, the day of injury or illness during which the employee would have worked but could not do so; that is, could not perform all or any part of their normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift because of the occupational injury or illness. (Added from new DOE M 231.1-1.)

LOW ENERGY ELECTROEXPLOSIVE DEVICE All low energy electroexplosive device except exploding

bridgewire detonators and slapper detonators. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~LOW LEVEL WASTE.~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 10101.)

LOW PRESSURE. Gas less than 150 psi (1 MPa gauge); liquid less than 1500 psig (10 MPa gauge). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY.~~ (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173.403).

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT. The concentration of vapor or dust in air below which an explosion cannot occur. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT. The concentration of a vapor or dust in air below which a burning reaction cannot be sustained. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "M"

"M" ACCOUNT. The account to which unliquidated obligations under an appropriation are transferred (merged into) at the end of the second full fiscal year after expiration. The "M" account remains available for the payment of the unliquidated obligations charged to various years' appropriation accounts that have been merged.

"M" PROJECT MATERIAL. Inactive nuclear material, usable in its present form for direct introduction into user project processes, that is managed by the Office of Nuclear Weapons Management.

MACHINING. A forming operation accomplished by removing material with a mechanically operated cutting tool. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MACHINING OVERTEST. A test to evaluate the susceptibility of an explosive material to initiation during machining. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MAGAZINE. See SERVICE MAGAZINE OR STORAGE MAGAZINE. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MAGAZINE DISTANCE. The minimum distance permitted between any two storage magazines. The distance required is determined by the type(s) of magazine and also the type and quantity of explosives stored therein. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MAINTENANCE. Day-to-day work, including preventive and predictive maintenance, that is required to maintain and preserve plant and capital equipment in a condition suitable for it to be used for its designated purpose. (Added from new DOE M 430.1.)

MAINTENANCE BACKLOG. The amount of maintenance and repair work not accomplished at the end of the fiscal year that is needed or planned to sustain the assigned mission. (Added from new DOE M 430.1.)

MAJOR INFORMATION SYSTEM. An 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. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

MAJOR ITEM OF EQUIPMENT. Any item of capital equipment, or a group of automatic data processing components (e.g., a computer system) having a total estimated purchase value of \$2,000,000 or more, including related capitalizable costs, and not related to construction: **1)** For new items, the purchase equivalent value is based upon list, anticipated, or actual purchase price; and **2)** For used items, reutilization of DOE-reassigned, Federal Government excess, or exchange/sale items, the purchase equivalent value is based upon the current best estimate market value. (Note: The determining factor for a major item of equipment is the estimated purchase value of the item(s) regardless of whether the actual method of acquisition is purchase, lease, or some combination of the two. Thus, a leased item of equipment is a major item of equipment if the estimated purchase equivalent value of the item is \$2,000,000 or more, even if the annual lease cost is less than \$2,000,000.)

~~**MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACT.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 707 and 708.)~~

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACTOR Those conducting work pursuant to a management and operating contract.

MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (INTERNAL CONTROLS) The organization, procedures, and methods managers use to achieve their goals. These include processes for planning, organizing, directing, and controlling operations. Management controls are designed to reasonably assure that programs achieve intended results; resources are used consistent with DOE's mission and are protected from waste, loss, unauthorized use, and

misappropriation; laws and regulations are followed; and decisions are based on reliable data. Management controls apply to all programs and administrative functions. (Added from new DOE O 413.1.)

~~**MANAGEMENT REVIEW (MR).**~~ (Deleted; term no longer in use.)

~~**MASTER FACILITY REGISTER.**~~ (Deleted per comment from NN.)

MASTER INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT. A written agreement entered into between two Federal agencies for the purpose of generally defining areas of respective cooperation within their respective areas of responsibility. The Master Interagency Agreement will prescribe the policy and procedures to be applied in accomplishing or furnishing the materials and/or services to be provided pursuant to such agreement. The Master Interagency Agreement establishes the basic framework under which specific task orders can be issued pursuant to its terms and conditions. (Added per comment from NN.)

MATERIAL ACCESS AREA. An area that contains a Category I quantity of special nuclear material (see CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL) and is specifically defined by physical barriers, located within a protected area, and subject to specific access controls.

MATERIAL BALANCE AREA. An area that is both a subsidiary account of materials at a facility and a geographical area with defined boundaries, used to identify the location and quantity of nuclear materials in the facility. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A subsidiary account of a facility designed to establish accountability and to localize inventory differences.~~

MATERIAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY. That part of Safeguards that detects or deters theft or diversion of nuclear materials and provides assurance that all nuclear materials are accounted for appropriately.

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN. A planning document prepared annually that provides an analysis of available nuclear materials and the nuclear materials required over the ensuing multi-year planning period. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A document prepared annually that provides analyses of available nuclear materials supply and demand requirements and related materials management issues for the current fiscal year plus the following 11-year period to support DOE, Department of Defense, and other nuclear programs.~~

MATERIALS TRANSACTIONS. **a.** Withdrawal is the receipt of nuclear material by a user project from a supply project. **b.** Return is the removal of nuclear material from a user project to a supply project. **c.** Transfer In is the receipt of nuclear material by a user project from any source other than a supply project. **d.** Transfer Out is the removal of nuclear material from a user project to any destination other than a supply project.

MAXIMUM CREDIBLE EVENT. The maximum credible event from a hypothesized accidental explosion or fire is the worst single event that is likely to occur from a given quantity and disposition of explosives/explosives devices. The event must be realistic with a reasonable probability of occurrence considering the explosive propagation, burning rate characteristics, and physical protection given to the items involved. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MAXIMUM CREDIBLE FIRE LOSS. The property damage that would be expected from a fire, assuming that all installed fire protection systems function as designed, and the effect of emergency response is omitted except for post-fire actions such as salvage work, shutting down water systems, and restoring operation.

MAXIMUM POSSIBLE FIRE LOSS. The value of property, excluding land, within a fire area, unless a fire hazards analysis demonstrates a lesser (or greater) loss potential. This assumes the failure of both automatic fire suppression systems and manual fire fighting efforts.

MELTING. Operations involving change in explosives physical state from solid to liquid. (Added from new

DOE M 440.1-1.)

METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK. A loosely defined term to describe a broadband network covering an area larger than a local area network. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

MILLING. Operations that either reduce solid material particle size by attrition or apply high-shear mixing to incorporate solid materials into plastic binders; or a surface machining operation performed on a mill. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**MILL TAILINGS.** (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 2014 and 42 U.S.C. 7901.)~~

~~**MINIMAL RISK.** (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 745.)~~

~~**MITIGATION ACTION PLAN.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1021.)~~

~~**MIXED WASTE.** (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 6901 and 42 U.S.C. 2014.)~~

MIXING. A mechanical operation that combines dissimilar materials. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MOCK EXPLOSIVE. Substances bearing similar physical properties (texture, density, cohesion, etc.) to an explosive material. They are nondetonable, however some are exothermic materials and will burn. They are used to represent an explosive for purposes such as dry run testing of equipment. DOE mock explosives are normally pink in color. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

MONITORED PERSONNEL LOCATOR FILE A file that contains all exposure data on DOE and DOE contractor personnel and visitors who have positive exposures. The file consists of identification information only, e.g., name, social security number, birth year, and employer organization (or organization visited).

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "N"

~~**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT COMPLIANCE GUIDE.**~~ (Deleted per EH comment.)

~~**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT COMPLIANCE OFFICER.**~~ (Deleted per EH comment.)

~~**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT DOCUMENT.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1021.)

NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CRITICAL FUNCTIONS Six critical functions that have been identified for DOE during a continuity of government emergency, as follows: **1)** Coordinate the provision of fuel resources (i.e. coal, natural gas, crude oil, and petroleum products and their respective production/distribution systems) in support of emergency assistance/restoration activities; **2)** Develop a national recovery plan for fuel production/distribution; **3)** Coordinate the provision of electric power in support of emergency assistance/restoration activities; **4)** Coordinate the continued safe operation of nuclear power production facilities in support of emergency assistance/restoration activities; **5)** Develop a national recovery plan for electric power production/distribution; and **6)** Restore the manufacture, assembly, transport, and control of nuclear weapons or devices.

~~**NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 710, 1016, and 1045.)

NATURAL PHENOMENA HAZARD. An act of nature (e.g., earthquake, wind, hurricane, tornado, flood, precipitation (rain or snow), volcanic eruption, lightning strike, or extreme cold or heat) which poses a threat or danger to workers, the public, or to the environment by potential damage to structures, systems, and components.

NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION INFORMATION Information, classified or unclassified, concerning the design, arrangement, development, manufacture, testing, operation, administration, training, maintenance, and repair of the propulsion plants of naval nuclear-powered ships and prototypes, including the associated nuclear support facilities. Information concerning equipment, components, or technology which are applicable to both Naval nuclear and conventional propulsion plants is not considered to be Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information when used in reference to conventional applications only, provided no association with naval nuclear propulsion can be directly identified from the information in question. In cases where an association with naval nuclear propulsion can be directly identified from the information in question, designation of the information as Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information is mandatory. More specific guidance on what constitutes Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information will be provided on a case basis by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Naval Reactors, or delegate, upon request by Departmental Elements.

NEAR SURFACE DISPOSAL. Disposal in the upper 30 meters of the earth's surface.

~~**NEED TO KNOW.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1016.)

NETWORK. An interconnection of three or more communicating entities and (usually) one or more nodes. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

NEW (NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT). Net explosive weight expressed in pounds. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

NEW (OR EXPERIMENTAL) EXPLOSIVE. Explosive, explosive mixture, or explosive and binder mixture that has not been characterized by the Explosives Development Committee. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

NONCAPITALIZED PERSONAL PROPERTY. Any single item of nonexpendable personal property which is acquired at a cost of, or valued at, under \$5000. Where multiple substantially similar items are acquired, some at more than \$5000 per item and some at less than \$5000 per item, they shall be classified in accordance with the

purchase price of the majority of items acquired.

NONCRITICAL FUELS AND FORMS OF ENERGY. Coal; coal derivatives; wood and waste wood products; refuse derived fuel and alternative waste liquid fuels such as alcohol, waste oil, and waste oil mixtures which have been determined to be alternate fuels under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act; coal slurries, which do not involve oil transport mediums or from which the oil transport medium has been removed; and noncombustible energy forms such as nuclear, solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy.

NON-DOE ENTITIES. Other Federal agencies, State, regional, and local governments; educational institutions; private individuals, commercial firms non-profit or not-for-profit organizations; international bodies; and foreign governments, individuals, firms, or organizations. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3 and 4300.2C.)

NON-DOE FACILITY PERSONNEL. Personnel of a contractor who does not have a continuing contract with DOE at the facility concerned. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

NON-DOE FUNDED WORK. Any work performed for non-DOE entities that utilize DOE facilities or contractor personnel and which is not funded, wholly or in part, by DOE. (Added per comment from ER; term from 1300.3.)

~~**NONEMPLOYEE RADIATION WORKER.**~~ (Deleted per EH comment.)

NONFUND COST. A cost that generally does not affect appropriations, allotments or suballotments, obligations, or payments, e.g., depreciation and nuclear material consumed or lost. However, with respect to plant and capital equipment transactions, nonfund costs may affect the amount required in an approved funding program or allotment.

~~**NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS.**~~ (Deleted; defined in Technical Standards.)

~~**NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS BODIES.**~~ (Deleted; defined in Technical Standards.)

~~**NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS BODY SUPPORT.**~~ (Deleted; defined in Technical Standards.)

~~**NON-NUCLEAR SAFETY.**~~ (Deleted; defined in Technical Standards.)

~~**NONREACTOR NUCLEAR FACILITY.**~~ (Deleted, is/will be defined in 10 CFR 830.)

NON-SAFETY CLASS EQUIPMENT. Systems, structures, or components, including secondary environmental monitors, whose failure could result in a facility shutdown or degradation of operating parameters. Failure of non-safety class equipment shall not adversely affect the environment or the safety and health of the public. In addition, their failure shall not prevent safety class equipment from performing their required function. This equipment is called Class B equipment.

~~**NONSTOCHASTIC EFFECTS.**~~ (Added per comment from GC.) (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 835.)

NOTIFICATION REPORT. The initial documented report, to DOE, of an event or condition that meets the reporting criteria defined in the Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents. The Notification Report should consist of fields 1 through 19 of the Occurrence Report. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

NUCLEAR COMPONENTS. Those parts of a nuclear explosive or special assembly, or test part or subassembly that contain fissile and/or radioactive and other materials.

NUCLEAR CRITICALITY ACCIDENT. See CRITICALITY ACCIDENT.

NUCLEAR CRITICALITY SAFETY. The prevention or termination of inadvertent nuclear criticality, mitigation of consequences, and protection against injury or damage due to accidental nuclear criticality. (Revised per comment from EH.) ~~(Added from new DOE O 420.1.) Protection from the consequences of a criticality accident, preferably by prevention of the accident. This encompasses procedures, training, and other precautions, in addition to physical protection.~~

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY SEARCH TEAM. A DOE group of experts assigned responsibility to provide assistance in nuclear threat emergencies for the search and identification of any ionizing radiation-producing materials that may have been lost or stolen or may be associated with bomb threats or radiation dispersal threats.

NUCLEAR EXPERIENCE. When used in reference to: **1) Category A and B reactors,** it is experience acquired at commercial, production, training, test, military, or research reactors and includes experience acquired in reactor facility startup activities or operation. Experience in design, construction, maintenance, or related technical services that is job-related may also be considered. Appropriate research and teaching may be includable as nuclear experience; and **2) Non-Reactor Nuclear Facilities,** it is experience acquired at any facility in which radioactive materials are routinely handled, stored, processed, or utilized.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE. Any assembly containing fissionable and/or fusionable materials and main charge high explosive parts or propellants capable of producing a nuclear detonation (e.g., a nuclear weapon or test device).

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE-LIKE ASSEMBLY. A nonnuclear assembly that represents a nuclear explosive in its basic configuration (main charge high explosive and pit) and any subsequent level of assembly up to its final configuration, or which represents a weaponized nuclear explosive such as a warhead, bomb, reentry vehicle, or artillery shell. A nuclear explosive-like assembly in any configuration does not contain an arrangement of high explosive and fissile material capable of producing a nuclear detonation.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE SAFETY STANDARDS. Five qualitative requirements for positive measures to prevent an accidental, inadvertent, or deliberate unauthorized nuclear detonation or actions that might lead to a detonation; to provide for physical security, and to prevent plutonium dispersal. These standards may be met through design features, safety rules, and procedures that reduce risk.

NUCLEAR FACILITY. A facility (e.g., Savannah River, Oak Ridge, etc.) for the production, utilization, storage or handling of Special Nuclear Material, including irradiated material that is of national security significance. (Added per comment from NN.)

~~**NUCLEAR FACILITY.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**NUCLEAR FACILITY OPERATOR.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**NUCLEAR FACILITY SUPERVISOR.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**NUCLEAR MATERIAL.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1017.10.)~~

NUCLEAR MATERIAL COURIERS. Armed Transportation Safeguards System Federal Officers who have been authorized under Section 161k of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or other appropriate statutory authority, to carry firearms, make arrests without warrant, and use deadly force in accordance with 10 CFR 1047.4 (Limited Arrest and Use of Force by Protective Force Officers). The Nuclear Material Couriers are charged with the responsibility for the safe secure movement of nuclear weapons, weapons components, radioactive materials associated with the nuclear weapons program, and other identified cargo/matter/materials

requiring in-transit safeguards protection.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS CONTROL. The part of the safeguards program to assign and exercise responsibility for nuclear material; maintain vigilance over the material; govern its movement, location, and use; monitor the inventory and process status; detect unauthorized activities for all nuclear material; and help investigate and resolve apparent losses of nuclear material.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM The national data base and information support system for nuclear materials controlled by the Federal Government, created to support national safeguards and management objectives in the domestic and foreign utilization of nuclear resources.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS SURVEY. A comprehensive examination and evaluation of the effectiveness of the control and accountability systems for nuclear materials at DOE facilities.

NUCLEAR OPERATION. Processing, storing, transferring, or handling of significant quantities of fissionable material. (Added from new DOE O 420.1.)

NUCLEAR SAFETY. Aspects of safety that encompass activities and systems that present the potential for uncontrolled releases of fission products or other radioactive materials to the environment or for inadvertent criticality.

NUCLEAR WEAPON ACCIDENT. An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or nuclear components that results in accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use of a nuclear capable weapon system; accidental, unauthorized, or unexplained nuclear detonation; non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component; radioactive contamination; jettisoning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component; or public hazard, actual or perceived.

NUCLEAR WEAPON INCIDENT. An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component resulting in any of the following, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident: **1)** An increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; **2)** Errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and material 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; or **3)** Any act of God, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to a weapon, facility, or component.

NUCLEAR YIELD. The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene (TNT) required to produce the same energy release.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "O"

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION. A uniform classification identifying the transactions of the Federal Government by the nature of the goods or services purchased (such as personnel compensation, supplies and materials, or equipment), without regard to the agency involved or the purpose of the programs for which they are used.

OBLIGATED BALANCE. The amount of unpaid obligations applicable to an account less the amount collectible as repayments to the appropriation or fund. The obligated balance represents obligations incurred (as determined under 31 U.S.C. 1501) for which outlays have not yet been made (including undelivered orders), plus amounts received but not yet earned, less (a) collectible reimbursements receivable, (b) collectible refunds receivable, (c) unfilled orders on hand within the Federal Government that constitute valid obligations of the ordering account and for which reimbursements will be credited to the account being reported, and (d) unfilled orders from outside the Federal Government for which an advance payment has been received and credited to the account being reported.

OBLIGATION CONTROL LEVEL. The level at which obligations are to be controlled in DOE as specified in the DOE Base Table. An obligation control level is an administrative limitation that represents an upper limit placed on the amount of obligations or expenditures that may be incurred for a specific program, function, activity, or element of expense. It is subject to DOE, rather than statutory, rules and penalties. Obligation control levels can be imposed on DOE by Congress, Office of Management and Budget, or internal DOE management (e.g., ceilings on travel). (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY. The sum of budget authority provided for a given fiscal year; amounts authorized to be credited to a specific fund or account during that year, including transfer between funds or accounts; and balances of amounts brought forward from previous years that remain available for obligation.

OBLIGATIONS. Amounts of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period that will require payments during the same or a future period. Such amounts include outlays for which obligations have not been previously recorded and reflect adjustments for differences between obligations previously recorded and actual outlays to liquidate those obligations. All obligations must be supported by written documentation or law.

OBSERVATION. A statement of fact regarding an observed condition. (Added per comment from EH.)

~~**OCCURRENCE.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)

OCCURRENCE INVESTIGATION. Investigations are to be conducted according to site specific procedures and when determined by DOE that a Type A or B is required by DOE procedures. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

OCCURRENCE REPORT. A documented evaluation of an event or condition that is prepared in sufficient detail to enable the reader to assess its significance, consequences, or implications and to evaluate the actions being proposed or employed to correct the condition or to avoid recurrence.

OFF NORMAL OCCURRENCE. An abnormal or unplanned event or condition that adversely affects, potentially affects, or is indicative of degradation in the safety, security, environmental or health protection performance or operations of a facility.

OFFICE DOCUMENT ARCHITECTURE. Provides a common description of both the architecture and format for office documents to permit sharing by normally incompatible applications and supports word processing, spreadsheets, simple graphics, and compound documents. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL. Approved travel to or from the U.S., within a foreign country, or between foreign countries, by persons whose salaries or travel expenses or both will ultimately be reimbursed in whole or in part by DOE, subject to the exceptions below. Official foreign travel includes travel where expenses are reimbursed by non-DOE sources. Official foreign travel includes vacation travel when as part of the travel the traveler is representing DOE. However, it does not include travel: **1)** to, from, and within the Marshall Islands in connection with DOE program activities; **2)** to, from, and within Canada or Mexico conducted by the Power Marketing Administrations in connection with business related activities, including training; **3)** related to the permanent assignment of personnel overseas: includes permanent change of station travel; home leave; dependents' education travel; emergency travel, i.e., medical, rest, and recuperative travel; and travel within the continent in which the assignment is located; **4)** within or between foreign countries by citizens of other countries employed outside the U.S. by DOE contractors; **5)** between a U.S. permanent official station or post of duty and a U.S. stopover enroute to or from a foreign destination where temporary duty related to the foreign trip is performed at the stopover; **6)** conducted under a DOE approved grant or cooperative agreement; and **7)** to, from, and within Canada, conducted by non-DOE employees in connection with DOE program activities.

OFFICIAL TRAVEL. Travel on official business, including travel on official business at no cost to DOE, which has been approved and authorized or subsequently approved if not previously authorized.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY. **a.** A designation identifying certain unclassified but sensitive information that may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act; or **b.** A former (7-18-49 through 10-22-51) security classification marking.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET TARGET LEVEL A funding level distributed by Office of Management and Budget to the decision unit level of detail. However, organizations may shift funds from one decision unit to another provided that they do not exceed the overall allowance for the organization and do not reopen major issue items already the subject of Secretarial decisions.

OFFSETTING RECEIPTS (COLLECTIONS). All collections deposited into receipt accounts that are offset against budget authority and outlays rather than reflected as budget receipts in computing budget totals. Offsetting receipts are subdivided into two major categories: **1)** Proprietary Receipts from the Public are collections from the public deposited in receipt accounts that arise from the conduct of business-type activities; **2)** Intragovernmental Transaction is all collections or deposits into receipt accounts in which the payment is made by a Federal agency. Intragovernmental transactions may represent either receipts from off-budget Federal entities, where a payment comes from a Federal entity whose funds are excluded from the budget totals, or intrabudgetary transactions, where both the paying and the receiving accounts are within the budget. Intrabudgetary transactions, in turn, are further subdivided into three groups: (a) Interfund Transactions are transactions where the payment is from a Federal to a trust fund, or vice versa; (b) Federal Intrafund Transactions are transactions where both the paying and the receiving accounts are Federal funds; and (c) Trust Intrafund Transactions. Transactions where both the paying and the receiving accounts are trust funds.

OFFSITE TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZATION. A document issued by the Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, that authorizes a weapon-related shipment campaign on a limited basis for a specific package and loading configuration, specific routes, and campaign duration.

OFFSITE TRANSPORTATION EVENT. The movement of materials which are considered to be in commerce, thus requiring compliance with Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

OFFSITE TRANSPORTATION CERTIFICATE. A document issued by the Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, that authorizes a specific packaging for weapons-related transportation activities involving quantities of radioactive and other hazardous materials, for use either on a one-time basis or up to 5 years.

~~OH.~~ (Deleted; defined at 40 CFR 130.)

ONSITE DISCHARGE. Discharge of airborne and liquid wastes to onsite treatment or disposal systems, e.g., sewage lagoons, retention ponds, and cribs, for retention, settling, decay, or storage onsite. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

ONSITE TRANSPORTATION EVENT. Movement of materials not in commerce and subject to DOE onsite procedures.

OPEN STANDARD (OPEN SYSTEM STANDARD). Widely held standards specifying that different vendors' hardware and software operate compatibly with one another. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

OPEN SYSTEM. A system capable of communicating with other open systems by virtue of implementing common international standard protocols. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

OPEN SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT. An open system environment encompasses the functionality needed to provide interoperability, portability, and scalability of computerized applications across networks of heterogeneous hardware/software platforms. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION. A logical structure for network operations standardized within the Internal Standards Organization; a seven layer network architecture being used for the definition of network protocol standards to enable any open systems interconnection compliant computer or device to communication with any other open systems interconnection compliant computer or device. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

~~OPERABLE FACILITY.~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)

OPERATING BASIS ACCIDENT. Maximum severity accident under which the plant structure, systems, and components are designed to either remain operable or be readily restored to operating condition. This is the highest severity event that the operating contractor may recover from without DOE approval.

OPERATING EXPENSES. A broad funding category which normally includes costs of items that do not meet the criteria for monetary amount and service life associated with capitalization, (i.e., a cost equal to or greater than \$5,000 and a service life of 2 years or more). Exceptions to this are for those programs whose approved budget structure provides for operating expenses only, such as the Environmental Restoration Program, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Power Marketing Administrations.

~~OPERATING LIMITS.~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 835.)

OPERATING SYSTEM. The master control software that runs the computer. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

OPERATIONAL DESIGN BASIS ACCIDENT. Any design basis accident caused by an internal event. Direct causes are usually poor design or procedures, operator errors, equipment failures, or inadequate technical development (unknowns) that lead to the accident. The major accident categories are explosion, fire, nuclear criticality, leaks to the atmosphere, and leaks to the aquatic environment.

OPERATIONAL EMERGENCY. One of three categories (operational, energy, and continuity of government) of emergencies. Operational emergencies are accidents, incidents, or natural phenomena which seriously degrade the safety or security of DOE facilities or operations.

OPERATIONAL READINESS REVIEW. A structured method for determining that a project, process, or facility is ready to operate and occupy and includes, as a minimum, the review of plant and hardware, personnel,

and procedures. (Revised per comment from EH.) ~~A systematic, documented, performance based examination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and management control systems to ensure that a facility will be operated safely within its approved safety envelope as defined by the facility safety basis.~~

OPERATIONS SECURITY. A program designed to disrupt or defeat the ability of foreign intelligence or other adversaries to exploit sensitive DOE activities or information and to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of such information.

OPERATIONAL SECURITY ASSESSMENT. An analysis of an organization or activity to identify information sources potentially exploitable by an adversary and the development of recommendations to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

OPERATIONAL SHIELD. A barricade constructed to protect personnel, material, or equipment from the effects of a possible fire or explosion occurring at a particular operation. (Added from new DOE M 440.1.)

ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST. A relationship or situation in which an offeror or a contractor (including chief executives and directors, to the extent that they will or do become involved in the performance of the contract, and proposed consultants or subcontractors in which they may be performing services similar to the services provided by the prime contractor) has past, present, or currently planned interests that either directly or indirectly relate to the work to be performed under a DOE contract that may diminish the capacity of the offeror or contractor to give impartial, technically sound, objective assistance and advice, or may result in an unfair competitive advantage. The term does not include the normal flow of benefits from the performance of the contract.

OUTLAYS. The amount of funds disbursed, net of refunds and reimbursements. Total budget outlays consist of the sum of the outlays from appropriations and funds included in the unified budget, less offsetting receipts. The outlays of off-budget Federal entities are excluded from the unified budget under provisions of law, even though these outlays are part of total Federal Government spending. Federal outlays are recorded on the cash basis of accounting, with the exception of most interest on the public debt, for which the accrual basis of accounting is used.

OUTPUT. Information transferred from computer storage to an output device, such as a video display (on a screen) or printer. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

OVERSIGHT. Refers to the responsibility and authority assigned to the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health to independently assess the adequacy of DOE and contractor performance. Oversight is separate and distinct from line management activities, including self assessments. (Revised per comment from EH.) ~~Those activities involving validation, verification, survey, and inspection of any aspect of a program to ensure adequacy of and compliance with existing Orders, guidance, policies, standard operating procedures, or program goals.~~

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "P"

PACKAGING. (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173.403 and 10 CFR 71.4.)

PARTNERSHIP. Individual stakeholders create a team approach to achieve mutual goals and objectives or to resolve problems. (Added from new DOE O 430.1; revised by deleting "A process in which" per comment from FM.)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Discretionary payments to those States and local governments in which DOE or one of its predecessor agencies has acquired property previously subject to State or local taxation and on which DOE carries on activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

PERFORMANCE-BASED TRAINING. A systematic approach to training which is based on tasks and the related knowledge and skills required for job performance. This term is synonymous with the Instructional System Design, Systematic Approach to Training, Criterion Referenced Instruction, Training System Design, and Competency-Based Training.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA. A condition or set of conditions that, when satisfied, indicate successful completion of the performance objective. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION. Degradation of a facility, process, or system that reduces the reliability of critical components of the facility whose loss affects the capability of operation. Performance degradation does not include the temporary loss of a component where identical redundant components are maintained in operation and the minimum authorization bases is not compromised. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR. Operational information which is indicative of the performance or condition of a facility, group of facilities, or site.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE. A process of assessing progress toward achieving predetermined goals. (Added from new DOE O 430.1 and revised per FM comment.) ~~Any evaluation, comparison or judgment toward meeting the performance objective.~~

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE. **a.** A statement of wants, needs, and expectations of customers that sets the direction for all contract effort. **b.** A statement of desired outcomes for an organization or activity. (Added from new DOE O 430.1 and revised by adding "b." per comment from FM.)

PERFORMANCE RESULT. The actual condition of performance level for each measure. (Added per comment from FM; definition from reference materials from QM.)

PERMANENT VARIANCE. A release from a DOE-prescribed standard. (Revised by deleting "OSHA" per comment from EH.)

PERSONAL PROPERTY. See PHYSICAL ASSETS. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PERSONNEL ASSURANCE PROGRAM. A program that establishes the requirements and responsibilities for screening, selecting, and continuously evaluating employees being considered for assignment or assigned to nuclear explosive duties.

PERSONNEL BARRIER. A device designed to limit or prevent personnel access to a building or an area during hazardous operations. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

PERSONNEL DOSIMETER. A device containing one or more radiation-responsive elements (e.g., film,

thermoluminescent, nuclear track detector) and possibly one or more absorbers that assesses "whole body" dose equivalents. (Revised per EH comment.) ~~Specifically excluded are dosimeters expressly designed for extremities such as finger ring or wrist dosimeters.~~

PERSONNEL SECURITY (AND PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM) A defined set of policies, procedures, and activities established to ensure that granting an individual access to classified matter and/or special nuclear material would not endanger the common defense and security and would be clearly consistent with the national interest. (Added per comment from NN.)

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM A program of continuous evaluation to ensure that the employment and retention of individuals in designated positions is consistent with the requirements of national security.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. The designation of a security clearance determination that is reserved for individuals who occupy Personnel Security Assurance Program positions (sometimes referred to as a Personnel Security Assurance Program access authorization).

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM APPROVING OFFICIAL A senior DOE official with direct personnel security responsibilities appointed by an Operations Office Manager to review all relevant information as part of the Personnel Security Assurance Program security review process, and who is responsible for granting or continuing an individual's placement in a Personnel Security Assurance Program position or determining that an individual be processed under the provisions of 10 CFR 710.

PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM POSITION A position that affords the incumbent direct access to Category I quantities of special nuclear material, is defined as a nuclear material production operator, or has the potential to cause unacceptable damage to national security.

PHYSICAL ASSETS. All DOE-owned or DOE-used and -controlled land, land improvements, structures, utilities, motor vehicles, equipment, and components are included: **1)** Real Property or Real Estate includes land, improvements on the land, or both, including interests therein. All equipment or fixtures (such as plumbing, electrical, heating, built-in cabinets, and elevators) that are installed in a building in a more or less permanent manner or that are essential to its primary purpose are usually held to be part of real property; **2)** Related Personal Property means any personal property that, once installed, becomes an integral part of designed for, or specially adapted to the functional or productive capacity of the real property. The removal of related personal property will significantly diminish the economic value of the real property or the related personal property. Examples of related personal property are communications and telephone systems; and **3)** Personal Property is generally, capitalizable property that can be moved, or that is not permanently affixed to and part of real estate. Generally, items remain personal property if they can be removed without seriously damaging or diminishing the functional value of either the capitalizable property or the real estate. Examples of personal property are shop equipment and automated data processing and peripheral equipment. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PHYSICAL SECURITY. The combination of operational and security equipment, personnel, and procedures used to protect facilities, information, documents, or material against theft, sabotage, diversion, or other criminal acts.

PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT. A broad funding category which includes items of plant and equipment, both real and personal property, that are owned by DOE and are recorded in the completed plant accounts and meet the monetary and service life criteria for capitalization, i.e., a service life of 2 years or more, and a cost equal to or greater than \$5,000, regardless of the appropriation or fund charged. Group purchases of similar items that each cost less than the minimum (\$5,000), but when combined constitute a significant investment, are considered capitalized property, such as automatic data processing equipment components.

PLANT ENGINEERING AND DESIGN FUNDS. Funds appropriated by Congress for the performance of Title I (see PRELIMINARY DESIGN) and Title II design (see TITLE II DESIGN) work prior to authorization and appropriation of construction funds.

PLATFORM. A particular type of computer running a particular type of operating system software. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

PORTABILITY. Ability of software designed for one computer system to be used on other systems. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

POSITIVE EXPOSURE. Any recorded exposure, corrected for background, greater than the established or the measuring technique employed. (Revised by adding "related measurement" after exposure; and deleting "minimum detection limit of the monitoring device," and adding "decision level for," per comment from EH.)

PRECIOUS METALS. Gallium, gold, iridium, osmium, palladium, platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, silver, or any combination of these metals.

PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE. Actions necessary to monitor, find trends, and analyze the parameters, performance characteristics, properties, and signatures associated with equipment, systems, or facilities that are indicative of decreasing performance or impending failure.

PRELIMINARY DESIGN (TITLE I). A continuation of the conceptual design and the project design criteria as a basis for project development. Title I design develops topographical and subsurface data and determines the requirements and criteria which will govern the definitive design. Tasks include preparation of preliminary planning and engineering studies, preliminary drawings and outline specifications, life-cycle cost analysis, preliminary cost estimates, and scheduling for project completion. Preliminary design provides identification of long lead procurement items and analysis of risks associated with continued project development.

PRESSING. The operation of increasing the density of explosive material by the application of pressure. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE. All those systematically planned and scheduled actions performed for the purpose of preventing equipment, system, or facility failure.

PRIMARY COOLANT. A gas, liquid, or solid, or combination of them, in contact with radioactive material, or, if the material is in special form, in contact with its capsule, and used to remove decay heat.

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR. Monitoring equipment required to legally monitor ongoing discharges. In general, this term applies to monitors used closest to the point of discharge to determine if discharges are within specified limits. It also includes any equipment that actuates automatically in response to set level signals from such a monitor. It does not include equipment in general area, remediation, or compliance monitoring programs. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD. The hypothetical flood (peak discharge, volume, and hydrograph shape) that is considered to be the most severe reasonably possible, based on comprehensive hydrometeorological application of maximum precipitation and other hydrological factors favorable for maximum flood runoff such as sequential storms and snowmelts.

PROBABILISTIC METHOD. A technique which uses distributions of parameters (including uncertainty and randomness) to perform an analysis. Results are expressed in terms of probabilistic distributions which quantify uncertainty.

PROCESS DESIGN. This includes Nuclear Operations (q.v.), plus passive and active engineering designs. (Added from new DOE O 420.1.)

PROCUREMENT REQUEST PACKAGE. The procurement request document, statement of work, or specifications, "Section 8(a)/Small Business/Labor Surplus Act Set-Aside Review," (DOE F 4220.2) and, if appropriate, the justification for other than full and open competition.

PRODUCT. Any one of many deliverables needed to complete a project in addition to the end-product(s). (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PROGRAM MANAGER.

- a. (Chief Financial Officer) An individual in an organization or activity responsible for the management of a specific function or functions and responsible for budget formulation and execution of the approved budget. The individual is the recipient of an approved funding program from the Office of Chief Financial Officer identifying his or her program dollars available to accomplish the assigned function.
- b. (Environment, Safety and Health) The Headquarters individual, or his/her designee, designated by and under the direction of a Secretarial Officer, who is directly involved in the operation of facilities under his/her cognizance, and holds signature authority to provide technical direction through Heads of Field Elements/Operations Office Organizations to contractors for these facilities. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

PROGRAM OFFICE. A Headquarters organization that is responsible for executing program management functions, and which is responsible for assisting and supporting Field Elements in safety and health, administrative, management, and technical areas.

PROGRAM RELEASE. Documents initiated by program managers to execute their respective programs. The allotment provides the authority for the certifying official to certify fund availability on program release documents for a specific purpose, and these program release documents are the basis for establishing a commitment and, in some cases, obligation of funds. Examples of program release documents are travel orders, procurement requests, purchase orders, time and attendance cards, and other authorized documents. Funds must be certified on a valid program release document issued by an authorized program manager.

PROGRAM SECRETARIAL OFFICER. See SECRETARIAL OFFICER.

PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT COST. Any occurrence specifying cost as a basis for reporting, unless otherwise stated, and classified by the following monetary values necessary to repair, replace, or otherwise restore a facility/system/component to acceptable operation: **1)** An unusual occurrence is the estimated loss or damage to DOE or other property amounting to \$1 million or more, or estimated costs of \$1 million or more required for cleaning (including decontamination), renovating, replacing, or rehabilitating structures, equipment, or property; or **2)** An off-normal occurrence is estimated loss or damage to DOE or other property amounting to between \$10,000 and \$1 million (for vehicle/aircraft the lower limit is \$5,000 or, for insurance purposes, considered a total loss) or estimated costs within these limits required for cleaning (including decontamination), renovating, replacing or rehabilitating structures, equipment, or property. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT DELAY. The change of facility status that may affect the performance goals of a facility as follows: **1)** Any unplanned occurrence in any portion of a program conducted in accordance with approved requirements and procedures which results in the facility, process, or activity terminating or significantly curtailing operations that may affect approved performance goals; off-normal occurrence is any unscheduled shutdown of a facility, process, or operation that resulted or may result in the failure to meet approved performance goals); **2)** Any unplanned occurrence in any portion of a program conducted in accordance

with approved requirements and procedures which results in extension of a current facility, process, or activity shutdown that may affect performance goals; off-normal occurrence is any increase in an approved shutdown schedule of 1 month or greater or that resulted or may result in the failure to meet approved performance goals; or
3) Any unplanned occurrence in any portion of a program conducted in accordance with approved requirements and procedures that results in a new facility, process, etc., start-up being delayed which may affect performance goals; off-normal occurrence is any delay in an approved start-up schedule of 1 month or greater and which resulted or may result in the failure to meet approved performance goals. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

PROGRAMMATIC MANAGEMENT. The functions of planning and developing the overall program; establishing broad priorities; providing policy and program technical direction; preparing and defending the budget; establishing the technical performance, scope, cost and schedule requirements for projects; controlling milestones; integrating all components of the program; providing public and private sector policy liaison; expediting interface activities and follow-up actions; and retaining overall accountability for program success. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PROJECT. In general, a unique effort that supports a program mission with defined start and end points, undertaken to create a product, facility, or system with interdependent activities planned to meet a common objective/mission. Projects include planning and execution of construction/renovation/modification/environmental restoration or decontamination and decommissioning efforts, and large capital equipment or technology development activities. Tasks that do not include the above elements, such as basic research, grants, and operations and maintenance of facilities, are not considered projects. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PROJECT CONTROL SYSTEM. The planning, scheduling, budgeting, estimating, work authorization, cost accumulation, performance measurement, reporting, change control, and other systems used by a contractor to plan and control the work.

PROJECT DESIGN CRITERIA. Those technical data and other project information developed during the project identification, conceptual design, and/or preliminary design phases. They define the project scope, construction features and requirements, and design parameters; applicable design codes, standards, and regulations; applicable health, safety, fire protection, safeguards, security, energy conservation, and quality assurance requirements; and other requirements. The project design criteria are normally consolidated into a document which provides the technical base for any further design performed after the criteria are developed.

PROJECT MANAGER. An official who has been assigned responsibility for closely related efforts established to achieve stated or designated objectives, defined tasks, or other units of related effort on a schedule for performing the stated work funded as part of the project. The project manager is responsible for the planning, controlling, and reporting of the project.

PROJECT RISK. A factor, element, constraint, or course of action on a project that introduces an uncertainty of outcome and the possibility of technical deficiencies, inadequate performance, schedule delays, or cost overruns which could impact a DOE mission. Evaluation of project risk must consider the potential impact and the probability of occurrence.

PROJECT SUMMARY WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE A summary work breakdown structure tailored by project management to the specific project. Generally, the project summary work breakdown structure will identify project elements through the third level.

PROPELLANT. Explosive composition used for propelling projectiles and rockets and to generate gases for powering auxiliary devices. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

PROPERTY. See PHYSICAL ASSETS. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

PROPERTY PASS. A document which authorizes an individual to move Federal Government property from and into Federal Government premises for official use (such as repair or rehabilitation). It is also used when personally owned property is carried into or removed from Federal Government premises.

PROPERTY PROTECTION FACILITY. A facility where a special standard of protection must be applied. Such a facility may have: property of significant monetary value (>\$5 million); nuclear materials requiring safeguards controls or special accounting procedures; significance to DOE program continuity; national security consideration; or potential adverse impact upon the public health and safety. (Revised per comment from NN. ~~A facility where a special standard of protection must be applied. Such a facility may have property of significant monetary value (>\$5,000,000); nuclear materials requiring safeguards controls or special accounting procedures other than those required by A, B or C facilities; significance to DOE program continuity; national security consideration; or potential adverse impact upon the public health and safety.~~)

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION. Information which embodies trade secrets developed at private expense outside of a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement and commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. (B)(4) and which is marked as Proprietary Information. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Information which contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential, and may only include such information which: a. Has been held in confidence by its owner; b. Is of a type which is customarily held in confidence by its owner; c. Has not been transmitted to other entities except on the basis that it be held in confidence; and d. Is not otherwise available to the receiving party from another source without restriction on its further dissemination.~~

PROTECTED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A wireline or a fiber optic system which includes adequate acoustical, electrical, electromagnetic, and physical safeguards to permit its use for the transmission of unencrypted classified information.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDE. A radiation personnel exposure level or range beyond which protective action should be considered. Protective Action Guide values should reflect a balance of risks and costs to onsite personnel, public health and safety, and the environment weighed against the benefits obtained from protective actions.

PROTOCOL. A set of semantic and syntactic rules that determines the behavior of functional units in achieving communication; in layered communication system architecture, a formal set of procedures adopted to facilitate functional interoperation within the layered hierarchy. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

~~**PUBLIC DOSE.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834.)~~

PUBLIC TRAFFIC ROUTE DISTANCE. The minimum distance permitted between locations containing munitions and any public street, road, highway or passenger railroad (including roads on DOE-controlled land open to public travel). (Revised per comments from NN and EH.) ~~Any public street, road, highway, or passenger railroad (including roads on DOE-controlled land open to public travel).~~

PUNCH AND DIE PRESSING. The operation of compacting a material confined by a die by forcing a punch or punches into the die and against the material. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

PYROTECHNIC MATERIAL. Physical mixtures of finely divided fuels and oxidizer powders; may include various organic binders and color intensifiers. The material is intended to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke, or a combination of these as the result of nondetonative, self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1 .)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "Q"

~~**QUALIFIED SAFETY AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 29 CFR 1960.2(s) and 29 CFR 1960.25(a).)

~~**QUALITY ASSURANCE.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined in 10 CFR 830.)

QUALITY CONTROL. Those actions necessary to control and verify the features and characteristics of a material, process, product, or service to specified requirements.

QUESTIONED COST. Any cost proposed or claimed for payment or reimbursement that is recommended for disallowance by the auditor because it does not appear to meet one or more of the following criteria: reasonableness; allocability; compliance with cost accounting standards, where applicable; generally accepted accounting principles; allowability under applicable cost principles or specific contract or financial assistance agreement provisions; or not in accordance with generally accepted Federal Government accounting principles. Questioned cost does not include audited costs which are questioned only because total incurred costs exceed the limit established in a contract or financial assistance agreement. (Revised by adding "compliance with" in front of "cost accounting..."; adding "allowability under" in front of "applicable cost..."; and adding at the end "or not in accordance with generally accepted Federal Government accounting principles" per comment from NE.)

~~**QUALITY FACTOR.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined in 10 CFR 834 and 835.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "R"

RADIATION RECORDS REPOSITORY. The DOE centralized data base which contains statistical summaries of occupational radiation exposure information for activities associated with DOE operations. Individual occupational exposure records are maintained by DOE sites.

~~**RADIATION WORKER.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 835.)~~

~~**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.** (Deleted; defined at 40 CFR 173.403.)~~

~~**RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM).** (Deleted because "radioactive material" is defined at 40 CFR 173.403 and "Type B Quantity" is defined at 10 CFR 71.)~~

~~**RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE.** (Deleted, same as mixed waste; defined at 42 U.S.C. 6901.)~~

RADIOACTIVE WASTE. Solid, liquid, or gaseous material that contains radionuclides regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and which is of negligible economic value considering costs of recovery.

RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. A DOE program designed to make DOE resources available to other DOE facilities, State, tribal, local, private business, and individuals for the explicit purpose of assisting during radiological incidents. (Revised per comment from ID.) ~~A DOE program which provides for radiological assistance to Federal, state, tribal and major Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees in the event of an incident involving radioactive materials.~~

RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TEAM. Experienced DOE and/or DOE contractor personnel who are adequately trained and equipped to conduct offsite radiological emergency monitoring. Radiological Assistance Teams are at all Operations Offices, all National Laboratories, and most Area Offices and associated contractors. (Revised by adding "PROGRAM"; "personnel"; "trained and"; and "Program" per comment from ID.)

~~**REACTOR.** (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

REACTOR OPERATIONS. All those activities or functions involved in operating and using a reactor which begin with the initial loading of fuel in the reactor vessel and end with the removal of fuel to officially decommission or place the reactor in a standby status.

~~**REACTOR OPERATOR.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**REACTOR SUPERVISOR.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

RECIPROCAL ACCOUNTS. The integrated contractor accounts that are reciprocal to the same accounts on DOE books; for example, current account (cash transactions) and investment account (noncash assets in the possession of the contractor for which the contractor is accountable to DOE).

RECLASSIFICATION. Restoration of classification to information previously classified as National Security Information and then declassified. (Added per comment from NN.)

RECONCILING TRANSFER. An interoffice transaction for the transfer of fund costs between two operating activities without the actual transfer of cash. Reconciling transfers are reflected in the approved funding program of both the authorizing and performing offices.

~~**RECORDED DOSE AND DOSE EQUIVALENT.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834.)

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 Federal 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 Federal Government or because of the informational value of the data in them. Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed documents are not included. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

RECORDS MANAGEMENT. The planning, budgeting, organizing, directing, training, and control involved in managing the life cycle of records in any medium. This life cycle encompasses the interrelated and interdependent phases of records creation or collection, records maintenance and use, and records disposition, as follows: **1)** Phase I, Creating Records, includes adequate and proper documentation of management activities achieved by complying with recordkeeping requirements established by each Departmental Element; **2)** Phase II, Using and Maintaining Records, includes managing files, vital records, records equipment, records requiring protection for national security reasons, and disaster recovery; and **3)** Phase III, Records Disposition, includes appraising, scheduling, retiring, storing, retrieving and preserving historical records.

RECOUPMENT. A reduction in the amount otherwise payable by DOE on a contract by the amount of questionable costs disallowed. Recoupment may be effected against amounts claimed by the contractor on the same contract under which the debt arose.

REDUNDANCY. Duplicative processes. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

REFERENCE MAN. A hypothetical aggregation of human (male and female) physical and physiological characteristics arrived at by international consensus. These characteristics may be used by researchers and public health workers to standardize results of experiments and to relate biological insult from ionizing radiation to a common base.

REGIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM During a Continuity of Government Emergency, a team composed of representatives from various Federal departments which has been delegated the authority to coordinate and maintain liaison with State/local governments, private industry, and Federal field elements within their respective region.

REGIONAL TEAMS. Crisis management teams that support the national continuity of government teams and Regional Emergency Management Teams. The crisis management teams, which are located at each of the Operations Offices and Power Marketing Administrations, are responsible for maintaining essential operations at their sites and for shutting down all other operations.

REIMBURSABLE WORK. Work or services performed for a sponsor for which DOE does not receive appropriated funds from Congress. The work or services performed are financed by the funds of the ordering Federal agency or by cash advances from a non-Federal sponsor.

REIMBURSEMENTS. The sums received by the Federal Government for commodities sold or services furnished either to the public or to another Federal Government account that are authorized by law to be credited directly to a specific appropriation or fund account. These amounts are deducted from the total obligations incurred (and outlays) in determining net obligations (and outlays) for such accounts.

RELATED PERSONAL PROPERTY. See PHYSICAL ASSETS. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

RELEASE. Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or otherwise disposing of substances into the environment. This includes abandoning/discarding any type of receptacle containing substances in an unenclosed containment structure but does not include permitted containment structures. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

RELIABILITY-CENTERED MAINTENANCE. A maintenance system that determines the most effective maintenance activity based on an analysis of failure modes, failure rates, and the importance of the item to the safe operation of the facility.

~~**REM.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1910.96.)~~

REMOTE-HANDLED TRANSURANIC WASTE. Packaged transuranic waste whose external surface dose rate exceeds 200 mrem per hour.

REMOTE OPERATION. An operation performed in a manner so as to provide protection to personnel in the event of an accidental explosion. This can be accomplished by distance, shielding, barricades, or a combination thereof. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

REPAIR. The restoration of failed or malfunctioning equipment, system, or facility to its intended function or design condition. Repair does not result in a significant extension of the expected useful life. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

REPORTABLE NONCONFORMANCE. A financial management system nonconformance with Office of Management and Budget and General Accounting Office requirements that is of concern to the next higher level of management, i.e., merits the attention of senior management, the Chief Financial Officer and/or the Secretary; prevents the financial system from achieving central control over financial transactions and resource balances; or results in significant adverse effect on external reporting and internal management decisions. (Added from new DOE 413.1)

REPORTABLE OCCURRENCE. Events or conditions to be reported in accordance with the criteria defined in the Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

REPORTABLE PROBLEM. A problem that generally would be of concern to the next higher level of Management, i.e., substantially impairs the organization's mission; violates significant statutory or regulatory requirements; results in a conflict of interest; endangers national security; or risks or results in the actual loss of either \$10 million or 5 percent of the resources of a budget line item. (Added from new DOE 413.1)

~~**REPORTABLE QUANTITY.** (Deleted; defined at 40 CFR 302.)~~

REPORTING IDENTIFICATION SYMBOL. A unique combination of three or four letters which is assigned to each reporting organization by DOE or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of identification in the nuclear materials management data base. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Unique combinations of three or four letters which are assigned to each reporting facility identified in the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System data base. Information relating to the construction and interpretation of these symbols is contained in the "Directory of Reporting Identification Symbols" available from Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System.~~

REPROGRAMMING. The use of funds in an appropriation account for purposes other than those contemplated by the Congress during appropriation action. (Added from new DOE M 135.1-1.)

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL. A document issued by the Federal Government to request a bid for products or

services. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

RESCISSION. Enacted legislation that cancels budget authority previously provided by Congress before the authority would otherwise lapse and no longer be available for obligation. Budget authority proposed for rescission should be retained or held in DOE reserves pending decision on the proposed rescission.

RESEARCH. A systematic investigation, including research development, testing, and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. Activities which meet this definition constitute "research" for purposes of protecting human subjects, whether or not they are conducted under a program which is considered research for other purposes, i.e., some "demonstration" and "service" programs may include research activities. (Added per comment from ER.)

~~**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY CATEGORIES.**~~ (Deleted per comment from NN.)

RESIDENT CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR A prime contractor hired by DOE to perform a variety of construction management services on a DOE-sponsored facility for a long-term basis. These services may include engineering design, construction management, and construction with in-house forces. This definition shall also apply to a prime contractor hired specifically to perform environmental restoration activities on DOE facilities (i.e., an Environmental Restoration Management Contractor).

RESIDENT ENGINEER. A contract monitor on one or more construction contracts who has been given limited authority to issue certain changes to the contract affecting the price and/or completion time.

~~**RESIDUAL RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834)

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY CONTRACTING OFFICER A DOE official with responsibility for administering the contract for the operation of a DOE research or production facility. This person is generally the Head of a Field Element. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

RESPONSIBLE MANAGER. A manager responsible for a specific program or administrative function. (Added from new DOE O 413.1.)

RESTRICTED. **a.** A U.S. security classification marking used prior to 12-15-53; or **b.** An active security classification marking used by some foreign governments and international organizations.

~~**RESTRICTED DATA (RD).**~~ (Deleted defined at 42 U.S.C. 2014 and 10 CFR 725, 810, and 1016.)

RESTRICTED MATERIAL. Any raw, in process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, assembly, or product concerning design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons, protection of special nuclear material, or use of special nuclear material in the production of energy.

RESTRUCTURING. An action that involves using the funds as originally intended in DOE's Congressional budget justification, but reporting the funds differently from the form and detail in which the funds were proposed by the President and appropriated by Congress. Any format change to the DOE base table constitutes a restructuring action and requires that Office of Management and Budget and Congress be notified.

REVOLVING FUND. A fund established to finance a cycle of operations through amounts received by the fund. There are three types of revolving funds: public enterprise, intragovernmental revolving, and trust revolving funds.

RISK. **a.** The probability of an undesired result or event such as: theft, loss, damage, or injury will occur. Exposure to the change of loss, damage, or injury. **b.** The combination of the probability of an incident releasing

radioactive and/or hazardous materials and the consequences of the release on the public and the environment which, taken over all events relating to system operation, provides a meaningful picture of the adverse impact of the operation. (Added per comment from NN.) ~~a. (Environment, Safety and Health) (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.) b. (Internal Controls) An existing characteristic that carries a probability of waste, loss, mismanagement, unauthorized use, or misappropriation due to the nature of an activity itself (e.g., payment of entitlements, handling sensitive or valuable material, and sales to the public). Major risks are identified in the vulnerability assessment process. Detailed risks are identified in the abbreviated management/ internal control review and the management/internal control review processes. (Deleted; term no longer in use.)~~

ROLL-UP. The accumulation of smaller quantities of special nuclear material to obtain a higher category quantity. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Accumulation of a Category I quantity of special nuclear material from Category II quantities located within the same protected area, or for category determinations, the summation of smaller quantities of special nuclear material to obtain a higher category quantity.~~

ROUTER. An intelligent communications device in a network, usually a computer, that stores and forwards data packets between local area networks (see LOCAL AREA NETWORKS) and wide area networks (see WIDE AREA NETWORKS). (Added per comment from HR-4.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "S"

SAFEGUARDS. An integrated system of physical protection, material accounting, and material control measures designed to deter, prevent, detect, and respond to unauthorized possession, use, or sabotage of nuclear materials. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~An integrated system of physical protection, material accounting, and material control measures designed to deter, prevent, detect, and respond to unauthorized access, possession, use, or sabotage of nuclear material.~~

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INTEREST. A general term for any DOE asset, resource, or property which requires protection from malevolent acts. It may include but is not limited to classified matter, special nuclear material and other nuclear materials, secure communications centers, sensitive compartmented information facilities, automated data processing centers, facilities storing and transmitting classified information, vital equipment, or other DOE property. (Added per comment from NN.)

~~**SAFETY ANALYSIS.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

~~**SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830)~~

SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT FOR PACKAGING. A document that provides a comprehensive technical evaluation of packaging. The report identifies design, testing, operational procedures, maintenance procedures, and a quality assurance program to demonstrate compliance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission safety standards or equivalent standards established by DOE for approving packaging and issuing Offsite Transportation Certificates.

~~**SAFETY BASIS.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

SAFETY CLASS. Categories of components, systems, or structures that must be designed to provide specific functions to protect operators, the public, or the environment. These categories are as follows: **1)** Safety Class 1 provides function and/or structural integrity for mitigation of event severities up to and including design basis accidents; **2)** Safety Class 2 provides function and/or structural integrity for mitigation of event severities up to and including operational design basis accidents (see OPERATIONAL DESIGN BASIS ACCIDENT); and **3)** Safety Class 3 provides function and/or structural integrity for mitigation of event severities up to and including Uniform Building Codes and those that are industrial safety related.

SAFETY CLASS EQUIPMENT. Systems, structures, or components including primary environmental monitors and portions of process systems, whose failure could adversely affect the environment, or the safety and health of the public. For nuclear reactors and non-reactor nuclear facilities, Class A Equipment includes those systems, structures, or components with the following characteristics: **1)** those whose failure would produce exposure consequences that would exceed DOE established guidelines at the site boundary or nearest point of uncontrolled public access; **2)** those required to maintain operating parameters within the safety limits specified in Technical Safety Requirements (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirements) during normal operations and anticipated operational occurrences; **3)** those required for nuclear criticality safety; **4)** those required to monitor the release of radioactive materials to the environment during and after a design basis accident; **5)** those required to monitor and maintain the facility in a safe shutdown condition; or **6)** those that control the safety class items described above.

~~**SAFETY CLASS STRUCTURES, SYSTEMS, OR COMPONENTS (SAFETY CLASS.** (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1-) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

SAFETY DOCUMENT. A document prepared specifically to assure that the safety aspects of part or all of the activities conducted at a reactor are formally and thoroughly analyzed, evaluated, and recorded (e.g., Technical Specifications, Safety Analysis Reports and addenda, and documented reports of special safety reviews and

studies).

SAFETY EVALUATION. That record required to document the scope of the evaluation and the logic for determining whether or not an Unreviewed Safety Question exists.

SAFETY EVALUATION REPORT. **a.** A document that provides the final results of the Transportation Safety Review Panel's safety evaluation and independent review of the Safety Analysis Report for Packaging and/or Transportation Safety Risk Assessment. **b.** A report prepared by the DOE Operations Office after its review of the Safety Analysis Report prepared by the Management and Operations Contractor. (Added "b." per comment from EH.)

SAFETY REVIEW. A deliberate and critical examination of the safety impact of a proposed activity or an ongoing activity during the siting, designing, constructing, operating, maintaining, modifying, or decommissioning of a reactor, which could affect health and safety.

~~**SAFETY SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES, SYSTEMS, OR COMPONENTS (SAFETY SIGNIFICANT.**~~
(Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)

SANITIZING/REDACTING. The physical removal of both classified and unclassified but controlled information from a document, usually for the purpose of making the document eligible for release to the public. (Added per comment from NN.)

SANITARY WASTE. Waste (solid and liquid) generated as a result of routine operations of a facility and not considered hazardous or radioactive.

SCALABILITY. Allows for pilot projects to coexist with current structures; implies minimal change in current procedures in order to accommodate growth. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

SCHEDULE BASELINE. The time phased plan with a logical sequence of interdependent activities, milestones and events necessary to complete the project.

SCHEMA. A diagrammatic representation of the organization of data in a database. Schema can be partitioned as internal, external, and conceptual. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION. Information in any format or medium which is derived from scientific and technical studies, work, or investigations which relate to research, development, demonstration, and other specialized areas such as environmental and health protection and waste management. Classified, declassified, and sensitive information is included in the scope of this definition. The primary points of origination of DOE-funded scientific and technical information are management and operating contractors, direct DOE executed prime procurements, and DOE operated research activities. (Added per comment from OAK.)

SCRAP NUCLEAR MATERIAL. Unirradiated nuclear material, not usable in its existing form, that requires treatment to render it useful and which can be recovered safely and economically. Excluded are nuclear materials that are a process feed or require treatment only to remove decay products prior to programmatic use.

SCREENING. An operation using screens to separate particles of differing sizes. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

SECRET. The classification level applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could

be expected to cause serious damage to the national security that the appropriate official is able to identify or describe. (Revised by adding "that the appropriate official is able to identify or describe" per comment from NN.)

SECRETARIAL OFFICER. Secretarial Officers are: the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary; and the Assistant Secretaries and Staff Office Directors reporting to the Secretary either directly or through the Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary. The following designations are also used to identify Secretarial Officers with specific responsibilities in various areas: **1)** a Program Secretarial Officer is a Head of a Departmental Element who has responsibility for a specific program or facility(ies). These include the Assistant Secretaries for Defense Programs, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Environmental Management, and Fossil Energy; and the Directors of the Offices of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Energy Research, and Nuclear Energy; and **2)** a Cognizant Secretarial Officer is a DOE official at the Assistant Secretary level who is responsible for the assignment of work, the institutional overview of any type of facility, or both, and the management oversight of a laboratory. (Revised by adding "and the management oversight of a laboratory" per comment from ER.)

SECURE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. An organization charged with the responsibility for receipt, transmission, and delivery of both classified and unclassified messages. It normally includes a distribution center, message center, cryptocenter, transmitting facilities, and receiving facilities, all of which are located in the security area. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A security area devoted in whole or in part to the encryption and decryption of sensitive and/or classified information.~~

SECURITY. An integrated system of activities, systems, programs, facilities, and policies for the protection of classified information and/or classified matter, sensitive information, nuclear materials, nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon components, and/or DOE's and DOE's contractors facilities, property, and equipment. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Activities through which DOE defines, develops, and implements its responsibilities, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, Federal statutes, Executive Orders, and other directives, for the protection of Restricted Data and other classified information or matter, nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon components, and for the protection of Department and Departmental contractor facilities, property, and equipment. Security is also applied to special nuclear materials. When physical, personnel, and technical security are combined with material control and material accountability, the protection is referred to as safeguards.~~

SECURITY AREA. A physical space which has been designated as an area containing safeguards and security interests which dictate the need for the imposition of physical protection measures, as a minimum entailing control of access to and from the designated area, in order to protect DOE interests. Types of security areas used with DOE include: Property Protection Areas, Limited Areas, Exclusions Areas, Protected Areas, Material Access Areas, Vital Areas, and functionally specialized security Facilities and Secure Communications Centers. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A physical space which has been designated as an area containing safeguards and security interests which dictate the need for the imposition of physical protection measures in order to protect Department of Energy interests. The types of security areas within DOE include: Property Protection Areas, Limited Areas, Exclusion Areas, Protected Areas, Material Access Areas, and functionally specialized security areas, such as SCIFs, Classified Computer Facilities and Secure Communications Centers.~~

SECURITY ASSURANCE. A written certification, from one government to another, of the security clearance level of their employees, contractors, and citizens. It includes an assurance by a responsible government security official that the original recipient of the classified information has the requisite security clearance and is authorized by the government to have access to classified information. It also includes an assurance that the recipient government will comply with any security requirements specified by the originating government. In the case of contractors, the security assurance must state the level of facility security clearance and, if applicable, the level of storage capability. The information provided about the clearance includes the scope of the investigation upon which the clearance determination was based and the personal identity data of the individual. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A written certification by which a specifically authorized official of a foreign government,~~

~~with whom the United States has an agreement for cooperation that governs the exchange of classified information, informs the United States Government about the security clearance held by an individual. The information provided about the clearance includes the scope of the investigation upon which the clearance determination was based, and personal identity data of the individual.~~

SECURITY CLEARANCE. An administrative determination that an individual is eligible for access to classified information on a need-to-know basis. Security clearances are designated as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential and indicate that the recipient is approved for access to information designated as National Security Information or Formerly Restricted Data at a classified level equal to or less than their level of security clearance. (Added per comment from NN.)

SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. A communications system operated by Albuquerque Operations Office to communicate with and monitor Transportation Safeguards System shipments in-transit.

SECURITY FACILITY. A specific, physically bounded area, individually certified by the Lead Responsible Office and approved by DOE for generating, receiving, using, processing, storing, reproducing, transmitting, destroying classified matter and/or handling special nuclear material. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A specific physically bounded area, individually certified by the cognizant security officer in accordance with DOE 5632.1C, which has been approved by the Department for generating, receiving, using, processing, storing, reproducing, transmitting, destroying, or handling special nuclear material or classified matter.~~

SECURITY INTEREST. See SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY INTEREST. (Revised per comment from NN.)

SECURITY POLICE OFFICER. An individual authorized to carry firearms and make arrests who is employed for, and charged with the protection of DOE assets and who is required to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 1046, 1047, and 1049, as applicable and DOE's Protective Force Program requirements. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A uniformed contractor employee who is authorized under Section 42 U.S.C. Section 2201 or 42 U.S.C. Section 7270b to carry firearms and to make arrests without warrants and who is employed for and charged with the protection of classified matter, special nuclear material, Government property, or other safeguards and security interests.~~

SEISMIC CATEGORY I. A level and method of seismic qualification that provides documented assurance that an item, component, or system can continue to perform its required function. Qualification includes all Safety Class 1 and selected Safety Class 2 and Safety Class 3 (see SAFETY CLASS) items, components, or systems. (Added "I" after Seismic Category and reference Safety Class definition per comment from EH.)

SENIOR OFFICIAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. The senior official from a department/agency of the intelligence community charged with implementing Director of Central Intelligence policy and directives within his or her organization. Within DOE, the Secretary is the Senior Official of the Intelligence Community.

SENIOR REACTOR OPERATOR. (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)

SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION. Classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes, that is required to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of Central Intelligence. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes that is required to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, pursuant to the special access provisions of Executive Order 12356.~~

SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION FACILITY. An accredited area, room, group of

rooms, or installations where Sensitive Compartmented Information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~An accredited area or installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, and/or electronically processed.~~

SENSITIVE COUNTRY. A country to which particular consideration is given for policy reasons during the DOE internal review and approval process of visits and assignments by foreign nationals. Countries may appear on this list for reasons of national security, nuclear nonproliferation, regional instability, or terrorism support. The DOE list does not necessarily reflect the policies or views of any other agency of the Federal Government. A foreign national is considered to be from a sensitive country if any of the following is true: citizen of a sensitive country; place of employment is in a sensitive country; place of birth is in a sensitive country unless the person is now a U.S. citizen; or a stateless person.

SENSITIVE INFORMATION. Classified or Sensitive Unclassified Information (see SENSITIVE UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION). (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to adversely affect national or DOE security interests. This includes both classified and unclassified information and matter (e.g., Export Controlled Information, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information, Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information, Official Use Only information, and certain unclassified information, or matter) as identified in program Critical and Sensitive Information Lists.~~

SENSITIVE NUCLEAR MATERIAL PRODUCTION INFORMATION Any information involving classified production rate or stockpile quantity information relating to plutonium, tritium, enriched lithium-6 and uranium-235 and uranium-233, laser separation technology, classified gaseous diffusion technology, classified centrifuge technology, and classified advanced isotope separation technology.

SENSITIVE UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION. Information for which disclosure, loss, misuse, alteration, or destruction could adversely affect national security or government interests. National security interests are those unclassified matters that relate to the national defense or foreign relations of the Federal Government. Governmental interests are those related, but not limited to, the wide range of government or government-derived economic, human financial, industrial, agricultural, technological, and law enforcement information, as well as the privacy or confidentiality of personal or commercial proprietary information provided the Federal Government by its citizens. (Added per comment from HR-4 and NN.)

~~**SERVICE.** (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.) (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

SERVICE MAGAZINE, REST HOUSE, ETC. An auxiliary building or suitably designated room (vault) used for the intermediate storage of explosives materials not exceeding the minimum amount necessary for safe and efficient operation. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**SHALLOW, DEEP, AND LENS OF EYE DOSE EQUIVALENT.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 835.)~~

SHUNT. Electrically interconnecting various portions of an electroexplosive device circuitry to prevent the development of an electrical charge differential between the shunted parts. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

SHUTDOWN. The condition of a reactor facility that has ceased operation and for which DOE has declared its intent not to operate the reactor again.

SIGMA CATEGORIES. A DOE term relating to Restricted Data and/or Formerly Restricted Data concerning the theory, design, manufacture, storage, characteristics, performance, effects, or utilization of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon components, or nuclear explosive devices or materials. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data concerning the theory, design, manufacture, storage, characteristics, performance, effects, or use of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon components, or nuclear explosive devices or~~

~~materials.~~

SIGNIFICANT DEGRADATION. A degradation that prevents a system, piece of equipment, administrative control, etc., from performing its intended safety function, i.e., a burned out power indicator light on a piece of radiation monitoring equipment which does not prevent the equipment from detecting elevated radiation levels and alarming as designed would not be considered significant degradation; or a piece of equipment that is determined to be out of calibration on the non-conservative side (such as a low level alarm that alarms at a lower value than it should) would be significant degradation. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

SIGNIFICANT PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION. Degradation that compromises the facility minimum authorization bases for the operational condition at the time of the occurrence or allows an unmonitored release that is not immediately mitigated. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

SIGNIFICANT QUANTITY OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL. The minimum quantity of fissionable material for which control is required to maintain subcriticality under all normal and credible abnormal conditions.

SIGNIFICANT VULNERABILITY. The loss of, or discovered way to bypass, an essential safeguards and security system component or set of components for which there is no effective backup.

SINGLE FAILURE. An occurrence that results in the loss of capability of a component to perform its intended safety function(s). Multiple failures, i.e., loss of capability of several components, resulting from a single occurrence are considered to be a single failure.

SITE. A geographic entity comprising leased or owned land, buildings, and other structures required to perform program activities.

~~**SITE AREA EMERGENCY.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 205.)~~

SITE AREA EMERGENCY. One of the classes of Emergency in the Operational and Energy categories as follows: **1)** Within the context of an Operational Emergency, a Site Area Emergency represents events which are in progress or have occurred involving actual or likely major failure(s) of facility safety or safeguards systems needed for the protection of onsite personnel, the public health and safety, the environment, or national security. Any environmental releases of hazardous materials are not expected to exceed the appropriate Protective Action Guide or Emergency Response Planning Guide exposure levels offsite; and **2)** Within the Energy Emergency category, a Site Area Emergency represents an event in which a substantial supply impact is anticipated.

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN. A document summarizing the various data necessary to plan for the most effective utilization, orderly future development, and disposal of land and facilities at an individual site.

SITE SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY PLAN. A plan developed at site level under direction of the cognizant Field Element Manager that provides a description of site-wide protection programs and evaluations of risk associated with DOE Design Basis Threat Policy and identified facility targets. (Added per comment from NN.)

~~**SITE-WIDE NEPA DOCUMENT.** Deleted per EH comment.)~~

SLAPPER DETONATOR. An electroexplosive device initiated by a rapid discharge of a high current through a metal foil. The expansion of the metal vapor causes a plastic or metal covering to be propelled across an air gap and detonate a high-density explosive pellet. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION. Ammunition designed to be fired from a pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun

held by the hand or to the shoulder; or ammunition of caliber less than 20mm with incendiary, solid, inert, or empty projectiles (with or without tracers) designed to be fired from machine guns or cannons; or blank cartridges. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CONCERN. A small business concern that is: **1)** owned at least 51 percent by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged; or **2)** publicly owned having at least 51 percent of its stock owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and has its management and daily business controlled by one or more such individuals.

SMARTCARD. Plastic-based cards that are used to manage and access control of stored data. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

SOLE SOURCE PROCUREMENT. A procurement in which the Federal Government's requirements are defined such that there is only one known supplier capable of satisfying them.

~~**SOLID WASTE.** (Deleted; defined at 40 CFR 261.2 and 42 U.S.C. 6901.)~~

SOURCE DOCUMENT. A classified document, other than a classification guide, from which information is extracted for inclusion in another document. The classification of the information extracted is determined by the classification markings shown in/on the source document. (Added per comment from NN.)

~~**SOURCE MATERIAL.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 810 and 42 U.S.C. 2014)~~

SPACE NUCLEAR AND NON-COMMERCIAL POWER REACTOR AND RADIOISOTOPE POWER WORK FOR OTHERS PROJECTS. Those research and development projects associated with nuclear energy that are space nuclear reactor, noncommercial power reactor, and radioisotope power source projects but exclude Nuclear Regulatory Commission, fusion, weapons-related activities, naval propulsion reactors, and experimental reactors. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. **a.** 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. **b.** Any program that is established to control access, distribution, and to provide protection for particularly sensitive classified information beyond that normally required for TOP SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL information. A Special Access Program can be created or continued only as authorized by a senior agency official delegated such authority pursuant to Executive Order 12958. **c.** Any program established under Executive Order 12958 or the Atomic Energy Act that imposes additional controls on access to related classified information beyond those normally required for those classification levels. The additional security requirements for those programs may include, but are not limited to, special clearance, special access approval, special adjudication or investigative requirements, special designation of officials authorized to determine must need-to-know, or special lists of persons determined to have must need-to-know. Types of Special Access Programs include: (1) Acknowledged Special Access Program. The existence of the program is acknowledged, however, it may not be public knowledge. Details of the Special Access Program are protected; (2) Acquisition Special Access Program. A program established for the protection of sensitive research and development, test and evaluation, or the procurement activities in support of sensitive military or intelligence requirements; (3) Intelligence Special Access Program. A program established for the protection of the planning of sensitive intelligence or counterintelligence operations, the intelligence collected, and the exploitation of that intelligence collected; (4) Operations and Support Special Access Program. A program established for the protection of the planning and execution of sensitive military operations, or the providing of sensitive support to other departments or agencies; and (5) Unacknowledged Special Access Program. The mere existence of a special access program is protected. Public knowledge of the special access program could endanger its success. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~Any program established under Executive Order 12356 or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that imposes additional controls governing access to classified information involved with such~~

~~programs beyond those required by normal management and safeguarding practices. These additional controls may include, but are not limited to, access approval, adjudication or investigative requirements, special designation of officials authorized to determine a need to know, or special lists of persons determined to have a need to know.~~

SPECIAL BURDEN. Unusual or substantial burden placed on a State or local government by Atomic Energy Act related activities of DOE. Special burden is incurred by extraordinary services that are not normally required by a community on a routine basis. The mere fact that a State or local government is burdened by the activities of DOE does not constitute a special burden.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM APPROPRIATION An appropriation made available to incur obligations for which payments must be made only in the U.S. -- owned foreign currencies that are declared in excess of the normal requirements of the U.S. by the Secretary of the Treasury. The appropriation is made in general fund dollar amounts, which are credited to the account or fund generating the currency or to miscellaneous receipts of the Department of the Treasury, as appropriate. The appropriated dollars are exchanged for excess foreign currency (held in the Department of the Treasury foreign currency fund accounts), and used to make payments.

~~**SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL.** (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 2014.)~~

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL VAULT. A penetration-resistant, windowless enclosure, having an intrusion alarm system activated by opening the door and which also has: **1)** walls, floor, and ceiling substantially constructed of materials which afford forced penetration resistance at least equivalent to that of 8-inch-thick reinforced concrete; and **2)** a built-in combination locked steel door which for existing structures is at least 1-inch thick exclusive of bolt work and locking devices and which for new structures meets the Class 5 standards set forth in Federal Specification AA-D-6008 of the Federal Specifications and Standards. (Revised per comment from NN.) ~~A penetration-resistant, windowless enclosure that has: **1)** Walls, floor, and ceiling substantially constructed of materials that afford penetration resistance at least equal to that of 8-inch thick reinforced concrete; **2)** Any openings greater than 96 square inches in area and over 6 inches in the smallest dimension protected by imbedded steel bars at least 5/8 inches in diameter on 6-inch centers both horizontally and vertically; and **3)** A built-in combination locked steel door that in existing structures is at least 1-inch thick exclusive of bolt work and locking devices and that for new structures at least meets the Class 5 standards as set forth in FS AA D 6008 of the Federal Specifications and Standards cited in 41 CFR 101.~~

SPECIAL OPERATING PROCEDURE. A procedure prepared for performance of a specific task on a one-time basis, or for situations not encountered in normal operation. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 960.)~~

SPONSOR. An entity that provides funding for the performance of Work for Others. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

STABILIZED WASTE (STABILITY). Treatment or packaging of a waste stream that is intended to ensure that the waste does not structurally degrade and affect overall stability of the disposal site through slumping, collapse, or other types of failures that will lead to water infiltration into the waste.

STANDARD. A generic, all-encompassing term used to describe documents that provide a specified set of mandatory or discretionary rules, requirements or conditions concerned with performance, design, operation, or measurements of quality to accomplish a specific task. Standards may include Federal laws, regulations, State laws, Federal agency directives, national and international technical standards, codes of conduct, or even organizational "internal use only" documents. (Revised per EH comment.) ~~A specified set of discretionary rules or conditions concerned with the classification of components; delineation of procedures; definition of terms;~~

~~specifications of materials, performance, design, or operations; or measurements of quality in describing materials, products, systems, services or practices.~~

STANDARD (STANDING) OPERATING PROCEDURE A procedure prepared for operation of a facility or performance of a task on a routine basis. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

STANDBY. A condition in which a reactor or nuclear facility is neither operable nor declared excess, and documentary authorization exists to maintain the facility for possible future operations.

STANDBY POWER. A reserve power generation or supply with switching devices that will supply power to selected loads in the event of a normal power failure. It is not required to have redundant equipment or to operate through events greater than Uniform Business Codes. A standby power system shall not be classified Safety Class 1.

~~**STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE.** (Deleted per comment from GC.)~~

~~**STOCHASTIC EFFECTS.** (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 835.)~~

STORAGE MAGAZINE. A structure designed or specifically designated for the long-term storage of explosives or ammunition. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

STOVEPIPE A system procured and developed to solve a specific problem, characterized by a limited focus and functionality, and contains data that cannot be easily shared with other systems. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

STRATEGIC MATERIAL. Category I quantities of Special Nuclear Material (2 or more kilograms of uranium 233 or plutonium, 5 or more kilograms of uranium 235 enriched to 20 percent or greater). Also referred to as "target" or "goal" quantities.

STRATEGIC SYSTEM (FORMERLY MAJOR SYSTEMS ACQUISITION) A special type of line item project(s) that is a single, stand-alone effort within a program mission area that is a primary means to advance DOE's strategic goals. Designation of a strategic system is determined by the Secretary based on cost, risk factors, international implications, stakeholder interest, and/or national security. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

STRATEGIC SYSTEM CRITICAL DECISION PROCESS See CRITICAL DECISION. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

STRUCTURE, SYSTEM, AND COMPONENT. Structure is an element, or a collection of elements to provide support or enclosure such as a building, free standing tank, basins, dikes, or stacks; System is a collection of components assembled to perform a function such as piping, cable trays, conduits, or heating, ventilation and air conditioning; and Component is an item of equipment such as a pump, valve, or relay, or an element of a larger array such as a length of pipe, elbow, or reducer.

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDING WALL. An interior wall designed to prevent the propagation of an accidental detonation on one side of a wall to explosives on the other side. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

~~**SUBSTANTIAL SAFETY HAZARD.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

SUMMARY MANAGEMENT REVIEW. An annual evaluation of a Departmental Element's programs and administrative functions based on day-to-day knowledge and existing evaluations. It is an overall look at an operation and provides a framework for identifying and summarizing inadequate management controls and

reportable problems. (Added from new DOE O 413.1)

SUMMARY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW. An annual evaluation of the Departmental Element's financial management system to determine if it conforms to Comptroller General and Office of Management and Budget requirements. (Added from new DOE O 413.1.)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION. An appropriation enacted as an addition to the regular annual appropriation act. Supplemental appropriations may provide additional budget authority beyond original estimates, or may propose changes to the appropriation language which do not affect the amounts previously requested. Supplementals support programs or activities (including new programs authorized after the date of the original appropriations act) for which the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until the next regular appropriation.

SUPPLIER. An organization furnishing items or services. An all-inclusive term used in place of any of the following: vendor; seller; contractor; subcontractor; fabricator; distributor; consultant; or subtier suppliers. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

SUPPLY PROJECT. Nonuser project that produces, processes, or stores nuclear materials ("E" (see "E" PROJECT MATERIAL) and "M" projects (see "M" PROJECT MATERIAL) are considered supply projects). Supply project materials may be available for distribution to user projects.

SURPLUS. Any facility that the responsible program office declares available for other use. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

SYNTHESIS. The chemical operation(s) required to produce a desired chemical compound. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

SYSTEM. An organized hierarchy of components having a specified purpose and performance requirements. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

SYSTEM ENGINEERING. At the most general level is the assimilation, correlation, and/or distillation, of available information, in a timely manner, so that responsible staff can integrate information to make effective decisions. There are many systems that are needed to support Life Cycle Asset Management requirements. Systems Engineering focuses on the technical products and processes necessary to support asset management, recognizes the interfaces between required systems, and works to integrate information between these systems as needed. (Added per comment from FM.)

SYSTEM OF RECORDS. A group of any records under the control of DOE from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or particulars assigned to an individual.

SYSTEM SOFTWARE. Application independent software that supports the running of application software. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "T"

TARGET. The area, structure, or material into which a projectile is fired. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

TASK ORDER. A work statement describing required tasks, milestones, reports, deliverables and funds to be transferred. It is issued pursuant to a Master Interagency Agreement (see INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT AND MASTER INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT). Task Order information is attached to the standard DOE Interagency Agreement face page and is executed by the appropriate procurement official.

TECHNICAL BASELINE. A configuration identification document or set of documents formally designated and approved by DOE. The Conceptual Design Report is the initial project technical baseline. It, plus DOE approved changes, constitutes the current technical baseline.

TECHNICAL DIRECTION. The monitoring or surveillance of the scientific, engineering, and other technical aspects of a work program, as distinguished from the administrative and business management aspects.

~~**TECHNICAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.** (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 830.)~~

TECHNICAL SECURITY. Technical surveillance countermeasures, communications security, and emission security. (Revised by deleting the words "the prevention or suppression of compromising" and "emanations" per comment from NN.)

TECHNICAL STANDARD. A document which sets down a discretionary set of actions which must be accomplished in order to meet the purpose of the encompassing document. These actions are generally concerned with descriptions or steps which must be met to accomplish a specific task such as classification of components, operation of equipment, enhancement of quality, or protection of personnel. They may also be used for procurement activities such as specification of materials, products, or services in accordance with a specific set of conditions for delivery. Technical standards may only be made mandatory by direct reference in a requirements-type of document such as a contract, law, rule, or Federal agency directive. (Revised per comment from EH.) ~~A discretionary set of rules, conditions, or requirements concerned with classification of components; delineation of procedures; specification of materials, products, performance, design, or operations; or the definition of terms or measurements of quality and quantity in describing materials, products, systems, services, or practices.~~

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COUNTERMEASURES Systematic and effective measures for the detection and/or nullification of technical surveillance penetrations and hazards. (Added per comment from NN.)

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. The transformation of research and development into processes, products, and services that can be applied to State and local government and private sector needs. The laboratory technology transfer programs include the following activities: **1)** Assessment of research and development projects for applicability to the needs of the private sector and State and local governments; **2)** Application and/or adaptation of research or technology into processes, products, and services for use by the private sector and State and local governments; **3)** Technical assistance to the private sector and State and local governments in adapting federally developed technology for use; **4)** Cooperation with technology transfer brokers to move technology from the laboratories to the private sector and State and local governments; and **5)** Licensing of DOE-owned patented technology for commercial use.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS. Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.

TEMPEST. See EMISSION SECURITY.

TEMPEST CONTROL ZONE. The contiguous space which surrounds the classified information processing equipment and its components that is under sufficient physical and technical control to preclude interception of compromising emanations. Federal Government or contractor ownership of the space is not required.

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION. A specified short-term release from a criticality safety requirement. (Added from new DOE O 420.1.)

~~**THREAT ASSESSMENT SCHEDULING SYSTEM.**~~ (Deleted per comment from NN.)

TITLE I DESIGN. See PRELIMINARY DESIGN.

TITLE I DESIGN ESTIMATES. Estimates prepared upon completion of Title I design. Through use of plant engineering and design funds, Title I may be completed prior to inclusion of the project in the budget. If this should occur, the Title I design estimate becomes synonymous with the budget estimate.

TITLE I DESIGN SUMMARY. An overview and record document of preliminary engineering and project management planning, reflecting completed Title I design (see PRELIMINARY DESIGN) and usually prepared under architect-engineer services or by the operating contractor. Title II design (see TITLE II DESIGN) estimates are developed for each project by the designer as part of the Title I design summary. The estimates, since they are based on the definitive design, are the most accurate and have the highest confidence level of any estimate.

TITLE II DESIGN. This continues the development of the project based on approved preliminary design (Title I) (see PRELIMINARY DESIGN). Definitive design includes any revisions required of the Title I effort; preparation of final working drawings, specifications, bidding documents, cost estimates, and coordination with all parties which might affect the project; development of firm construction and procurement schedules; and assistance in analyzing proposals or bids.

TITLE III SERVICES. Those activities required to assure that the project is constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications (e.g., construction inspection), and that the quality of materials and workmanship is consistent with the requirements of the project (e.g., materials testing).

TNT (TRINITROTOLUENE) EQUIVALENT. A measure of the blast effects from explosion of a given quantity of material expressed in terms of the weight of TNT that would produce the same blast effects when detonated. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

TOP SECRET. The classification level applied to that information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security that the appropriate official is able to identify or describe. (Revised by adding "that the appropriate official is able to identify or describe" after "security" per comment from NN.)

TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET. The sum of all budgets allocated to the contract or project, as applicable. Total Allocated Budget consists of the performance measurement baseline plus management reserve.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST. An estimate of the total cost of a task, demonstration, or program. The total estimated cost differs from a planning estimate in that it is based on definitive information regarding technical scope, contracting methods, schedule, and resource requirements. As such, once a task is approved, its total estimated cost is baselined and becomes subject to change control procedures. (Revised per comment from FM.)

~~**CONSTRUCTION PROJECT).** The gross cost of the project, including the cost of land and land rights; engineering, design, and inspection costs; direct and indirect construction costs; and the cost of initial equipment necessary to place the plant or installation in operation.~~

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY. Consists of all new budget authority plus the unexpired, unobligated balances brought forward from previous years for obligation, and reimbursements authorized to be credited to a specific account or fund during the fiscal year.

TOTAL PROJECT COST. Consists of all costs specific to a project incurred prior to the startup of facility operation. All research and development, operating, plant, and capital equipment costs, specifically associated with a project. (Added per comment from FM.)

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT. A cooperative form of doing business that relies on the talents and capabilities of both management and labor to continually improve quality and productivity using teams. (Added per comment from FM; definition from reference materials from QM.)

TOTAL SET-ASIDE. The reservation of an entire acquisition or a class of acquisitions for award to small business and/or labor surplus area concerns.

TRACKING AND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM A 24-hour, real-time tracking and two-way communications system designed to monitor the movement of radioactive materials including spent fuel, high-level waste, transuranic waste, and other high visibility shipments, as determined by DOE.

TRAINING. The process of providing for and making available to an employee(s) and placing or enrolling an employee(s) in a planned, prepared, and coordinated program, course, curriculum, subject, system, or routine of instruction or education, in fiscal, administrative, management, individual development, or other fields which improve individual and organizational performance and assist in achieving the agency's mission and performance goals. (Added per comment from HR-2.)

TRANSACTION PROCESSING. These protocols establish connections, control access, and maintain integrity between database systems used in bank machines, inventory control systems and similar applications. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

TRANSFER AND ACCOUNTABILITY STATION. An organizational unit which controls the receipt, transmission, accountability, and disposition of classified reports.

TRANSFER APPROPRIATION. An account established to receive and disburse allocations from another appropriation. Such allocations and transfers are not adjustments to budget authority or balances of budget authority. Consequently, the receiving activity must report on obligations and expenses to the issuing activity for reporting under the parent or original appropriation. A transfer appropriation requires a "Non-expenditure Transfer Authorization Form," (SF-1151) to document the transfer. These accounts carry symbols identified with the original appropriation.

TRANSFER BETWEEN APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (APPROPRIATION TRANSFER) The permanent withdrawal of budget authority or balances from one appropriation account for credit to another. An appropriation transfer can be effected only when authority to do so is specifically provided in an appropriation or other act. An appropriation transfer requires the execution of a "Non-Expenditure Transfer Authorization Form," (SF-1151) to transfer cash on Treasury records and the submission of a reapportionment request, "Apportionment and Reapportionment Schedule," (SF-132) to the Office of Management and Budget.

TRANSIENT. Any person within inhabited building distance but not inside an explosives bay or other occupied areas (offices, break areas, shops, etc.). (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

TRANSPORT INDEX. (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173.403 and 10 CFR 71.)

TRANSPORTATION EVENT. Any real-time occurrence involving any of the following transportation

activities: material classification; packaging; marking; labeling; placarding; shipping paper preparation; loading/unloading; separation/segregation; blocking and bracing; routing; accident reporting; and movement of materials. Transportation events with injury(ies) may also require reporting in accordance with the criteria in the personnel safety category of reportable occurrences. (Added from new DOE M 232.1-1.)

TRANSPORTATION SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM. The program, managed and operated by the Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, under the programmatic direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Application, which has the administrative and courier personnel, special transport and escort vehicles, and nationwide high frequency communications system required to carry out the total responsibility for the safe, secure, domestic transportation of all DOE-owned or controlled nuclear explosives, Category I or II quantities of special nuclear materials (excluding naval reactor core shipments), and other cargos deemed appropriate and agreed to by the Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office, and respective Heads of Departmental Elements.

~~**TRANSURANIC WASTE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 42 U.S.C. 2014.)

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION. A properly issued document which is signed by appropriate DOE officials and which directs an individual to perform official travel.

TRAVEL CEILING. A dollar amount which the cumulative obligations for a specific period should not exceed.

TRAVEL EXPENSES. Expenses incurred for transportation, subsistence, and other allowances incident to temporary duty travel or change of official station.

TREASURY APPROPRIATION WARRANT. The official document issued, pursuant to law, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that establishes the amount of money authorized to be withdrawn from the Treasury for payment of obligations incurred for each appropriation or fund account.

TREASURY WARRANT. An official document, "Appropriation Warrant," (Treasury Fiscal Service Form 6200), that is issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and that, by appropriation symbol, establishes the individual amounts appropriated by Congress. Treasury warrants can be issued on the basis of appropriation bills enacted by Congress or continuing resolution authority granted by Congress.

TRUST FUND. A fund credited with collections that are used by the Federal Government to carry out specific purposes and programs according to the terms of a trust agreement or a statute. Within the category of trust fund, trust revolving funds are those intended to carry on a cycle of business-type operations.

TWO PERSON RULE. As applied to the Materials Control Program, an access control and materials surveillance procedure that requires that at least two authorized people be present in locations with unsecured quantities of nuclear materials in Category I amounts or Category II amounts with rollup potential to Category I (e.g., situations requiring two person rule application include (1) when vaults are entered, (2) when transfer of materials across material balance areas is done, and (3) when activities are performed involving the application or removal of tamper-indicating devices from items). Other situations, such as use of cryptographic keying materials, also require application of a similar two person rule.

~~**TYPE A1/A2 QUANTITY.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173 and 10 CFR 71, Appendix A.)

~~**TYPE B PACKAGE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 49 CFR 173 and 10 CFR 71.4.)

~~**TYPE B QUANTITY.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 71, Appendix A.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "U"

UNCLASSIFIED. The designation for information, a document, or material that has been determined not to be

classified or that has been declassified by proper authority. (Added per comment from NN.)

~~UNCLASSIFIED CONTROLLED NUCLEAR INFORMATION.~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 1017.)

~~UNCLASSIFIED TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECURITY.~~ (Deleted per comment from HR-4.)

UNDISTRIBUTED BUDGET. Budget within the performance measurement baseline applicable to the work effort that has not yet been identified to both a responsible organization and a work breakdown structure element.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE. The amount of appropriations or other funds or authority remaining after deducting outlays. This balance includes cash with the Department of the Treasury (and on hand and in banks, when included in Department of the Treasury report(s), investments in Federal Government securities, and unfunded contract authority. The unexpended balance of an account is the sum of obligated and unobligated balances.

UNFUNDED COST. A cost that does not result in an obligation or expenditure against appropriations, revolving funds, or trust funds (e.g., depreciation or employees' earned leave).

UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY. A power supply that provides automatic, instantaneous power, without delay or transients, on failure of normal power. It can consist of batteries or full-time operating generators. It can be designated as standby or emergency power depending on the application. Emergency installations must meet the requirements specified for emergency power.

UNIRRADIATED ENRICHED URANIUM. Naturally occurring uranium enriched with U-235 above its natural abundance of 0.711% (weight percent) that has not been exposed to a neutron flux.

UNIRRADIATED MATERIAL. Material that, in its existing form, has not been irradiated in a nuclear reactor or accelerator, or if it has been irradiated, the surface dose does not exceed 10 millirem per hour.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION CLASS 1 EXPLOSIVES **a.** Explosive substances (a substance that is not itself an explosive but that can form an explosive atmosphere of gas, vapor, or dust is not included in Class 1), except those that are too dangerous to transport or those where the predominant hazard is appropriate to another class. **b.** Explosive articles, except devices containing explosive substances in such quantity or of such a character that their inadvertent or accidental ignition or initiation during transport shall not cause any effect external to the device either by projection, fire, smoke, heat, or loud noise. **c.** Substances and articles not mentioned under **a.** and **b.** that are manufactured with a view of producing a practical, explosive or pyrotechnic effect. (Added from new DOE M 440.1-1.)

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE. The portion of budget authority that has not yet been obligated. In one-year or annual accounts, the unobligated balance expires (i.e., ceases to be available for obligation) at the end of the fiscal year, except for valid obligation adjustments associated with that fiscal year. In multiple-year accounts, the unobligated balance may be carried forward and remain available for obligation for the period specified. In no-year accounts, the unobligated balance is carried forward and available for obligation indefinitely until specifically rescinded by law or until the purposes for which it was appropriated have been accomplished.

UNREVIEWED SAFETY QUESTIONS. **a.** A determination made by a Program Secretarial Officer examining the following circumstances: (1) temporary or permanent changes in the facility as described in existing safety analyses; (2) temporary or permanent changes in the procedures as derived from existing safety analyses; and (3) tests or experiments not described in existing safety analyses. **b.** On identification of any of the above circumstances, an Unreviewed Safety Question exists if one or more of the following conditions result: (1) the probability of occurrence or the consequences of an accident or malfunction of equipment important to safety

as previously evaluated in the facility safety analyses could be increased; (2) the possibility for an accident or malfunction of a different type than any evaluated previously in the facility safety analyses could be created; and, (3) any margin of safety as defined in the bases of the Technical Safety Requirements could be reduced.

UNUSABLE INACTIVE NUCLEAR MATERIAL. Inactive nuclear material that has no programmatic use in its existing form. This is a general term used to include materials such as spent fuel and scrap. (This material may be designated "E" or "I" project material (see "E" PROJECT MATERIAL and "I" PROJECT MATERIAL)).

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE. An unusual or unplanned event, having programmatic significance such that it adversely affects, or potentially adversely affects, the performance, schedule, reliability, security, or safety of a facility.

USABLE INACTIVE NUCLEAR MATERIAL. Inactive nuclear material that can be reused in its present form. It consists of material in standard form and/or specially prepared form. (This material may be designated with an "M" prefix project (see "M" PROJECT MATERIAL) number or other special project numbers to designate material in supply or reserve projects.)

USER-CENTRIC. Information architectures developed primarily to support users, and enable users to access and share information easily from anywhere in the DOE system, regardless of where the information resides and how the data are stored. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

USER PROJECTS. Projects that use nuclear materials for research and development, production and nonproduction reactors, and weapon production activities.

UTILITY. A system, or any of its components, that generates and/or distributes (via pipelines, wires, busses, or electromagnetic waves) a commodity or service to itself and/or to other facilities. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

UTILITY SERVICE. A service, such as the furnishing of electricity, natural gas, steam, water, and sewer service and the furnishing of appurtenant facilities and systems. Telecommunication services or the removal and disposal of garbage, rubbish, and trash are not included. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "V"

VALUE-ADDED. A decision making process that leads to an improvement in an operation or process, based on effectiveness, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, safety, etc. (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

VALUE ENGINEERING. An organized effort directed by a person trained in value engineering techniques to analyze the functions of systems, equipment, facilities, services, and supplies to achieve the essential functions at the lowest life-cycle cost that is consistent with required performance, reliability, availability, quality, and safety. (Terms such as value analysis, value control, value improvement, value management, and functional analysis are synonymous.) (Added from new DOE O 430.1.)

VALUE ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL. A change proposal that is submitted by a contractor under a value engineering incentive or mandatory program requirement clause included in a Federal contract.

VALUE ENGINEERING INCENTIVE CLAUSE. A contract clause which allows for the voluntary participation by the contractor in the development and submission of value engineering change proposals. The contract clause provides that when a value engineering change proposal is accepted, any resulting savings are shared with the contractor on a preestablished - usually a percentage - basis set forth in the contract.

VALUE ENGINEERING PROGRAM REQUIREMENT CLAUSE. A contract clause which requires a contractor to conduct a specific value engineering effort within the contract, i.e., an effort to identify and submit to the Federal Government methods for performing more economically. In this approach, the contractor also shares in any savings resulting from the value engineering change proposal, but at a lower percentage rate than under the voluntary value engineering incentive approach. This effort is generally directed at the major cost items of a system or project.

VAULT. A windowless enclosure that is resistant to forced entry and has a DOE-approved system which detects unauthorized entry. (Added per comment from NN.)

VAULT-TYPE ROOM. A DOE-approved room having a combination-locked door(s) and protection provided by a DOE-approved intrusion alarm system activated by any penetration of walls, floor, ceiling, or openings, or by motion within the room. (Added per comment from NN.)

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS. A systematic evaluation process in which qualitative and/or quantitative techniques are applied to detect vulnerabilities and to arrive at an effectiveness level for a safeguards and security system to protect specific targets from specific adversaries and their acts. (Added per comment from NN.)

VULNERABILITY. A weakness or system susceptibility that, if exploited would cause an undesired result or event leading to loss or damage, as follows: **1)** Major Vulnerability is a vulnerability which, if detected and exploited, could reasonably be expected to result in a successful attack causing serious damage to the national security; and **2)** Unspecified Major Vulnerability is a major vulnerability, but specified in no greater detail than the specific security system (or one of its major components) when it occurs. (Added per comment from NN.)

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT. (Deleted; term no longer in use.)

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "W"

~~**WASTE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 40 CFR 261.2.)

WASTE CERTIFICATION. A process by which a waste generator certifies that a given waste or waste stream meets the waste acceptance criteria of the facility to which the generator intends to ship waste for treatment, storage, or disposal.

WASTE CONTAINER. A receptacle for waste, including any liner or shielding material that is intended to accompany the waste in disposal.

WASTE MANAGEMENT. The planning, coordination, and direction of those functions related to generation, handling, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of waste, as well as associated surveillance and maintenance activities.

~~**WASTE PACKAGE.**~~ (Deleted; defined at 10 CFR 260.)

WEAPON DATA. Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data concerning the design, manufacture, or utilization (including theory, development, storage, characteristics, performance, and effects) of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components, including information incorporated in or related to nuclear explosive devices.

WEAPON DATA CONTROL POINT. The same as the Transfer/Accountability Station for Secret/Restricted Data reports except for special designation as weapon Data Transfer/Accountability station.

WEAPON DATA REPORT. A classified document containing weapon data resulting from a scientific/technical activity or concerning existing or proposed concepts relating to nuclear weapons and normally bound, assigned a unique alphanumeric designator (report number), and formal in approach. Documents such as technical memorandums, letters, drawings, photographs, charts, drafts, or worksheets containing weapon data are not considered, when standing alone, to be weapon data reports.

WEAPONS COMPLEX. The three weapon laboratories whose primary mission is nuclear weapon design and development: the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Sandia National Laboratory; the nuclear weapon test installations; the nuclear weapon production facilities (Pantex, Kansas City, Rocky Flats, Mound Facility, Pinellas, and weapon production areas at Y-12 and the Savannah River Plant); the Savannah River National Laboratory; the Albuquerque, Nevada, and Savannah River Operations Offices; and those elements of the Oakland and Oak Ridge (Y-12 Plant) Operations Offices related to management of the weapon program and the weapon complex.

WEAPONS-GRADE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. Uranium that contains greater than 20 percent of the isotope U-235 or plutonium that contains less than 7 percent of the isotope Pu-240.

~~**WEIGHTING FACTOR.**~~ (Deleted; is/will be defined at 10 CFR 834 and 835.)

WORK AUTHORIZATION. A contractor's internally documented process or system that ensures work is properly authorized and assigned at the appropriate organizational levels prior to beginning the work.

WORK AUTHORIZATION FORM. A document that authorizes the performance of work by a specific management and operating contractor. It must contain, directly or by reference to other documentation (such as program letters, program plans, or project plans), the following elements as a minimum: **1)** a brief narrative description of what is to be done; **2)** a statement of current fiscal year funds to be provided and a citation of the funding source; **3)** for work assignments that have defined completion points, the total required funding estimate; **4)** the expected period of performance; **5)** the schedule, results, or product expected; and **6)** the specific reporting

requirements.

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE. A multi-tiered framework which organizes and graphically displays elements representing work to be accomplished in logical relationships. The work breakdown structure may or may not be product-oriented; orientation may be towards products, project phases, key decision points, various budgeting units of measure, e.g. activity data sheets, or a combination. The work breakdown structure should be organized such that each element can be estimated, scheduled, budgeted, and work progress reported.

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE ELEMENT. Any of the individual items or entries in the work breakdown structure hierarchy, regardless of level, as follows: **1)** Federal Assistance is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to a 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 of the Federal Government. Grants and cooperative agreements are Federal assistance mechanisms. Federal assistance is separate and distinct from Federal procurement, which is governed by different rules and regulations; **2)** Grant 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 Federal Government, and where no substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive Agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during the performance of the contemplated activity; and **3)** Cooperative Agreement is the instrument used to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to the State and local government or other recipient 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 Federal Government, where substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive Agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

WORK FOR OTHERS. The performance of work for non-DOE entities by DOE/contractor personnel and/or the utilization of DOE facilities that is not directly funded by DOE appropriations. (Added per comment from ER; term from 4300.2C.)

WORKGROUP OPERATIONS. A workgroup is two or more individuals who share files and databases for a specific business task. Local area networks designed around workgroups provide electronic sharing of required data. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

WORK PACKAGE. Subdivisions of the lowest level work breakdown structure element accorded detailed scope, schedule (start and completion points), budget, a description of scope (including activities) and responsible manager. (Revised per comment from FM.) ~~Subdivisions of the lowest level WBS element accorded detailed scope, schedule (start and completion points), budget, a description of scope (including activities) and responsible manager.~~

WORLD WIDE WEB. A hyper textual front-end navigator for the Internet (see INTERNET). HyperText links in documents link to other documents, lists, and other resources, making it very easy to access related pieces of information. Using a single interface, users are able to tap into data in different locations and different formats, without having to use different tools or know locations. (Added per comment from HR-4.)

WRITEOFF. The amount of no-year authority that is withdrawn from availability for obligation by administrative action, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1555. This excludes amounts withdrawn from expired accounts pursuant to the Act of July 25, 1956 (31 U.S.C. 1552-1554), and exceptions made by the Congress (31 U.S.C. 1557).

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "X"

RESERVED.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "Y"

RESERVED.

TERMS BEGINNING WITH "Z"

RESERVED.