



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DoD Enterprise Architecture Data Reference Model

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By

DoD EA Congruence Community of Practice

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOD EA DATA REFERENCE MODEL	1
INTRODUCTION	1
STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT	1
CHAPTER 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOD EA RMS	2
DoD EA RMS.....	2
CHAPTER 2. FEA AND DOD DATA STRATEGY	4
FEA DATA STRATEGY	4
DoD NET-CENTRIC DATA STRATEGY	4
VISION	5
COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST (COI)	6
METADATA	7
GIG ENTERPRISE SERVICES (GES)	9
NET-CENTRIC DATA GOALS	10
CHAPTER 3. BENEFITS OF THE DOD EA DRM	12
OUTCOMES OF A DoD EA DRM	12
THE NEED FOR A DoD EA DRM	12
BENEFITS OF A DoD DRM.....	13
CHAPTER 4. DOD EA DRM STRUCTURE	14
DoD EA DRM DEFINITION AND STRUCTURE	14
APPLICABILITY	16
THE DoD EA DRM AND THE FEA DRM VISION OF FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS	17
PHASED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DoD EA DRM	20
WHAT THE DoD EA DRM IS NOT	20
CHAPTER 5. DOD EA DRM ANALYSIS	21
ANALYSIS	21
CONCLUSIONS	21
RECOMMENDATIONS	22
CHAPTER 6. DOD EA DRM ALIGNMENT WITH BEA DRM	23
CHAPTER 7. PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE DOD EA DRM	25
BACKGROUND	25
APPROACH	25
OVERVIEW OF RESULTS	29
APPENDIX A – MAPPING OF BEA DATA ENTITIES TO THE DRM SUBJECT AREAS	30
APPENDIX B – DATA TAXONOMY MAPPING	76

DoD EA DATA REFERENCE MODEL

INTRODUCTION

The DoD Enterprise Architecture Data and Information Reference Model (DoD EA DRM) is one of five EA reference models designed to align with the Federal Enterprise Architecture Reference Models (FEA RMs).

The DoD EA DRM is a business-driven, functional framework that classifies data and DoD information with respect to how it supports the business of DoD and the government. The model is intended to provide a common, consistent way of categorizing and describing data to facilitate data sharing and integration, and aid in describing the types of interaction and exchanges that occur within DoD and between other Federal, state, and local governments and their various customers, constituencies, and business partners. Both the DoD EA DRM and the FEA DRM are structured to accommodate data and information needs that cross vertical lines of business in DoD and throughout the government. This document is intended to present an overview of the DoD EA DRM, its relation to the other DoD reference models, and the value, applicability, and high-level strategy for the DoD EA DRM going forward and its alignment with the FEA DRM.

The DoD EA DRM is the most difficult reference model to construct because data is the core element or building block of everything done in DoD. To use the DoD EA DRM, it will be important for DoD Components and other stakeholders to understand the DoD EA DRM.

STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

The document is organized according to the following chapters:

Chapter 1 explains the relationship of the DoD EA DRM to the other DoD EA RMs.

Chapter 2 describes FEA and DoD data strategies.

Chapter 3 explains the need, value, and benefits of the DoD EA RM.

Chapter 4 describes the structure of the DoD EA DRM.

Chapter 5 is an analysis of the DoD EA DRM with findings, conclusion, and recommendations.

Chapter 6 describes the alignment of the DoD EA DRM with the BEA BRMs

Appendix A is the mapping of BEA Data Entities to the DRM Subject Areas

Appendix B is the BEA Data Taxonomy mapping

CHAPTER 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DoD EA RMs

DOD EA RMS

The DoD EA DRM is closely aligned with the other DoD EA RMs. The DoD EA BRM helps to provide a business context for the data as it is being defined or used. A relationship between the DoD EA DRM and DoD EA BRM also exists at the business process level where data is defined within the context of how it is manipulated and exchanged. This is the point at which the data is fully defined with processing attributes to ensure effective understanding of the data.

The alignment and mapping of the DoD EA DRM to both the DoD EA BRM and the FEA reference models is the next step that DoD is taking towards aligning the models across DoD and to show how it is possible. By mapping DoD data to FEA DRM Subject Areas and Super-Types, we contribute to the process of harmonizing and normalizing government data. Mapping layers of the DoD EA DRM to DoD Mission areas enables the categorization of a DoD organization's data, as well as the assets and infrastructure that store the data to enable data sharing.

Linking the DoD EA DRM to the DoD EA SRM begins with analysis of the business activities. Data used within a business process, and defined within the DoD EA DRM, will be manipulated by service components. Service components within the DoD EA SRM facilitate the activities of a business process based on patterns that are integrated during the component's design. Understanding business patterns allows for the discovery of service components that manipulate data and information in support of a given business process. This discovery process leads to identifying patterns that can be used to support other similar activities and furthers the building of a repository of reusable components that can be shared throughout DoD and the government.

Figure 1 describes how the DoD EA DRM relates to the other DoD EA RMs.

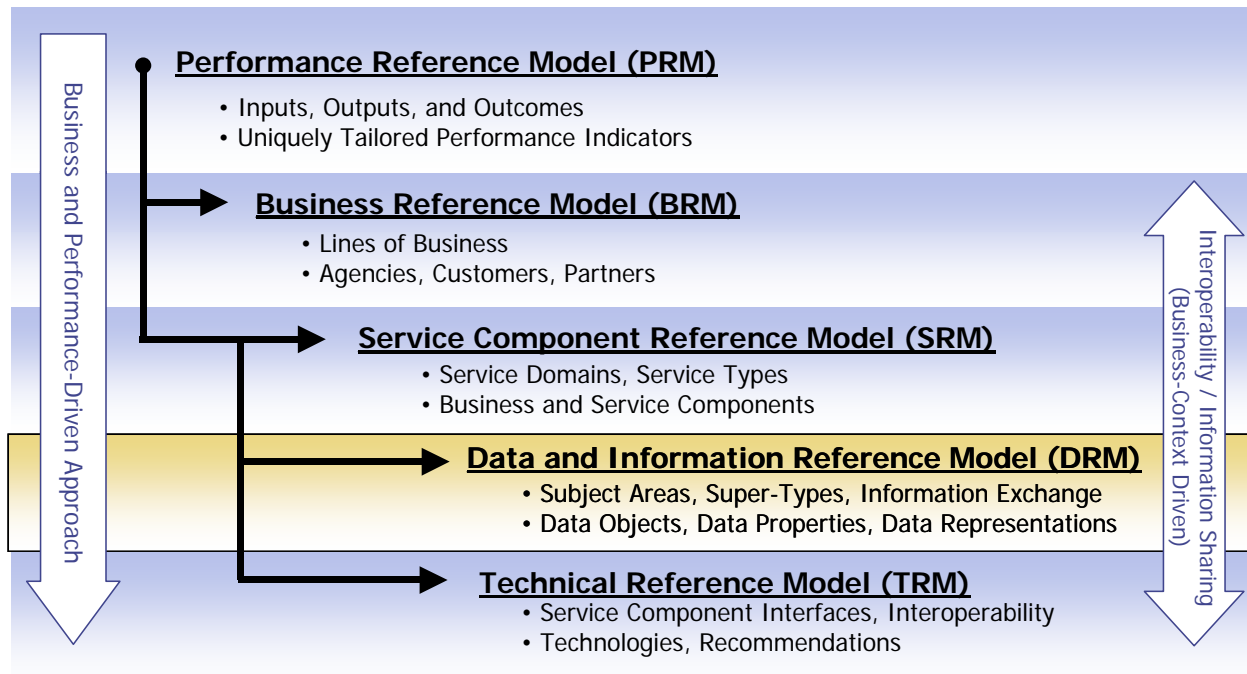


Figure 1: The DoD EA RMs

Figure 2 provides an example of how the DoD EA DRM is used in conjunction with the other models.

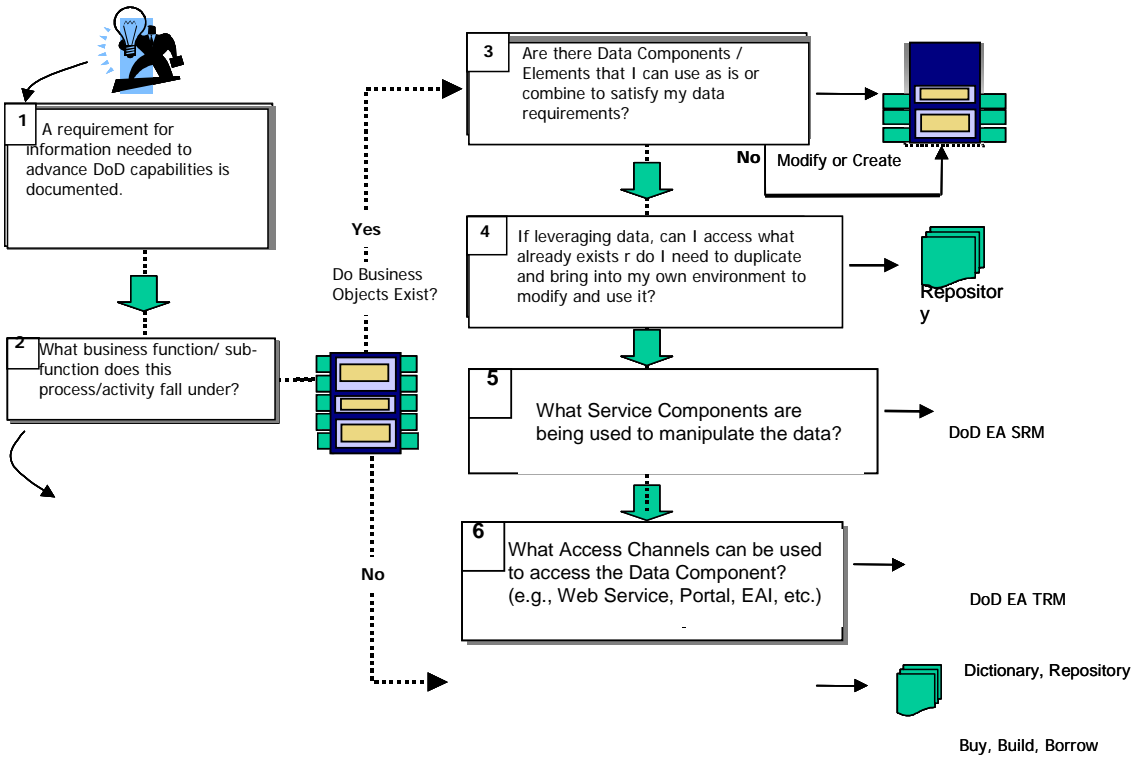


Figure 2: DoD/DRM Illustrative Example

CHAPTER 2. FEA AND DoD DATA STRATEGY

FEA DATA STRATEGY

The FEA DRM scope requires an approach that represents a departure from the focus commonly taken in managing an organization's data. The FEA DRM must address the needs and challenges of managing "**federated data**". Federated data is a subset of all agency data that has been determined to have significance beyond agency boundaries. Effective management and use of this data will require government-wide acceptance of federated policies and standards to exchange this data in a meaningful way.

The FEA DRM components establish the structure and environment that allows this meaningful exchange of data to occur. Several plausible scenarios are being considered as to how the DRM approach might be supported, including "best practices" of several federal agencies and industry organizations. Currently, there are a number of initiatives working in parallel to DRM development that are developing guidance, procedures, and software that will support the implementation and use of the DRM. We plan to pilot these and begin to use these first with the E-Gov and Line of Business (LOB) initiatives. GSA is working with OMB to provide supporting registry and repository functions.

A separate FEA DRM Data Management Strategy document is in development and will go into much greater detail on management concepts, procedures, and technology components that will be included in the implementation of the DRM. Additionally, this document defines the Business Drivers that guide strategy development, identifying issues or problems that the DRM strategy should address.

DOD NET-CENTRIC DATA STRATEGY

Across the DoD, broad leadership goals are transforming the way information is managed to accelerate decision-making, improve joint warfighting, and create intelligence advantages. In support of these goals, the mission of the Department's Chief Information Officer (CIO) is to lead the Information Age transformation by building the foundation for net-centric operations through policies, program oversight, resource allocation, and value-added support.

The Department is taking an integrated approach to delivering a foundation for net-centricity. This approach incorporates network and communications enhancements to provide sufficient bandwidth for low-latency support, fusion tools to empower users and applications to pull multiple sets of data to create a current "picture," and information assurance and data strategies to enable trusted data for all users and applications.

This DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy outlines the vision for managing data in this net-centric environment. Net-centricity compels a shift to a "many-to-many" exchange of data, enabling many users and applications to leverage the same data—extending beyond the previous focus on standardized, predefined, point-to-point interfaces. Hence, the net-centric data objectives are to ensure that all data are visible, available, and usable—when needed and where needed—to accelerate decision cycles. In a net-centric environment, unanticipated but authorized users or applications can find and use data more quickly. One of the CIO's goals is to populate the network with all data (intelligence, non-intelligence, raw, and processed) and to change the paradigm to "post before processing"—allowing authorized users and applications access to data without wait time for processing, exploitation, and dissemination. Users and applications will post all data to "shared" spaces, increasing the amount of Enterprise and community data while minimizing private user or application data. All posted data will have associated metadata (i.e., data about data) to enable users and applications to discover, and evaluate the utility of, shared data.

The goals of net-centricity—empowering users through access to data and faster availability of data as a result of posting before processing—drive this Data Strategy. This Strategy builds on related net-centric efforts involving bandwidth enhancements and the development of Enterprise services and capabilities to exploit data.

VISION

The core of the net-centric environment is the data that enables effective decisions. In this context, data implies all data assets such as system files, databases, documents, official electronic records, images, audio files, web sites, and data access services. One of the CIO goals, as confirmed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense in Management Initiative Decision 905, is to populate the network with all data (intelligence, non-intelligence, raw, and processed) and change the paradigm from “process, exploit, and disseminate” to “post before processing.” All data is advertised and available for users and applications when and where they need it. In this environment, users and applications search for and “pull” data as needed. Alternatively, users receive alerts when data to which they have subscribed is updated or changed (i.e., publish-subscribe). Authorized users and applications have immediate access to data posted to the network without processing, exploitation, and dissemination delays. Users and applications “tag” data assets with metadata, or data about data, to enable discovery of data. Users and applications post all data assets to “shared” space for use by the Enterprise. **Figure 3** illustrates the shift from private data to community or Enterprise data as a result of increased data “sharing” in the net-centric environment. Tagging, posting, and sharing of data are encouraged through the use of incentives and metrics.

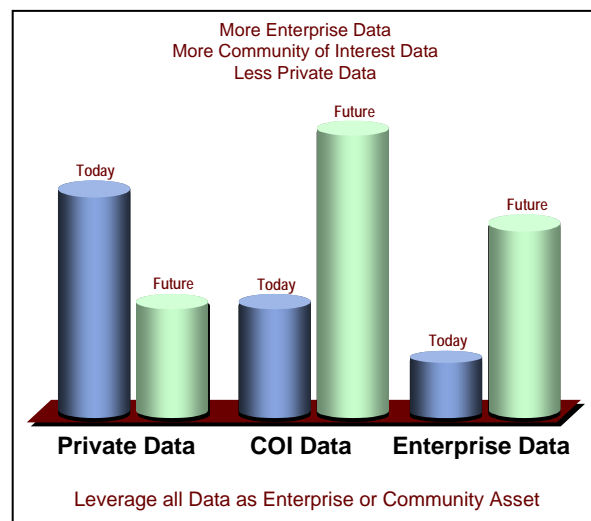


Figure 3: Increasing Enterprise and Community Data in a Net-Centric DoD

This data vision is predicated on several key elements, to include:

- (1) Communities of Interest to address organization and maintenance of data
- (2) Metadata, which provides a way to describe data assets and the use of registries, catalogs, and shared spaces, which are mechanisms to store data and information about data
- (3) GIG Enterprise Services that enable data tagging, sharing, searching, and retrieving

These elements, combined with the bandwidth enhancements and fusion capabilities being developed as part of the GIG, are critical to realizing a net-centric environment.

COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST (COI)

COI is the inclusive term used to describe collaborative groups of users who must exchange information in pursuit of their shared goals, interests, missions, or business processes and who therefore must have shared vocabulary for the information they exchange. Communities provide an organization and maintenance construct for data such that data goals are realized. Moving these responsibilities to a COI level reduces the coordination effort as compared to managing every data element Department-wide. For example, standardization and control of data elements, similar to the current data administration approach, can be done at the community level rather than requiring all data elements to be standardized across the Enterprise.

Characteristics of COIs can be seen in **Figure 4**. Communities will form in a variety of ways and may be composed of members from one or more functions and organizations, as needed, to develop the shared mission vocabulary. A community may have authority from explicit chartering (e.g., the Deputy Secretary of Defense tasking to address a specific challenge) or implied authority as a result of existing command or organizational structures (e.g., a brigade commander leading a Joint Task Force threat assessment community).

Expedient	<p>Tactically driven, Implied authority, Formal processes modified for need, Relatively many entities (e.g., New Imagery Analysis capability for Damage Assessment)</p>	<p>Tactically driven, Derived authority, Ad hoc processes, Many entities (e.g., Forward deployed JTF planning New Threat Response)</p>
	<p>Explicitly recognized, Longer term, More formalized processes based on span of control, Relatively few entities (e.g., PSAs such as Logistics)</p>	<p>Explicitly or implicitly recognized, Longer term but priority driven, Blended processes resulting from agreements (e.g., JS area such as Battlespace Awareness)</p>
Institutional	Functional	Cross-Functional

Figure 4: COI Characteristics

Institutional COIs, whether functional or cross-functional, tend to be continuing entities with responsibilities for ongoing operations. They also lend support to contingency and crisis operations. Expedient COIs are more transitory and ad hoc, focusing on contingency and crisis operations.

COIs support users across the Enterprise by promoting data posting, establishing “shared” space, and creating metadata catalogs. Data within a COI can be “exposed” within the COI or across the Enterprise by having users and applications “advertise” their data assets by

cataloging the associated metadata. These catalogs, which describe the data assets that are available, are made visible and accessible for users and applications to search and pull data, as needed.

Although many of the COI functions will be similar regardless of COI characteristics, there will be some additional roles for institutional COIs. Institutional community members will collaborate to ensure that the necessary structures are in place to achieve the data goals. In particular, during the transition to net-centricity, institutional community members must take the lead in establishing COI-specific metadata structures, defining community ontologies, cataloging data and metadata, and having members post data. The COI-specific metadata structures provide an extended level of data definitions and structures, and the community ontology provides the data categorization, thesaurus, key words, and/or taxonomy. The COI-specific metadata structures and the community ontology serve to increase semantic understanding and interoperability of the community data. These community ontologies and data structures are visible to the Enterprise—by increasing visibility, data “stovepipes” will be mitigated.

The institutional COI efforts may enable the expedient COIs to quickly become operational when needed. The users in an expedient COI not only pull and use data but also create and post data to the Enterprise. A member of an expedient COI may leverage the data structures defined by the institutional COIs. For example, when providing metadata for a new data posting, the member can provide the metadata already defined in one of the institutional COIs’ schemas. However, expedient COIs may also create their own metadata structures, ontologies, and catalogs.

Based on the diversity of COI characteristics and roles, there will be a variety of operating processes and procedures that will be used by COIs to accomplish their data activities. Pilot activities with “trial COIs” will further refine the construct. More detail on COI functions will be provided in subsequent transition planning guidance.

METADATA

Metadata can be employed in a variety of ways to enhance the value and usability of data assets. The traditional DoD data administration approach used metadata to define data structures and relationships (e.g., data models) to support the development of databases and software applications. This “structural” metadata defines how data assets are physically composed and can include information that describes the relationship between specific parts of the data asset and what elements, or fields, are used in its definition.

In addition to supporting systems development, metadata can be associated with all data in the Enterprise for the purposes of “advertising” data assets for discovery. Metadata that describes or summarizes key attributes and concepts of a data asset are used in the discovery process. This “discovery” metadata allows users and applications to quickly search through a wide range of data assets to identify those assets that are most valuable to support their needs.

There are many other types of metadata including vocabularies, taxonomic structures used for organizing data assets, interface specifications and mapping tables. GIG Enterprise Services (GES) capabilities use metadata, in its various forms, to support data asset discovery and interoperability and to provide a richer semantic understanding of all data and metadata. Figure 6 shows an example of how some of these types of metadata are used.

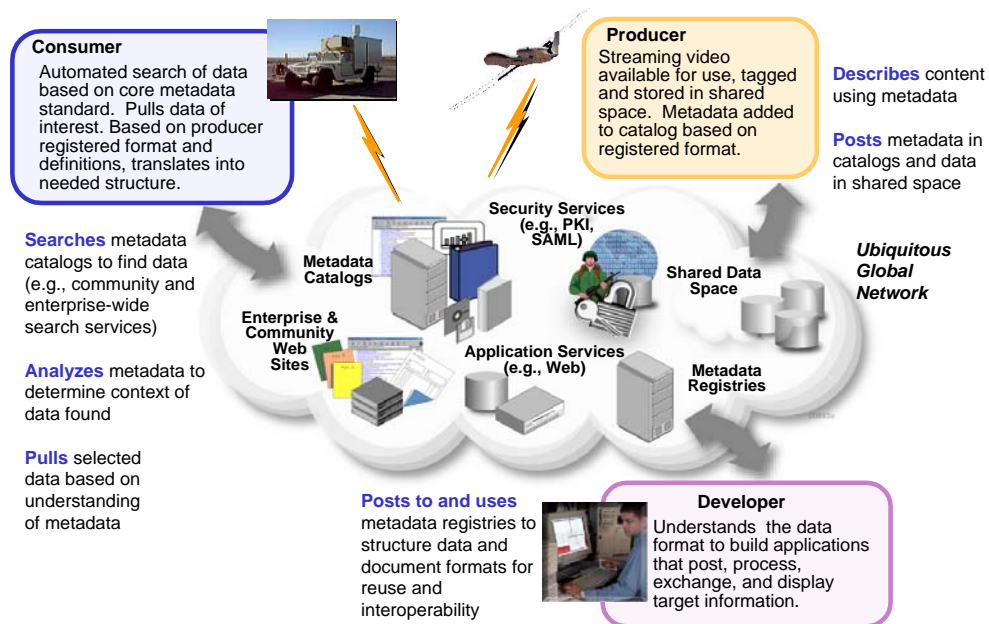


Figure 5: Example Uses of Metadata

Various mechanisms are used to store and process the different types of metadata and data. Metadata registries, metadata catalogs, and shared spaces are three mechanisms used to store data and information about data to enable discovery, support interoperability, and enhance data asset understanding. It is important to understand the use of each mechanism and the distinctions among them. Although some or all of these mechanisms will be provided as part of GIG Enterprise Services, they are defined here because of their importance to the Strategy.

A metadata registry is a system that contains information that describes the structure, format, and definitions of data. Typically, a registry is a software application that uses a database to store and search data, document formats, definitions of data, and relationships among data. System developers and applications are the predominant users of a metadata registry. Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) has established a DoD Metadata Registry in accordance with industry standards.

For example, libraries may use “cards” in a card catalog to describe information about each holding in the library. Metadata registries contain information that describes what information is required to be filled out on each card. Metadata registries do not contain the actual filled-out cards; rather, they simply store the format of the card (e.g., what information needs to be on the card and the format and definition of each field).

A metadata catalog is a system that contains the instances of metadata associated with individual data assets. Typically, a metadata catalog is a software application that uses a database to store and search records (or cards) that describe such items as documents, images, and videos. Search portals and applications would use metadata catalogs to locate the data assets that are relevant to their query.

For example, following the prior library analogy, a metadata catalog contains the actual filled-out cards that describe each of the holdings (i.e., the card catalog). In effect, the holding is “advertised” (i.e., made discoverable) by the existence of the card. Unlike the metadata

registry, a catalog does not store information regarding the format of each card; rather, it contains the actual cards.

A shared space is a mechanism that provides storage of and access to data for users within a bounded network space. Enterprise-shared space refers to a store of data that is accessible by all users within or across security domains on the GIG. A shared space provides virtual or physical access to any number of data assets (e.g., catalogs, web sites, registries, document storage, and databases). Any user, system, or application that posts data uses shared space.

For example, continuing the analogy, the bookshelves in a library, or the library itself, are a shared space. A virtual library may be manifested as a repository that contains copies of, or links to, the actual holdings in the library. Registry content and catalog content are held in a shared space.

GIG ENTERPRISE SERVICES (GES)

GES enables the data goals by providing basic computing capabilities to the Enterprise. For example, GES must provide reliable identification and authorization services to assure the security of the data. In addition, users and applications exploit easy-to-use search tools and software agents that allow them to search metadata catalogs and “pull” data from across the various communities and the Enterprise. The pulled data may come from a variety of sources such as databases, files, electronic records, web pages, documents, and system services.

Another example of a GES capability is the DoD Metadata Registry. The DoD Metadata Registry, based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 11179 specification for metadata registries, is available throughout the Enterprise. The Registry represents a “one-stop shop for developer data needs” and is a key component in achieving the Department’s interoperability goals. All document formats, interface definitions, and exchange models used by systems will be stored in the DoD Metadata Registry. Developers can discover these metadata assets and utilize them to read, write, or exchange data that is made available throughout the Enterprise. All programs and COIs have a responsibility to support interoperability through active participation in the DoD Metadata Registry. The DoD Metadata Registry will provide capabilities to further support interoperability through the use of translation and mediation services and for the sharing and reuse of processes. For example, a COI may develop and share a process for calculating target coordinates for a specific weapon system. This process will be available to all users on the Enterprise, and its associated metadata (input/output format and connection information) will be registered in the DoD Metadata Registry. Through this capability, the DoD Metadata Registry is more than just a simple repository of data formats—it is a comprehensive source for supporting design, development, and execution of processes (e.g., business logic) in a net-centric, services-based data environment.

The DoD Metadata Registry currently incorporates a variety of existing metadata resources such as the DoD XML Registry, the Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS), and commonly used data reference sets. Planned content enhancements will integrate other resources such as messaging formats, symbology, ontologies, and transformation services. The expected contents of the DoD Metadata Registry are shown in **Figure 6**. Additional functionality will be added to the Registry, as required, to support implementation of the DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy. One such addition will provide the DoD Metadata Registry with functionality to support a “federated registry” concept. Federation allows multiple metadata registries to be integrated and synchronized into the virtual, central DoD Metadata Registry, thereby providing a single source for the discovery of all Department metadata.

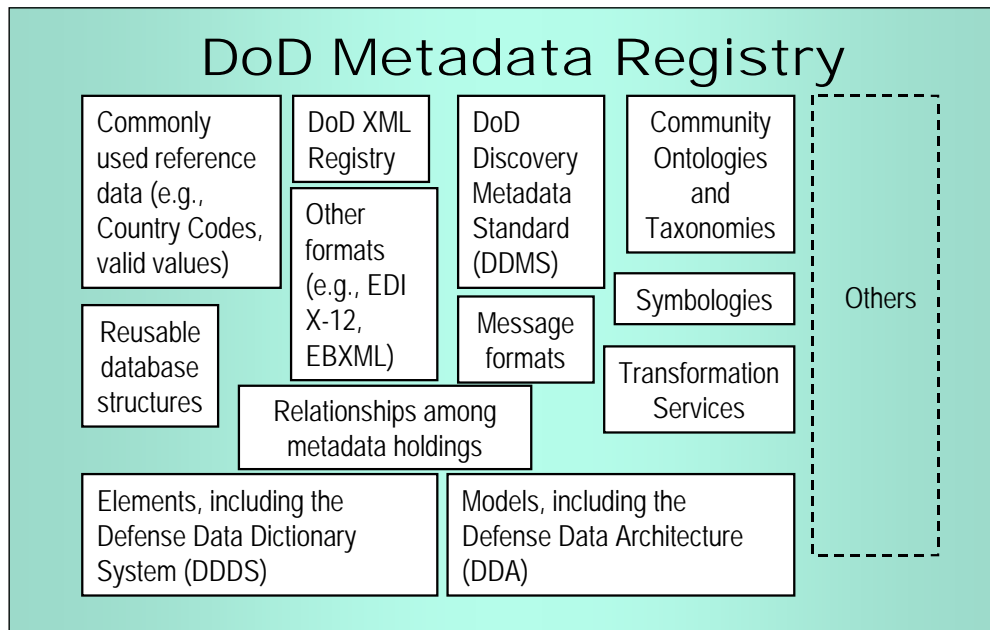


Figure 6: Contents of the DoD Metadata Registry

Mediation is a key GES capability in the net-centric environment that relies on availability of metadata. Mediation resolves differences in the name, structure, and representation of data. A range of mediation approaches is planned, including the following:

- Registration of translations and transformations in the Metadata Registry for use by developers and applications
- Using commercial mediators to provide transformation services
- Specialized mediation services offered by COIs
- Registration and publication of common schemas and other exchange models.

Systems should offer services that allow users and applications to further exploit data assets. For example, a system may provide a service that allows a user to query a relational database for specific content rather than requiring the user to understand how to develop an application that can search the database. In effect, the system provides an access service that “exposes” the information within the database. Community catalogs also contain “service metadata” that defines the capabilities of the service, the necessary inputs to use the service, and a description of what the service provides. By evaluating the service metadata, users can assess whether the service meets their information needs.

NET-CENTRIC DATA GOALS

The DoD Data Strategy lays the foundation for realizing the benefits of net-centricity by identifying data goals and approaches for achieving those goals. To realize the vision for net-centric data, two primary objectives must be emphasized: (1) increasing the data that is available to communities or the Enterprise and (2) ensuring that data is usable by both anticipated and unanticipated users and applications. Table 1 describes the data goals in the context of these two objectives. These goals and the approaches discussed in Section 3 pertain to all legacy and new data assets, such as system files, databases, documents, official

electronic records, images, audio files, web sites, and data access services, in the Department, including DoD intelligence agencies and functions.

Table 1. Data Goals¹

Goal	Description
Goals to increase Enterprise and community data over private user and system data	
Visible	Users and applications can discover the existence of data assets through catalogs, registries, and other search services. All data assets (intelligence, non-intelligence, raw, and processed) are advertised or "made visible" by providing metadata, which describes the asset.
Accessible	Users and applications post data to a "shared space." Posting data implies that (1) descriptive information about the asset (metadata) has been provided to a catalog that is visible to the Enterprise and (2) the data is stored such that users and applications in the Enterprise can access it. Data assets are made available to any user or application except when limited by policy, regulation, or security.
Institutionalize	Data approaches are incorporated into Department processes and practices. The benefits of Enterprise and community data are recognized throughout the Department.
Goals to increase use of Enterprise and community data	
Understandable	Users and applications can comprehend the data, both structurally and semantically, and readily determine how the data may be used for their specific needs.
Trusted	Users and applications can determine and assess the authority of the source because the pedigree, security level, and access control level of each data asset is known and available.
Interoperable	Many-to-many exchanges of data occur between systems, through interfaces that are sometimes predefined or sometimes unanticipated. Metadata is available to allow mediation or translation of data between interfaces, as needed.
Responsive to User Needs	Perspectives of users, whether data consumers or data producers, are incorporated into data approaches via continual feedback to ensure satisfaction.

Two additional data properties are frequently considered: data quality and data accuracy. Data quality and accuracy will be improved as a consequence of the above data goals; making data more visible and usable across the Enterprise creates an incentive to produce quality and accurate data. Additional steps for improving data quality and accuracy in a particular system, application, or business process will be necessary but are not a part of the Data Strategy. Additional steps for improving data quality and accuracy and associating it with the larger Enterprise for the Department and the government enterprise at large are discussed in the next section.

¹ For a more complete description of the Approaches for Implementing these goals, see the DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy, March 9, 2003

CHAPTER 3. BENEFITS OF THE DoD EA DRM

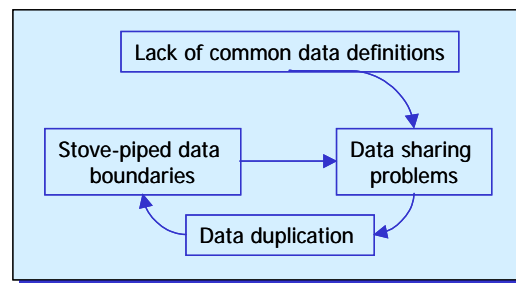
OUTCOMES OF A DOD EA DRM

The outcomes of the DoD EA DRM are numerous and benefit both the business manager and the technical manager. For the business manager, an important outcome of the DRM will be an alignment of data elements and information packages to the processes that a DoD Component or Federal agency or other government body uses to conduct business operations. This allows for a greater understanding of data and information that can be leveraged and shared throughout the business cycle. Another important outcome of the DoD EA DRM will be more clearly defined authoritative sources for data. This ensures the integrity and accuracy of data from its origin. This in conjunction with the use of the registry, dictionary and catalogs helps to maintain the consistent use of data categorizations and classifications.

For the technical manager an important outcome will be the ongoing population of an XML registry / repository for the purpose of storing XML schemas. This outcome will assist in the integration and exchange of data that occurs between systems of the DoD Components at the National and Theater Strategic levels, tactical and operational level and federal, state and local governments and their various customers, constituencies, and business partners. The DoD EA DRM provides classifications of DoD data with a registry that directs users to appropriate representations of data within the repository. This benefit accrues to the Federal level as well.

THE NEED FOR A DOD EA DRM

Many problems concerning the government's ability to perform its business and meet customer needs are due, in part, to data sharing inefficiencies. The lack of a common way to describe or define data leads to data sharing problems and results in duplicating data rather than sharing or re-using it. This leads to the creation of "stove-piped" data boundaries. This finally comes full circle when the "stove-piped" data boundaries contribute to even more data sharing and consistency problems. Some of the primary issues and barriers associated with information sharing include the following:



- No common framework or methodology to describe the data and information that supports the processes, activities, and functions of the business
- Existing systems offer diffused content that is difficult to manage, coordinate, and evolve
- Information is inconsistent and/or classified inappropriately
- Without a common reference, data is easier to duplicate than integrate
- Data and Information context is rarely defined
- Stove piped boundaries, no central registry
- Data sensitivity and security of data can easily be compromised
- New laws/issues result in continuous adding of databases that cannot share data

The inability to share or exchange data efficiently not only costs a lot of time and money, but it also works against the citizen-centered focus of today's government. The results of data inefficiencies include:

- Increased burden on finding and accessing the right data
- Increased delays to satisfy citizen and stakeholder requests
- Unclear knowledge of who to contact for specific data
- increasing costs to manage and integrate data
- Increased corruption and sensitivity of the data
- Decreased ability to interoperate

The DoD Net-centric Data Strategy and DoD EA DRM address these issues and overcome these data inefficiencies.

BENEFITS OF A DOD DRM

The outcomes of a DoD EA DRM provide both business and technical benefits. **Figure 7** portrays the benefits of the DoD EA DRM.

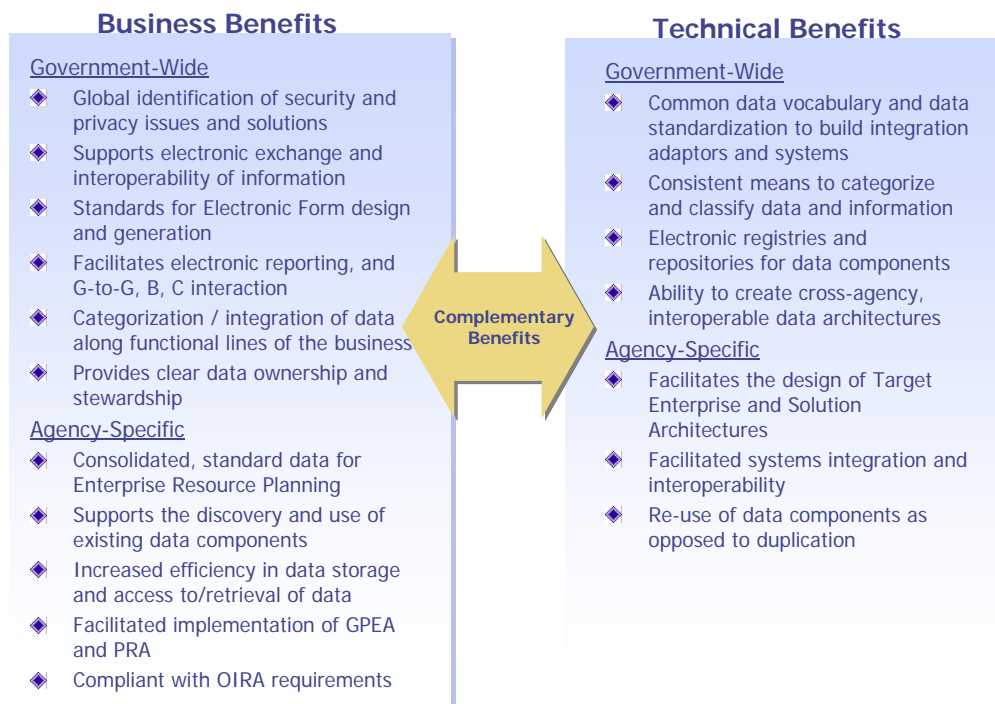


Figure 7: Benefits of a DoD EA DRM

CHAPTER 4. DoD EA DRM STRUCTURE

DOD EA DRM DEFINITION AND STRUCTURE

The DoD EA DRM provides a common, consistent way of categorizing and describing data to facilitate data sharing, re-use and integration with in the context of the DoD Data Strategy. The DoD EA DRM is complementary blend of he DoD Data Strategy and he FEA DRM. The DoD EA DRM, provides a classification scheme for data and information that support government program and business line operations as identified in the FEA BRM and as reflected in the DoD EA BRM.

The DoD EA DRM describes in part the interactions and information exchanges that occur during the execution of federal statutes, regulations and the delivery of services and information from the government to citizens, businesses, partners and customers.

The structure of both the DoD EA is defined in **Figure 8**. This structure is adopted from the FEA DRM.

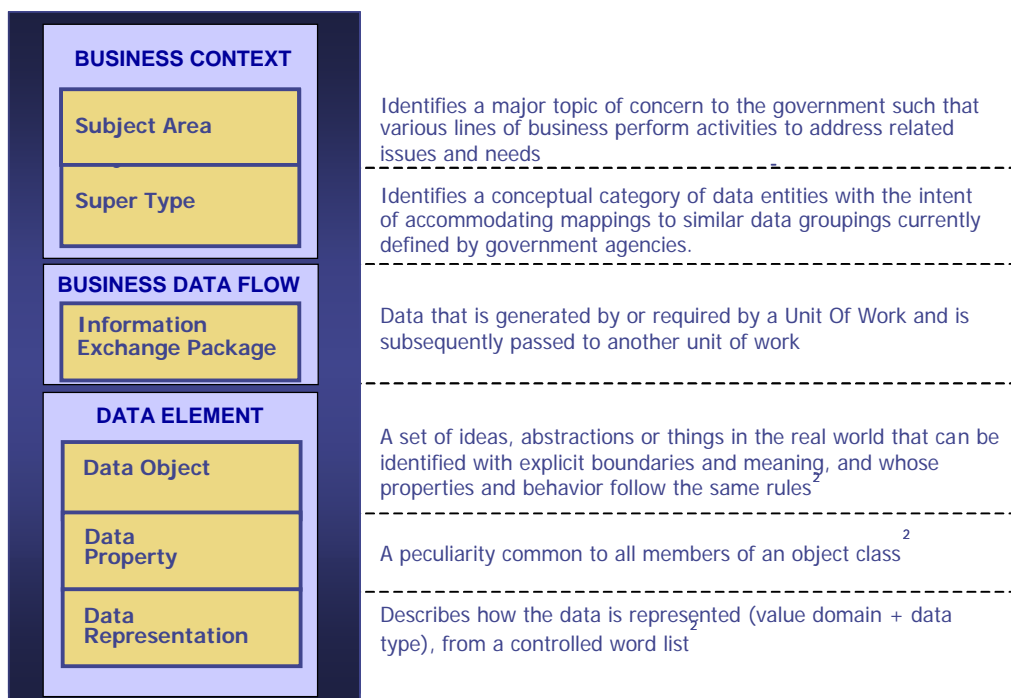


Figure 8: DoD EA DRM Structure

Both the FEA DRM and the DoD EA DRM consists of 6 layers that define the data elements that are communicated between business processes - describing data at the appropriate layers to provide both business context and specific characteristics of the data elements themselves.

Data elements, defined in accordance with ISO 11179², consist of a data object, a data property, and a data representation. Within the business context of the DoD EA DRM, each data Subject Area contains one or more data Super-Types. These Super-Types represent categories of data whose elements may be specified or used within one or more Information Exchange packages. Each Information Exchange package contains one or more data elements that are required or generated by a business process. The Subject Areas and Super-Type classifications are included to help define the context in which the data was defined and applied. Describing the culture of the data provides semantic understanding for those who will need to integrate the data or may desire to utilize the schema that contains it.

Subject Area

The structure of the DoD EA DRM provides the ability to categorize and classify data in a manner that gives both the business context of the information being exchanged, as well as the specific characteristics of the supporting data elements within the information exchange.

The Subject Areas provide a collection of data classifications that represent broad categories of information. This layer contains the major areas of information and data subjects that support the business of an organization. Typically, this layer is aligned to the data areas or highest layer of data within the DoD enterprise mission area data architectures. The Subject Area layer of the DoD EA DRM will facilitate discovery of data and information common to various lines of business. Additionally, these classifications improve the ability to discover specific data and metadata for semantic understanding.

Super-Type

The second business context layer, Super-Type, serves to further refine data classifications to generic groupings of data that are related to the Subject Areas, and should be considered conceptual entities. These high-level groupings provide sufficient context for Communities of Interests to discover data commonality for business process information needs. Using information in this layer, DoD organizations can map their data descriptions to the DoD EA DRM, while maintaining their existing data architectures and descriptions. This approach leaves data stewardship responsibilities with the DoD mission areas and does not require any modifications to existing data models.

Information Exchange Package

The Information Exchange layer of the DoD EA DRM will define data elements that are communicated or passed between business processes. This layer of the model will be based upon the definition of data flows for business processes defined by DoD mission areas, Communities of Interest, and authoritative data sources, as it relates to a given business process. These data flows are referred to as "Information Exchange Packages". Data elements included in each "package" of information are defined individually using standard definitions and are available for re-use in other data flows and XML schemas.

An example of an information exchange package and its respective data elements is shown in Figure 9. The name of the Information Exchange package is *Vaccination Delivery* and the needed data elements for this package includes *Vaccination Name*, *Vaccination Arrival Date*, *Carrier Name*, and *Facility Address*. The information exchange package would most likely *result* from a business process such as "Distribute Vaccines" and be *required by* another business process such as "Identify Vaccine Carrier".

² Specifically, ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003 Information Technology – Metadata registries – Part 3: Registry Meta-model and basic attributes



Figure 9 – Data and Information Exchange Package Layer

Another example of an Information Exchange package would be *Budget Submission* and all of its data properties.

Data Object

The Data Object layer is the first layer that defines a data element. The Data Object layer is a set of ideas, abstractions or things that can be identified with explicit boundaries. Typically, this layer is a breakdown of the nouns that make up the data elements within an Information Exchange package.

Examples could include *Vaccination*, *Carrier* and *Facility* as the Data Objects of the data elements that comprise the *Vaccination Delivery* Information Exchange package.

Data Property

The Data Property layer is a peculiarity common to all members of a Data Object. This layer will usually include the descriptor of the Data Object. For example, the data element *Vaccination Name* is broken down by the noun, *Vaccination*, and its descriptor, *Name*. *Vaccination* resides within the Data Object layer and *Name* would reside with the Data Property layer as its descriptor.

Other examples of Data Properties common to the Data Object “Vaccination” could include *Dose*, *Strength*, and *Side Effect*.

Data Representation

The last layer, the Data Representation layer, describes how the data is represented (value domain + data type), and is selected from a controlled word list. The controlled word list is generated based on common formats of data within the government. Value domains can be included when a data element is defined at time of data exchange, but this is optional.

Examples of data representation can include *Name*, *Text*, and *Date*.

APPLICABILITY

The DoD EA DRM will be applied where the potential for sharing and exchanging common data and information within and between DoD mission areas and within and between other government organizations, federal, state and local organizations. This will be based upon the identification of organizations that perform the same lines of business and sub-functions, and in turn, use the same data to carry out similar business processes across DoD and the government. The DoD EA DRM will be utilized within targeted business areas to foster data and information sharing and exchange where it is needed the most.

The DoD EA DRM is not a DoD-wide data model, nor is it an all-encompassing set of XML schemas that describe the data of DoD. It is not meant to replace existing data structures within DoD mission areas, rather to provide the means to compare data among DoD organizations in order to exchange, re-use or integrate data.

THE DoD EA DRM AND THE FEA DRM VISION OF FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS

The goal of the DoD EA DRM is to increase and facilitate the exchange and re-use of data and information, which in turn, helps to improve business performance and decrease the cost of data, which happens to be the same goal of the FEA PMO. The DoD EA DRM is internal to DoD while the FEA DRM is internal to government and has a government-wide scope. DoD's Data Strategy lays out the goals for moving forward and will include a DoD Data Directive for defining the governance structure needed to oversee the on-going development and maintenance of DoD EA DRM structures and contents consistent with the DoD Data Strategy across the

Department. The completion of the DoD EA DRM is based on the volume and breadth of effort needed to fully define, populate, and align the DoD EA DRM and the FEA DRM for the various DoD mission areas. The need for domains and communities to be involved will become even more significant as the two models align. The DoD EA DRM will be rolled out in stages to allow for incremental implementation and to evolve the model. The definition and classification of data according to the different layers of the FEA DRM will drive the utility and phased approach to building and using the DoD EA DRM within DoD mission areas and across mission area and various communities within DoD and outside DoD. This approach will be based upon coordinated efforts between and among authoritative sources such in DoD mission areas, various communities inside DoD and outside, other Federal agencies and the FEA-PMO. The FEA vision of this relationship is shown in **Figure 10**.

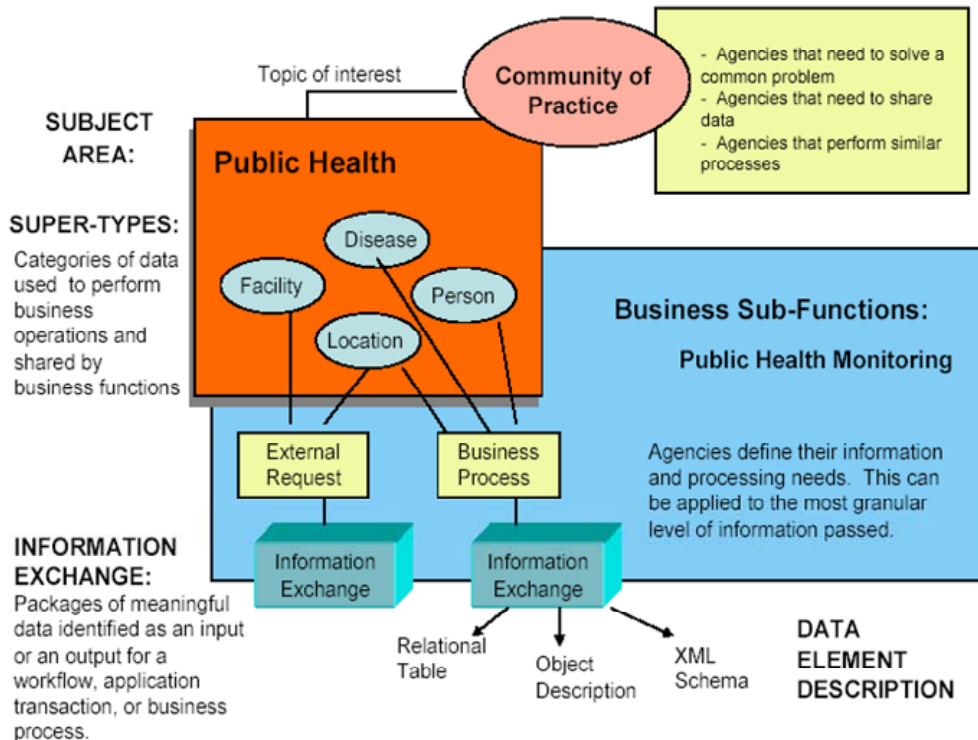


Figure 10: FEA Relationships

Those authoritative sources for data definition and classification will drive the model from both the top and the bottom. The FEA-PMO will drive the FEA DRM from the top down by defining and populating the Subject Area and Super-Type layers of the model. Federal Agencies, organizations, communities of interest and other organizational entities will continue to “build out” the model by defining information exchange packages and standard data elements, which will be registered and that will be represented in XML schemas to facilitate data re-use, interoperability and integration government-wide.

Population of DRM registries and repositories will be based upon coordinated efforts between authoritative sources such as communities of practice and agencies, industry partners, and the FEA-PMO. The FEA-PMO will establish DRM components in a “top down” fashion by defining and populating the Subject Area and Super-Type layers of the model. Agencies, communities of practice and governing bodies will continue to “build out” the model by defining information exchange packages and standard data elements that will be represented in XML schemas to transfer data.

According to the FEA-PMO perspective, the FEA DRM will be applied where the potential for sharing and exchanging common data and information within and between agencies exists. Initially, it will be applied to E-Gov and LoB initiatives by agencies that share common interests and are pursuing similar performance goals. Shared interests and performance goals form the basis for identifying topics of interest government-wide. These topics are **Subject Areas**. Agencies form a **“Community of Practice”** when they come together to solve a common problem that carries a government-wide focus of significance such as the President’s E-Gov initiatives. These “communities” define how they will share information using agreed upon data definitions and exchange formats. This approach results in the greatest return on investments when **“Services-to-Citizen”** processes and technology interfaces are shared among multiple agencies.

The DRM will be utilized within such targeted business areas as mentioned above to foster data and information sharing and exchange where it is needed the most. For example, **Public Health Monitoring** is a sub-function that is performed by many different agencies; some focusing on different aspects of this sub-function. To fully understand where commonalities exist, an analysis of their business processes supporting this sub-function must be done. The FEA is currently developing the methodology and software requirements to enable this process analysis. An outcome of this analysis is the identification of packages of information generated and passed to other processes, some external to the agency. That data is then reflected as an **information exchange package**.

Documenting these processes and data establish requirements for developing an information system with shared access for all participating agencies. Based on services needed to successfully perform business processes involved, **re-usable components** are designed that can be brought into agency environments for other related uses. Each component is designed to be a self-contained module that can be used in a **“plug and play”** fashion. These components will be made available to all agencies through a central registry and repositories that store approved components.

From the FEA PMO perspective, **Figure 11** lists the stakeholders and governing bodies for defining, owning and managing the various layers of the FEA DRM.

		Definition (defines)	Ownership (owns)	Stewardship (manages)
Business Context	Subject Areas	FEA-PMO/Agencies	FEA-PMO	FEA-PMO/AIC
	Super-Types	FEA-PMO/Agencies	FEA-PMO	FEA-PMO/AIC
Business Data Flow	Information Exchange	Communities of Practice/Agencies/ Industry	Communities of Practice/Agencies	Communities of Practice/Agencies
Data Element (physical representation)	Data Object	Communities of Practice/Agencies/ Industry/ISO*	Communities of Practice/Agencies	Communities of Practice/Agencies
	Data Property	Communities of Practice/Agencies/ Industry/ISO*	Communities of Practice/Agencies	Communities of Practice/Agencies
	Data Representation	Communities of Practice/Agencies/ Industry/ISO*	Communities of Practice/Agencies	Communities of Practice/Agencies

** Thousands of data elements have already been defined within IS O 11179 that the Federal Government can adopt / take advantage of*

Figure 11: FEA DRM Definition, Ownership & Stewardship

The authoritative data source will have the legal right/responsibility to create and modify data definitions, as well as register XML schemas within an XML repository that supports the data and information exchange packages.

The strategy for providing data sharing opportunities within and between DoD organizations will be based upon the alignment of DoD’s data with the DoD EA DRM and between the DoD EA RM and the FEA DRM. The implementation of the DoD EA DRM will not affect DoD’s mission area data and information architectures. The DoD EA DRM, like the FEA reference models, provides a framework to classify and categorize existing data, as that data relates to mission area architectures and IT investments. This allows DoD organizations to maintain their current data architectures, while also allowing the discovery of other data internal to DoD that demonstrates similarity through an alignment to the DoD EA and FEA DRMs.

As the DoD EA DRM is further defined and implemented, guidelines will be provided to assist DoD organizations in the development of their data architectures, consistent with the objectives of the DoD EA DRM; i.e., data sharing, interoperability, re-use and integration. These objectives are supported by the analysis and alignment of agency data to the DoD EA DRM and to the FEA DRM. Over time, the discovery of opportunities to integrate data stores will surface – based upon the business needs of DoD and other Federal organizations that use common data.

The current DoD EA DRM is the first iteration and will be modified periodically as conditions evolve and additional DoD Data Management strategies evolve. As with most EA efforts, the development and ongoing maintenance of the DoD EA is an iterative and continuous improvement process. Since many DoD organizations are still in the process of developing their EA architecture data, we expect that the DoD EA DRM will initially require frequent revisions, but

that the model will stabilize over time. Changes to the DoD EA DRM will continue to be verified through DoD organizations and published to the DoD architecture Website.

PHASED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOD EA DRM

With each release, of the DoD EA DRM, guidelines will be provided to assist mission areas and other communities in the development of their data architectures, consistent with the objectives of the DoD Data Strategy and DoD EA DRM; data sharing, re-use and integration. These objectives are supported by the analysis and alignment of DoD entities' data to the DoD EA DRM. Over time, the discovery of opportunities to integrate data stores may surface –based upon the business needs of organizations that use common data.

The DoD EA DRM will be presented in four (4) volumes. This document is the first volume. Successive volumes will contain the following information.

Volume 2 – This volume will focus on the business context of the DoD EA DRM to identify subject areas of DoD-wide interest, government-wide interest and super-types of the data and information, including guidance for their implementation. The DoD is engaged in conversation with various the FEA-PMO to begin identifying the business context as “subject areas” and “super-types” based on DoD's efforts at categorizing data at a high level. Information resources to construct this layer of the DRM will include data from the OMB Exhibit 300s, as well as departmental listings of Subject Areas or data areas from mission area architectures or DoD Architecture Framework products. This document will also describe in abstract, how DoD entities will within the context of DoD Data Strategy, register and share data based on commonly used taxonomies.

Volume 3 – This volume will provide considerable detail regarding requirements for documenting “packages” of information passed between business processes that need to share data. Information provided in this volume links the data exchange with process characteristics that are needed for effective understanding of data contents. Additionally, this volume will address policy and governance as needed to implement and manage the data and supporting infrastructure.

Volume 4 – This volume will address the more granular topics to establish standard definitions and implementation of the actual enterprise data elements. It will also discuss the registries and repositories that contain DoD EA DRM components, as well as supporting dictionary and Thesaurus components.

WHAT THE DOD EA DRM IS NOT

The DoD EA DRM is not a DoD-wide data model; it is a reference model. It is intended to support categorization and classification of information. The DoD EA DRM is not an all-encompassing set of XML schemas that describe all DoD data. XML schemas will be defined and registered by communities as needed to effectively share information. These schemas will be made available to DoD EA for DoD and government re-use.

The DRM is not meant to replace existing data structures within DoD mission areas, rather to provide the means to compare data among DoD organizations and other Federal agencies in order to exchange, re-use or integrate data.

In summary, DoD EA DRM envisions a collaborative and mutually beneficial approach that will result in positive outcomes for all stakeholders. The high-level information contained herein is intended to provide the general concepts of current thinking in this area, and is subject to modification.

CHAPTER 5. DoD EA DRM ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS

The DoD approach to a DRM when compared to the FEA approach is strikingly similar and complementary. As can be seen from reading the DoD EA DRM, it is a blending of DoD Data Strategy and the FEA DRM approach for improving data management government wide.

The DoD EA DRM is grounded in the DoD Data Strategy of Mach 9, 2003. By its own statements the strategy acknowledges the need to further develop guidance to move towards implementation of the vision, strategy, goals and concepts that are discussed therein. The DoD Data Strategy looks forward to a point in the future to which DoD can aspire. The strategy is a target at which DoD program managers can shoot as they plan their programs and develop their business cases. The strategy is also grounded in ISO 11179, specification for metadata registries. The DoD Data Strategy generally leaves open the questions of implementation that communities of interest must have and promises more to come at a latter date.

The FEA DRM addresses the questions of implementation that communities of interest must have. In the FEA DRM communities of interests are referred to as communities of practice. The FEA DRM introduces a super ordinate goal of associating Agency data with the goals of the entire Federal government through supersets and super types of data. In addition these data concepts are grounded also in ISO 11179. These data concepts make it much easier for communities that cut across organizations of the entire government to associate with each other from a data are associated with a common business practice across government. For example the Financial Management or Human Resource Management business practices cut across the entire government. The FEA DRM is developed to aid with government-wide IT capital planning. As Agency program managers develop their IT business cases for capital planning purposes they need to align the nature of the data associated with the IT investment with a line of business or sub function of the FEA BRM. For example, if an IT Business case is for development of an IT initiative that is designed to improve accounting practices in the Department of Defense or is designed to improve the quality and timeliness of tactical war plans, then the IT investment would be associated with the accounting sub function of or the tactical defense sub function in the DoD EA BRM. For capital planning purposes then the type of data would be listed as accounting data or tactical defense data.

CONCLUSIONS

Blending the DoD Data Strategy approach with that of the DoD EA DRM to create the DoD EA DRM provides DoD with a strong conceptual and practical underpinning for advancing the practice of data management in the Department of Defense and in general, across government. This blended approach as presented in the DoD EA DRM, gives the Department's managers minimal guidance while improving alignment of IT with the mission. This blended approach while providing only minimal guidance can also improve the state of practice of architecture information being used in the capital planning process in DoD and in government.

By mapping its data architectures to the DoD EA DRM, the DoD communities can gain significant value in its joint interoperability, portfolio and investment management initiatives. The identification of similar data used across DoD Components can help establish cross DoD Component communities of Interest, facilitate standard development, as well as joint interoperability. In addition, the use of a common, joint set of data categories can help identify common areas of technology use, and therefore the potential to leverage enterprise purchasing advantages.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The DoD EA DRM is in a preliminary state. It could significantly benefit from greater scrutiny across the architecture community. It is not yet effectively detailed to include the further guidance promised by both the DoD CIO or the FEA PMO to fully promote the adoption of net-centric enterprise data at the Agency level such as DoD or at the Federal level such as with OMB. Further work is needed to advance these concepts in DoD and across government. Subsequent revisions of the DoD EA DRM should begin to address these deficiencies.

CHAPTER 6. DoD EA DRM ALIGNMENT WITH BEA DRM

This section elaborates on how the reference model aligns with the FEA BRM.

To understand how the DoD EA DRM aligns with the FEA DRM, it is necessary to describe what steps BMMP follows to align the BEA OV7 with the FEA DRM. It involves the task of using the Logical Data Models (OV-7 products) developed for the BEA to build a data taxonomy as the Business EMA section of the DoD EA DRM. This data taxonomy will be the basis for aligning the BEA with the yet to be published FEA DRM. The data taxonomy will provide a means for analyzing how well BEA data structures meet requirements of the *DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy*. In addition, the data taxonomy will serve as the basis for translating data among applications and services, as described in the *BEA Net-Centric Strategy*.

Required Subtasks

This task consists of four subtasks that: collect and analyze Logical Data Models (OV-7s) from the current BEA; merge these models into Domain-focused OV-7 data models, analyze these Domain data models to develop an integrated set of data subject areas, and organize data entities from the OV-7s under these subject areas; consolidate the subject areas with the existing BEA Conceptual Data Model into a high level organizing structure for the BEA OV-7s; and use the results to develop the Business EMA section of the DoD EA DRM for submission to the FCWG.

1.1.1.1 Review/Analyze BEA Logical Data Models (OV-7 Diagrams)

- **Objective:** Construct consolidated, Domain-focused Logical Data Models (OV-7) from OV-7s in the existing BEA, as modified by the Domains.
- **Inputs:** Current OV-7 Logical Data Models from the BEA, as modified by the Domains.
- **Task Description:** Collect, review, and analyze existing Logical Data Models, as modified by the Domains, from the BEA. Incorporate any additional Domain inputs into these Logical Data Models. Consolidate the models into Domain-focused OV-7 diagrams. As required and in collaboration with the AMT, submit change requests to incorporate Domain-focused Logical Data Models into the BEA.
- **Outputs:** Domain-focused OV-7 diagrams, and necessary change requests to incorporate Domain-focused Logical Data Models into the BEA.

1.1.1.2 Develop Subject Area Taxonomy and Diagram

- **Objective:** Develop a subject area taxonomy that groups data entities from the Domain-focused Logical Data Models, and an associated diagram showing the relationship among subject areas.
- **Inputs:** Domain-focused OV-7 diagrams.
- **Task Description:** For each Domain-focused Logical Data Model, group data entities into natural categories, designated data subject areas. Determine the relationship between subject areas, and add them to a consolidated subject area diagram. As the subject areas for each additional Domain-focused Logical Data Model are added to the consolidated subject area diagram, eliminate redundant subject areas and adjust relationships to maintain consistency. Based on knowledge of and experience with BEA data requirements, fill subject area gaps, and adjust data entity assignments, as required. Define and document data subject areas and associated data entities.

- Outputs: Consolidated data subject area diagram, with definitions of subject areas and associated data entities.

1.1.1.3 Merge Consolidated Subject Area Diagram with BEA Conceptual Data Model

- Objective: Merge the Consolidated Subject Area Diagram with the existing BEA Conceptual Data Model to form a Conceptual Data Model to serve as the integrating construct for BEA Logical Data Models.
- Inputs: The consolidated subject area diagram, with definitions, and the existing BEA Conceptual Data Model, with appropriate definitions.
- Task Description: Analyze subject areas developed in the previous subtask and map to subject areas developed for the BEA Conceptual Data Model. Where required, identify changes to the BEA Conceptual Data Model and submit appropriate change requests. Use the Consolidated Subject Area Diagram to link appropriate data entities from the Domain-focused Logical Data Models to the revised Conceptual Data Model.
- Outputs: Revised BEA Conceptual Data Model as a high-level organizing construct for the BEA OV-7s.

1.1.1.4 Develop the Business EMA Section of the DoD EA DRM

- Objective: Use previous work to construct the Business EMA portion of the DoD EA DRM.
- Inputs: Consolidated data subject area diagram, with definitions of subject areas and associated data entities, and the revised BEA Conceptual Data Model.
- Task Description: Develop a data taxonomy based on the work done in the previous steps. Map this taxonomy to the FEA DRM, if available, and construct tables showing this mapping. Submit the taxonomy and mapping tables (if developed) to the FCWG for approval and incorporation into the next version of the DoD EA DRM. If the FEA DRM is not yet published, submit the FCWG-approved Business EMA section of the DoD EA DRM to the appropriate FEA working groups to consider for incorporation into the FEA DRM.
- Outputs: Business EMA section of DoD EA DRM.

CHAPTER 7. PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE DoD EA DRM

As previously discussed, while Version .03 (Draft) of the DoD EA DRM does provide a basic structure for a DoD data taxonomy, that taxonomy does not currently have any content that can be used to standardize data descriptions for BMMP-related architectures, programs, and systems. For that reason, a team of BMMP data modelers was assembled to derive content for the Business EMA portion of the DoD EA DRM from the BEA. To effectively conduct Portfolio Management and System Assessment, and support Domain and component (i.e., Military Service and Defense Agency) architecture development, BMMP requires that such content be available and usable. This section provides pertinent background information, a description of the approach used to identify a set of proposed business-related Subject Areas from the BEA for inclusion in the DoD EA DRM, an overview of the results of that effort, and a brief technical analysis of the consolidated OV-7 diagrams that were built and then used to derive these Subject Areas.

BACKGROUND

A data Subject Area is the first layer in the data taxonomy that comprises the DoD EA DRM. According to the DoD EA DRM:

“The Subject Areas provide a collection of data classifications that represent broad categories of information. This layer contains the major areas of information and data subjects that support the business of an organization. Typically, this layer is aligned to the data areas or highest layer of data within the DoD enterprise mission area data architectures. The Subject Area layer of the DoD EA DRM will facilitate discovery of data and information common to various lines of business. Additionally, these classifications improve the ability to discover specific data and metadata for semantic understanding.”

Subject Areas are derived from logical data models. Logical data models are composed of data entities, attributes, and relationships. An entity is a named data structure that contains attributes (i.e., fields that further define the entity or provide the detailed characteristics that comprise the entity). For example, the entity named “Facility” could include the attributes “Name”, “Latitude”, “Longitude”, and “Elevation”. Relationships exist between entities based on business requirements and are enforced through processes. For example, the entity “Facility” would be related to the entity “Organization” through a process that assigns a particular facility to a particular organization.

Subject Areas are not arbitrary groups of entities but are the result of business rules that are imposed through relationships. Based on business requirements, natural groups of entities appear in a logical data model, and these natural data groupings become Subject Areas. This natural grouping of data is relatively independent of other possible data categorizations.

The size or granularity of a Subject Area is a “presentation” decision. That is, several small, but related, Subject Areas may be presented as one Subject Area for discussion. However, this “rolling up” of Subject Areas should not change the composition of each of the included Subject Areas. Eventually, when the architecture is implemented, a Subject Area, depending upon its granularity, should define an application, system, or service component.

APPROACH

The following excerpt from the DoD EA DRM defines the requirements that determined the approach described in this subsection:

“The Data and Information Reference Model (DRM) describes at an aggregate level, the data and information that support program and business line operations. The model aids

in describing the types of interaction and exchanges that occur between the Department of Defense and its various customers, constituencies, and business partners.

“The DRM categorizes DoD’s information along general content areas and decomposes those content areas into greater levels of detail. The DRM establishes a commonly understood classification for DoD data and leads to the identification of duplicative data resources. A common data model streamlines the processes associated with information exchange both within DoD and between DoD and its external stakeholders.”

Note: Subject Areas, as used in this document, represent the “general content areas” referred to in this excerpt.

The approach that the team used was to identify “natural groupings” of data entities from existing OV-7 diagrams in BEA v2.2. These “natural groupings” became the Subject Areas. Because these Subject Areas are derived from existing logical data models in the BEA they have traceability to actual business requirements.

The BEA v2.2 consists of a number of related OV-7 diagrams that have been developed to describe data requirements associated with business functional categories that roughly align to the defined Business Domains. (The “rough” nature of this alignment is due to the fact that the OV-7 diagrams were originally constructed according to a slightly different set of functional categories, and have not yet been fully aligned with the Domain structure.) The BEA v2.2 logical data model is more properly defined as the set of unique data entities taken from the full set of these BEA v2.2 OV-7 diagrams.

Following is a list of the business functional categories that were used for this analysis, and the number of separate, detailed OV-7 diagrams that currently comprise each category:

- Accounting and Finance 13
- Human Resource Management 25
- Technical Infrastructure 3
- Logistics 8
- Acquisition and Procurement 4
- Installations & Environment 8
- Strategic Planning and Budgeting 5

The approach that was used to identify Subject Areas for the BEA was to first consolidate the separate OV-7 diagrams in each of these categories into a single data model for that category. Analysis then resulted in the development of a set of Subject Areas for each consolidated diagram. Because data in any given subject area, but not necessarily all of that subject area, may be shared across functional categories, these consolidated functional category diagrams were compared to one another, and the redundant Subject Areas eliminated. The result was a consolidated view of Subject Areas across the Business EMA.

One of the primary challenges of this approach was keeping the Subject Areas current with a continually changing architecture. Because the Subject Areas were developed in parallel with on-going architecture evolution and maintenance work, it was necessary to periodically assess changes to the logical data models and then adjust, as necessary, the Subject Areas. Changes to OV-7 diagrams were first made in local, standalone versions of the Popkin System Architect (SA) encyclopedia. Approved changes were regularly applied through a “Build” process to an integrated encyclopedia representing the baseline BEA model. Only baselined versions of the BEA were used to identify Subject Areas. Consequently, the defined Subject Areas were required to be synchronized to each new baseline after a “Build” was completed. This allowed

the Subject Areas to be kept current with the evolving BEA, and means that the Subject Areas contained in this document are fully synchronized to BEA v2.2, as delivered on July 30, 2004.

It should be noted that what is presented here is a strict abstraction of existing logical data models in the BEA. No business analysis of the OV-7 diagrams was made during the identification of Subject Areas, no changes were made to any of the data structures in existing OV-7 diagrams, and the designated Subject Areas imply no judgment of the "correctness" of the logical data models. For these reasons, while the Subject Areas represent an accurate depiction of the current BEA logical data models, the data models themselves still may not be in a form that supports effective implementation of the architecture. A more complete analysis of the logical data models themselves is necessary before such issues can be fully addressed.

The subsections that follow describe in more detail the activities that were undertaken to implement this approach.

Consolidation Activity

The first activity was to create a consolidated OV-7 diagram for each functional category. The following are the steps that were used to create a consolidated OV-7 diagram:

1. Create a new "Subject Area" diagram in Popkin System Architect (SA) to serve as the consolidated OV-7 diagram. (The SA toolset has two types of OV-7 diagrams, "Model" and "Subject Area". The "Model" diagram contains all of the entities, attributes and relationships in the logical data model. The "Subject Area" diagram allows subsets of the "Model" entities, attributes, and relationships to be displayed. However, any of the entities, attributes and relationships from the logical data model can be displayed in a SA "Subject Area" diagram.)
2. Open the first detail OV-7 diagram to view its entities.
3. Drag across one entity at a time from the detail to the consolidated OV-7 diagram.
4. Place the entity in the diagram using the relationships and name as guides for position.
5. Move entities to achieve natural groups.
6. Print the diagram and review the placement of the entities.
7. Outline natural groupings with a highlighter.
8. Typically, associative entity types were placed in the subject area that contained the first named entity in the associative entity type name.
9. Name the subject areas.
10. For each subsequent consolidated OV-7 diagram examine the previous consolidated OV-7 diagrams for previously defined subject areas.

Subject Area List Activity

The second activity was to create a list of subject areas and the entities. The following are the steps that were used to create this list.

1. Create a System Architect report that captures the entity "Name" and "Business Description".
2. Import the report contents into an Excel spreadsheet.
3. Add a column to indicate the subject area for the entity.
4. Add a row for each subject area with a unique code to denote the subject area.

5. For each consolidated Domain OV-7 diagram, locate the entities that appear on the diagram, and use the unique subject area code to designate the appropriate Subject Area for each entity on the diagram.
6. Sort the Excel spreadsheet on the subject area code and entity name.
7. Review the Excel spreadsheet.
8. Create a false subject area with a unique code of "ZZ" and use this designation for any entities that are not in any of the identified subject areas.
9. Sort the Excel spreadsheet on the subject area code and entity name.
10. Review the entities placed in the "ZZ" category. These are the result of errors in the manual placement step or are not in a consolidated OV-7 diagram. In the SA toolset, select an entity name in the browser list, right click and then select "Referenced By" option to display where the entity is used and take appropriate action (i.e., if not referenced in the architecture, delete; if referenced in the architecture, assess the proper subject area for this entity).

Subject Area Diagram Activity

This activity consisted of using the defined subject areas to create a subject area diagram in Visio with only the major links between closely related subject areas shown. The resulting diagram is shown in Section 0.

Subject Area to Functional Category Cross Reference Activity

This activity created a cross reference between the subject areas and functional categories and indicated which functional categories "own" (i.e., are responsible for content) or "use" a subject area. The steps in this activity are:

1. Create an Excel spreadsheet with Subject Areas as rows and functional categories as columns.
2. For each consolidated OV-7 diagram, determine whether the functional category "Owns" or "Uses" a subject area in the diagram.
3. Insure that all subject areas in a consolidated OV-7 diagram are indicated in the Excel spreadsheet.
4. Insure that only one functional category "owns" a given subject area.
5. For information purposes, include a column with the number of entities assigned to each Subject Area.

Base Line Synchronization Activity

Each new base line or "Build" requires that the subject areas and entities be reexamined for addition, deletions and changes. The steps for this activity are:

1. Create a new "Name" and "Business Description" report from the new base line SA model.
2. Import the results of the report into a new Excel spreadsheet.
3. Add a new column to contain a blank subject area code.
4. Merge the current Subject Area Excel spreadsheet into the new Excel spreadsheet.
5. Sort the spreadsheet by entity name. An entity from the new base line with the blank subject area code will appear immediately before the same entity from the current spreadsheet with a value in the subject area code.

6. Manually examine the list. On the duplicates, check the Business Definitions for any changes and delete the appropriate duplicate. When an entity from the new list is selected, set the Subject Area code. When only a "new" entity exists, it must be added to the appropriate consolidated OV-7 diagram. When only the "current" entity exists, it must be deleted from the appropriate consolidated OV-7 diagram.
7. Save spreadsheet as the new "current" spreadsheet.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

The Subject Areas that were developed using the previously described approach, and their relationship to one another, are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** Definitions of these Subject Areas and their assigned data entities from BEA v2.2 can be found in Appendix C. The data taxonomy that Appendix C presents is the proposed input to the DoD EA DRM that is the objective of this section of the document.

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- **Appendix A – Mapping of BEA Data Entities to the DRM Subject Areas**
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- **(From BEA Update 19 Oct 04 – Appendix D)**

This subsection describes the DRM that is proposed for inclusion in the Business EMA section of the DoD EA DRM. The current version of the BEA v2.2.3 OV-7 diagrams were analyzed and grouped into logical subsets based on the relationships between the data entities.

Table A-1, DRM Subject Areas presents the 33 subject areas that were defined, the number of data entities included in each subject area, and a description of the subject area.

Table A-2, Proposed DRM for Business EMA contains the 33 subject areas and the data entities for each subject area. The subject names are in bold type. Following each subject area name are the names of the data entities that were assigned to that subject area during the DRM development effort. For each subject area and data entity the definition is provided. The data entity definitions were extracted directly from BEA v2.2.3. The ID column is an identifier for sorting purposes.

Table A-1, DRM Subject Areas

Subject Area	Entities	Business Description
Acquisitions	12	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the acquisition of items.
Administrative Events	15	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the tracking of events that effect administrative data.
Agreements	19	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the tracking of arrangements of organizations or individuals of interest within and external to DoD.
Budgets	13	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the tracking of budgets within DoD.
Business Leading Practices	6	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control government or business approaches and techniques of interest to DoD..
Business Plans	18	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the translation of strategic plans into financial and non-financial resources within the framework of DoD guidance.
Contracts	44	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the procurement and selling of goods and services between DoD and external parties.
Cost Models	22	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data (resources, activities, cost objects and drivers) to develop and run cost models used for planning within DoD.
Financial Transactions	27	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to define financial transactions within DoD.
Functional Areas	7	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships of the high level activities performed by or for DoD.

Subject Area	Entities	Business Description
Health Benefits	86	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the health benefits provided by DoD to both military and non-military members of DoD.
Information Systems	22	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about information systems used by DoD.
Inspections	7	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about the inspection of physical assets used by DoD.
Investments	12	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about funds invested by DoD.
Locations	18	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about specific places of interest to DoD.
Logistics Events	28	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the acts of moving individuals and materiel by DoD.
Logistics Plans	33	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the plans to move individuals and materiel by DoD.
Materiel	10	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the inventory and physical items of DoD.
Occupations	11	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the career fields or work of individuals of interest to DoD.
Organizations	37	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the internal and external organization structures and roles defined by DoD.
Payables	13	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the monies owed to external entities by DoD.
Payroll	17	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the monies owed to individuals for work performed as employees of DoD.
Performance Plans	10	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and measure the on the job performance for individuals working for DoD.
Personal Development	14	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the professional development of individuals of interest to DoD.
Persons	82	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data directly related to individuals of interest to DoD.
Positions	37	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data that determines the specific jobs assigned to individuals of interest to DoD.
Programs	22	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data that define a group of activities in support of a goal or objective of DoD.
Purchase Cards	5	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data relating to bank issued credit card use within to DoD.

Subject Area	Entities	Business Description
Real Property	41	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data about land or items affixed to land of interest to DoD.
Receivables	16	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the monies owed by external entities to DoD.
Sample Analysis	17	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data about tests or samples on environments of interest to DoD.
Strategic Plans	20	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data for articulating the operational capabilities, force structure and any other strategic initiative within DoD.
Travel	24	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data for authorized travel performed by individuals of interest to DoD.
Total Entities	765	

Table A-2: Proposed DRM for Business Mission Area (from Update of 3 Nov)

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
AC	Acquisitions	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the acquisition of items.
AC01	ACQUISITION-ITEM	Anything that may be acquired. Examples may be - Goods - Services: labor hours - Utilities: electricity, fuel, water, phone - Financing: --- Incentive Fees: Bonus, Award Fee -- - Grants --- Progress Payment: construction in progress --- Performance Payment including tasks --- Lease Payment
AC02	ACQUISITION-ITEM-PRICE-ELEMENT	An element of an ACQUISITION-ITEM that is used with other ACQUISITION-ITEM-PRICE-ELEMENTS to determine the price of the ACQUISITION-ITEM. There may only be one instance of a type of an ACQUISITION-ITEM-PRICE-ELEMENT associated with an instance of an ACQUISITION-ITEM.
AC03	ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE	A type of materiel, utility, service, or financing that may be acquired.
AC04	ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE-PRICE-ELEMENT-TYPE	An associative entity representing the valid PRICE-ELEMENT-TYPEs for an instance of ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE. This entity resolves the many-to-many relationship between ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE and PRICE-ELEMENT-TYPE.
AC05	ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE-VENDOR	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE and VENDOR. This entity identifies the vendors that have been identified as potential providers for an ACQUISITION-ITEM-TYPE.
AC06	FINANCING-ITEM-TYPE	A type of financing (supplying of funds or capital) that may be acquired. Examples: grant, loan, advanced payment, progress payment
AC07	MATERIEL-ITEM-TYPE	A type of materiel (equipment, apparatus, or supplies) that may be acquired.
AC08	PRICE-ELEMENT-TYPE	An entity representing the valid types of ACQUISITION-ITEM-PRICE-ELEMENTS. Examples: unit cost, percent discount, G & A.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
AC09	SERVICE-ITEM-TYPE	A type of service (labor) that may be acquired. Examples: program manager, administrative assistant, database administrator, software engineer.
AC10	UTILITY-ITEM-TYPE	A type of utility that may be acquired. Examples: electricity, fuel, water, phone.
AC11	VENDOR-ROLE	A type of participation a vendor may fulfill in the provisioning or acquiring of goods and services.
AC12	DOCUMENT	Recorded information regardless of physical form.
AE	Administrative Events	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the tracking of events that effect administrative data.
AE01	ACCRUABLE-LEAVE	A leave-type that may be accumulated.
AE02	ADMINISTRATIVE-CONDITION-EVENT	An ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT involving an ADMINISTRATIVE-CONDITION.
AE03	ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT	A documented managerial action.
AE04	ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT-AGREEMENT	An association between an ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT and an AGREEMENT.
AE05	ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT-REASON	An underlying basis for an ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT.
AE06	ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT-STATUS	A condition relevant to an ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT.
AE07	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT	An association between an organization and an administrative-event.
AE08	LEAVE-ADJUSTMENT	A leave-event involving a change to the balance of an accruable-leave account.
AE09	LEAVE-EVENT	An ADMINISTRATIVE-CONDITION-EVENT involving sanctioned absence from work.
AE10	LEAVE-STATUS	A person-organization-status involving a leave-type.
AE11	LEAVE-TYPE	A specific kind of compensated official absence from work.
AE12	LEAVE-UTILIZATION	A leave-event according to the terms of a leave-type.
AE13	PAY-GRADE-EVENT	An administrative-event involving a pay-plan-grade.
AE14	PAY-STEP-EVENT	An administrative-event involving a pay-plan-grade-step.
AE15	PAY-TYPE-EVENT	An administrative-event involving a pay-type.
AG	Agreements	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the tracking of arrangements of organizations or individuals of interest within and external to DoD.
AG01	AGREEMENT	An arrangement between parties.
AG02	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-AGREEMENT	An agreement item requiring specific action to respond to environmental deficiencies and or create a formal understanding among parties regarding a topic or item of concern to the environment, safety, and occupational health communities. Examples of this item include a letter of concurrence, operating permit, and safety procedures.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
AG03	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-AGREEMENT-ITEM	An agreement item requiring specific action to respond to environmental deficiencies and or create a formal understanding among parties regarding a topic or item of concern to the environment, safety, and occupational health communities. Examples of this item include a letter of concurrence, operating permit, and safety procedures.
AG04	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-EVALUATION	An evaluation to determine whether the subject of the evaluation (facility, activity) is in compliance with the terms and conditions of an AGREEMENT.
AG05	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-FINDING	A suspected violation of an environment, safety or occupational health authoritative instrument.
AG06	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-FINDING-GUIDANCE	The association between an ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-FINDING and GUIDANCE.
AG07	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-NOTIFICATION	A notice of an alleged environmental, safety or occupational health noncompliance situation.
AG08	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-NOTIFICATION-COMPLIANCE-FINDING	The association between the ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-FINDING and the ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-NOTIFICATION.
AG09	ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-TASK	An action required to adhere to an environment, safety or occupational health standard or agreement.
AG10	HEALTH-BENEFIT-PROGRAM	A PERSONNEL-PROGRAM designed to provide medical care coverage.
AG11	HEALTH-INSURANCE-AGREEMENT	An INSURANCE-AGREEMENT to provide health care coverage.
AG12	INSURANCE-AGREEMENT	A PERSONNEL-AGREEMENT concerned with indemnity.
AG13	PAY-AGREEMENT	A PERSONNEL-AGREEMENT concerned with monetary compensation.
AG14	PERSONNEL-AGREEMENT	An agreement specific to human resource matters.
AG15	PERSONNEL-PROGRAM	A group of related activities designed to support objectives pertaining to human assets.
AG16	PERSONNEL-PROGRAM-AGREEMENT	An association between a personnel-program and an agreement.
AG17	PLAN	A scheme for achieving an end over time.
AG18	REMUNERATION-AGREEMENT	A personnel-agreement involving a specified payment.
AG19	SCHEDULED-ENVIRONMENTAL-COMPLIANCE-ITEM	A requirement performed at specified intervals or a given due date as set forth in an AGREEMENT-ITEM
BD	Budgets	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the tracking of budgets within DoD.
BD01	ANNUAL-PERFORMANCE-PLAN	A tool developed to measure the performance of the business plan budget for the current year.
BD02	ANNUAL-PERFORMANCE-PLAN-METRIC	A measure to be used to define the acceptable levels of performance.
BD03	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET	A detailed translation of the business plan into a schema identifying the funding to support the objectives of the strategic, tactical, and operational plans.
BD04	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-ISSUE	An identified divergence or deviation from expectations within a budget plan requiring resolution in order to resolve funding or prioritization problems with requirements or

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
		programs.
BD05	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-REQUIREMENT	A need, which may be recurring, as defined within a business plan.
BD06	BUDGET-ACTIVITY	A first level sub-division of the Treasury TAFS appropriation from a budget perspective.
BD07	BUDGET-ACTIVITY-ANNUAL-PERFORMANCE-PLAN	A relational entity between a BUDGET-ACTIVITY and an ANNUAL-PERFORMANCE-PLAN.
BD08	BUDGET-ENFORCEMENT-ACT-CATEGORY	Designates how the budgetary resources of the account will be classified for Budget Enforcement Act purposes (i.e., discretionary, mandatory, net interest, governmental receipt).
BD09	BUDGET-ENFORCEMENT-ACT-SUB-CATEGORY	Sub-category classifications of BEA categories. The sub-classification include emergency, user charges, asset sales, third scorecard, modification to a mandatory account, conservation spending, highway, and mass transit).
BD10	BUDGET-LINE-ITEM	Identifies further sub-divisions of the Treasury TAFS appropriation, below the Budget Sub-Activity Level.
BD11	BUDGET-SUB-ACTIVITY	A further sub-division, below the BUDGET-ACTIVITY, of the Treasury TAFS appropriation.
BD12	OMB-ACCOUNT	A four or six digit account structure that summarizes one or more Treasury appropriation accounts for OMB purposes.
BD13	OMB-PROGRAM-ACTIVITY	Activity based sub-divisions of appropriation funds. OMB program activities are used by the OMB MAX database to accumulate submission to the President's budget.
BL	Business Leading Practices	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control government or business approaches and techniques of interest to DoD..
BL01	BUSINESS-LEADING-PRACTICE	A highly respected government or industry business approach or technique that has been considered for use in the Department of Defense.
BL02	BUSINESS-LEADING-PRACTICE-VENDOR-ROLE	A type of conditional association between a vendor and an identified leading practice where the vendor may a provider, subject matter expert, or other function as needed.
BL03	LEADING-PRACTICE-ASSESSMENT	A determination of the appropriateness of a LEADING-PRACTICE for any use by the Department of Defense (DoD).
BL04	LEADING-PRACTICE-GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION	A LEADING-PRACTICE supplied by a GOVERNMENT_ORGANIZATION.
BL05	LEADING-PRACTICE-GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON	A LEADING-PRACTICE supplied by a PERSON within a GOVERNMENT_ORGANIZATION.
BL06	LEADING-PRACTICE-REFERENCE	A REFERENCE that explains about a LEADING-PRACTICE.
BP	Business Plans	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the translation of strategic plans into financial and non-financial resources within the framework of DoD guidance.
BP01	BILLING-RATE	A rate established in the President's Budget and charged to customers will recoup the full costs associated with activities and processes, including all labor and non-labor, direct and indirect, and general and administrative overhead costs.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
BP02	BUSINESS-PLAN	A translation of strategic plans into financial and non-financial logistics, acquisition, and personnel resources required to accomplish the Quadrennial Defense Review, National Military Strategy objectives within the framework of the Defense Planning Guidance.
BP03	BUSINESS-PLAN-DEFICIENCY	A condition that limits or prevents the tactical use of a system or other asset for the purpose intended or required.
BP04	BUSINESS-PLAN-ACTIVITY	An budgeted activity that is associated with a BUSINESS-PLAN.
BP05	BUSINESS-PLAN-OBJECTIVE	A specific and expected outcome of the execution and completion of a business plan.
BP06	BUSINESS-PLAN-ORDER	A direction, based upon the business plan, to begin execution of activities to accomplish the goals and objectives of the plan.
BP07	BUSINESS-PLAN-PROGRAM	A described activity by a business plan required to accomplish the goals and objectives of the plan.
BP08	BUSINESS-PLAN-REVISION	A change to a business plan brought about changes to national goals and objectives, or by assessed deficiencies within a plan.
BP09	BUSINESS-PLAN-ASSESSMENT	An assessment of a BUSINESS-PLAN-ASSESSMENT.
BP10	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-ADJUSTMENT	A modification to an existing business plan budget to which funding may be added or deducted from the current amount.
BP11	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-ADJUSTMENT-RISK	The risk of an adjustment to a detailed translation of the business plan into a schema identifying the funding to support the objectives of the strategic, tactical, and operational plans.
BP12	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-PERIOD	A representation of the time span to which a business plan budget applies.
BP13	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-VARIANCE	A variance between estimated and actual amounts of a detailed translation of the business plan into a schema identifying the funding to support the objectives of the strategic, tactical, and operational plans.
BP14	BUSINESS-PLAN-BUDGET-VARIANCE-RISK	The risk associated with the adjustment to a detailed translation of the business plan into a schema identifying the funding to support the objectives of the strategic, tactical, and operational plans.
BP15	BUSINESS-PLAN-OBJECTIVE-RISK	The risk associated with a specific and expected outcome of the execution and completion of a business plan.
BP16	BUSINESS-PLAN-PERIOD	A year reference identifying the fiscal year for which the business plan is built and will apply.
BP17	BUSINESS-PLAN-PROGRAM-ALTERNATIVE	An alternative business plan activity required to accomplish the goals and objectives of the plan.
BP18	BUSINESS-PLAN-REVISION-RISK	The risk of a change to a business plan brought about changes to national goals and objectives, or by assessed deficiencies within a plan.
CO	Contracts	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to record and control the procurement and selling of goods and services between DoD and external parties.
CO01	COMMERCE-CONTRACT	A record of the information necessary to procure goods and services from a vendor or another government organization. The attributes and relationships associated with this entity also apply to all of its associated COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEMS.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
CO02	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a COMMERCE-CONTRACT providing the information for a specific good/service.
CO03	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM-DATE	A date associated with a COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM. Example: Purchase Contract Item: Delivery Date Sales Order Item: Promised Date
CO04	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM-LOCATION	The locations associated a purchase contract item.
CO05	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM-SOURCING-AGREEMENT	The entity resolving a many-to-many relationship between PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM and SOURCING-AGREEMENT-ITEM.
CO06	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM-TERMS-AND-CONDITIONS	This entity provides a mapping to all of the terms and conditions that are applicable to a purchase contract item. This is in addition to any mappings between a purchase contract and other reference clauses. Note that any reference clauses mapped to a purchase contract item cannot conflict with reference clauses mapped to the associated purchase contract.
CO07	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-REPAYMENT	A receivable established when funds paid for a commerce contract are due back from the vendor for any reason (e.g. contract default, contract terms not fulfilled, grant not fully expended, etc.) and previously disbursed funds are expected to be refunded or used to offset other payables by the repayment amount. This entity also models the notice sent when a commerce contract repayment is required.
CO08	COMMERCE-CONTRACT-TERMS-AND-CONDITIONS	This entity provides a mapping to all of the terms and conditions that are applicable to a purchase contract. These terms and conditions are applicable to all of the related purchase contract items.
CO09	COMMERCE-EVENT	An abstraction representing that part of either a Ship Notice, Receipt, or Invoice that applies to all items associated with the procurement event. The organization(s), vendor (if applicable), and location(s) associated with a COMMERCE EVENT and their roles are represented in association tables.
CO10	COMMERCE-EVENT-ITEM	A line item that is associated with a COMMERCE-EVENT. For example, the line item can represent : (i) An item that has been shipped and is in-transit to a logistics receiving destination with all required documentation. (ii) A credit memorandum line. (iii) A lease payment, grant payment, or loan payment. (iv) A procurement accrual. (v) A formal petition for payment from an internal or external individual or organization for Department of Defense.
CO11	COMMERCE-EVENT-ITEM-LOCATION	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between COMMERCE-EVENT and LOCATION.
CO12	COMMERCE-EVENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between COMMERCE-EVENT and ORGANIZATION-PERSON.
CO13	COMMERCE-EVENT-VENDOR	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between COMMERCE-EVENT and VENDOR.
CO14	COMMERCE-REQUISITION	A request for authorization to initiate a purchase contract based upon the identification of one or more requirements that have had the necessary cost analysis performed.
CO15	COMMERCE-REQUISITION-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a COMMERCE-REQUISITION providing the information for a specific good/service that is to be acquired or sold.
CO16	COMMERCE-REQUISITION-REQUIREMENT	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between PURCHASE-REQUISITION and PROGRAM-REQUIREMENT.
CO17	CREDIT-MEMORANDUM-ITEM	A credit memorandum line item. [A credit memorandum is a notice from a VENDOR that an overpayment has occurred.]

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
CO18	INTERNAL-COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a an internal commerce contract providing the purchasing/selling information for a specific good/service. An internal commerce contract is type of COMMERCE-CONTRACT where a DoD organization is acquiring/selling goods from/to another DoD organization.
CO19	INVOICE-ITEM	A detailed line item associated with a formal petition for payment from an internal or external individual or organization for Department of Defense.
CO20	LOGISTICS-WORK-ORDER	A specific planned and funded request for materiel or services from an authorized source. This is developed in conjunction with the Integrated Logistics Plan in response to a sales order.
CO21	MATCH-RULE	Information about the payable matching rules (e.g., 2-way, 3-way) associated with a Purchase Contract Item.
CO22	PROCUREMENT-ACCRUAL	An accounting entry to record a liability for estimated unpaid obligations for services or benefits that have been received but not paid prior to a specified date.
CO23	PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a purchase contract providing the purchasing information for a specific good/service. A purchase contract is type of COMMERCE-CONTRACT where a DoD organization is acquiring goods or services from a non-government or non-federal government organization.
CO24	PURCHASE-PLAN	A PURCHASE-PLAN, prepared during the concept phase of a program or project, identifies the intended purpose, and provides a brief introduction of the projected system. It also states how the associated PROGRAM-REQUIREMENTS will be achieved through one or more procurement activities.
CO25	PURCHASE-PLAN-ITEM	An item associated with a PURCHASE-PLAN that warrants individual attention.
CO26	PURCHASE-PLAN-SOURCING-AGREEMENT	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between PURCHASE-PLAN and SOURCING-CONTRACT.
CO27	PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a COMMERCE-REQUISITION providing the information for a specific good/service that is to be acquired.
CO28	PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEM-INTERNAL-COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between a PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEM and an INTERNAL-COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM.
CO29	PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEM-PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between a PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEM and a PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM. A PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEM may result in one or more CONTRACT-ORDER-ITEMS. For instance, a single vendor may be unable to satisfy a purchase request. Conversely, a CONTRACT-ORDER-ITEM may cover an aggregation of PURCHASE-REQUISITION-ITEMS. This might be done in order to get a quantity discount or priority scheduling.
CO30	RECEIPT-ITEM	Detailed information about the receipt business event.
CO31	RECURRING-COMMERCE-EVENT-ITEM	A recurring procurement event line item. A recurring procurement event is a COMMERCE-EVENT that is triggered by a chronological event. Examples: lease payment, grant payment, loan payment.
CO32	REFERENCE	A written composition that provides information useful to the Department of Defense. For example, it could be guidance, a law, or policy that is referenced by mandate; or an explanation of a leading practice.
CO33	REFERENCE-CLAUSE	A specific clause within a referenced guidance, law, or policy.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
CO34	SALES-ORDER-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a sales order providing the selling information for a specific good/service. A sales order is type of COMMERCE-CONTRACT where a DoD organization is selling goods or services to a non-government or non-federal govern
CO35	SALES-PROPOSAL-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a COMMERCE-REQUISITON providing the information for a specific good/service that is to be sold.
CO36	SALES-PROPOSAL-ITEM-INTERNAL-COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between a SALES-PROPOSAL-ITEM and an INTERNAL-COMMERCE-CONTRACT-ITEM.
CO37	SALES-PROPOSAL-ITEM-SALES-ORDER-ITEM	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between a SALES-PROPOSAL-ITEM and a SALES-ORDER-ITEM.
CO38	SHIP-NOTICE-ITEM	Represents an item that has been shipped and is in-transit to a Logistics receiving destination with all required documentation.
CO39	SOURCING-AGREEMENT	A SOURCING-AGREEMENT documents the terms and conditions between a DoD organization and another organization (DoD or non-DoD) for specified goods and/or services that may be purchased via a COMMERCE-CONTRACT. A SOURCING-CONTRACT does not authorize performance of billable work or obligate the government to pay for work or material; those events occur as the result of an associated COMMERCE-CONTRACT being issued.
CO40	SOURCING-AGREEMENT-ITEM	An individual line item associated with a SOURCING-CONTRACT providing the purchasing information for a specific good/service.
CO41	SOURCING-AGREEMENT-ITEM-REQUIREMENT	An associative entity to resolve the many-to-many relationship between SOURCING-CONTRACT-ITEM and PROGRAM-REQUIREMENT. Analysis of an acquisition requirement may identify one or more sourcing agreements that can be used to satisfy the requirement.
CO42	SOURCING-AGREEMENT-ITEM-TERMS-AND-CONDITIONS	The terms and conditions associated with a SOURCING-CONTRACT that are applicable only to a specific related SOURCING-CONTRACT-ITEM.
CO43	SOURCING-AGREEMENT-TERMS-AND-CONDITIONS	The terms and conditions associated with a SOURCING-CONTRACT that are applicable to all of the related SOURCING-CONTRACT-ITEMS.
CO44	TERMS-AND-CONDITIONS	Specific provisions of a purchasing instrument. Specific information may include payment schedule; limitation on warranties; guidance, a law, or policy that is referenced by mandate.
CS	Cost Models	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data (resources, activities, cost objects and drivers) to develop and run cost models used for planning within DoD.
CS01	ACTIVITY-DRIVER	The driver used to distribute the costs of a PROCESS-ACTIVITY to other PROCESS-ACTIVITY, COST-OBJECTS based on the frequency and intensity of demand e.g. number of engines overhauled per measured period.
CS02	ANALYSIS-FACTOR	Factors that are used as part of the analysis that are obtained from both inside and outside DoD sources e.g. inflation factors from OMB/DOD.
CS03	ANALYSIS-FACTOR-NUMERIC-VALUE	A numeric value associated with a ANALYSIS-FACTOR that is significant enough to warrant individual attention e.g. 2.6% inflation factor.
CS04	COST-ACCOUNTING-METHODOLOGY	Practices, procedures, standards, and rules created to ensure consistent, reliable, and timely cost information. Such methodologies might pertain to cost structure, cost assignment/allocation, cost analysis, and/or cost reporting.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
CS05	COST-ANALYSIS	Cost Analysis identifies, evaluates and recommends cost-reduction/performance improvement opportunities to organizational decision makers. Includes studies to estimate costs, analyze risk and evaluate effectiveness/efficiencies.
CS06	COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM	Contains estimates and/or assessment of costs, quantities, time, risk and other factors.
CS07	COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM-ANALYSIS-FACTOR	An entity that resolves the many-to-many relationship between COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM and ANALYSIS-FACTOR.
CS08	COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM-COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST-ITEM	An entity that resolves the many-to-many relationship between COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM and COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST-ITEM.
CS09	COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM-NUMERIC-VALUE	A numeric value associated with a COST-ANALYSIS-ITEM that is significant enough to warrant individual attention e.g. dollars, quantities, percentages.
CS10	COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST	The request for a cost analysis. It will be made up of one or more COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST-ITEMS e.g. request for cost benefit analysis for leased/purchase decision.
CS11	COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST-ITEM	A portion, or section of a cost analysis request e.g. request for cost benefit analysis of general purchase vehicles.
CS12	COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST-ITEM-ANALYSIS-FACTOR	An entity that resolves the many-to-many relationship between COST-ANALYSIS-REQUEST-ITEM and ANALYSIS-FACTOR.
CS13	COST-ANALYSIS-TYPE	An entity identifying valid types of cost analysis that may be performed e.g. cost/benefit analysis, cost estimating variance analysis, cost driver analysis.
CS14	COST-MODEL	A structured grouping of cost model items which describes the cost and other relationships between those items. These items include model resources, activities, cost objects and drivers.
CS15	COST-MODEL-ACTIVITY	A process, activity, or task which has been identified and is tracked as part of a program plan and execution e.g. process billing documents; rebuild engines; receive materials.
CS16	COST-MODEL-COST-OBJECT	An object (products, services, customers) receiving the value of resources and/or activities e.g. rebuilt engine; tenant telephone service.
CS17	COST-MODEL-DRIVER	A representation of the cost relationship between cost model items. It is the basis for how costs will be distributed from a contributor to a recipient.
CS18	COST-MODEL-ITEM	The building block of a cost model which is either a resource, activity, or cost object.
CS19	COST-MODEL-ITEM-DRIVER	An entity that resolves the many-to-many relationship between COST-MODEL-ITEM and COST-MODEL-DRIVER.
CS20	COST-MODEL-ITEM-NUMERIC-VALUE	A numeric value associated with a COST-MODEL-ITEM that is significant enough to warrant individual attention e.g. resources (supplies) \$12,000.
CS21	COST-MODEL-RESOURCE	A consumable item or service such as labor or materiel used to provide an end product to support the Department of Defense.
CS22	RESOURCE-DRIVER	The driver used to distribute the costs of a RESOURCE to other RESOURCES, PROCESS-ACTIVITIES, COST-OBJECTS based on the frequency and intensity of demand e.g. number of labor hours spent rebuilding engine.
FT	Financial Transactions	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that provide the fundamental data to define financial transactions within DoD.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
FT01	ACCOUNTING-CLASSIFICATION-STRUCTURE	The classification used to identify the funding associated with accounting transactions. This classification contains data items that are external standards from the Department of the Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Commerce, and internal organizations like the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program Analysis and Evaluation and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
FT02	ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION	Each business event that has a financial/ General Ledger impact is an Accounting Transaction. These transactions are posted to the General Ledger and are reported in the Financial Statements.
FT03	ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION-INVENTORY-EVENT	The entity used for capturing inventory values for posting to the General Ledger.
FT04	ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION-TYPE	A kind of business event or condition that describes the nature of accounting transactions and that effects the general ledger accounts that are associated with those accounting transactions.
FT05	ASSET-TRANSACTION	The classification of an Accounting Transaction as a subdivision of the General Ledger, capturing Accounting Transactions affecting Asset Accounts.
FT06	CHANGE-REQUEST	Requests for changes in the Accounting Classification Structure, Cost Accounting Structure, Accounting Methodology, Chart of Accounts, Depreciation, Inventory Valuation.
FT07	DEPOSIT-ACCOUNTING-CLASSIFICATION-STRUCTURE	An association entity that tracks the Accounting Classification Structure that apply for a deposit.
FT08	DEPOSIT-TRANSACTION	The classification of an Accounting Transaction as a subdivision of the General Ledger, capturing Accounting Transactions affecting Deposits.
FT09	DISBURSEMENT-TRANSACTION	The classification of an Accounting Transaction as a subdivision of the General Ledger, capturing Accounting Transactions affecting Disbursements. Accounts.
FT10	LIABILITY-TRANSACTION	The classification of an Accounting Transaction as a subdivision of the General Ledger, capturing Accounting Transactions affecting Liability Accounts.
FT11	MAIN-ACCOUNT	Used in conjunction with Treasury Department Code, the Treasury Account Main Code identifies the specific purpose as described in one or more acts of Congress for which Federal agencies may incur obligations and make payments out of the Treasury.
FT12	MAIN-ACCOUNT-SUB-ACCOUNT	The association of the TREASURY-MAIN-ACCOUNT with a SUB-ACCOUNT.
FT13	OBJECT-CLASS	Object Classes are categories in a classification system that present obligations by the items or services purchased by the Federal Government. The Element of Expenses present obligations according to their initial purpose, not the end product or service. OMB Circular A-11 pg 83-1
FT14	SUB-ACCOUNT	A subdivision of funding to a main account.
FT15	SUB-CLASSIFICATION	The "Sub-classification" (SCL) code identifies specific, special interest (generally investment) sub-divisions of the main account from a Treasury perspective. Each code value has a unique meaning, regardless its relationship with a given main account. This data element is required to meet Treasury's reporting requirements through the monthly "Statement of Transactions According to Appropriations, Funds, and Receipt Accounts in Support of the Statement of Accountability" (RCS DD-COMP-(M)-1247).
FT16	TREASURY-APPROPRIATION-FUND-SYMBOL	The TAFS is a unique combination of the Treasury Department, Period of Availability and Treasury Account Main Codes, that together identify a specific instance of funding.
FT17	US-GENERAL-LEDGER-ACCOUNT	An account devoted to a single aspect of a business (e.g., a wage account, a office expense account.) All the accounts together make up the US Treasury's chart of

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
		accounts.
FT18	VALID-ACCOUNT-POSTING	A valid combination of the accounting transaction type and the general ledger account that must be posted to the general ledger when a particular accounting transaction occurs.
FT19	WORK-CENTER	Identifies further sub-divisions of the Treasury TAFS appropriation, below the Budget Line Item Level.
FT20	ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION-TYPE-CATEGORY	A grouping of ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION-TYPE-SUBCATEGORYs by transaction characteristics.
FT21	ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION-TYPE-SUBCATEGORY	A grouping of ACCOUNTING-TRANSACTION-TYPEs based on accounting transaction type characteristics.
FT22	ACTIVITY-BASED-COSTING-ACTIVITY	A type of cost object. An activity is an event, task, or unit of work with a specified purpose. Used in Activity Based Costing to accumulate the costs of an activity and assign costs to other cost objects, such as products or services on the basis of the activities undertaken to produce each product or service.
FT23	APPORTIONMENT-CATEGORY	OMB distribution of authorized appropriation funding, fiscal year, fiscal quarter, or other specified time period.
FT24	FUNDING-CENTER	A grouping of entities that correlates a responsibility area providing budget authority to fund another entity designated with responsibility to perform and to incur cost. A funding center can also be a performing work center.
FT25	JOB-ORDER	A type of cost object. Identifies an individual unit, batch, or lot of a distinct product or service.
FT26	GENERAL-LEDGER-BEGINNING-BALANCE	The beginning balance associated with a general ledger account for a particular reporting period.
FT27	GENERAL-LEDGER-DETAIL	A posted record of DOD financial accounting information associated with one general ledger account code for an individual accounting transaction.
FU	Functional Areas	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships of the high level activities performed by or for DoD.
FU01	FUNCTIONAL-AREA	A commonly understood grouping of related high-level activities performed by or for the Department of Defense used to organize and discuss its business activities.
FU02	FUNCTIONAL-AREA-PROCEDURE	A set of actions that may apply to more than one functional area.
FU03	FUNCTIONAL-AREA-PROCESS	A procedure or practice or set of practices or procedures combined to form a single functional operation.
FU04	FUNCTIONAL-AREA-PROCESS-BUSINESS-LEADING-PRACTICE	An incorporation of one or processes into a unit supporting a functional area.
FU05	FUNCTIONAL-PROCESS-AREA-PERFORMANCE-PLAN	An means of assessing the performance of a process and imbedded practices.
FU06	PROCEDURE	A specific set of instructions for performing Department of Defense business practice.
FU07	TRAINING-COURSE-PROCEDURE	An association between a PROCEDURE and a TRAINING-COURSE that provides instruction on the PROCEDURE.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
HB	Health Benefits	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the health benefits provided by DoD to both military and non-military members of DoD.
HB01	AGE-GROUP	A classification of the human population based on ranges of years of the expected human lifetime.
HB02	BENEFIT	Specific instance and delivery of a benefit by a specific provider. Kinds of BENEFITs that a PERSON may be eligible for and select or receive as default.
HB03	BODY-PART	An anatomical subdivision.
HB04	CERTIFICATION	A formal confirmation of certain facts.
HB05	CERTIFICATION-TYPE	A specific kind of CERTIFICATION.
HB06	DEMOGRAPHIC-DELIMITER	A constraint that delineates based on at least one demographic factor, such as occupation or geographic region.
HB07	DENTAL-PROCEDURE	A clinical treatment dealing with the teeth or gums.
HB08	DIAGNOSTIC-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER to perform a DIAGNOSTIC-HEALTH-SERVICE.
HB09	DIAGNOSTIC-TEST-RESULT	An outcome for a DIAGNOSTIC-HEALTH-SERVICE.
HB10	EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER that authorizes an evacuation.
HB11	EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-GEOLOCATION	An association between an EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER and a GEOLOCATION.
HB12	EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-STATUS	A condition of an EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER.
HB13	GENERALLY-IDENTIFIED-HEALTH-ITEM	A generalized kind of thing.
HB14	GENERALLY-IDENTIFIED-HEALTH-ITEM-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER	An association between a GENERALLY-IDENTIFIED-HEALTH-ITEM and a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER.
HB15	HEALTH-CARE-BENEFIT	A BENEFIT provided for the medical health of a PERSON.
HB16	HEALTH-CARE-SPECIALTY	A particular area of study dealing with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease and injuries.
HB17	HEALTH-CONDITION	A relative degree of wellness.
HB18	HEALTH-CONDITION-EPIISODE	A set of HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-DETERMINATIONs with identical HEALTH-CONDITION results without an intervening wellness HEALTH-CONDITION.
HB19	HEALTH-CONDITION-HEALTH-SERVICE	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and a HEALTH-CONDITION.
HB20	HEALTH-CONDITION-PROTOCOL	A HEALTH-PROTOCOL for a HEALTH-CONDITION.
HB21	HEALTH-CONDITION-PROTOCOL-INQUIRY-ITEM	An association between an INQUIRY-ITEM and a HEALTH-CONDITION-PROTOCOL.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
HB22	HEALTH-INSURANCE-AUTHORIZATION-NOTIFICATION	A NOTIFICATION concerning an HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-INSURANCE-AUTHORIZATION.
HB23	HEALTH-INSURANCE-COVERAGE	A HEALTH-SERVICE covered by a HEALTH-INSURANCE-AGREEMENT.
HB24	HEALTH-ORGANIZATION	An ORGANIZATION that has a MISSION related to providing health care services.
HB25	HEALTH-ORGANIZATION-HEALTH-SERVICE	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and a HEALTH-ORGANIZATION.
HB26	HEALTH-ORGANIZATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-STATUS	A state of a HEALTH-ORGANIZATION-HEALTH-SERVICE.
HB27	HEALTH-PROTOCOL	A therapeutic guideline regarding a treatment or preventive regimen.
HB28	HEALTH-PROTOCOL-EXPECTED-OUTCOME	An expectation of a HEALTH-PROTOCOL.
HB29	HEALTH-PROTOCOL-EXPECTED-OUTCOME-VARIANCE	A deviation of an expectation of a HEALTH-PROTOCOL.
HB30	HEALTH-SERVICE	A work effort that maintains the soundness of body and mind.
HB31	HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY	A provision of a HEALTH-SERVICE during a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER in performance of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER.
HB32	HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY-PROVIDER	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PROVIDER that administers a HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY.
HB33	HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY-PROVIDER-STATUS	A condition of a HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY-PROVIDER.
HB34	HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY-STATUS	A state of a HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY.
HB35	HEALTH-SERVICE-DEMOGRAPHIC-DELIMITER	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and a DEMOGRAPHIC-DELIMITER.
HB36	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER	An event of a PERSON meeting with a Health Care Professional for a service, (examination, procedures, etc.). Meeting may be in person or otherwise communicated.
HB37	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-DETERMINATION	A diagnosis of a HEALTH-CONDITION made during a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB38	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-DETERMINATION-PERSON-DIAGNOSTIC-TEST-RESULT	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-DETERMINATION and a PERSON-DIAGNOSTIC-TEST-RESULT.
HB39	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-EVALUATION	An association between HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER and an EVALUATION.
HB40	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-OBSERVATION	A noted fact about a recipient in a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB41	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PERSON	An association between a PERSON and a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB42	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PERSON-COMMENT	A textual datum recorded by a PERSON with respect to a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER in which the person is playing a role.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
HB43	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PERSON-STATUS	A state of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PERSON.
HB44	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PROVIDER	A PERSON that provides a HEALTH-SERVICE in a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB45	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-RECIPIENT	A PERSON that receives a HEALTH-SERVICE in a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB46	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-RECIPIENT-HEALTH-STATUS	A HEALTH-STATUS of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-RECIPIENT.
HB47	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-STATUS	A condition of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB48	HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-TIME-ALLOCATION	A PERSONNEL-RESOURCE-TIME-ALLOCATION that establishes a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PROVIDER for a SCHEDULED-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB49	HEALTH-SERVICE-GEO-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and a GEOLOCATION.
HB50	HEALTH-SERVICE-GUIDANCE	An association between HEALTH-SERVICE and GUIDANCE.
HB51	HEALTH-SERVICE-INQUIRY-ITEM	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and an INQUIRY-ITEM.
HB52	HEALTH-SERVICE-OCCUPATION	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and an OCCUPATION.
HB53	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER	A communication identifying the requirement for the performance of a HEALTH-SERVICE.
HB54	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-ENCOUNTER	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER and a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB55	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-EXPECTED-OUTCOME	An expectation from the execution of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER.
HB56	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-OBSERVATION-OUTCOME	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-OBSERVATION in which the outcome of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER is documented.
HB57	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-OBSERVATION-OUTCOME-REASON	A justification for a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-OBSERVATION-OUTCOME.
HB58	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-INSURANCE-AUTHORIZATION	An certification for reimbursement purposes by an insurer to conduct a HEALTH-SERVICE specified in a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER
HB59	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-OUTCOME-VARIANCE	An outcome that deviates from the HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-EXPECTED-OUTCOME.
HB60	HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER-PERFORMANCE	An execution of a HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER.
HB61	HEALTH-SERVICE-SKILL	A SKILL required to produce a HEALTH-SERVICE.
HB62	HEALTH-SERVICE-TASK	An association between a HEALTH-SERVICE and a TASK.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
HB63	HEALTH-SERVICE-TASK-SKILL	A SKILL needed to perform a HEALTH-SERVICE-TASK.
HB64	HEALTH-SERVICE-TASK-SKILL-CERTIFICATION-TYPE	A CERTIFICATION-TYPE required for a HEALTH-SERVICE-TASK-SKILL.
HB65	HEALTH-STANDARD	An accepted basis by which specified health objects are judged.
HB66	HEALTH-STANDARD-GUIDANCE	The association between a HEALTH-STANDARD and a GUIDANCE.
HB67	INQUIRY-ITEM	A discrete query formulated to generate a response.
HB68	MEDICAL-CERTIFICATION-TYPE	A CERTIFICATION-TYPE that is health care related.
HB69	MEDICAL-DECISION-COMPLEXITY-LEVEL	A classification of the complexity of establishing a diagnosis and selecting a treatment option.
HB70	MEDICAL-PROCEDURE	An element of health care administered by a health care professional, usually in a health care facility.
HB71	NOTIFICATION	A formal act of apprising.
HB72	PATIENT-MOVEMENT-REQUEST-EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER	An EVACUATION-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER for which a patient movement request has been generated.
HB73	PATIENT-MOVEMENT-SPECIALTY-PROCEDURE	A health care capability.
HB74	PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN	A scheme for the restoration of a PERSON's health.
HB75	PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN-EXPECTED-OUTCOME	An expectation of a PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN.
HB76	PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN-HEALTH-SERVICE	An association between a PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN and a HEALTH-SERVICE.
HB77	PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN-OUTCOME-VARIANCE	An outcome that deviates from the PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN-EXPECTED-OUTCOME.
HB78	PERSONNEL-RESOURCE-TIME-ALLOCATION	A specific interval of time allocated for a PERSONNEL-RESOURCE.
HB79	PRIMARY-DIAGNOSIS-TYPE-DETERMINATION	A CONFIRMED-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-DETERMINATION that is the primary reason for receiving care.
HB80	REFERRAL-HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ORDER that transfers control to another provider.
HB81	SCHEDULED-HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY-PROVIDER-STATUS	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PROVIDER who is scheduled for a HEALTH-SERVICE-DELIVERY.
HB82	SCHEDULED-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER	A HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER that is planned.
HB83	SCHEDULED-HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER-PERSON	A PERSON that is planned for a HEALTH-SERVICE-ENCOUNTER.
HB84	TASK	A directed activity.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
HB85	TASK-TYPE	A specific kind of a TASK.
HB86	TIME-FREQUENCY-INTERVAL	A period of time between occurrences.
IF	Information Systems	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about information systems used by DoD.
IF01	AUTOMATED-SYSTEM	A computerized system which is used in support of a business function. An Automated System may initiate an Information Requirement and will receive the subsequent Information Product. This may or may not be done with human intervention. The Automated System may also be the source for the content of an Information Product.
IF02	INFORMATION-PRODUCT	The packaged information that has been created or is being created per specifications in an Information Requirement. Partially completed version of the Information Product may be distributed to distribution approvers for their approval to distribute the full package. When the entire package is complete, it will be distributed for viewing or analysis review and may be archived.
IF03	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-APPROVAL	An approval that has been received and is related to a specific Information Product. The types of approvals can include: Distribution Approval: This type means that approval has been received by the appropriate party to complete the Information Product and distribute it. Product Approval Certification: This type means that a distributed product has been reviewed by the appropriate parties and has received either interim or final certification or approval. This is applicable primarily to financial compliance reports.
IF04	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-APPROVAL-REQUEST	A message sent to a user of an information product stating that an approval is required for an Information Product and requesting the user to submit it. Types of approvals can include; Approval to continue with the generation and distribution of an Information Product (Information Product Distribution Approval)
IF05	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-CONTENT-DETAIL	The unformatted data which has been received or retrieved from transaction or enterprise sources and is used to create the final Packaged Information Product. May also identify the source and date of the data.
IF06	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-FORM	A standard layout used to present information in an Information Product.
IF07	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-FORMATTED-CONTENT-DETAIL	The actual data or information content of an Packaged Information Product that has been derived and formatted based on the specifications of an Information Requirement.
IF08	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-LIST	A record of all Information Products that have been generated and distributed or are awaiting approval for distribution. Defines the general characteristics of the Information Product and is a source of all produced Information Products for use in performance and metrics reporting.
IF09	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-PERFORMANCE-METRIC	A measurable objective that can be used in determining the performance of the Information Product generation process. May also include the criterion to determine if the objective has been successfully met.
IF10	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-PERFORMANCE-METRIC-RESULT	Overall summary results of actual individual performance scores over a period of time. Used to compare against the Performance Metric to determine the performance of the reporting process. Allows for accounting for any discrepancies between actual and expected results.
IF11	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-PERFORMANCE-SCORE	The result of taking an actual measurement for an Information Product against a performance metric.
IF12	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-QUALITATIVE-RESPONSE	A response or message related to a specific Information Product in which the user of the Information Product provides a subjective or objective evaluation of the quality of the Information Product.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
IF13	INFORMATION-PRODUCT-RESPONSE	A message that has been received by the FMR activity related to an Information Product that has been distributed or a response that has been received in reply to a specific request. Responses can be one of two basic types. An approval response or a response/message related to the quality of an Information Product.
IF14	INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT	A request for information that is intended to generate an Information Product. A new Information Requirement, will provide the requirements and specifications for content, format and delivery details of the subsequent Information Product. An amended Information Requirement will alter the specifications of a previous requirement, resulting in a new version of the Information Requirement. Alternatively, an Information Requirement may be a request to generate and distribute an Information Product from an existing Information Requirement.
IF15	INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT-CONTENT-DETAIL	That portion of an Information Requirement which specifies the data and source of data that will be used to produce any Information Product generated based on the Information Requirement.
IF16	INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT-FORMAT-DETAIL	That portion of an Information Requirement which specifies the form the specified content is to be presented in, in an Information Product generated based on the Information Requirement.
IF17	INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT-REQUIRED-APPROVAL	That portion of an Information Requirement which specifies whether any subsequent Information Product will require a follow up notification, what those notifications will be, by when the notification should be received. The types of notifications are: Distribution Approval: This type of notification means that the subsequent Information Product requires approval before it can be distributed. Product Certification or Approval Notification: This type of notification means that a subsequent Information Product is expected to receive a certification approval after distribution.
IF18	INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT-RESPONSE	A message generated to the submitter of an Information Requirement stating the disposition of the Information Requirement. If the Information Requirement is valid, the Response will indicate that the Information Product will be scheduled for generation. If there are errors or problems with the Information Requirement, the Response will detail the errors and state that the Information Product cannot be generated until the errors are resolved. A third option is that a review of the Information Requirement has resulted in finding other Information Requirements or Information Products that closely match the current requirements and may be used in lieu of them.
IF19	INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT-RESPONSE-ISSUE	A problem with the Information Requirement that has been discovered in the validation of the Information Requirement that prevents the subsequent Information Product from being generated or the identification of a potential match (either an Information Requirement or Information Product) that is being recommended in lieu of the original Information Request. General types of problems may include unknown content, invalid recipients, user not authorized to submit an Information Requirement, or invalid format.
IF20	INFORMATION-USER-INFORMATION-PRODUCT	An associative entity that relates one or more information users to one or more Information Products with which they are associated. The type of association is defined by the Information User Product Type attribute and include whether the user is submitter, recipient, or approver of an information product. Also defines how an Information is to be distributed to a user.
IF21	INFORMATION-USER-INFORMATION-REQUIREMENT	An associative entity that relates one or more information users to one or more Information Requirements with which they are associated, either as a submitter, recipient, or approver.
IF22	PERSON-SYSTEM-AUTHORIZATION	An associative entity that relates one or Government Organization Person to one or more authorization privileges they have.
IP	Inspections	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about the inspection of physical assets used by DoD.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
IP01	CONDITION-DESCRIPTION-WORK-TYPE	The general type of work required to remedy the problem/condition of the asset. Code Name Description EL Electrical ME Mechanical ST Structural PT Paint RF Roof
IP02	CONDITION-REASON	A general classification of the nature of the failure or problem with the asset. For example, the specific inspection result may find that the pump overheated. The general classification / condition reason is "inadequate capacity". Other reasons may include: failure to meet functional/space criteria physical condition fails to meet criteria.
IP03	INSPECTION	An official examination or review of an asset or set of assets such as equipment, land, installed equipment, building, or structure for purposes of determining its physical condition or state.
IP04	INSPECTION-CONDITION-CATEGORY	The kind of work needed to be performed to correct a problem or condition with the inspected asset. For example: Code Name MT maintenance RP repair DM demolition DS design
IP05	INSPECTION-FINDING	Provides background information about the condition inspection. Information may include the date of the inspection, inspector name, general remarks and links to the results of specific measurements that description the condition of the item.
IP06	INSPECTION-ITEM	The specific asset that is part of an inspection. Asset item may be equipment, land, installed equipment, building, or structure. for purposes of determining its physical condition or state.
IP07	INSPECTION-MEASUREMENT-RESULT	The result of a specific measurement or test used to describe or document the condition of the asset being inspected. For example, a boiler may be subjected to temperature and pressure tests that document the operating condition of the boiler. The INSPECTION-MEASUREMENT-RESULT records the readings from the temperature and pressure tests.
IV	Investments	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about funds invested by DoD.
IV01	DEPOSIT	Funds taken in physical and legal custody of federal repository. Deposited funds are confirmed by the repository to liquidate debt in accounts receivable. This includes point of sale operational deposit.
IV02	DEPOSIT-FUND	A deposit fund is a non-budgetary account that records the money held by the Government as an agent acting solely as a banker, fiscal agent, or custodian for the owner, or held temporarily until ownership can be determined.
IV03	FINANCIAL-INSTITUTION	An external organization such as a bank, savings associations, or credit unions eligible under 31 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 202 to serve as government repositories.
IV04	FINANCIAL-INSTITUTION-ACCOUNT	Identifying device established by a FINANCIAL-INSTITUTION.
IV05	FINANCIAL-INSTITUTION-ACCOUNT-PERSON	The association of a PERSON with a FINANCIAL-INSTITUTION-ACCOUNT.
IV06	INVESTMENT-FUND	An Investment Fund is any Federal Government account that is established to support a specific program objective, the money of which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized or required to invest. There are four types of investment funds: trust, revolving, special, and deposit.
IV07	INVESTMENT-FUND-DEPOSIT	Associative entity that resolves the many-many relationship between a Deposit and an Investment Fund.
IV08	REVOLVING-FUND	Revolving funds receive collections earmarked by law to carry out continuing cycles of business-like activity. Revolving funds receive proceeds from the sale of products or services and use the receipts to finance spending directly related to the products

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
IV09	SECURITY	A financial instrument or security such as a Treasury note, Treasury bill or Treasury bond. Treasury bills (or T-bills) are short-term securities that mature in one year or less from their issue date. You buy T-bills for a price less than their par (face) value, and when they mature we pay you their par value. Your interest is the difference between the purchase price of the security and what we pay you at maturity (or what you get if you sell the bill before it matures). For example, if you bought a \$10,000 26-week Treasury bill for \$9,750 and held it until maturity, your interest would be \$250.
IV10	SECURITY-INVESTMENT-FUND	Associative entity resolving the many-many relationship between a Security and an Investment Fund.
IV11	SPECIAL-FUND	Special funds are established to receive collections earmarked for spending for specific purposes. The majority of special fund collections are derived from the Government's power to impose taxes, fines or other compulsory payments. The Treasury Forfeiture Fund and the Uranium Enrichment and Decommissioning Fund are examples.
IV12	TRUST-FUND	An external fund set up to receive deposits and to be utilized by the Department of Defense to liquidate future sales or receivables outside of the Department of Defense operations. For example, trust funds can be set up for advance payments from foreign military organizations for later goods purchases, for pension funds, or healthcare funds.
LC	Locations	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record data about specific places of interest to DoD.
LC01	AREA-PLACE-OF-INTEREST	A spot of interest to the environment, safety, occupational health and other DoD communities. For example, within the context of a safety program an AREA-PLACE-OF-INTEREST may be a paint shop where a concentration of solvent fumes presents a potential hazard. A place of interest may be the location of a traffic accident, an emergency response action, or location of a valuable cultural or natural resource. Several different areas with the same problem or characteristics may be placed together to form a GROUP-OF-INTEREST.
LC02	CALL-CENTER	A Department of Defense (DoD) organizational unit (GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION, VENDOR, etc.) that provides a customer service function for queries, information update, and problem resolution about Human Resources, Payroll, and Travel for DoD personnel.
LC03	CALL-CENTER-LOCATION	A CALL-CENTER that is geographically found at LOCATION.
LC04	COUNTRY	A nation of the world.
LC05	EVACUATION	An organized effort to extract noncombatant persons from a dangerous situation.
LC06	EVACUATION-POINT	A place from which noncombatant persons are removed from a dangerous situation via an organized extraction effort.
LC07	FACILITY	A physical location where an activity is performed.
LC08	GEOGRAPHIC-REGION-HEALTH-CONDITION-THREAT	A potential for an individual to acquire a health condition in a GEOGRAPHIC-REGION.
LC09	GEOGRAPHIC-REGION-HEALTH-CONDITION-THREAT-GUIDANCE	An association between a GEOGRAPHIC-REGION-HEALTH-CONDITION-THREAT and GUIDANCE.
LC10	GEO-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA	A definable physical space or bounded area with a border whose end-points have a form of physical identification.
LC11	GEO-POLITICAL-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA	A common reference to a physical area that also may be concurrently identified as a geopolitical area.
LC12	GEO-POLITICAL-SPATIAL-AREA	A recognized region operating under the governance of a federal authority.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
LC13	GOVERNMENT-LOCATION	A subtype of Location that is under control (ownership or lease) by DoD.
LC14	GROUP-OF-INTEREST	A set comprised of one or more AREA-PLACE-OF-INTEREST having common characteristics of interest to the environmental, safety, and occupational health community. For example, several paint shops having solvent fume emission problems may be grouped into a GROUP-OF-INTEREST for the installation's safety program.
LC15	LOCATION	A specific place that has some significance . A location is an instance of a location type, and may "contain" other locations. For instance, a location may be a facility such as an air base, fort, or camp. A facility may contain buildings, buildings contain floors, and floors contain rooms/offices. Similarly, a location could be a warehouse. The warehouse may contain aisles, aisles contain shelf units, shelf units contain shelves, and shelves contain bins. Lastly, the location could be a parking lot for military vehicles. The lot may contain aisles or rows which have parking spaces.
LC16	LOCATION-GEO-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA	An association entity that resolves a many-to-many relationship between LOCATION and GEO-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA.
LC17	LOCATION-ROLE	A role that a LOCATION may fulfill.
LC18	NON-GOVERNMENT-LOCATION	A subtype of Location that is not managed (owned or leased) by the US Federal Government.
LE	Logistics Events	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the acts of moving individuals and materiel by DoD.
LE01	AIR-TRANSPORTATION-EVENT	The act of moving people, equipment and material by air.
LE02	CONSTRUCTION-EVENT	Information captured about the actual performance of a construction task or tasks.
LE03	CONSTRUCTION-EVENT-TASK	An association between a Construction-Event and a Logistics Construction-Task.
LE04	DISPOSAL-EVENT	A specific type of Event that records the disposal of Materiel or a PPE item.
LE05	DISPOSAL-EVENT-PLAN	An association entity that resolves a many-to-many relationship between a DISPOSAL-EVENT and a DISPOSAL-PLAN.
LE06	DISPOSAL-EVENT-TASK	An association entity that resolves a many-to-many relationship between a DISPOSAL-EVENT and a DISPOSAL-TASK.
LE07	LAND-TRANSPORTATION-EVENT	The act of moving people, equipment and material over land.
LE08	LOGISTICS-EVENT	Business event that represents the actual execution of a specific Logistics task. Subtypes include events for Transportation, Maintenance, Materiel Issue, Other Logistics Services, Sales, Returns, and Disposal.
LE09	LOGISTICS-EVENT-LOCATION	An association between an Event and a Location.
LE10	LOGISTICS-EVENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON	An association between a Logistics-Event and an Organization-Person.
LE11	LOGISTICS-EVENT-PROCEDURE	An association between a Logistics-Event and a Procedure.
LE12	LOGISTICS-EVENT-PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM	An association between LOGISTICS-EVEN and PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM
LE13	LOSS-EVENT	A specific type of Event that records the loss or abandonment of Materiel or a PPE item.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
LE14	MAINTENANCE-EVENT	Actual performance of a maintenance task or tasks.
LE15	MAINTENANCE-EVENT-TASK	An association between a Maintenance-Event and a Logistics Maintenance-Task.
LE16	MANIFEST	A list of cargo or passengers carried on a ship or plane.
LE17	MATERIEL-ISSUE-EVENT	The business event that describes the issuance of materiel to an organization.
LE18	MATERIEL-ISSUE-EVENT-PLAN	An association between a Materiel-Issue-Event and a Logistics Plan.
LE19	NON-DOD-PASSENGER	A passenger listed on the associated Manifest that is not a member of the DoD. Examples include members of Congress, press reporter and even dogs.
LE20	OTHER-LOGISTICS-SERVICE-EVENT	The act of delivering support functions such as food service, water, laundry and dry cleaning, family services, clothing sales store, field laundry, field showers, property disposal, mortuary services, and Force Provider support.
LE21	OTHER-LOGISTICS-SERVICE-EVENT-PLAN	An association between an Other-Logistics-Service-Event and a Logistics-Plan.
LE22	REAL-PROPERTY-DISPOSAL-EVENT	A specific type of Event that records the disposal of a real property item.
LE23	RETURN-EVENT	Sub-type of Logistics Event that represents the return of materiel/asset to Logistics. Includes return of defective or damaged items, assets for maintenance or repair, and repairable carcasses for refurbishment.
LE24	RETURN-EVENT-PLAN	An association between a Return-Event and a Logistics-Plan.
LE25	SALE-EVENT	A subtype of Event that is a DoD sale to a DoD Organization.
LE26	SEA-TRANSPORTATION-EVENT	The act of moving people, equipment and material over sea.
LE27	TRANSPORTATION-EVENT	The act of moving people, equipment or material.
LE28	VENDOR-LOGISTICS-EVENT	An association between VENDOR and LOGISTICS EVENT. This relationship facilitates the transfer of DoD owned assets between DoD and Vendors.
LP	Logistics Plans	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the plans to move individuals and materiel by DoD.
LP01	ACTUAL-SCHEDULE	A kind of SCHEDULE that captures the actual schedule of events for the LOGISTICS PLAN.
LP02	ALTERATION-MAINTENANCE-TASK	Subtype of MAINTENANCE TASK performed on a specific material item to modify the material item to improve performance, improve reliability, reduce maintenance burden, or add new functionality.
LP03	CONSTRUCTION-PLAN	A defined set of activities associated with construction.
LP04	CONSTRUCTION-PLAN-TASK	A specific construction task that is associated, linked, or assigned to a construction plan.
LP05	CONSTRUCTION-TASK	An action performed to improve or modify real property.
LP06	CONSTRUCTION-TASK-ITEM	Identifies items needed to support a construction task.
LP07	CORRECTIVE-MAINTENANCE-TASK	Subtype of maintenance task performed on a specific material item to restore a lost function. Commonly called repair tasks.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
LP08	DISPOSAL-PLAN	A defined set of activities to carry out disposal of physical objects.
LP09	DISPOSAL-PLAN-TASK	A specific disposal task that is associated, linked, or assigned to a disposal plan.
LP10	DISPOSAL-TASK	An action performed to dispose of a physical object.
LP11	ESTIMATED-SCHEDULE	A kind of SCHEDULE that captures the estimated schedule of events for LOGISTICS PLAN.
LP12	INTEGRATED-LOGISTICS-PLAN-WORK-ORDER	An association between an Integrated-Logistics-Plan and a Logistics-Work-Order.
LP13	INTEGRATED-LOGISTICS-PLAN	A time phase plan that shows demand against a capacity constrained system. It describes the projected available balance and the available capacity as a means to develop a schedule to meet the demand plan.
LP14	LOGISTICS-PLAN	A set of defined actions for performing assigned Logistics functions, and fulfilling customer orders, that are in alignment with business strategy goals and objectives. Logistics functions include maintenance, transportation, and other logistics services. Subtypes include plans for Transportation, Maintenance, Material Resource, Other Logistics Services, and Returns.
LP15	LOGISTICS-PLAN-INVENTORY	An association between LOGISTICS-PLAN and INVENTORY. This entity captures the materiel and assets that are planned for use for a specific LOGISTICS-PLAN
LP16	LOGISTICS-PLAN-LOCATION	An association between LOGISTICS-PLAN and LOCATION
LP17	LOGISTICS-PLAN-MATERIEL-CATALOG-ITEM	An association between a plan and the materiel items designated for use by the plan.
LP18	LOGISTICS-PLAN-PROCEDURE	An association between a Logistics-Plan and Procedure.
LP19	MAINTENANCE-PLAN	A defined set of activities to continue the life of materials or facilities. For example, To accomplish work, a work order is created. A work order consists of a Maintenance Plan (work order) and a Maintenance Plan Task. A Maintenance Plan provides a general description of the activities/work to be performed.
LP20	MAINTENANCE-PLAN-TASK	To accomplish work, a work order is created. A work order consists of a Maintenance Plan (work order) and a Maintenance Plan Task. A Maintenance Plan Task is a line on a work order specifying the details of the work performed.
LP21	MAINTENANCE-TASK	An action performed to retain, restore, or modify functions of a material item to ensure ability to perform as required.
LP22	MATERIEL-RESOURCE-PLAN	Sub-type of Logistics Event that represents a defined set of activities to establish and maintain materiel item inventory.
LP23	OTHER-LOGISTICS-SERVICE-PLAN	A defined set of activities performed to balance Other Logistics Service resources against operational requirements to develop the Other Logistics Service Plan.
LP24	PREVENTIVE-TASK	Subtype of maintenance task performed on a specific material item to ensure the availability of a function when required. Includes previously defined and scheduled tests, inspections, calibration, servicing, and lubrication.
LP25	RETURN-PLAN	A defined set of activities for development of a return process for inventory strategy and planning levels.
LP26	SCHEDULE	A schedule of events to implement a plan.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
LP27	SCHEDULE-DATE	The Schedule Date defines the type of date, purpose of the date, and the records the calendar date for any item/activity associated with the schedule date. For example, the schedule dates associated with a equipment maintenance activity may be the following: Purpose Type Date Estimated Start 03-17-03 Actual Start 05-15-03 Revised Start 05-16-03 Planned Stop 05-18-03.
LP28	TRANSPORTATION-EVENT-PLAN	An association between a Transportation-Event and a Logistics Plan.
LP29	TRANSPORTATION-PLAN	The planning process aligned to choosing the mode, vendor, and movement of inventories into and out of an operation.
LP30	WORK-CATEGORY-CLASSIFICATION-LIMIT-CODE	A dollar ceiling used to categorize work tasks. For example, Code Lower Range Upper Range M-1 \$xxx.00 \$yyy.00 M-2 \$xxx.00 \$yyy.00 R-1 \$xxx.00 \$yyy.00
LP31	WORK-ITEM-CLASSIFICATION	A designation placing work items in one of several general work classes. The Work Item Classification is used as follows: Code Name Description 01 Minor Construction 02 Space Management 03 Repair 04 Military Construction 05 Equipment Installation 06 Lease Action 07 Emergency Service 08 Safety
LP32	WORK-ORDER-LABOR-ITEM	Labor category and hours (Acquisition Item) that may be purchased in support of conducting work associated with the work item. For example, to complete the work item, Repair 20 ton air conditioner may require; Category Hours Senior A/C Specialist 1.5 Jr. A/C Specialist 2.0
LP33	WORK-PRIORITY	A priority designation assigned to a work item indicating a funding condition. Code Name 01 Planned 02 Programmed 03 Deferred
MA	Materiel	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the inventory and physical items of DoD.
MA01	BILL-OF-MATERIALS	Optimized list of all the materials that go into a finished good or subassembly. Bill of Materials list only the Materials and Quantities being used to manufacture a finished good or sub assembly.
MA02	BILL-OF-MATERIALS-INVENTORY	An inventory item used in a Bill of Materials in support of a work order.
MA03	BILL-OF-MATERIALS-ITEM	An association between BILL-OF-MATERIAL and MATERIEL-CATALOG-ITEM.
MA04	CYCLE-COUNT	A record of the results of counting inventory continuously, often eliminating the need for an annual overall inventory. It is usually set up so that A items are counted regularly (i.e., every month), B items are counted semi-regularly (every quarter or six months) and C items are counted perhaps only once a year. (Source: John J. Coyle, Edward J. Bardi and C. John Langley, Management of Business Logistics, 6th ed. (Minneapolis, St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1996) glossary))
MA05	INVENTORY	Item quantities on hand in a specified location that are available for use, and all tracked items that have been issued.
MA06	INVENTORY-LOGISTICS-EVENT	Association between Event and Inventory that defines how much of a materiel item is used by an event.
MA07	MATERIEL-CATALOG-ITEM	The catalog record for an item that can be purchased by the department. Typically, it contains identifying and descriptive data and control values and may contain data on inventory status, requirements, planned orders, and costs.
MA08	MATERIEL-CATALOG-ITEM-LOCATION	An association between MATERIEL-CATALOG-ITEM and LOCATION-ROLE that designates the stocking threshold and reorder quantity for an item type at a stocking location. On an ongoing basis, the physical quantity of that item type at the stocking location will be audited and recorded in the related CYCLE-COUNT entity.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
MA09	MATERIEL-HAZMAT-TYPE	Describes the EPA environmental hazardous materiel categories.
MA10	SUPPLY-CLASS	The various categories, or classes of supply based on a physical characteristic or purpose.
OC	Occupations	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the career fields or work of individuals of interest to DoD.
OC01	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-OCCUPATION	An association between an organization and an occupation.
OC02	MILITARY-OCCUPATION	An GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-OCCUPATION that is specific to DoD Military Employees.
OC03	MILITARY-OCCUPATIONAL-CRITICALITY	A state of a MILITARY-OCCUPATIONAL-SPECIALTY that indicates whether it is currently undermanned or is approaching a manning shortfall.
OC04	OCCUPATION	A career field, or field of work, that can be held by a PERSON. Examples are Personnel Specialist, Accountant, Pilot, Rifleman, Civil Engineer, Heavy Equipment Operator, and Tank Commander.
OC05	OCCUPATION-CERTIFICATION-TYPE	An association between an occupation and a certification-type.
OC06	OCCUPATION-ENTRY-PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION	A period during which any person must display the related PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION to begin holding the related OCCUPATION.
OC07	OCCUPATION-MAINTENANCE-PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION	A period during which any person must display the related PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION to retain the related OCCUPATION if the person already holds the OCCUPATION.
OC08	OCCUPATION-PAY-PLAN-GRADE	An association between an occupation and a pay-plan-grade.
OC09	OCCUPATION-PLAN	An association between an occupation and a plan.
OC10	OCCUPATION-RISK	An association between a HEALTH-CONDITION and an OCCUPATION.
OC11	OCCUPATION-SKILL	An association between an OCCUPATION and a SKILL.
OR	Organizations	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the internal and external organization structures and roles defined by DoD.
OR01	ASSIGNMENT	A set of specifications pertaining to an administrative allocation of a human resource.
OR02	CANDIDATE	A PERSON-ORGANIZATION association in which the PERSON is under consideration as a potential resource.
OR03	CANDIDATE-SELECTION-STATUS	A condition relevant to the consideration of a CANDIDATE.
OR04	FOREIGN-GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION	A governmental organization that is outside of the authority of the US.
OR05	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION	Any US governmental administrative structure with a mission to include all levels of US governmental organizations.
OR06	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-CAPABILITY	An assessment of a business unit's function from operational, administrative, readiness, and technological perspective.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
OR07	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-FACILITY	An association between an organization and a facility.
OR08	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-HEALTH-PROTOCOL	An association between an ORGANIZATION and a HEALTH-PROTOCOL.
OR09	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT	An association between a GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION and an INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT.
OR10	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON	A PERSON performing a role within a GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION.
OR11	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON-INTEGRATED-LOGISTICS-PLAN	An association between GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON and INTEGRATED-LOGISTICS-PLAN.
OR12	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON-LOGISTICS-WORK-ORDER	An association between GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON and LOGISTICS-WORK-ORDER.
OR13	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSONNEL-REQUISITION	An association between an organization and a personnel-requisition.
OR14	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-PERSON-SCHEDULED-SEPARATION-ADJUSTMENT	A change to the projected conclusion of a person-organization.
OR15	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-POSITION	An association between an organization and a position.
OR16	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-POSITION-AFFILIATION-REQUIREMENT	A relationship constraint applicable to an organization-position.
OR17	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-RECOGNITION	A formal acknowledgment, awarded or approved by the Department of Defense, of an act, course of conduct, characteristic, or status that reflects favorably on a governmental organization. E.g., a Presidential Unit Award or a Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.
OR18	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ROLE	A functional relationship between an organization and how it performs a task.
OR19	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ROLE-BUSINESS-PLAN	An organization will devise, build, and implement a number of business plans; a business plan may impact more than one organization.
OR20	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ROLE-FUNCTIONAL-AREA	A responsibility or multiple responsibilities of a government organization to a functional area with respect to the execution of the duties required.
OR21	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ROLE-PROGRAM	A functional, operational, or support role performed by a government organization with respect to one or more programs.
OR22	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ROLE-STRATEGIC-PLAN-OBJECTIVE	An assigned or supportive role a government organization fulfills with respect to the strategic goals outlined in a strategic plan.
OR23	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-ROLE-TYPE	A kind of role that can be performed by a GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION.
OR24	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-SECURITY-CLEARANCE	An association between an organization and a security-clearance.
OR25	GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-SITUATION	An association between an organization and a situation.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
OR26	ORGANIZATION-GUIDANCE	An association between an ORGANIZATION and a GUIDANCE.
OR27	PERSONNEL-RESOURCE	A person-organization association characterized by a service commitment on the part of the person.
OR28	PERSONNEL-RESOURCE-SEPARATION-REASON	An underlying basis for the discontinuation of service by a PERSONNEL-RESOURCE.
OR29	PERSON-ORGANIZATION-ROLE	A category for a set of ways that a PERSON can be expected to perform for an organization.
OR30	RECOGNITION	A formal acknowledgment, awarded or approved by the Department of Defense, of an act, course of conduct, characteristic, or status that reflects favorably on the recipient.
OR31	SERVICE-COMPUTATION	A calculation of a personnel-resource's creditable duty.
OR32	UNIFORMED-SERVICE-BRANCH	An association between a uniformed-service-organization and a uniformed-service-branch-classification.
OR33	UNIFORMED-SERVICE-GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION	An officially sanctioned organization whose members wear military attire.
OR34	US-GOVERNMENT-DOD-ORGANIZATION	A US Department of Defense governmental organization.
OR35	US-GOVERNMENT-NON-DOD-ORGANIZATION	A US governmental organization not part of Department of Defense. Includes both federal and state/local agencies.
OR36	VENDOR	A profit or non-profit organization that may purchase or sell goods or services to or from a government organization.
OR37	VENDOR-CERTIFICATION	A certification held by a VENDOR identifying the VENDOR's level of capability to perform a specific type/category of service or provide a specific type/category of good.
PA	Payables	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the monies owed to external entities by DoD.
PA01	BILLING-STATEMENT	A statement provided to a purchase cardholder from the servicing financial institution summarizing the cardholder's purchases over a given period of time.
PA02	BILLING-STATEMENT-ITEM	A line item, associated with a billing statement, that provides the details of a purchase card transaction.
PA03	BILLING-STATEMENT-ITEM-STATUS	The status of a BILLING-STATEMENT-ITEM that has been flagged for further review.
PA04	PAYABLE	A basis for payment that is the result of the collection of purchasing documentation that has been reviewed and approved. A PAYABLE generates accounting transactions including adjustments required by the General Ledger.
PA05	PAYABLE-ELEMENT	A fiscal element of a PROCUREMENT-PAYABLE used in determining the net amount of a PROCUREMENT-PAYABLE. There can be only one instance of a type of PAYABLE-ELEMENT associated with an instance of a PROCUREMENT-PAYABLE.
PA06	PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE	An entity representing the valid types for PAYABLE-ELEMENT. Examples: Gross Amount Due, Late Payment Charge, Discount Amount, Interest Charge. Base Pay, FICA, Per Diem
PA07	PAYABLE-TYPE	The entity representing the valid types for an instance of PAYABLE.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PA08	PAYABLE-TYPE-PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE	An associate entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between PAYABLE-TYPE and PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE. This entity identifies the valid instances of PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE for an instance of PAYABLE-TYPE. Example: PAYABLE-TYPE : PAYROLL-PAYABLE PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE: Base Pay PAYABLE-TYPE : TRAVEL-EXPENSE-PAYABLE PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE: Per Diem PAYABLE-ELEMENT-TYPE: Base Pay
PA09	PAYMENT	The sum of the dollar value of a collection of approved payables. A PAYMENT can be made using cash, check, electronic transfer or bond.
PA10	PAYROLL-PAYABLE	Money that is authorized to be paid to or withheld from the pay of a PERSON for a pay period. The actual amount received by the PERSON is derived from the total aggregated amount from all PAYROLL-PAYABLES for the pay period minus any of the PERSON'S deductions.
PA11	PROCUREMENT-PAYABLE	The subtype of PAYABLE that is generated by a combination of PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM and PROCUREMENT-EVENT (Ship Notice, Receipt, or Invoice) as defined by the MATCH-RULE associated with the PURCHASE-CONTRACT-ITEM.
PA12	REFUND-PAYABLE	Money that is authorized to be paid as a refund to any billed entity in response to an overpayment for any type of established receivable.
PA13	TRAVEL-EXPENSE-PAYABLE	Money that is authorized to be paid to a PERSON as reimbursement for monies spent while traveling.
PB	Payroll	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the monies owed to individuals for work performed as employees of DoD.
PB01	ADJUSTED-BASIC-PAY	A locality pay adjustment applied to a PAY-PLAN-GRADE-STEP.
PB02	BASIC-PAY	A specification of the non-adjusted compensation applicable to a PAY-PLAN-GRADE-STEP.
PB03	DEDUCTION-TYPE	A kind of payroll component that can decrement the net pay of a Department of Defense (DoD) employee for a regular pay period payment; e.g., Discretionary Allotment, Federal Income Tax Withheld, Social Security Withholding, or Public Funds Debt.
PB04	EMPLOYER-CONTRIBUTION-TYPE	A kind of compensation that can be provided to an institution or other legal entity by the Department of Defense (DoD) on the behalf of a DoD employee, typically paying for part of a benefit for the employee, concurrent with a regular pay period payment for the employee. Examples are Thrift Savings Contribution (i.e., 401K contribution), Social Security Contribution, and Medicare Contribution.
PB05	LOCALITY-PAY-ADJUSTMENT	A basis for computing compensation according to a geographic area.
PB06	PAY-GRADE-ASSIGNABILITY-PERIOD	A contiguous calendar time when the related PAY-GRADE can validly be assigned to a POSITION.
PB07	PAY-PERIOD	A sequential group of days for which payments are made as a whole.
PB08	PAY-PERIOD-EMPLOYER-CONTRIBUTION	Compensation provided to an institution or other legal entity by the Department of Defense (DoD) on the behalf of a DoD employee, typically paying for part of a benefit for the employee, concurrent with a regular pay period payment for the employee. Examples are Social Security Contribution and Medicare Contribution.
PB09	PAY-PERIOD-GARNISHMENT	Funds withheld from PERSON'S specific Department of Defense payroll payment to enforce the payment of a debt by the PERSON to another legal entity (person, government organization, or non-government organization).

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PB10	PAY-PERIOD-PAY-COMPONENT	A component that contributes to the gross pay and net pay to a Department of Defense (DoD) employee for a regular pay period payment (e.g. basic pay, deduction, leave payment, overtime payment, bonus, thrift savings allotment, or garnishment).
PB11	PAY-PLAN	An official schedule for determining the pay of FEDERAL-DIRECT-EMPLOYEES that fall into the same official category.
PB12	PAY-PLAN-GRADE	A level within a pay-plan.
PB13	PAY-PLAN-GRADE-STEP	(4174) (A) A LEVEL WITHIN A PAY-PLAN-GRADE.
PB14	PAY-TYPE	A kind of payroll component that can contribute positively to the gross pay of a Department of Defense (DoD) employee for a regular pay period payment; e.g. Basic Pay, Interim Housing Allowance, Toxic Pesticides Pay, or Disability Severance Pay.
PB15	PAY-TYPE-PERSON-ENTITLEMENT	A Department of Defense (DoD) approved kind of payroll component that can contribute positively to the gross pay of the related PERSON for a regular pay period payment; e.g. Basic Pay, Interim Housing Allowance, Toxic Pesticides Pay, or Disability Severance Pay.
PB16	PAY-TYPE-TAX-TYPE	A tax-type applicable to a pay-type.
PB17	TAX-TYPE	Classification of tax.
PC	Performance Plans	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and measure the on the job performance for individuals working for DoD.
PC01	EVALUATION	A critical review.
PC02	EVALUATION-RESULT	A conclusion reached during an evaluation.
PC03	EVALUATION-SCHEDULE-COMPONENT	A milestone in an EVALUATION timetable.
PC04	EXAMINATION	A procedure intended to obtain information.
PC05	EXAMINATION-EVALUATION	An association between an examination and an evaluation.
PC06	EXAMINATION-SCHEDULE-COMPONENT	A milestone in an EXAMINATION timetable.
PC07	METRIC	A quantitative standard according to which something can be measured. E.g., people trained per class, copies produced per minute, or shipments delivered on time.
PC08	PERFORMANCE-EVALUATION	An EVALUATION specific to performance.
PC09	PERFORMANCE-PLAN	The level of performance expressed as a tangible measurable objective against which actual achievement can be compared. Performance goals can be either outcome or output goals.
PC10	PERFORMANCE-PLAN-METRIC	A measure of the expected or target amount, quantity, rate, or other factor that is expected to be achieved by a program within a specified period of time.
PD	Personnel Development	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the professional development of individuals of interest to DoD.
PD01	DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-GOAL	Educational, training or to-be-completed professional accomplishments included in the person's personal development plan.
PD02	DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-GOAL-SUPPORT	A DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-GOAL that supports the completion of another

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
		DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-GOAL.
PD03	EDUCATION-INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT	An INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT that teaches how to generally think and understand better.
PD04	FEDERAL-DIRECT-EMPLOYEE-DEVELOPMENT-PLAN	A documented course of action for a PERSON's career development involving training, education, and work experience.
PD05	INSTRUCTIONAL-CLASS	An iteration of an instructional-unit.
PD06	INSTRUCTIONAL-CLASS-PLAN	A plan for an INSTRUCTIONAL-CLASS.
PD07	INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT	An ordered arrangement of subject matter intended to be taught.
PD08	INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT-DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-ITEM	A development plan item in an individual's training plan which has been satisfied by the individual completing an educational or a training course.
PD09	INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT-TRAINING-EDUCATION-REQUEST	A training/educational course that satisfies some or all of a training/education request.
PD10	LEARNING-GOAL	A DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-GOAL to satisfactorily complete an education or training course.
PD11	PROFESSIONAL-ACCOMPLISHMENT-GOAL	A DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-GOAL to accomplish something professionally, e.g., get a license, degree, or certification.
PD12	TRAINING-EDUCATION-REQUEST	A request for procurement of a new training/educational course or an addition to the curriculum or scope of an existing training/educational course. The requested training/educational course is required to meet new or existing functional, mission specific, or employee development needs of a Department of Defense organizational unit and/or employees which cannot be met by any of the training or educational courses currently available within the Department of Defense organization.
PD13	TRAINING-EDUCATION-REQUEST-DISPOSITION-HISTORY	Historical information on the disposition of a training/education request.
PD14	TRAINING-INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT	An INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT that teaches how to perform one or more work-related tasks.
PE	Persons	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data directly related to individuals of interest to DoD.
PE01	ACCESSION-PHASE	A series of actions leading to the acquisition of personnel.
PE02	BENEFIT-PERSON	The actual, as opposed to potential, entitlement of PERSON to a BENEFIT. The basis of the entitlement could be the grant of the BENEFIT to the PERSON or the choice of the BENEFIT by the PERSON.
PE03	COMPETENCY	A capability that may be held by a PERSON or that may be required for anyone filling a POSITION.
PE04	CONTRIBUTING-PERSON-AGREEMENT	A PERSON-AGREEMENT involving a financial obligation on the part of the person.
PE05	CORRESPONDENCE	Any official, written, addressed communication between a Department of Defense (DoD) organization, a DoD employee, or other DoD agent and some other person or organization. Correspondence must: - Deal with DoD business in some way, - Be relatively permanent and visually perceivable, - Contain text, drawings, or graphics, - Name at least one sender or intended recipient, - Identify the sending or delivery location, - Not be a communication just among computers. Examples are a job application, a cover letter and attached report sent to another government agency, a military order, a mailed United States uniformed service member pay statement, and a notification for travel overpayment before any debt disposition is established.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PE06	DEDUCTION-TYPE-PERSON-AUTHORIZATION	A Department of Defense (DoD) approved kind of payroll deduction that can reduce the net pay of the related PERSON for a regular pay period payment; e.g., Discretionary Allotment, Federal Income Tax Withheld, Social Security Withholding, or Public Funds Debt.
PE07	EFT-ACCOUNT	A financial institution account that a person has identified as one to receive electronically transferred funds in payment to the person.
PE08	EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT-APPLICATION	A PERSON's written request to apply for a position advertised through an EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT.
PE09	EMPLOYMENT-PROFILE	A PERSON-PROFILE pertaining to a PERSON's work experience.
PE10	EMPLOYMENT-PROFILE-HISTORY	A record of events pertaining to an EMPLOYMENT-PROFILE.
PE11	EYE-COLOR	A hue or hue combination of the iris of a visual organ.
PE12	FAITH-GROUP	A category of common beliefs.
PE13	FAMILY-MEMBER	A PERSON who is eligible for United States Federal benefits as a result of another person's employment with the Department of Defense.
PE14	FAMILY-MEMBER-SPONSORSHIP	The relationship between a PERSON and a FAMILY-MEMBER that authorizes the receipt of one or more benefits by the FAMILY-MEMBER under appropriate conditions.
PE15	FEDERAL-CONTRACT-EMPLOYEE	A PERSON who performs work for the United States Federal Government under a contractual obligation to the Federal Government other than via an Armed Service contract.
PE16	FEDERAL-CONTRACT-EMPLOYMENT-AUTHORIZATION	The justification for the Federal Government to engage the services of the related FEDERAL-CONTRACT-EMPLOYEE.
PE17	FEDERAL-DIRECT-EMPLOYEE	A PERSON who performs work for the United States Federal Government and who receives any related compensation to which the person is entitled through a Federal Payroll System. This entity contains Non Department of Defense (DoD) employees as well as DoD employees. The non DoD employees include those tracked by DoD as a service to other Federal organizations. Examples are employees of the Executive Office of the President, of the Board of Broadcast Governors (previously Voice of America), and of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.
PE18	FEDERAL-VOLUNTEER	A PERSON who performs uncompensated work for the United States Federal Government. E.g., Susan Smith helps with Andrews Air Force Base's loaner cookware ("Pots and Pans") program.
PE19	FEDERAL-WORKER	A PERSON who performs work in the same general capacity over time for the United States Federal government.
PE20	FEDERAL-WORKER-PERIOD	A contiguous calendar time during which a PERSON performs as a FEDERAL-WORKER.
PE21	FOREIGN-GOVERNMENT-EMPLOYEE	A PERSON who performs work for the United States Federal Government as an employee of a non-US government. Examples are a foreign military member in an exchange program with the United States and an IHA (Indirect Hire Authority) Employee.
PE22	INTERGOVERNMENTAL-PERSONNEL-ACT-EMPLOYEE	A PERSON who performs work for the Federal Government through the temporary assignment of personnel between the Federal Government and state and local governments, colleges and universities, Indian tribal governments, federal funded research and development centers, and other eligible organizations (that is, certified nonprofit organizations) and who is paid by the non Federal Government employer. The legal authorization for having such employees is the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA).

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PE23	LABOR-CATEGORY	A way that a PERSON working for the Department of Defense may charge his or her work time. In addition to charges for actual labor, other kinds of "work" time include, but are not limited to, Vacation, Sick, Away Without Leave, Holiday, Furlough, Missing, and Prisoner of War.
PE24	LABOR-CHARGE	The assignment of a person's work effort to a proper project cost center, project organization or a specific task.
PE25	LABOR-SUMMARY	The summary that captures the labor charges necessary for analysis.
PE26	LABOR-SUMMARY-LABOR-CHARGE	A LABOR-CHARGE (for a PERSON) that is aggregated into a LABOR-SUMMARY.
PE27	MEMBER-SERVICE-RANK	A RANK held by a US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-MEMBER for a contiguous period.
PE28	PERSON	A human being of interest to the Department of Defense.
PE29	PERSON-ACCESSION-PHASE	An association between a PERSON and an ACCESSION-PHASE.
PE30	PERSON-ADMINISTRATIVE-EVENT	An association between a person and an administrative-event.
PE31	PERSON-CURRENT-PHONE-ADDRESS	A current telecommunications contact address for a device that can communicate telephonically with the related PERSON, i.e., a telephone number or a FAX number.
PE32	PERSON-AGREEMENT	An association between a person and an agreement.
PE33	PERSON-AGREEMENT-CONTRIBUTION-SPECIFICATION	A stipulation regarding the financial obligation prescribed in a contributing-person-agreement.
PE34	PERSON-ASSIGNMENT	An allocation of a person made as part of an assignment.
PE35	PERSON-ASSOCIATION	An association between a person and another person.
PE36	PERSON-CERTIFICATION	An association between a PERSON and a CERTIFICATION
PE37	PERSON-CERTIFICATION-TYPE	An association between a PERSON and a CERTIFICATION-TYPE.
PE38	PERSON-CITIZENSHIP	A country to which the related PERSON owes allegiance.
PE39	PERSON-COMPETENCY	A PERSON with a COMPETENCY.
PE40	PERSON-DEBT	A legal requirement, recognized and enforceable by the Department of Defense, of a PERSON to pay money to another individual or organization
PE41	PERSON-DESIGNATOR	An alternate labeling of a person by an organization for identification purposes.
PE42	PERSON-DOCUMENT	An association between a person and a document.
PE43	PERSON-EMPLOYMENT-EVALUATION	A critique or an assessment of a candidate for an open Position by a DoD hiring manager or other interviewer.
PE44	PERSON-EVACUATION	The removal of a noncombatant PERSON from a dangerous situation via an organized extraction effort.
PE45	PERSON-EXAMINATION	An association between a person and an examination.
PE46	PERSON-FAITH-GROUP	(3991) (A) An affiliation of a person with a faith-group.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PE47	PERSON-GEO-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA	An association between a PERSON and a GEO-PHYSICAL-SPATIAL-AREA.
PE48	PERSON-GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-RECOGNITION	An association between a person, an organization, and a recognition.
PE49	PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN-HEALTH-SERVICE-STATUS	The condition of a HEALTH-SERVICE within a PERSON-HEALTH-CARE-PLAN.
PE50	PERSON-HEALTH-DATA	Health related data on a person which is specifically required for use in the Medical Health System.
PE51	PERSON-HEALTH-HISTORY	Previous HEALTH-CONDITIONs pertaining to a PERSON, including conditions that occurred prior to their association with the Department of Defense.
PE52	PERSON-HEALTH-SERVICE-PRIVILEGE	An authorization for a PERSON to furnish a HEALTH-SERVICE.
PE53	PERSON-HEALTH-SERVICE-PRIVILEGE-STATUS	A condition of a PERSON-HEALTH-SERVICE-PRIVILEGE.
PE54	PERSON-INJURY-CIRCUMSTANCE	A detailed account of an incident which caused physical harm to a PERSON.
PE55	PERSON-INSTRUCTIONAL-UNIT	(4107) (A) An association between a person and an instructional-unit.
PE56	PERSON-MARITAL-STATUS	(1518) (A) A person's legal status with respect to marriage.
PE57	PERSON-NAME	A commonly understood term of address for the related PERSON.
PE58	PERSON-OCCUPATION	A PERSON officially recognized by the Department of Defense as having an OCCUPATION.
PE59	PERSON-PERFORMANCE-EVALUATION	A performance evaluation of a direct employee of the Federal United States Government.
PE61	PERSON-PERFORMANCE-GOAL	An accomplishment that a PERSON or the person's supervisor has chosen and identified to the Department of Defense as one that the person aspires to achieve while assigned to a specific POSITION.
PE61	PERSON-PERSONNEL-PROGRAM	An association between a PERSON and a PERSONNEL-PROGRAM.
PE62	PERSON-PERSONNEL-PROGRAM-PARTICIPATION	A PERSON-PERSONNEL-PROGRAM entailing active involvement on the part of the PERSON.
PE63	PERSON-PERSONNEL-PROGRAM-PARTICIPATION-STATUS	A condition relevant to a PERSON-PERSONNEL-PROGRAM-PARTICIPATION.
PE64	PERSON-PERSONNEL-REQUISITION	An association between a person and a personnel-requisition.
PE65	PERSON-PLAN	An association between a person and a plan.
PE66	PERSON-POSITION	A PERSON assigned to a POSITION. This assignment is colloquially known to the United States Uniformed Services as a "face to space match".
PE67	PERSON-POSTAL-ADDRESS	A location designated for a PERSON to receive mail.
PE68	PERSON-PROFILE	A set of declarations regarding a particular aspect of a PERSON's life.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PE69	PERSON-PULHESX-EVALUATION	An official determination of the capacity of a person in one or more basic areas of performance as identified by a specific set of the person's characteristics. The acronym typically used to identify the set of characteristics is PULHESX (Physical condition, Upper extremity, Lower extremity, Hearing-ears, vision-Eyes, neuropsychiatric-Stability, and physical work capacity).The value of a characteristic can range from 1 to 4; 1 is the best. Thus, the best PULHESX combination is "1111111". (This set of all ones is sometimes referred to as a "picket fence".) The worst PULHESX combination is "4444444".In terms of the PERSON-PULES-EVALUATION, a value of 0 means not determined.
PE70	PERSON-PULHESX-TEMPORARY-EVALUATION	A PERSON-PULESX-EVALUATION that is determined to result from a non-permanent condition. For example, the person might have less than normal lower extremity capability (L) due to a fractured ankle or might have less than normal overall physical work capacity (X) because she is pregnant.
PE71	PERSON-RACE	(5466) (A) A race with which a person identifies.
PE72	PERSON-SITUATION	An association between a person and a situation.
PE73	PERSON-SKILL	An association between a person and a skill.
PE74	PLACEMENT	An allocation of a person to a position.
PE75	PROFESSIONAL-ACCOMPLISHMENT	A professional accomplishment that a person may have already acquired or would like to acquire and may have included in his or her person development plan.
PE76	RACE	(3037) (A) A nonscientific division of the population based on assumed primordial biological properties.
PE77	SEX-CATEGORY	A classification based on reproductive function.
PE78	SECURITY-CLEARANCE	An authorized eligibility for access.
PE79	SITUATION	A circumstance of governmental interest.
PE80	US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-MEMBER	A PERSON who is employed by and who has officially declared, through an oath or declaration, to serve a specific United States Uniformed Service.
PE81	PERSON-CYCLICAL-PERFORMANCE-EVALUATION	A PERSON-PERFORMANCE-EVALUATION mandated, rather than merely allowed, by standard United States Federal or Department of Defense laws, rules, or regulations.
PE82	PERSON-RECOGNITION	A formal acknowledgment, awarded or approved by the Department of Defense, of an act, course of conduct, characteristic, or status that reflects favorably on a person. E.g., a Purple Heart, a Bronze Star with V Device, a Suggestion Award, a Letter of Commendation, a Good Conduct Medal, or a Sustained Superior Performance Award.
PO	Positions	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data that determine the specific jobs assigned to individuals of interest to DoD.
PO01	EDUCATIONAL-DISCIPLINE	A subject of study.
PO02	EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT	An official notification that seeks candidates to fill one or more positions that are open or that are scheduled to be open on a certain date. The distribution of the notification may be as broad as to the general public, as narrow as to one Department of Defense personnel office, or somewhere in between.
PO03	EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT-DISTRIBUTION-POINT	A MEDIA-OUTLET to which the related EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT is distributed.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PO04	EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT-POSITION	A vacant or potentially vacant POSITION advertised within an EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT.
PO05	EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT-QUALIFICATION	A requirement identifying a skill, quality, or experience desired of anyone filling any one of the positions covered by the related EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT. To be eligible for consideration, a candidate must or should have satisfied the qualification, which will be used to evaluate and rank candidates.
PO06	FEDERAL-DIRECT-EMPLOYEE-NON-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-POSITION	A POSITION that is authorized to be filled only by a direct federal employee who is not a United States Uniformed Service member for that employment.
PO07	MEDIA-OUTLET	A means of communication to a targeted population.
PO08	PERSONNEL-REQUISITION	A formal request specifying details of required human assets.
PO09	PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION	A set of characteristics that may be determined for a PERSON, typically a US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-MEMBER, to evaluate the capacity of the person in basic areas of performance. The acronym typically used to identify this set of characteristics is PULHESX (Physical condition, Upper extremity, Lower extremity, Hearing-ears, vision-Eyes, neuropsychiatric-Stability, and physical work capacity). The value of a characteristic can range from 1 to 4; 1 is the best. Thus, the best PULHESX combination is "111111". (This set of all ones is sometimes referred to as a "picket fence".) The worst PULHESX combination is "444444". A value of 0 means unknown or not applicable.
PO10	POSITION	A specific job requiring an established set of established duties.
PO11	POSITION-AGREEMENT	An association between a position and an agreement.
PO12	POSITION-ASSIGNABILITY-PERIOD	A contiguous calendar time that the related POSITION is officially approved to be filled with a person.
PO13	POSITION-ASSIGNABILITY-PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION	A period during which any person must display the related PHYSICAL-CAPABILITY-COMBINATION to be assigned to the related POSITION.
PO14	POSITION-CERTIFICATION-TYPE	An association between a position and a certification-type.
PO15	POSITION-COMPETENCY	A period when the related COMPETENCY is required for any person filling the related POSITION.
PO16	POSITION-EXTRA-QUALIFICATION	A requirement, not otherwise enumerated, that must be met by anyone filling the related POSITION. An example would be a requirement to have a bachelor's degree or six years of experience in double-entry bookkeeping. Note that this requirement is attached to a POSITION, not just an employment announcement such as would be found in the entity EMPLOYMENT-ANNOUNCEMENT-QUALIFICATION.
PO17	POSITION-OCCUPATION	An OCCUPATION that is required of any person who fills the related POSITION.
PO18	POSITION-PAY-GRADE	A PAY-GRADE that is assigned to a POSITION. Note: To have a pay grade assigned, the position must be fillable by a federal direct employee acting in a non Uniformed Service role.
PO19	POSITION-PAY-GRADE-PERIOD	A contiguous calendar time when the related POSITION-PAY-GRADE is valid for use; i.e., when the relevant PAY-GRADE is automatically assigned to any PERSON filling the relevant POSITION.
PO20	POSITION-PAY-PLAN-GRADE	An association between a position and a pay-plan-grade.
PO21	POSITION-PERSONNEL-PROGRAM	An association between a position and a personnel-program.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PO22	POSITION-PERSONNEL-REQUISITION	(4822) (A) A PERSONNEL-REQUISITION specifying a position requirement.
PO23	POSITION-SELECTION-CRITERION	An association between a position and a selection-criterion.
PO24	POSITION-SENSITIVITY-REQUIREMENTS	A group of specifications regarding the minimum eligibility for access to classified, sensitive, or public trust information that must be met by any person filling the related POSITION.
PO25	POSITION-SKILL	An association between a position and a skill.
PO26	POSITION-SUPERVISION	The oversight by whoever is in one related POSITION over the day-to-day actions of whoever is in a second related POSITION.
PO27	POSITION-SUPERVISION-PERIOD	A contiguous calendar time during which the related POSITION-SUPERVISION is in effect.
PO28	POSITION-US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-RANK	A combination of United States (US) Uniformed Service and Rank sufficient to satisfy the rank and service requirements of anybody filling the related US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-POSITION. For most positions, only one US Uniformed Service and only one rank are satisfactory. However, the position of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may be filled by a member of any of the United States military services. Likewise, a Navy Admiral, Army General, or Air Force General may satisfy the rank requirements.
PO29	POSITION-WORK-LOCATION	A LOCATION that work takes place for anyone filling the POSITION.
PO30	SELECTION-CRITERION	An acceptance requirement.
PO31	SKILL	An ability.
PO32	SKILL-EXAMINATION	A skill considered as part of an examination.
PO33	US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE	A United States Government Organization whose employees routinely wear military attire that identifies the organization while performing their duties of employment.
PO34	US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-POSITION	A POSITION that is authorized to be filled only by a United States Uniformed Service Member.
PO35	US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-RANK	A level or station applicable to persons within the related US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE.
PO36	US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-RANK-ASSIGNABILITY-PERIOD	A contiguous calendar time when a US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-RANK is valid for assignment to a member of the relevant US Uniformed Service. For example, the Navy rank Admiral of the Fleet can be assigned only during a major war. Also, historically, the Army rank Specialist 5 stopped being a valid rank for assignment in the mid 1980s.
PO37	US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-RANK-PAY-GRADE	A PAY-GRADE used to determine the pay of persons holding a US-UNIFORMED-SERVICE-RANK. E.g., O3 or O3E for an Army Captain, E5 for an Air Force Staff Sergeant First Class, CW3 for a Marine Chief Warrant Officer 3, and O6 for a Navy Captain.
PR	Programs	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data that define a group of activities in support of a goal or objective of DoD.
PR01	ACTION-PLAN	A set of activities developed to impose corrective actions on a program where performance is deviating from goals or objectives.
PR02	ACTION-PLAN-CORRECTIVE-ACTION	A detailed direction or step to be executed within the framework of the action plan.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
PR03	FUND-TRANSACTION	The classification of an Accounting Transaction as a subdivision of the General Ledger, capturing Accounting Transactions affecting Budgetary Accounts. This is the entry point for all Budgetary transactions that update the General Ledger. It is also the entry point for commitments and fund targets entered into the accounting process.
PR04	PROGRAM	A planned, coordinated group of activities, or events put together in support of goal or objective.
PR05	PROGRAM-FUND	A mechanism constructed to account for the money associated with a program.
PR06	PROGRAM-FUND-ALLOCATION	An allocation, apportionment, supplement or reprogramming action which changes the dollar amount in a fund.
PR07	PROGRAM-FUND-EXECUTION	An act of spending the funds to support a program.
PR08	PROGRAM-OBJECTIVE	A specific achievement expected of the work performed for a project.
PR09	PROGRAM-PERFORMANCE-PLAN	A plan that describes the metrics that are required to be met to successfully complete the program.
PR10	PROGRAM-RECOMMENDATION	A recommendation to the Department of Defense that considers funding, program performance, and risk assessment of various alternatives.
PR11	PROGRAM-RISK	An element of the program operation where the lack of sufficient resources may impede achieving program objectives and goals.
PR12	PROGRAM-ELEMENT	The basic Five Year Defense Program building block; a description of a mission by the identification of the organizational entities and resources required to perform the assigned mission.
PR13	PROGRAM-ELEMENT-RESOURCE-IDENTIFICATION	The association of a PROGRAM-ELEMENT and a RESOURCE-IDENTIFICATION.
PR14	PROGRAM-FUND-ACCOUNTING-CLASSIFICATION-STRUCTURE	A relational structure between a PROGRAM-FUND and an ACCOUNTING-CLASSIFICATION-STRUCTURE.
PR15	PROGRAM-REPORT-CATEGORY	The code representing a programmatic reporting category that agencies use when reporting their obligations in their detailed financial information.
PR16	PROJECT	A set of activities, generally below the programmatic level., established to accomplish a specific function or objective within the framework of the larger PROGRAM scope.
PR17	SPECIAL-PROGRAM	A "Special Program" is a programmatic subset of a budget activity for which special visibility is required. This structure allows a straightforward method of identifying selected resources in CIS, and of retrieving those resources in a meaningful way. The only restriction is that each Special Program must be mutually exclusive of all other Special Programs. For resources, which are not associated with a defined Special Program, the Special Program Code 000 is used.
PR18	PROGRAM-REQUIREMENT	A need as determined by review and analysis of the Quadrennial Defense Review, the Defense Planning Guidance, and National Military Strategy to support the business plan.
PR19	PROGRAM-REQUIREMENT-RESOURCE	An identification of primary and alternative resources, by role, for a business plan program.
PR20	REQUIREMENT	A statement of need from a U.S. Government organization or DoD individual for goods or services necessary to perform an aspect of their business or mission. Includes requirements such as: transportation services request, stocked inventory items, good acquired from a Vendor, military operations other than war, or engineering change

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
		requirements.
PR21	RESOURCE	A consumable item or service which may be labor or materiel used to provide an end product to support the Department of Defense.
PR22	RESOURCE-AGGREGATION-GROUP	A two-digit identifier that aggregates similar Resource Identification Codes.
PU	Purchase Cards	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data relating to bank issued credit card use within to DoD.
PU01	MERCHANT-CATEGORY	The entity representing the categories of "stuff" that may be purchased from a purchase card vendor.
PU02	PURCHASE-CARD	A bank-issued credit card to a DoD employee for use on official DoD business and travel.
PU03	PURCHASE-CARD-MERCHANT-CATEGORY	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between PURCHASE-CARD and MERCHANT-CATEGORY. It identifies the merchant categories that are authorized for an instance of PURCHASE-CARD.
PU04	PURCHASE-CARD-ORDER	A textual account of a purchase card transaction (order).
PU05	PURCHASE-CARD-ORGANIZATION-PERSON	An associative entity to resolve the many-to-many relationship between ORGANIZATION-PERSON and PROCUREMENT-CARD. Person_Role may be issuer, cardholder, or billing statement approver.
RB	Real Property	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data about land or items affixed to land of interest to DoD.
RB01	ASSET-CLASSIFICATION	A code that classifies an asset according to the Standard General Ledger Accounts such as building, land, equipment, asset under capital lease, software.
RB02	ASSIGNED-SPACE	Building space that has been assigned to satisfy a particular space order.
RB03	ASSIGNED-SPACE-PROPERTY-MANAGER	An associative entity that resolves a many-to-many relationship between ASSIGNED-SPACE and PURCHASE-CONTRACT-VENDOR.
RB04	BUILDING	A roofed and walled area that is completely enclosed except for entry-ways, contains one or more spaces that are capable of sustaining human presence, and has no component intended for mobility. Examples include: hospitals, aircraft hangars, laboratories, and horse stables.
RB05	BUILDING-SPACE	Any component of a building intended for occupation by humans or materiel. Examples include a cube, an office, a floor, a conference room, an equipment closet, a special containment facility, etc..
RB06	CATEGORY	A code that identifies the category of Property-Plant-Equipment and determines the accounting standard to be applied. Values include General PP&E, Heritage, Stewardship Land, and National Defense.
RB07	CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS-PROJECT	The description of a particular asset architecture project that tracks ongoing work costs and status.
RB08	CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS-ITEM	Individual costs associated with the construction of a Property-Plant-Equipment.
RB09	CONTRACTOR-ACQUIRED-EQUIPMENT	A PPE item that is currently under the control, use, and stewardship of a Vendor for use in their performance of a Purchase Contract Item.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
RB10	CREDIT-APPROVAL	Credit approval performed on a customer by an authorized credit approval organization.
RB11	DEPRECIATION-METHOD	Method used to calculate depreciation expense.
RB12	DEPRECIATION-PLAN	Stores the appropriate information for performing depreciation. Algorithm is (Value_Amount - Residual_Value) / Recovery_Period_Quantity.
RB13	DEPRECIATION-SCHEDULE-TYPE	Reference table that describes the type of depreciation schedule.
RB14	DEPRECIATION-SET	A grouping of Property-Plant-Equipment for the purpose of depreciation. For example, a group of aircraft may be depreciated as one set rather than individual Property-Plant-Equipment.
RB15	DIMENSION	A dimension is a the subject of a measurement or unit of measure. The combination of a dimension value, dimension type, and unit of measure. For example: Dimension value: 10 Unit of Measure: Feet Dimension Type: Height.
RB16	DIMENSION-TYPE	The name of dimension, quality, or capacity determined by measuring. Example dimension types include: Height Width Length Weight Elevation Latitude Longitude.
RB17	GOVERNMENT-PROPERTY-PLANT-EQUIPMENT	A government-owned uniquely identified item that is not intended for sale in the normal course of operations, that is intended for use or is available for use by the Department of Defense, and related agencies or services.
RB18	LAND	Land is a geographic area that is defined by multiple latitude and longitude points having a specific order and start point. Land may have multiple uses including training range, bombing range, or buffer areas for aircraft landing zones.
RB19	NON-GOVERNMENT-PROPERTY-PLANT-EQUIPMENT	A material asset owned by a party other than the federal government, for items of interest to the federal government but that are not under the control, use, and stewardship of a Vendor for use in their performance of a Purchase Contract Item.
RB20	PROPERTY-PLANT-EQUIPMENT	A serialized item that is not intended for sale in the normal course of operations, is intended for use or is available for use by the services.
RB21	PROPERTY-PLANT-EQUIPMENT-ACCOUNTING-CLASSIFICATION-STRUCTURE	An associative entity that models the many-to-many relationship between PROPERTY-PLANT-EQUIPMENT and ACCOUNTING-CLASSIFICATION-STRUCTURE.
RB22	PROPERTY-PLANT-EQUIPMENT-DOCUMENTATION	Property Plant Equipment documentation includes deeds, design package drawings, as-built drawings, etc. for equipment that are available for use by the services.
RB23	PURCHASE-CONTRACT-VENDOR	An associative entity resolving the many-to-many relationship between PURCHASE-CONTRACT and VENDOR.
RB24	REAL-PROPERTY	Any item that is land, is affixed to the land, or is affixed to item affixed to the land.
RB25	REAL-PROPERTY-AREA-ACTUAL-USE	The actual design use in which the real property is placed. For example, in the case of a building, a building may be constructed to meet many design considerations. BUT the building space may not be used in the manner in which it was designed to support. The Real_Property_Area_Actual_Use selected values are shown below. * Berthing space *Administrative space *Conference room space *Utility space *Shop space
RB26	REAL-PROPERTY-AREA-DESIGN-USE	The stated design use of the real property. For example, in the case of a building, a building may be constructed to meet many design considerations. Areas within a building have a specific design use. Design use may include the following values: Berthing space Administrative space Conference room space Utility space Shop space
RB27	SPACE-ORDER	The information necessary to describe the type of space and square footage necessary to

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
		support a Unit or organization's space requirements.
RB28	SPACE-ORDER-ITEM	A specific space requirement present on a space order. For example, Space Order: General description, POC, rationale for space. Space Order Line: A specific space requirement For instance, 24,000 Sq Ft of Berthing Space needed Dec 15th 2005 and retained for 3 years duration.
RB29	SPACE-ORDER-ITEM-ASSIGNED-SPACE	A space assignment in a building space that satisfies one or more space order items.
RB30	SPACE-ORDER-ITEM-REQUIREMENT	An associative entity that models the many-to-many relationship between SPACE-ORDER-ITEM and REQUIREMENT.
RB31	SPACE-TYPE	A Space-Type indicates the purpose the asset is either designed to support or actually used for. For example, in the case of a building, a building may be constructed to meet many design considerations. Areas within a building are designed to be a specific space type. Space type values may include: Berthing space Administrative space Conference room space Utility space Shop space
RB32	STRUCTURE	A constructed item that supports the assigned mission of a particular building or facility. Examples include radio or satellite antenna towers or covered work areas.
RB33	UNASSIGNED-SPACE	Building space that has not been assigned to satisfy a particular space order and is available for occupation.
RB34	UNIT-OF-MEASURE	The scale employed to describe a dimension, quality, or capacity determined by measuring. Example units of measure include: Feet Inch Square Foot Yard Gallon Centimeter.
RB35	UTILITY	A distribution system, commodity source, or commodity collection point that provides a common service or commodity to more than one building or structure.
RB36	WARRANTY	PP&E is covered for a designated period of time for replacement/repair at no cost to DoD.
RB37	WELL	A hole bored into the subsurface for the purpose of obtaining long-term access. (10104) (A). Measurements associated with the well may include: Well_Begin_Depth_Dimension Well_End_Depth_Dimension
RB38	WELL-CONSTRUCTION-OBJECT	A device installed in a well. (10105) (A). Typical measurements associated with a WELL-CONSTRUCTION-OBJECT may include: Well_Construction_Object_Diameter_Dimension Well_Construction_Object_Begin_Depth_Dimension Well_Construction_Object_End_Depth_Dimension Well_Construction_Object_Volume.
RB39	WELL-PUMP	A mechanical WELL-CONSTRUCTION-OBJECT intended to bring groundwater to the surface. (10106) (A) A typical measurement for a well pump is the well pump capacity rate.
RB40	WELL-SCREEN	A WELL-CONSTRUCTION-OBJECT that permits the inflow of water, but retards the inflow of fines and material. (10107) (A) A typical measurement associated with a well screen is the Well_Screen_Opening_Size_Dimension.
RB41	CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS-STATUS-DOCUMENTATION	A developing condition of an uncompleted architecture project.
RE	Receivables	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control the monies owed by external entities to DoD.
RE01	BILLING-ITEM	Identifies a good or service for which the bill is being generated.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
RE02	COLLECTION	A cash or cash-equivalent deposit collected by any type of collection agency or the Department of Defense for a delinquent receivable.
RE03	COLLECTION-TELEPHONE-CALL	A telephone call made for any reason in support of collecting a delinquent receivable/debt.
RE04	DEBT	Total dollar amount owed by an organization or a person to the Department of Defense.
RE05	DISPUTED-RECEIVABLE	A receivable that has been disputed by a customer.
RE06	DONATION-PLEDGE	A DONATION-PLEDGE is a promise of freely given cash received from any person or organization. The donation pledge may or may not be accompanied by a payment. The donor may be anonymous.
RE07	DUNNING-NOTICE	A notice sent to the customer indicating that the payment for a receivable/debt is past due. This includes dunning notices, demand letters, acceleration notices, and cure notices.
RE08	GRANT-REPAYMENT	Funds given by DoD to an organization for a specific purpose (research, for example). When the recipient of the grant does not expend the grant in full, utilizes only a part of it, or does not comply with the terms of the grant, the recipient of the grant
RE09	LOAN	Funds loaned by the DoD to an individual, a commercial entity or another government organization.
RE10	MISC-RECEIVABLE	Miscellaneous receivables are amounts to be collected against jury duty reimbursements, coupon reimbursements, tool lost by DoD employee etc.
RE11	OVERPAYMENT	A receivable established when an overpayment has been made to a customer/vendor for any good or service. The overpayment receivable records the fact that a refund payment is due or the customer/vendor should offset other payables by the overpayment amount
RE12	PENALTY	An amount levied as a penalty on a collection from a customer because of non-receipt or late receipt of a receivable.
RE13	RECEIVABLE	A record of sale, debt, loan, repayment, or other amount recognized as funds owed to the Department of Defense. This entity also models the billing event and/or billing statement for the receivable.
RE14	RECEIVABLE-COLLECTION-SCHEDULE	A payment schedule agreed to by the customer and DoD for the collection of an established receivable against a sale, debt, loan, or a donation.
RE15	RECEIVABLE-LIQUIDATION	An associative entity that relates multiple deposits to a receivable and multiple receivables to a deposit, for the purpose of determining the deposits that liquidate receivables.
RE16	RECEIVABLE-ORDER	Total amount due from a customer which has been established as a receivable by DoD for payment against the sale of goods and services.
SA	Sample Analysis	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data about tests or samples on environments of interest to DoD.
SA01	BIOLOGICAL-RESULT	The outcome of a biological sample analysis.
SA02	CHEMICAL	An element or compound of a substance
SA03	CHEMICAL-ELEMENT	A substance that is produced by or used in a chemical process.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
SA04	CHEMICAL-FAMILY	A group of chemicals having common characteristics.
SA05	CHEMICAL-NAME	A distinctive designation of a particular substance.
SA06	CHEMICAL-REGULATED-HAZARD-CLASSIFICATION	The association of a chemical and a regulated list. For example, this association may state that chemical "x" appears on the list of CERCLA hazardous substances and is also listed as an Extremely Hazardous Substance under Title 40 CRF Part 355 (EPCRA).
SA07	CHEMICAL-RESULT	The outcome of a chemical SAMPLE-ANALYSIS expressed a quantitative result (e.g., found chemical "X" in parts per million.)
SA08	ENVIRONMENTAL-SAMPLE	A portion, piece, or segment taken from or observed in the environment that is representative of the whole. For instance: The collection of water temperature is a "field sample". A weather observation (e.g., high wave conditions) is also a field sample.
SA09	PHYSICAL-OBSERVATION-RESULT	The outcome of a physical measurement, test or observation. Examples of a physical measurements include air temperature, water temperature, weight, depth and turbidity. An example of an observation is: "windy conditions" .
SA10	REGULATED-HAZARD-CLASSIFICATION	A category of interest to a regulatory group for a substance which may cause environment, safety, health or occupational health effects. For example, Title 40 CFR Part 372.65 lists 576 toxic chemicals and 28 chemical categories addressed in the title.
SA11	SAMPLE	A portion which is a representation of the whole.
SA12	SAMPLE-ANALYSIS	A procedure to determine properties/characteristics of the related sample under a controlled environment.
SA13	SAMPLE-ANALYSIS-EQUIPMENT	A scientific instrument that can be used in a SAMPLE-ANALYSIS. (7961) (A)
SA14	SAMPLE-ANALYSIS-RESULT	The outcome of a SAMPLE-ANALYSIS.
SA15	SAMPLE-COLLECTION-PLAN	A plan detailing a set of procedures, methods, equipment and standards designed to collect a sample or set of samples.
SA16	SAMPLE-MATRIX	A type of medium from which an environmental, safety or occupational health sample can be drawn.
SA17	TEST-METHOD	A documented procedure that can be used for conducting one or more sample analyses. (7930) (A)
SP	Strategic Plans	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data for articulating the operational capabilities, force structure and any other strategic initiative within DoD.
SP01	GENERAL-ACCOUNTING-METHODOLOGY	The standards, rules, and techniques for performing certain accounting functions to ensure consistent, reliable, and timely calculation, preparation, and processing of accounting information.
SP02	GUIDANCE	An interpretation and implementation of Policy within the Department of Defense. Guidance takes the form of regulations, directives, circulars, instructions, manuals, standard operating procedures (SOPs), etc.
SP03	GUIDANCE-CITATION	The specific cite of a statement of direction.
SP04	MISSION	Objectives or tasks that specify the actions necessary to conduct peace-time and war time activities in support of the national military strategy.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
SP05	NATIONAL-DEFENSE-GOAL	A desired end to the execution of a series of actions to support the Department of Defense mission.
SP06	NATIONAL-DEFENSE-GOAL-STRATEGIC-PLAN-OBJECTIVE	A condition that supports multiple activities between goals and objectives.
SP07	STRATEGIC-PLAN	A translation of the Quadrennial Review and National Military Strategy into a plan articulating the Department of Defense's desired operational capabilities, force structure, sustainment capability, and weapon system strategies and which is the basis for developing the Defense Planning Guidance, Defense Budget and Annual Performance Plan
SP08	STRATEGIC-PLAN-OBJECTIVE	A specific accomplishment expected from the completion of executing the strategic plan.
SP09	STRATEGIC-PLAN-OBJECTIVE-STRUCTURE	The relationship between two STRATEGIC-PLAN-OBJECTIVES.
SP10	STRATEGIC-PLAN-PLANNING-GUIDANCE	An application or use of various guidelines in one or more strategic plans.
SP11	STRATEGY	A overarching approach for accomplishing a goal or an objective.
SP12	TECHNOLOGY-CAPABILITY	An ability to accomplish goals and objectives through the deployment of electronically based assets.
SP13	TECHNOLOGY-CAPABILITY-NATIONAL-DEFENSE-GOAL	An application or requirement for the application of one or more technologies in the achievement of one or more national goals.
SP14	THREAT-OPPORTUNITY	Assessment of the external environment that addresses operational employment concept and tactical considerations to enable the successful completion of the mission. Opportunities are those new capabilities and actions that can be taken to enhance the Department of Defense's ability to overcome external threats.
SP15	WAR-GAME	An exercise or simulation of conditions expected to be encountered by military forces in the event of hostilities with foreign entities.
SP16	BUSINESS-CALENDAR	GUIDANCE that may establish timing in relation to business events.
SP17	DEFENSE-MISSION	A building block of the Program Element that represents various descriptions of missions of the DoD.
SP18	MAJOR-FORCE-PROGRAM	The delineation of a force mission or a support mission of the DoD and contains the resources needed to achieve an objective or a plan.
SP19	STRATEGIC-PLAN-PERIOD	Any fiscal or calendar period associated with a translation of the Quadrennial Review and National Military Strategy into a plan articulating the Department of Defense's desired operational capabilities, force structure, sustainment capability, and weapon system strategies and which is the basis for developing the Defense Planning Guidance, Defense Budget and Annual Performance Plan.
SP20	STRATEGIC-PLAN-PERIOD-PROGRAM-GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION-STRUCTURE	A GOVERNMENT-ORGANIZATION that supports a PROGRAM for a specific STRATEGIC-PLAN-PERIOD.
TR	Travel	The logical grouping of entities based on business rules denoted by relationships that record and control data for authorized travel performed by individuals of interest to DoD.
TR01	CLAIM	A PERSON's claim for a reimbursable expense.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
TR02	ITINERARY-STOPOVER	An asserted stopping place along the claimed travel route.
TR03	PERSON-TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION	A Department of Defense (DoD) order for the PERSON or the group of PERSONs to journey to one or more authorized locations at DoD expense.
TR04	TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION	A Department of Defense (DoD) order for the PERSON or group of PERSON's to journey to one or more authorized locations at DoD expense.
TR05	TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-APPROVAL	A signature assigned by a PERSON granting the necessary endorsement of a TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION
TR06	TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-FUNDED-EXPENSE	A code against which a specific TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION expense is accumulated at a point where funding has been officially allocated.
TR07	TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-NON-STANDARD-REMARK	A TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-REMARK developed for and used only by one specific related TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION.(Examples include: number of long distance calls authorized, number of permitted traveler's return trips to permanent station while on TDY, etc.)
TR08	TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-REMARK	A comment or disclaimer added to the related TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION to explain or provide important information or stipulations to the relevant PERSON's travel. Information added to the TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION can be either a standard pre-defined remark or a remark applicable only to the relevant TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION.
TR09	TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-STANDARD-REMARK	A TRAVEL-ORIENTED-TEXT-BLOCK that is used as a TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION-REMARK.
TR10	TRAVEL-CASH-ADVANCE	Money provided to a PERSON prior to the start of an authorized travel trip.
TR11	TRAVEL-CHARGE-CARD	A valid credit card, held by a person, for charging expenses while traveling on Department of Defense business.
TR12	TRAVEL-CLAIM	A formal reimbursement requested by a PERSON for expenses incurred while traveling on DOD authorized activities. Reimbursable expenses include transportation, per diem, lodging, and miscellaneous expenses.
TR13	TRAVEL-CLAIM-DAILY-MEALS	A day's worth of asserted reimbursable meals consumed while on claimed travel.
TR14	TRAVEL-CLAIM-DEPENDENT	A person who is asserted to receive a DOD travel related benefits because of a legal association with a PERSON.
TR15	TRAVEL-CLAIM-PAYMENT	A travel reimbursement request made by an authorized DoD traveler, which indicates the type of travel made.
TR16	TRAVEL-CLAIM-REIMBURSABLE-EXPENSE	An expense for which reimbursement has been requested via a TRAVEL-CLAIM.
TR17	TRAVEL-LOCATION	A place to which the PERSON will journey upon receiving a specific TRAVEL-AUTHORIZATION approval
TR18	TRAVEL-EXPENSE-AUTHORIZATION	An order to authorize travel for a PERSON.
TR19	TRAVEL-LOCATION-LODGING	A reimbursable rate for living quarters for any PERSON authorized to journey to the related TRAVEL-LOCATION at the expense of the Department of Defense.
TR20	TRAVEL-LOCATION-PER-DIEM	A reimbursable living expense rate for any PERSON authorized to journey to the related TRAVEL-LOCATION at the expense of the Department of Defense.

ID	Subject Area and Entities	Business Descriptions
TR21	TRAVEL-LOCATION-SEQUENCE	An anticipated stop along a PERSON's authorized journey.
TR22	TRAVEL-ORIENTED-TEXT-BLOCK	A comment, stipulation or disclaimer that clearly states existing government law or regulation related to authorized travel and that is predefined for use on several TRAVL-AUTHORIZATIONS.
TR23	TRAVEL-TYPE	A category of travel for which a Department of Defense (DoD) employee is eligible for reimbursement. Categories include: Temporary Duty (TDY), Permanent Change of Station (PCS) , Dependent, Member/Employee, Other and Dislocation Leave Allowance (DLA).
TR24	TRAVEL-LOCATION-LOCAL-INCIDENTAL	A reimbursable amount for miscellaneous expenses for any PERSON authorized to journey to the related TRAVEL-LOCATION at the expense of the Department of Defense.

■ Appendix B – Data Taxonomy Mapping

INTRODUCTION

Once Subject Areas were derived from the BEA v2.2 logical data model, an additional effort was undertaken to map these Subject Areas to other existing data taxonomies within DoD. The work involved, and the analytical results of this mapping, are described in detail in this appendix. To summarize this effort:

- Subject Areas were mapped to the existing BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model (ECDM). The ECDM was originally derived from conceptual data models that represent commercial leading practices to serve as a “top down” view of required business data. The Subject Areas, since they were derived “bottom up” from the BEA OV-7 diagrams, represent a potential replacement for the ECDM, or at least an intermediate level that can effectively link the ECDM to the OV-7 diagrams. Further analysis is required to determine the proper relationship of the Subject Areas to the ECDM.
- Subject Areas were mapped to the *DoD Core Data Taxonomy v0.051*, which represents the standard data vocabulary required to enable net-centric data discovery across the DoD enterprise. This mapping provides potential input to the DoD Data Taxonomy Working Group for use in defining business data structures. It also provides a means for discovery services to locate Business EMA data through this association.
- Subject Areas were mapped to the Data Objects that have been included in the EBPM under development by the Business Domains. The EBPM is a high-level, end-to-end business process model that serves as the framework/template for modeling detailed Domain business processes in support of DoD transformation.

PURPOSE

This mapping was performed to:

- Gain a clearer understanding of these four (4) views of data in the context of the BEA;
- Identify the link between the proposed data taxonomy input to the DoD EA DRM, the BEA ECDM, the *DoD Core Data Taxonomy*, and the data objects in the EBPM;
- Support an analysis of the role of the DoD EA DRM data taxonomy in relationship to these other data structures for defining data aspects of DoD architectures;
- Confirm the scope (framework) of enterprise business data;
- Provide analysis to other BEA teams that are identifying and analyzing DoD data; and
- Assist in closing the gap of outstanding data not yet modeled.

APPROACH

Following are the steps taken to relate these four data views:

- *Extract subjects areas from the BEA for incorporation into the DoD EA DRM:* This step was previously discussed in detail. The Subject Areas were derived from the consolidation of previously developed OV-7 diagrams. Each of these diagrams represents a consolidated view of data entities, attributes and relationships in seven functional categories that roughly align with Business Domains. The analysis performed on the diagrams allowed data entities to be grouped according to similar data content and concepts, thus resulting in the identification of “natural” Subject Areas. These Subject Areas and their assigned data entities became the basis for the data taxonomy proposed for inclusion in the DoD EA DRM for the Business EMA, as described in Section 3 and Appendix B of this document.

- *Review and Analyze the BEA ECDM:* The BEA ECDM is represented in a hierarchical view of subject areas rather than as a strict data model. However, this view of data does decompose to lower level data entities. The lower-level entities are prefixed with the name of the parent entity. Using available definitions, the ECDM subject areas were mapped to the Subject Areas proposed for the DoD EA DRM. This mapping was placed in an Excel spreadsheet.
- *Review and analyze the Core DoD Data Taxonomy:* The *Core DoD Data Taxonomy* is a hierarchical structure with high-level abstract classes and multiple subclasses. The structure is placed in a hierarchical view, which decomposes to sub-levels of greater granularity. The decomposition represents an inter-mixture of data, functions, and attributes. Most of the data represented in the view are “types” that describe the high-level abstract classes. Using available definitions, these high level abstract classes were mapped to the Subject Areas proposed for the DoD EA DRM, and were added to the previously opened mapping spreadsheet.
- *Review and analyze the Data Objects matrix compiled from the Architecture Integration Teams (AITs):* The EBPM data objects are high-level groupings of data elements identified in AIT working sessions. The data objects are associated to processes necessary to execute the business requirements in the Business Domains. The data objects represent one-to-many data elements. The data elements are represented in a de-normalized view; therefore, the same data element may be associated to one-to-many data objects and one-to-many processes. Using available definitions, the data objects were mapped to the Subject Areas proposed for the DoD EA DRM, and were then added to the previously opened mapping spreadsheet.

Results

Table B-1 shows the mapping of the BEA ECDM, *DoD Core Data Taxonomy*, and the data objects in the EBPM to the Subject Areas proposed for the DoD EA DRM. The following bullets describe the structure and content of the matrix:

- Subject Areas are placed in alphabetical order based on a two-letter code that is an abbreviation of the Subject Area name.
- If a data object or its relationship to other data structures is not fully understood, a “?” is placed in the column of the matrix. This is an indication that further analysis is required to completely understand the data object, its meaning, and/or its relationship to other data structures.
- If data is directly mapped to a Subject Area, it is placed on the same line as the subject area in the DRM.
- The Level Number next to the column entitled, Taxonomy – V050 is the top-level abstract class taken exactly from the Taxonomy. Each top-level abstract class decomposes to lower-level classes. Analysis of the lower-level classes assisted in determining the correct mapping. There are instances where data classes span multiple subject areas. Such duplicates are indicated on the matrix.
- Where multiple EBPM Data Objects appear to map to one Subject Area, BEA ECDM and Taxonomy, all appropriate data objects have been indicated in the appropriate column.
- Where there is no mapping, the cell is left blank.

Table B-1, Mapping of Subject Areas

ID	Subject Areas (Input to DoD EA DRM)	BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model [V2.0.7]	Lvl No.	DoD Core Data Taxonomy - V050	EBPM Data Objects [6/09/04]
AC	ACQUISITIONS	BUDGET	7.0	FUNCTION	ACQUISITION REQUIREMENT
		COMMUNICATION	6.0	FEATURE	GOODS TENDERED OR SERVICES RENDERED
		EVENT			ACCEPTANCE EVIDENCE
		SPECIFICATION			SERVICE EVIDENCE
					DELIVERED GOODS EVIDENCE
					COMMITMENT
					SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
					VALID OBLIGATION/DEOBLIGATION REQUEST
					VALID COMMITMENT/DECOMMITMENT CONFIRMATION/REJ
					RECORDED SHIPPING NOTICE
AE	ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS	EVENT	7.0	FUNCTION	
		GUIDANCE	16.0	EVENT	
AG	AGREEMENTS	AGREEMENT	3.0	AGREEMENT	
BL	BUSINESS LEADING PRACTICES				
BP	BUSINESS PLANS	PLAN	9.0	INFORMATION	
		COMMUNICATION			
BU	BUDGETS	BUDGET			CURRENT YEAR BUDGET PLAN
		ACTIVITY			PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

ID	Subject Areas (Input to DoD EA DRM)	BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model [V2.0.7]	Lvl No.	DoD Core Data Taxonomy - V050	EBPM Data Objects [6/09/04]
CM	COST MODELS				
CO	CONTRACTS	AGREEMENT	3.0	AGREEMENT	CONTRACT/ORDER (SIGNED)
			2.0	ACTION	SALES CONTRACT/ORDER
					CONTRACT/ORDER CLOSURE NOTIFICATION
					CONTRACT ORDER
					CONTRACT/ORDER (SIGNED)
					GOODS TENDERED OR SERVICES RENDERED
CO	CONTRACTS (continued)				DELIVERED GOODS EVIDENCE
					INVOICE
					ACCEPTANCE EVIDENCE
					COMMITMENT
					ASSIGNMENT ORDER
FA	FUNCTIONAL AREAS		7.0	FUNCTION (?)	
FT	FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	ACCOUNT	1.0	ACCOUNT	STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY
		COMMUNICATION	7.0	FUNCTION	
GL	GENERAL LEDGERS	ACCOUNT	1.0	ACCOUNT	TRIAL BALANCE
		COMMUNICATION			TRIAL BALANCE-STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS

ID	Subject Areas (Input to DoD EA DRM)	BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model [V2.0.7]	Lvl No.	DoD Core Data Taxonomy - V050	EBPM Data Objects [6/09/04]
HB	HEALTH BENEFITS		7.0	FUNCTION	
IS	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		9.0	INFORMATION	
IS	INFORMATION SYSTEMS (continued)		7.0	FUNCTION	
IN	INVESTMENTS	BUDGET	1.0	ACCOUNT	
IP	INSPECTIONS		7.0	FUNCTION	
LE	LOGISTICS EVENTS	EVENT	7.0	FUNCTION	
			16.0	EVENT	
LO	LOCATIONS	LOCATION	13.0	PLACE	
LP	LOGISTICS PLANS	PLAN	7.0	FUNCTION	
MA	MATERIEL	ITEM	4.0	ASSET	
OC	OCCUPATIONS				
OR	ORGANIZATIONS	PARTY	11.0	ORGANIZATION	
OR	ORGANIZATIONS (continued)	REGISTRATION	14.0	ROLE	
PA	PAYABLES		1.0	ACCOUNT	PAYABLE DATA
			7.0	FUNCTION	PAYMENT HISTORY

ID	Subject Areas (Input to DoD EA DRM)	BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model [V2.0.7]	Lvl No.	DoD Core Data Taxonomy - V050	EBPM Data Objects [6/09/04]
					TREASURY WARRANT
PC	PURCHASE CARDS				CERTIFIED PURCHASE CARD
					PURCHASE CARD EVIDENCE
					CERTIFIED PURCHASE CARD TRANSACTION
PD	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT		7.0	FUNCTION	TRAINING REQUIREMENT
			12.0	PERSON	
PE	PERSONS	PARTY	14.0	ROLE	CERTIFIED HRM PAY FILE
					INDIVIDUAL RECORD/PAY
					DUTY STATUS INFORMATION
					HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) PROFILE
					ANNUITANTS ACTION
PE	PERSONS (continued)				ASSIGNMENT AUTHORIZATION
PG	PROGRAMS	ACTIVITY			
PO	POSITIONS		12.0	PERSON	HUMAN RESOURCE PROFILE
PP	PERFORMANCE PLANS	PLAN			
PR	PAYROLL		7.0	FUNCTION	PAY AUTHORITY
					PAYMENT DATA
					PAY ADJUSTMENT FILE

ID	Subject Areas (Input to DoD EA DRM)	BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model [V2.0.7]	Lvl No.	DoD Core Data Taxonomy - V050	EBPM Data Objects [6/09/04]
					INDIVIDUAL RECORD/PAY
					PREVIOUS PERIOD PAYROLL
		TIME	10.0	INTERVAL	TIME AND ATTENDANCE RECORD
RE	RECEIVABLES		1.0	ACCOUNT	RECEIVABLE DATA
			7.0	FUNCTION	RECEIVABLE FILE
					REVENUE DATA
RP	REAL PROPERTY	ITEM (?)	4.0	ASSET	DEPRECIATION/AMORITIZATION
RP	REAL PROPERTY (continued)		15.0	ENVIRONMENT	ASSET DATA
					GAIN ON SALE OF ASSET
					LOSS ON SALE OF ASSET
					NET CHANGE OF INVENTORY
					INVENTORY AVAILABLE FOR SALE
					ASSET RECORD
					ASSET RECORD (UPDATED)
					ASSET VALUE
					PREPAID ASSET
					INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT
RQ	REQUIREMENTS				
SP	STRATEGIC PLANS	PLAN			
TR	TRAVEL		7.0	FUNCTION	TRAVEL REQUIREMENT
		CAPABILITY	5.0	CAPABILITY	

ID	Subject Areas (Input to DoD EA DRM)	BEA Enterprise Conceptual Data Model [V2.0.7]	Lvl No.	DoD Core Data Taxonomy - V050	EBPM Data Objects [6/09/04]
		GOAL			
			8.0	GUIDANCE (?)	