DCMA Manual 4401-16

Capital Planning and Investment Control

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Office of Primary Responsibility	**Information Technology Management Capability**
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Approved by:	David G. Bassett, LTG, USA, Director

Purpose: This issuance is in accordance with the authority in DoD Directive 5105.64, "Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)," the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, Office of

Management and Budget Circular A-130, "Managing Information as a Strategic Resource" and other related guidance and regulations. It:

- Implements policy established in DCMA Instruction 4401

- Defines DCMA's Capital Planning and Investment Control process, which gives staff members beneficial information to better understand Information Technology planning and meeting Office of Management and Budget requirements

- Serves as the framework within which DCMA can formulate, justify, manage, and maintain a portfolio of Information Technology investments

- Identifies the processes and activities necessary to ensure that DCMA's Information Technology investments are thoughtful, cost-effective, and support its mission and business goals

- Ensures the development of Information Technology investments that support DCMA's strategic plan and its missions, goals, objectives, and priorities

- Implements alignment of Information Technology investments to DCMA mission while supporting business needs, reducing risks and increasing returns throughout the investment life cycle

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY. This issuance applies to all DCMA activities unless higher-level regulations, policy, guidance, or agreements take precedence.

1.2. POLICY. It is DCMA policy to:

a. Maximize the value, assess, and manage the risks of the Information Technology (IT) investments.

b. Evaluate established performance measures against mission needs and investment goals.

c. Execute this issuance in a safe, efficient, effective, and ethical manner.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. DIRECTOR, DCMA. The Director, DCMA will:

a. Be the Pre-Certification Authority (PCA), or delegate this responsibility to a General/Flag Officer or member of the Senior Executive Service.

b. Be responsible for the creation and use of select and control criteria used to manage business processes, capital investments and for ensuring the incorporation of the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) control and evaluation phase outcomes.

c. Be the Senior Procurement Executive and Milestone Decision Authority to ensure that acquisition strategy considerations for each project are appropriate and investment proposals are consistent with the DCMA acquisition policies and procedures.

d. Establish and resource an office of primary responsibility for Agency CPIC under the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

e. Maintain staffing and resource levels necessary to meet continuing Agency IT Portfolio Management (IT PfM) investment responsibilities.

f. Ensure submissions to the DoD Chief Management Officer are complete, current, and accurately documented within prescribed deadlines.

g. Validate DCMA IT portfolio's composition, capabilities, and alignment to applicable DoD and DCMA Business Strategies for certification.

h. Ensure Agency compliance with CPIC and Integrated Business Framework procedures by providing guidance and tools to senior managers for program oversight.

2.2. CIO. The CIO will:

a. Integrate and synchronize Agency CPIC related programs and activities through DoD, DCMA and other CPIC forums as appropriate.

b. Design, implement, and maintain processes for maximizing the value and managing the risks of IT acquisitions.

c. Direct the elevation of any Agency CPIC strategic risk that endangers the execution of CPIC Program.

d. Establish DCMA IT PfM processes that enable effective and efficient cost, schedule, and performance data collection, reporting, and analysis.

e. Collaborate with the Executive Director, Financial & Business Operations Directorate (FB) to establish criteria, threshold levels, and formats for CPIC submissions.

f. Be responsible for advising and assisting the IT Senior Leadership Team (SLT) in managing IT resources effectively, efficiently, and consistent with the priorities on whether to continue, modify, or retire an Agency IT investment.

g. Recommend and prioritize Agency IT investments to be funded, present proposed IT investments to the Agency's SLT, provide staffed and approved portfolio endorsements to the Executive Director, FB during the Agency's budget formulation process.

h. Provide the appropriate review, monitor compliance, present recommended controls, and evaluate decisions and recommendations.

2.3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FB. The Executive Director, FB will:

a. Provide the appropriate review of selected Agency investments to be funded and monitored for compliance with this policy and verify funding request. Process unfunded requirements as necessary. Collaboratively develop and maintain the Program Control Document (PCD) framework used in developing DCMA's future resourcing strategies and preparing agency budget submissions to both OSD and Congress.

b. Advise DCMA leadership and make recommendations on allocation of resources against validated requirements for the budget year.

c. Collaborate with DCMA IT budget representative to ensure compliance with finance and accounting standards.

d. Participate in CPIC and Enterprise Architecture (EA) governance forums, as appropriate.

e. Coordinate with the Program Manager (PM) and CPIC staff on the periodic preparation and submission of the Capability Programming Guidance (CPG) statements and Agency IT budget submissions. The Financial Budget Division, in coordination with IT and Financial Business Planning, Programs and Analysis, is responsible for input and oversight of data in the Select & Native Programming Data Input System for Information Technology (SNaP-IT) system.

2.4. GENERAL COUNSEL. The General Counsel will:

a. Provide legal opinion on the submission and execution of DCMA investments.

b. Support the PM to ensure and report compliance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996.

c. Ensure compliance with the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) of 2014.

d. Ensure compliance with the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994.

2.5. IT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICES/PMs. The IT PM will:

a. Develop and maintain the IT investment business case, economic analysis, acquisition strategy, and performance measures.

b. Support DCMA's goals for the information management process of selecting, reviewing, and evaluating IT investments.

c. Ensure investment goals and objectives are aligned with those of the Agency, Clinger Cohen Act, and IT PfM processes through the CPIC process.

d. Collaborate with the Information Security Officers to ensure that capabilities meet user requirements, incorporate security, and provide performance measures.

e. Conduct compliance reviews to monitor scope and manage cost, schedule, and performance of the IT program.

f. Assign a program/project manager to report project performance, manage project risk, and proactively alert the CPIC Manager and requirements owner of significant issues and planned corrective actions. PMs will assist in the development and submission of IT requirements and participate with validation and resourcing efforts, including PCD alignment and funding requests.

g. Submit an IT project Corrective Action Plan when a cost or schedule variance exceeds established thresholds.

h. Provide system/solution architecture products as defined by Business Capability Acquisition Cycle (BCAC) guidance, which are integrated with the DCMA EA baseline.

i. Provide content to business architecture requirements as defined in DoD Instruction 5000.75, "Business Systems Requirements and Acquisition," guidance which are integrated with the DCMA EA baseline.

j. Coordinate execution of responsibilities under the Federal Information Security Management Act and authorization of Agency IT investments using the Risk Management Framework to ensure integration of cybersecurity concepts into the acquisition.

2.6. CHIEF EA. The Chief EA will:

a. Be accountable and responsible for leading the development, alignment and maintenance of the Agency's target EA framework.

b. Instill discipline that synthesizes key business and technology information across the organization to support better decision-making.

c. Provide information products and architecture governance to functional representatives.

d. Lead the development, alignment, and maintenance of the Agency's current (As-Is) and target (To-Be) architectures.

e. Certify that the solutions architecture required for Agency IT projects are compliant with the EA mapping.

2.7. CPIC MANAGER. The IT CPIC Manager will:

a. Direct and coordinate DCMA CPIC processes and provide the Agency Leadership and CIO with IT Investment Management (IM) support.

b. Develop, institute, and monitor the implementation of CPIC policies and procedures to ensure a disciplined process to acquire, use, maintain, and retire Agency IT investments.

c. Ensure DCMA CPIC procedures are in compliance with laws, regulations, and DoD policy and execute CPIC procedures to ensure all process timelines are met.

d. Manage Agency IT investment risk and proactively alert the Agency SLT and IT SLT of significant issues and planned corrective actions.

e. Assess and report results of DCMA IT investments performance reviews to the IT SLT.

f. Coordinate, review, and evaluate DCMA IT investment data for budget submission and DoD reporting requirements.

g. Coordinate the PfM review of enterprise IT investments. Review and validate PCD to Unique Investment Identifier (UII) alignment, ensure funding requirements are aligned to the Technology Business Management (TBM) model. Update the Agency IT Portfolio data utilizing the federated data repositories DoD Information Technology Portfolio Repository (DITPR) and SNaP-IT.

h. Oversee the integration and synchronization of the investment data and manage PfM tools.

2.8. IT ORGANIZATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CAPABILITY BOARD (IT OICB). The IT OICB will:

a. Address and resolve interdisciplinary IT, information management, and related policy issues.

b. Provide a management structure to enable and assure IT management capability of the enterprise is controlled, balanced and aligned to the mission and needs of the enterprise as a whole.

c. Ensure that IT services and infrastructure enable the delivery of capability at the agreed

service level targets in a cost effective and timely manner.

d. Coordinate capability needs and collaborate with the business process owners to enable IT services and solutions that potentially reduce IT service costs across DoD.

SECTION 3: CPIC

3.1. CLINGER-COHEN ACT. The Clinger Cohen Act of 1996 requires Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to establish a budget process of analyzing, tracking, and evaluating the risks and results of IT projects. The law requires federal executive departments and agencies use a disciplined CPIC process. CPIC is a systematic approach to establishing a budget process of analyzing, tracking, and evaluating the risks and results of Agency IT projects in alignment with the Agency's EA planning processes. The CPIC process will:

a. Provide for the pre-selection, selection, control, and evaluation of Agency IT investments.

b. Be integrated with the processes for budget, financial, and programmatic decision-making.

c. Include minimum criteria for considering whether to undertake an IT investment.

d. Identify IT investments that would result in shared benefits or costs for other Federal agencies or State or local governments.

e. Provide for identifying quantifiable measurements for IT investment net benefits and risks.

f. Provide the means for senior management to obtain timely information regarding an investment's progress.

3.2. AGENCY CPIC RELATED ACTIVITIES. The agency CPIC team coordinates through the Organizational Infrastructure Capability Board in their work with Agency capability boards. The phases of CPIC are: pre-select, select, control, and evaluate.

a. Pre-select/process entry phase/BCAC capability need identification phase. All new and recurring requirements must be submitted through DCMA's intake system in accordance with (IAW) DCMA Manual 4502-01, "Corporate Governance Structure and Procedures." A review by Corporate Governance may result in Data Management Committee (DMC) review and analysis.

b. Select phase/BCAC business solution analysis phase. DCMA IT investments proposed and selected for funding will include, but are not limited to the following criteria:

(1) Support core/priority mission functions that need to be performed by DCMA.

(2) Be consistent with applicable Federal and DCMA enterprise and information architectures.

(3) Integrate organizational work processes and information flows with technology to prioritize initiatives and optimize resources.

(4) Achieve the organization's strategic goals.

(5) Support the organization's technology vision.

(6) Adhere to standards that enable information exchange and resource sharing, while retaining flexibility in the choice of suppliers and in the design of local work processes.

c. Control phase/BCAC business system functional requirement and acquisition planning and business system acquisition testing and deployment phase. DCMA CPIC will continuously manage and monitor the DCMA project's cost, schedule, and performance during development and deployment through the BCAC process.

(1) The DCMA IT investment's periodic Performance Management Baseline reports and reviews may result in a recommendation to the Agency Leadership and CIO to modify, suspend, or terminate an IT investment if that investment is deemed a continuously unhealthy project.

(2) DCMA BCAC decision points on an IT investment may include recommendations to the appropriate entity, to modify, suspend, or terminate an IT investment.

(3) A recovery plan will be created for needed IT investments that are not meeting cost, schedule, and performance thresholds submitted by IT requirement owners.

d. Evaluate phase/BCAC capability support phase. The PM and stakeholders will conduct a Post-Implementation Review after a period of sustained operation for each DCMA IT investment that has received approval to transition to steady state.

(1) Each Steady State IT Investment or the steady state portion of a Mixed Life Cycle IT Investment must conduct an annual Operational Analysis (OA), beginning 1 year after conducting the IT investment's or IT project's post-implementation review.

(2) The results of the annual OA may lead to a recommendation to the Agency IT investment's business owner to modify, suspend, or terminate a Steady State IT Investment or the steady state portion of a Mixed Life Cycle IT Investment.

(3) A disposition plan for the cessation of operations and distribution and reallocation of IT assets and funds IAW DCMA Records Management, Security, and all other appropriate DCMA CPIC and IT policies and procedures. It will be developed and presented for approval to the CIO, IT Governance Board and IT Investment's Business Owner for each IT investment that is approved for retirement or termination.

(4) Lessons-learned and best practices will be captured to assist IT/PMs in improving IT business case requirements to enhance future IT selection decision-making.

3.3. CPIC PROCESS SUPPORT TOOLS. DCMA utilizes three authoritative data source tools in support of CPIC program and IT system tracking and overview.

a. The DITPR is an unclassified authoritative repository of IT systems that contains information on DCMA systems and their interfaces. This information provides DCMA leadership an over-arching view of IT capabilities in order to make resource decisions. CPIC utilizes DITPR in collaboration with DCMA PMs to ensure IT investments remain compliant IAW federal statutes and policies.

b. The DoD Information Technology Investment Portal (DITIP) provides a centralized IT investment portfolio data location and aligns IT systems information in DITPR with budget information in SNaP-IT. CPIC periodically utilizes, in collaboration with FB and DCMA IT budget staff, this tool to ensure Agency IT investments are funded and certified.

c. The SNaP-IT system serves as the authoritative DoD database for publishing DoD IT budget estimates to Congress and for monthly IT performance reporting to the OMB IT Dashboard. SNaP-IT is a federally mandated budgetary tool that receives feeder information from DITIP. CPIC uses this tool to review information going forward for the Program Objective Memorandum and presidential budget to ensure compliance to federal mandates and budgetary statutes.

SECTION 4: DCMA TBM

4.1. TBM DEFINITION. DCMA's TBM defines the business model and decision-making framework that enables IT to run as a business. TBM provides IT organizations with the solutions (strategies, methodologies, and tools) to manage the cost, quality, and value of their IT services. Founded on transparency of costs, consumption, and performance, DCMA's TBM implementation gives technology leaders, the SLT, and their mission partners the facts they need to collaborate on business-aligned decisions.

4.2. DCMA TBM TAXONOMY. DCMA's TBM provides a standard taxonomy to describe cost sources, technologies, IT resources (towers), and solutions. Additionally, it provides the ability to compare technologies, towers, cost pools, solutions, and provides a generally accepted way of reporting IT costs and other metrics. An example of DCMA's TBM taxonomy is located on the Resource Page.

   a. IT Towers. IT towers are the basic building blocks of solutions. Examples include computers (e.g., servers, infrastructure, mainframes), network services, applications (business software and application development), storage services, end user products/services and IT service management not covered by the Single Service Provider, and strategic planning.

   b. Cost Pools. Cost pools include operating and capital expenditures. Examples include internal/external labor costs, hardware, software, facilities/power, telecom support and external and internal services.

   c. Business Capabilities/Solutions:

      (1) Applications. Software tools used by IT, organizations, external and internal mission partners to complete a task, execute a process, or deliver an outcome. Sometimes called apps, they are often the primary underpinning technology used to deliver a service to the organization.

      (2) Services. Work performed on behalf of an organization using a combination of labor, IT automation, and/or third-party providers (e.g., cloud services) to facilitate the organization's mission.

      (3) Products. Products are often defined in the context of resources provided to customers and partners to satisfy the agency's mission.

SECTION 5: IT PfM

5.1. **DCMA IT PfM.** DCMA IT PfM will optimize IT capabilities to meet mission requirements while eliminating unnecessary cost. IT PfM data will focus on executing accurate and reliable data that is essential for achieving the IT PfM mission. DCMA alignment to the Enterprise Information Environment Mission Area (EIEMA) will focus on Fourth Estate Network Optimization reform initiatives for Cloud and Data Center Optimization. Our alignment to the Business Mission Areas (BMA) will focus on the execution of Defense Business System (DBS) portfolio management to ensure investments are aligned to the requirements of DoD Directive 8115.01, "Information Technology Portfolio Management" and strategic objectives.

5.2. IT PfM ROADMAP PROCESS. DCMA commands and directorates will follow the IT PfM Roadmap to ensure IT investments within DCMA align to the DoD/DCMA strategic objectives and drive the end state of DCMA's IT Strategic Plan.

   a. Refine Requirements. Provide measurable requirements for each functional portfolio.

   b. Implement IT Baseline (Cost, Schedule and Technical Performance). Update authoritative sources to reflect current state of IT investments.

   c. Assess Assets. Assess functional portfolios for compliance, capability gaps, and optimization opportunities.

   d. Create Plans. Evaluate viability and benefit of courses of action. Develop implementation plan for selected courses of action.

   e. Identify Dollars. Integrate IM with budget cycle to secure funds necessary to execute plans.

   f. Execute Plan. Report progress against plan in authoritative data sources to inform quarterly performance reviews.

SECTION 6: DCMA INVESTMENT CERTIFICATION PROCESS

6.1. DCMA INVESTMENT CERTIFICATION PROCESS. DCMA ensures covered systems align with strategic direction of the Department utilizing the DBS IT IM process. DCMA IT investments are prepared for certification using the IM process to provide system level execution IAW DoD's Defense Business Systems Investment Management Guidance, V.4.1.

a. DCMA will review and recommend certification, as appropriate, all covered and priority DBSs for year of execution based on the submitted IT budget. Additionally, an annual report to the OSD on the adequacy of the DoD-wide budget for those areas under the purview of the DoD CIO. A link to the CPIC certification process flow is posted on the Resource Page.

b. The Organizational Execution Plan (OEP) annual submission identifies and prioritizes DBS investments over the period of the current Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). It is aligned with the strategic direction from applicable Functional Strategies and represents the ongoing results of DCMA's CPIC efforts for the analysis, selection, control, and evaluation of its portfolio of DBS used to support business operations focusing on the year of execution.

(1) The CPIC team prepares the OEP to propose how DCMA will deliver business priorities. The completed plan will demonstrate how, through sound IM, DCMA's streamlined portfolio of systems will support the business areas and sub-functions within the BMA.

(2) The CPIC team coordinates the strategic alignment of DCMA IT investments with PMs and IT budget staff ensuring the PCDs are aligned to the UIIs.

6.2. CPG. CPIC utilizes the DITIP for the DoD CIO's CPG to inform the IT Reform Senior Working Group of our budget certification report. CPIC submits the Agency's CPG compliance self-assessment information using the DITIP CPG compliance module submitting component rating, funding, and justification data annually.

6.3. AGENCY CPIC RELATED PRODUCTS.

a. OEP. The OEP is the means through which DCMA proposes its business priorities.

b. CPG. The CPG provides guidance for resourcing the highest priority DoD CIO portfolio capability requirements.

c. DITPR Certification Memorandum. CPIC ensures all IT investments are complete, accurate and compliant with federal regulatory requirements.

d. DCMA IT/Program Management Office/Budget. PCD to UII crosswalk coordination.

GLOSSARY

G.1. DEFINITIONS. Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this policy issuance.

BEA. IAW Section 2222 of Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), the BEA is the EA developed and maintained as a blueprint to guide the development of integrated business processes within the DoD. It must be sufficiently defined to effectively guide implementation of interoperable DBS solutions and consistent with the policies and procedures established by the Director of the OMB. The BEA is OSD's blueprint for improving DoD business operations and the reference model for Defense Business Council (DBC) certification.

BCAC. The BCAC is intended to be cyclical and flexible with phases repeating as necessary to drive timely achievement of outcomes. There are five phases in the process: Capability Need Identification, Business Solution Analysis, Business Functional Requirements & Acquisition Planning, Business System Acquisition, Testing & Deployment, and Capability Support.

Business Owner. The organizational executive who is the primary IT investment customer, advocates for the IT investment, and serves as the primary point of contact to the CIO and the IT Governance Board (or designated governance body).

CPG. Section 142 of Title 10, U.S.C., assigns the DoD CIO the responsibility to submit an annual report to the OSD on the adequacy of the DoD-wide budget for those areas under the purview of the DoD CIO. The DoD CIO annual CPG is the certification baseline for the DoD Components' CPG compliance self-assessment to DoD CIO.

DBC. The senior governance forum for the effective management of the DoD BMA, to include performing the roles and responsibilities of Section 2222 of Title 10, U.S.C., providing portfolio analysis and process integration, and implement the Secretary's Management Agenda, for vetting issues related to management, improvement of defense business operations.

DBS. An information system that is operated by, for or on behalf of the DoD, including a financial system, a financial data feeder system, a contracting system, a logistics system, a planning and budgeting system, an installations management system, a human resources management system or a training and readiness system. The term does not include a national security system; or an information system used exclusively by and within the defense commissary system or the exchange system or other instrumentality of the DoD conducted for the morale, welfare and recreation of members of the armed forces using non-appropriated funds (Section 2222 of Title 10, U.S.C.).

Functional Strategy. Functional Strategies are developed by the Principal Staff Assistant and describe business functions, business outcomes, measures, and targets. Functional Strategies will be used to drive BEA content, which is the DoD's blueprint for improving DoD business operations and the reference model for DBC certification. The Functional Strategy is the core document that creates the unique business position of the organization and is supported by the activities that it plans to achieve. It prioritizes and identifies the enterprise's pressing needs

while providing tactical, strategic direction for a defined business area. It enables outcome-driven investment decisions that enhance the business operations within a functional area in synchronization with other business areas. Functional Strategies must align with the Agency's Strategic Plan; they will help to refine and enhance future versions of it.

FYDP. A projection of the forces, resources, and programs to support DoD operations. The FYDP is compiled every year and typically completed during the programming phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process. The projection is updated during the budgeting phase to reflect DoD's final funding decisions presented in the annual President's budget request.

IT. Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. This includes equipment used by the executive agency directly or used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that (i) requires the use of such equipment, or (ii) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. The term includes computer, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), Web sites, subscriptions to electronic services and products, and related resources.

IT Investment. The acquisition of an IT asset and the management of that asset through its life cycle after the initial acquisition. An IT investment may consist of one or more IT projects.

IT Project. A temporary, planned endeavor funded by an approved IT investment; thus achieving a specific goal and creating a unique product, service, or result.

IT Reform Senior Working Group. This group oversees IT reform governance and initiatives. Chaired by the Principal Deputy and DoD CIO, the IT Reform Senior Working Group reviews and approves IT investment optimization opportunities presented by the DoD IT Reform Team.

IT System. A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, transmission, and dissemination of information, IAW defined procedures, whether automated or manual, to support DCMA's mission. An interconnected set of information resources under the same direct management control, which shares common functionality. A system normally includes hardware, software, information, data, applications, communications, and people. Includes automated information system applications, enclaves, outsourced IT-based processes, and platform IT interconnections.

Life Cycle. The duration of all activities associated with the investment from its initiation through disposal of its assets.

Mixed Life Cycle IT Investment. Referring to an IT investment that has both Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME) and steady state aspects. For example, a mixed life cycle investment could include a prototype or module of a system that is operational with the

remainder of the system in DME stages; or, a service contract for steady state on the current system with a DME requirement for system upgrade or replacement.

OA. An OA evaluates IT investment performance, user satisfaction with the IT investment, the IT investment's adaptability to changing business needs, and new technologies that might improve the IT investment. The OA review is diagnostic in nature and can lead to the initiation of development or maintenance activities. Any major IT investment modifications needed after the IT investment has been implemented to follow the Enterprise Performance Life Cycle Framework process from planning through implementation. The OA ultimately determines whether the IT investment should continue, be modified or be terminated.

PCD. The PCD establishes funding and manpower authorizations. The DCMA PCD is a tool or the framework, which DCMA uses to develop its future resourcing strategies and prepare its budget submission to both OSD and Congress. The PCD covers the Planning Year and Budget Year along with data covering the FYDP outyears also known as the Program Objective Memorandum years.

Senior Procurement Executive. The senior official responsible for management direction of the Service procurement system, including implementation of unique procurement policies, regulations, and standards (IAW Section 414 of Title 41, U.S.C.). The Senior Procurement Executive or all non-Service DoD Components is the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD (AT&L)).

Steady State IT Investment. Referring to an IT investment, asset, project, or services that is in the Operations and Maintenance phase of its life cycle, i.e., currently not in development but operational.

GLOSSARY

G.2. ACRONYMS.

BCAC	Business Capability Acquisition Cycle
BEA	Business Enterprise Architecture
BMA	Business Mission Area
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CPG	Capability Programming Guidance
CPIC	Capital Planning and Investment Control
DBC	Defense Business Council
DBS	Defense Business System
DITIP	DoD Investment Portal
DITPR	DoD Information Technology Portfolio Repository
DME	Development, Modernization, and Enhancement
EA	Enterprise Architecture
FB	Financial & Business Operations Directorate
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program
IAW	in accordance with
IM	Investment Management
IT	Information Technology
IT OICB	IT Organizational Infrastructure Capability Board
IT PfM	IT Portfolio Management
OA	Operational Analysis
OEP	Organizational Execution Plan
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PCD	Program Control Document
PfM	Portfolio Management
PM	Program Manager
SLT	Senior Leadership Team
SNaP-IT	Select & Native Programming Data Input System for Information Technology
TBM	Technology Business Management
UII	Unique Investment Identifier
U.S.C.	United States Code

REFERENCES

Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

DCMA Manual 4502-01, "Corporate Governance Structure and Procedures," July 22, 2019

DoD Defense Business Systems Investment Management Guidance, V.4.1, June 26, 2018

DoD Directive 5105.64, "Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)," January 10, 2013, as amended

DoD Directive 8115.01, "Information Technology Portfolio Management," October 10, 2005

DoD Instruction 5000.75, "Business Systems Requirements and Acquisition," February 2, 2017

Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Title V), October 13, 1994

Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, March 18, 2002

Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2014, September 18, 2014

Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130, "Managing Information as a Strategic Resource," July 28, 2016

United States Code, Title 10

United States Code, Title 41