

(U) GLOSSARY

(U) AGI—Advanced GEOINT derived from imagery.

(U) AGP—Advanced GEOINT Processing. Processing of advanced geospatial intelligence derived from imagery.

(U) AI&T—assembly, integration and test.

(U) AIC—Analysis Innovation Center.

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(U) AoA—analysis of alternatives.

(U) AOCO—Airborne Overhead Cooperative Operations. System that uses near real-time air and space SIGINT tipping, collection and processing to geolocate and cross cue targets to imagery.

(U) AOIO—Airborne Overhead Interoperability Office.

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(U) AS&T—Advanced Systems and Technology, NRO directorate.

(U) ASA-M—Analyst Support Architecture—Maritime.

(U) ASIP—Airborne Sensor Improvement Program. The new COMINT/ELINT sensor for the Global Hawk and the U-2 aircraft.

(U) ASME—Automated Spectrum Monitoring Equipment.

(U) ATM—asynchronous transfer mode. A high-bandwidth method of transporting information designed to integrate the transport of all services on a single network.

~~(S//TK)~~ [REDACTED]

(U) BAAR—baseline agreement and acquisition report.

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(U) BEM—bandwidth efficient modulation. The use of complex signal waveforms or modulation to increase the data rate within a given frequency channel.

(U) BOL—beginning-of-life.

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(U) BPO—Business Plans and Operations office.

(U) BRAT—Beyond Line of Sight Reporting and Tracking. Refers to a Grenadier-BRAT ASPO-COBRA transmitter which sends the COBRA signal to perform Blue Force Tracking.

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(U) C&A—certifications and accreditations.

(U) C&C—command and control.

(U) CAAS—contracted advisory and assistance services. Services under contract by non-governmental sources to provide management and professional support; studies, analyses, and evaluations; or engineering and technical support.

(U) CAIG—Cost Analysis Improvement Group.

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(U) CAT—Consolidated Airlift Team.

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) CCAFS—Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

(U) CCS—Constellation Calibration Services. Provides calibration and verification of operational SIGINT satellites for LEO, HEO, and GEO orbit satellite programs.

(U//EQUO) CCU—circuit switched segment customer premise equipment upgrade. Designed to integrate, install, test, document and migrate services to a COTS-based asynchronous transfer mode network installed at specific NRO locations.

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(U) CDR—critical design review.

(U) CMA—collection management authority.

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(U) COMEX—COMINT exploitation.

(U) COMEXT—communications externals.

(U) COMM—NRO Communications Directorate.

(U) COMSAT—communications satellite.

(U) COMSEC—communications security. Hardware and firmware devices and accompanying software used to encrypt/decrypt data.

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(U) CS/CS—cross-site/cross-system. A term used in conjunction with the capability to manage multiple systems over various locations.

(U) CSB—common software baseline.

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~~(S//TK)~~ [REDACTED]  
(U) CSPAR—Central Strategic Processing Analysis and Reporting.

(U) CSS—Central Security Services. Ran by NSA and formerly known as Regional Security Operations Centers (RSOC).

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(U) CTE—coefficient of thermal expansion. A measure of the degree to which a material changes size as a function of temperature.

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(U) DCID—Director of Central Intelligence Directive.

(U) DCID 6/3—This directive establishes the security policy and procedures for storing, processing, and communicating classified intelligence information in information systems, including Sensitive Compartmented Information and Special Access Programs for intelligence under the purview of the DCI.

(U) DII—Director's Innovation Initiative. An AS&T program that transitions almost 50 percent of its unclassified advanced technology investigations to funded follow-on research efforts inside the NRO, the Intelligence Community, and the DoD, providing those communities with advanced technology concepts for future systems.

(U) DLA—Defense Logistics Agency.

(U) DMS—Defense Messaging System. A DoD and IC standards-based organizational messaging architecture scheduled to replace the Site Communications Processor system.

(U) DNRO—Director, National Reconnaissance Office.

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) EAP—Employee Assistance Program.

(U) EC—expenditure center.

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(U) EELV—Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle. The name for the family of launch vehicle, which replaced the Titan and Atlas (II and III) launch vehicles. The EELV vehicle family is comprised of multiple configurations of the Lockheed-Martin Atlas V and the Boeing Delta IV.

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(U) EKMS—Electronic Key Management System. Interoperable collection of systems developed to automate planning, ordering, generating, distributing, storing, filing, using, and destroying of electronic key and management of other types of COMSEC material.

(U) ELC—EELV Launch Capability Contract.

(U) EMOC—Enterprise Management Operation Center. A 24-hour operational facility that monitors, defends, and controls the information enterprise for the NRO.

(U) EMU—engineering model unit.

(U) EO—electro-optical or Executive Order or Enterprise Objective.

(U) EPF—Eastern Processing Facility. Scheduled for completion in FY 2009, the EPF will be the primary NRO facility for processing and preparing spacecraft for launch from the Eastern Range.

(U) ERP—enterprise resource planning.

(U) ESD—earliest service date.

(U) EUI—IOSA Enhanced User Interface.

(U) FA—functional availability. A measure of system performance that incorporates both improved estimates of satellite life and addresses user requirements.

~~(U//EQUO)~~ FACTS—Future Architecture for Command and Telemetry Services. Replaces unsupportable legacy network equipment with a future architecture for command and telemetry services necessary to continue the crucial transmission of command and telemetry data for spacecraft and their launch vehicle.

(U) FAR—Federal Acquisition Regulations.

(U) FASM—Focused Area SIGINT Mapping. One of three FA curves used to describe the system performance of IOSA high altitude spacecraft.

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(U) FFRDC—Federally Funded Research and Development Center. A non-profit corporation, sponsored by the government, for the purpose of performing, analyzing, integrating, supporting, or managing engineering, research, or development activities.

(U) FIA—Future Imagery Architecture. A space-based imagery collection and data delivery program and successor to the Enhanced Imaging System.

(U) FOC—full operational capability.

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(U) Gbps—Gigabits per second (10<sup>9</sup> bits per second).

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) GEO—geosynchronous orbit. An orbital regime at approximately 22,000 nautical miles characterized by its 24-hour orbital period which places an object in a stationary position relative to the Earth's rotation.

~~(S//REL TO USA, AUS, CAN, GBR)~~ [REDACTED]

(U) GMA—Ground Merged Architecture. IOSA and legacy GEO/HEO satellite integrated mission management, signal distribution and support services.

(U) GMM—Ground Mission Manager.

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) GSM—Global System for Mobile Communications or *Groupe Speciale Mobile*. A commercial digital telephone network standard developed in the early 1990's in Europe and now implemented worldwide.

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(U) HEO—highly elliptical orbit. A highly non-circular orbit characterized by a maximum altitude of 25,000 nautical miles and 12-hour orbital period.

(U) HI—Horizontal Integration.

(U) HISIT—Horizontal Integration SIGINT/IMINT Tipping. Multi-INT effort to automatically task GEOINT collection based on a high priority SIGINT collection.

(U) HLV—heavy lift vehicles. Largest class of EELV boosters.

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(U) HR—human resources.

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) IA—information assurance.

(U) IBS—Integrated Broadcast Service. A complex and dynamic intelligence dissemination "system of systems" that is a theater-tailored dissemination architecture with global connectivity using a common message format in support of current and programmed tactical and strategic warfare systems.

~~(U//FOUO)~~ IBS-S—IBS SIMPLEX. A broadcast communications system relaying time-critical, tactical intelligence data in near real-time from national intelligence collection systems.

(U) ICE—independent cost estimates.

(U) ICS—Integrated COMINT System. Worldwide collection and processing of COMINT emitters.

(U) IED—improvised explosive device.

(U) IF—intermediate frequency. A signal resulting from the mixing of a detected signal with a reference signal in order to improve signal processing and distribution.

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(U) ILAB—IMINT Laboratory. IMINT organization and laboratory environment for research and development of prototype algorithms and advanced concepts that tests new capabilities with operational data.

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(U) IOC—initial operational capability.

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(U) IP/MPLS—internet protocol/multiprotocol labeling switching.

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(U) IPv6—internet protocol version 6.

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) IS—information systems.

(U) ISI—Innovative Solutions Initiative. Classified analog to the Director's Innovation Initiative.

(U) ISR—intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.

(U) ITA—independent technical assessment. An unbiased program technical evaluation conducted by the Deputy Director, System Engineering in conjunction with the NRO Cost Group's independent cost analysis and the Independent Program Assessment to provide technical insight to the cost estimates of the proposed acquisition activity.

(U) ITIP—Integrated Technical Investment Process. NRO program developed to allow senior managers to formulate and align technical and non-technical investment decisions with NRO long-term strategic objectives.

(U) IV&V—independent validation and verification.

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(U) KDP—key decision point.

(U) KPP—key performance parameter.

(U) [REDACTED]

(U) LEO—low earth orbit. An orbital regime between 90–600 nautical miles characterized by short orbital periods (approximately 90–100 minutes) that allow for frequent revisits per day.

(U) LPI/LPD—low probability of intercept/low probability of detection.

(U) LT&I—launch, transfer, and initialization.

(U) [REDACTED]

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(U) M-code—military code. Encrypted GPS signal.

(U) Mbps—Megabits per second (10<sup>6</sup> bits per second).

(U) MC&amp;G—mapping, charting, and geodesy.

(U) MCOM—Mobile Communications. Short duration deployable communications squadron based at Vandenberg AFB used to support NRO and other government launch telemetry collection requirements.

(U) MDDS—M-22 Data Dissemination System

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(U) MGS—mission ground station.

(U) MHz—megahertz (10<sup>6</sup> Hertz or cycles per second).

(U) MilPers—military personnel.

(U) MIND—Mission Integration and Development. The FIA ground segment that performs the architecture's mission management, communication relay management and data routing functions.

(U) MIPS—million instructions per second.

(U) MIS—management information system.

(U) Mission threads—an end-to-end description of a capability (such as ELINT, COMINT).

(U) MIST—management integrated support team.

(U) MLE—mean life estimate. Estimate of remaining lifetime of a space asset taking into account current state and system reliability.

(U) MMD—mean mission duration.

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(U) MRB—Mission Requirements Board.

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(U) NAB—NRO Acquisition Board.

(U) NAM—NRO Acquisition Manual.

(U) NCG—NRO Cost Group.

(U) NGEL—Next Generation Edge LAN. Program that efficiently merges long-haul data with the desktop user through means of new, high-speed switching equipment serving as the interface between the campus LAN and long-haul communication.

(U) NCEO—Next Generation Electro-optic system.

(U) NGOS—Next Generation Overhead SIGINT. The IOSA follow-on architecture.

(U) NIIRS—National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scale. Standardize system for describing the intelligence tasks that can be performed using an image.

(U) NIS—*National Intelligence Strategy*.

(U) NOPS—NRO Operations Squadron.

(U) NROC—National Reconnaissance Operations Center.

(U) NSANet—NSA's communication network.

(U) NSCS—National SIGINT Collection Subcommittee.

(U) NTI—national/tactical integration.

(U) OCMC—Overhead Collection Management Center. Joint, fully-integrated organization which brokers all SIGINT overhead requirements.

(U) OD&amp;E—Office of Development Engineering (CIA).

(U) OF—Operations Facility.

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(U) OPE—operational performance evaluation.

(U) OPELINT—Operational Electronic Intelligence.

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(U) OSL—Office of Space Launch.

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(U) PART—Program Assessment Rating Tool. OMB managed annual assessment of the performance of programs across the Federal Government.

(U) PATRIOT—NRO Communications Directorate contract.

(U) PCF—Pacific Communications Facility.

(U) PCS—personal communications system or permanent change of station.

(U) PCT—Pacific Communications Terminal.

(U) PDR—preliminary design review.

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(U) POE—Points of Emphasis. A Community generated list of requirements to help guide NRO acquisitions.

(U) PR/CSAR—personnel recovery/combat search and rescue.

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(U) QKD—quantum key distribution.

(U) QPR—quarterly performance review.

(U) QRC—quick reaction capability.

~~(S//TK//REL TO USA, AUS, GBR)~~ [REDACTED]

(U) R&D WAN—Research and Development Wide Area Network. R&D WAN is a flexible, high-bandwidth core ATM network infrastructure layer allowing connectivity between key R&D network assets throughout the NRO and select IC sites.

(U) R/S—Relay Satellite.

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(U) REACT—real-time engine for analysis of content transmission.

(U) RF—radio frequency or receive facility.

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(U) SAI—SIGINT Application and Integration.

(U) SAM—surface-to-air missile.

(U) SAP—Systems, Applications, and Products in Data Processing. A German owned business software firm.

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(U) SCTV—spacecraft thermal vacuum test.

(U) SETA—system engineering and technical analysis.

(U) SI&E—system integration and engineering.

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(U) SOI—signal of interest.

(U) SOMMS—SIGINT Overhead Mission Management System. A hardware and software tool that provides OCMC the capability to allocate SIGINT satellites against intelligence targets in accordance with priorities and guidance established by the SIGINT Overhead Reconnaissance Subcommittee.

(U) SP—SIGINT production. A processor for SIGINT Low.

(U) SPIF—Spacecraft Processing and Integration Facility.

(U) STR—SIGINT Test Range.

(U) SURREY—NSA's source of SIGINT requirements under the Unified Cryptologic Architecture.

(U) SV—space vehicle.

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(U) TECHELINT—Technical Electronic Intelligence.

(U) TENCAP—Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities.

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(U) TI—technical intelligence.

(U) TNG—Theater Net-Centric Geolocation. A network capability automating cooperative COMINT geolocations by connecting theater and national components via AOCO gateways with common message formats.

(S//REL TO USA, AUS, CAN, GBR)

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(U) UGA—unified ground architecture.

(U) ULA—United Launch Alliance. The Lockheed-Martin/Boeing joint venture for manufacturing and supporting the Atlas and Delta EELV booster systems.

(U) USAT—ultra small aperture terminal.

(U) UWAN—Unclassified Wide-Area Network. NRO's unclassified network.

(U) VAFB—Vandenberg Air Force Base.

(S//SI//FK)

(U) VoIP—voice over internet protocol.

(U) VSAT—very small aperture terminal.

(U) VWB—very wideband.

(U) WAN—wide area network.



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(U) XML—extensible mark-up language.

(U) WSTI—weapons system technical intelligence.

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