

MIL-HDBK-348 (USAF)  
 NOTICE 1  
 30 JUL 90

# MILITARY HANDBOOK

## SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK

### HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE OPERATIONAL ACCEPTANCE PROCESS

TO ALL HOLDERS OF MIL-HDBK-348 (USAF)

1. THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF MIL-HDBK-348 (USAF) HAVE BEEN REVISED AND SUPERSEDE THE PAGES LISTED:

<u>NEW PAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUPERSEDED PAGE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
11	30 JUL 90	11	13 NOV 89
12	13 NOV 89	12	REPRINTED WITHOUT CHANGE
13	30 JUL 90	13	13 NOV 89
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2. RETAIN THIS NOTICE AND INSERT BEFORE TABLE OF CONTENTS.
3. Holders of MIL-HDBK-348 (USAF) will verify that page changes indicated above have been entered. This notice page will be retained as a check sheet. This issuance, together with appended pages, is a separate publication. Each notice is to be retained by stocking points until the Military Handbook is completely revised or cancelled.

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### 3.1.51 Satellite Control Network System Program Office.

The Satellite Control Network System Program Office (SCN SPO) is the Air Force Systems Command, Space Systems Division, organization with responsibility for the sustaining engineering acquisitions and configuration management of the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) common user elements of the system until Program Management Responsibility Transfer (PMRT) . The SCN SPO is the sustaining engineering Procuring Activity for the AFSCN.

### 3.1.52 Service/Deficiency Report.

A Service/Deficiency Report (S/DR) is a report completed to document an operational system deficiency or a proposed system enhancement.

### 3.1.53 Site.

A site is a generic term used to refer to any operating location, operating complex, operations area, or support area.

### 3.1.54 Software Development File.

The software development file (SDF) is a collection of documentation material pertinent to the development or support of software. Contents typically include (either directly or by reference) design considerations and constraints, design documentation and data, schedule and status information, test requirements test cases, test procedures, and test results.

### 3.1.55 Software Maintenance

In general, software maintenance refers to a variety of support activities required during the operational life of the computer software configuration items, including the implementation of changes or modifications to meet continuing changes in operational requirements, or to correct inherent design defects or errors. This term also includes the reissuing of software specifications as well as operator and user manuals to reflect implemented changes or modifications. Note that in the context and scope of sustaining engineering, as defined herein, software maintenance does not include development and modification. Software maintenance is limited to fixing deficiencies to bring the software into conformance with development and product specifications.

### 3.1.56 Software Requirements Specification

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a document that specifies the detailed requirements (functional, interface, performance, qualification, etc.) allocated to a particular computer software configuration item.

### 3.1.57 Software Test Description.

A software test description (STD) is a document that identifies the input data, expected output data, and evaluation criteria that comprise the test cases. The STD also contains the necessary procedures to perform the formal testing of a computer software configuration item.

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3.1.58 Software Test Plan. A software test plan is a document that describes the formal qualification test plans for one or more computer software configuration items, identifies the software test environment resources required, and provides schedules for the activities. In addition, the software test plan identifies the individual tests that are to be performed.

3.1.59 Software Test Report A Software Test Report (STR) is a record of the formal testing performed for a particular computer software configuration item.

3.1.60 Software Transmittal Notice The Software Transmittal Notice (STN) is the document prepared by the development contractor to formally notify the Procuring Activity, or its implementing organization, of a software delivery.

3.1.61 Status Codes. Status codes are a means of reporting the progress of site installation, checkout, and deliverable documentation efforts.

3.1.62 Subassembly. The term subassembly denotes two or more parts joined together to form a stockable unit which is capable of disassembly or part replacement. Examples are a printed circuit board with parts mounted, or a gear train.

3.1.63 Subsystem. A subsystem is an assembly of two or more components, including the supporting structure to which they are mounted, and any interconnecting cables or tubing. A subsystem is composed of functionally related components that perform one or more prescribed functions.

3.1.64 Sustaining Engineering Sustaining engineering (SE) is the term used for the engineering responsibility for systems development, modifications, and software maintenance. This includes the systems engineering functions of investigation, technical evaluation, and recommendations on all proposed changes to baselined specifications for intersegment and intrasegment impacts. This responsibility for design and implementation of system technical requirements and capabilities includes the integration of the development or modification into the existing system or network, as well as the assurance of system integrity and performance (through development testing) and the update of associated documentation. Concurrent with these responsibilities is the authority for configuration control of the Functional, Allocated, and Product Baselines\*. The following definitions apply when used within the scope of the context of sustaining engineering:

- a. Development. Development is the responsibility for implementing new capabilities to meet requirements. For operational systems this

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represents the implementation of changes that impact the system functional requirements. This action requires the integration of the changes into the system as well as the update of the development and product specifications.

- b. Modification. Modification is the responsibility for implementing changes to the development and product specifications as defined by the allocated and product baselines. This includes changes to the component design and changes to the interfaces between system components as well as component fixes that require engineering changes. This action requires the integration of changes into the system as well as the update of the affected specifications and engineering data.
- c. Maintenance Engineering. Maintenance engineering is the responsibility for maintenance analysis. This includes trend analysis and parts substitution analysis, but does not include the act of repair.
- d. Software Maintenance. Software maintenance is the responsibility for implementing computer software fixes. This includes all necessary actions to assure the computer software in the system complies with the existing functional baseline, allocated baseline, and product baseline. This action is limited to fixing programming errors within the software to bring it into conformance with the existing specifications (i.e., no changes to the baselines are required). The changes can only impact program listing and must not impact computer program design. Modification and development represent engineering changes to the software which are outside the scope of software maintenance. (Note that for contractual purposes the term "software maintenance" has often been used to include "modification" and "development".)

3.1.65 System. A system is the composite of equipment, skills, and techniques capable of performing or supporting an operational role. A system includes all operational equipment, related facilities, material, software, services, and personnel required for its operation. Examples of systems that include space vehicles and ground equipment as major subtier elements are launch systems and on-orbit systems.

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3.1.66 System Segment. A system segment is a major subtier element of a system that is so identified by the responsible program office, either for management expediency or to facilitate separate procurements.

3.1.67 Test Case Modification. A temporary change to an existing baseline equipment or software to be made during a period of operational support to investigate solutions to a reported problem or to gather test data for a design or development effort.

3.1.68 Temporary Configuration Change. An authorization to provide a temporary capability to a CI/CSCI in support of a unique mission requirement or a temporary resolution to a safety, maintenance or contractual schedule problem.

3.1.69 Target Site. The target site is the operational location slated for a hardware or software modification or installation.

3.1.70 Test Discrepancy. A test discrepancy is a functional or structural anomaly that occurs during testing and which indicates a possible deviation from specification requirements for the test item. A test discrepancy may be a momentary, nonrepeatable, or permanent failure to respond in the predicted manner to a specified combination of test environment and functional test stimuli. Test discrepancies may be due to a failure of the test unit or to some other cause, such as the test setup, test instrumentation, supplied power, test procedures, or computer software used.

3.1.71 Turnover. Turnover is that point in time when the operating command formally accepts responsibility and accountability from the implementing command for the operations and organizational maintenance of the system or equipment required. Turnover is also known as Operations Maintenance Responsibility Transfer (OMRT) in the Air Force Satellite Control Network.

3.1.72 Validation. Validation is the evaluation process used to determine compliance with specified requirements.

3.1.73 Validation of Technical Documentation. Validation of technical documentation is the process used by the developing contractor to test the technical accuracy and adequacy of the procedural portions of the maintenance documentation for a modification or installation.

3.1.74 Verification. Verification is the evaluation process used to determine the correctness and consistency of items with respect to the products and standards provided as input.