

## APPENDIX B

### DEFINITIONS

- B-1. A-E. Architect-Engineering firm.
- B-2. AVS. Associate Value Specialist. A mid-level of certification for practicing Value specialists.
- B-3. BCOE. Biddibility, Constructibility, Operability and Environmental Review. Required to be performed and certified before a construction contract can be advertised.
- B-4. Customer. The owner, client, user, or other similar beneficiary of a product having a vested interest in the product. Customers may be multiple entities with conflicting priorities and values.
- B-5. CVS. Certified Value Specialist. The highest level of certification for practicing Value specialists.
- B-6. Contributed Funds. These funds are non-federal funds that are used to support the requirements of the PCA.
- B-7. CCE. Current Construction Estimate. The total cost for construction of a particular project, including the escalation. The CCE is usually compared to the contractor's bid proposal.
- B-8. CWE. Current Working Estimate. The total cost of a particular project including the construction and design contingencies and the Army Corps of Engineers construction administration fee (SIOH). The CWE is usually compared to the initial programming amount (PA).
- B-9. Decision Documents. A decision document is any report prepared for the purpose of obtaining project/program authorization or modification, commitment of federal funds for project implementation, and approval to spend/receive funds as a result of entering into agreements with other agencies or organizations including those to obtain congressional authorization.
- B-10. Engineering Center. Designated USACE activity with specific engineering and/or research/development or training function (Huntsville, Transatlantic Center, etc.). The Engineering Center supports very specialized missions that require unique technical expertise in programs that are generally national or very broad in scope.
- B-11. FMS. Foreign Military Sales.
- B-12. FOA. Field Operating Activity. i.e. Corps of Engineers District Office.

B-13. FUDS. Formerly Used Defense Site.

B-14. FUSRAP. Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.

B-15. HQUSACE. Headquarters United States Army Corps of Engineers.

B-16. HTRW. Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste.

B-17. ITR. Independent Technical Review. A technical review by a qualified person or team, not affiliated with the development of a project, for the purpose of confirming the proper application of clearly established criteria, regulations, laws, codes, principles, and professional procedures.

B-18. MSC. Major Subordinate Command, Example: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Division.

B-19. MMRP. Military Munitions Response Program: A program category of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for response actions to address military munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents.

B-20. Operable Unit. A discreet action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discreet portion of a remedial response manages migration and/or eliminates or mitigates a release or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site, i.e., an installation or property, can be divided into a number of operable units, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site.

B-21. OVEST. Office of the Chief of Engineers Value Engineering Study Team. A full time VE Study Team formed by HQUSACE operating throughout the Corps and other Federal Agencies to produce and facilitate VE studies and related VE products. OVEST is the Value Engineering Center of Expertise and assists HQUSACE in administration of the VE program.

B-22. PDT. Project Delivery Team. An interdisciplinary group formed to develop a product.

B-23. Quality. Characteristic of a project that meets or exceeds customer needs; adheres to all applicable technical and policy requirements; is on schedule and within budget.

B-24. QA. Quality Assurance. The process of oversight and verification of the quality control processes to ensure their effectiveness in the production of quality products.

B-25. QC. Quality Control. The process employed to ensure the performance of a task meets or exceeds the agreed-upon requirements of the customer; the proper application of sound technical criteria and practices of the disciplines involved; appropriate laws, regulations, and policies on schedule and within budget.

B-26. SAVE International. Formerly called the Society of American Value Engineers, International, this organization sets standards for Value Engineering/Value Management practices, requirements for professional certification and provides training opportunities for VE practitioners.

B-27. SFO. Support For Others. Otherwise known as IIS – International and Interagency Support. Projects that are performed by the Corps of Engineers on a reimbursable basis from the requesting organization.

B-28. Technical Products. All deliverables are referred to as technical products, including real estate, decision and implementation documents, PMPs and plans and specifications that include the integration of technical products from multiple functional elements. They include completed deliverables that are ready for transmission to other members of the design or study team outside of the element that performed the work.

B-29. Technical Review. Technical Review focuses on compliance with established policy, principles and procedures using clearly justified and valid assumptions. It includes the validation of assumptions, methods, procedures and material used in analyses based on the level of complexity of the analysis. It validates the alternatives evaluated, appropriateness of data used and level of data obtained, functionality of the product, and validates the reasonableness of the results including whether the product meets the customer's needs consistent with law and existing policy and engineering and scientific principles.

B-30. TPP. Technical Project Planning. The Technical Project Planning process is a comprehensive and systematic planning process for identifying long and short-term project objectives. Technical project planning is accomplished at the beginning of a project whereby all stakeholders provide input to the initial perimeters.

B-31. Value Engineering (VE) Methodology. A function oriented, systematic team approach to balance performance and cost, performed under the direction of an active District VE Officer or facilitator with qualifications equivalent to a Certified Value Specialist. The Value Engineering methodology utilizes five basic steps (information, speculation, analysis, development, and presentation) to perform an analysis of the functions of a program, project, system, project, item of equipment, building, facility, service or supply of an executive agency, for the purpose of improving performance, reliability, quality, safety and life cycle costs.

B-32. Value Engineering Study. A process of application of the Value Engineering Methodology, which uses a multi-discipline team of designers and stakeholders and the product delivery team to break down the project into functional performance elements. Cost and benefits are assigned to each element and evaluated. Creative options are then sought to improve functionality and/or cost-effectiveness. Results are documented in a published report. This study or workshop (studies or workshops as appropriate) is (are) a milestone(s) to be identified in the PMP and accomplished as part of the VE process.

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B-33. VEAC. Value Engineering Advisory Committee. Composed of HQ VE Officer, MSC VE Officers and/or their selected representatives, and an OVEST representative formed for the purpose of advising the HQ VE Officer on matters of importance from their District and Division offices.

B-34. VECP. Value Engineering Change Proposal. A VE proposal submitted by the contractor after award with the savings being cost shared between the contractor and government.

B-35. VE Modules I and II. These are the industry standard introductory and developmental value engineering training courses. Offered in USACE PROSPECT, SAVE International and other commercial providers.

B-36. VM. Value Management. The use of the Value Methodology at multiple points in a project, process, or program to discover, understand and consider the needs and values of all Project Delivery Team (PDT) members, customers, partners and stakeholders. When performed properly and professionally, Value Management Workshops help the project manager effectively balance scope, schedule, resources and quality of a project. The VE process emphasizes the use of multi-functional teams and their resulting synergy. It is a management tool that should be applied throughout the life cycle of projects and programs. Value Management seamlessly integrates into the PMBP and may be applied to all business processes phases.

B-37. VM Plan. Value Management Plan. A sub-element of the project management plan that describes how value methodology will be applied throughout the life of the project.

B-38. VMP. Value Methodology Practitioner. A level of certification for practicing Value Specialists.

B-39. Value Methodology. The Five-step job plan: Information, Speculation, Analysis, Development and Presentation, as applied in a Value Management Workshop or Value Engineering Study.