

#### ACQUISITION INSIGHT () GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

# Introduction to Manufacturing Readiness Levels (MRLs)

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- Purpose of Manufacturing Readiness Levels (MRLs)
  - About this Course
  - Benefits AS6500
  - Overview
- What are Manufacturing Readiness Levels (MRLs)
  - MRL Evaluation Criteria
  - Definitions / Descriptions / Considerations
  - Experience in DOD / Commercial Environment
- SAE AS6500
- MRLs and Surveillance Process
  - Manufacturing Readiness
  - MRL Relationship to System Acquisition Milestone
- Manufacturing Program Support
- Manufacturing Development Program Surveillance
  - MRA / Deliverables
  - Benefits
  - Findings and Concussions
- MRL/MRA Resources
- Questions







### **About this Course**

- Upon completion of this course, you will be able to comprehend how the MRL process is a critical step to ensure programs has both the required manufacturing capability and resources to achieve program success. During the surveillance process; assessing manufacturing maturity and risk; involving technology, and resources. Understanding how cost and schedule are directly impacting the program viability and success.
  - Intended Audience:
    - Industrial Specialist (1150)
    - Industrial Engineers (0896)
    - Any other DCMA employee wanting to gain knowledge of MRLs







- Promote basic understanding of the Manufacturing Readiness Levels
- Providing an additional tool for risk determination under Manufacturing Development Program Surveillance
- Develop a proactive and aggressive approach to accurately conduct risk determination for Cost, Schedule, and Program Success







### **Benefits AS6500**

- A Manufacturing Management standard will benefit both DoD and Industry:
- Provides a quick "Snapshot, Consistency, and Insight to Accurately track the Program Performance
- Provides a vehicle to contractually communicate manufacturing requirements
- Promotes more consistent customer requirements
- Better enables contractors to implement best manufacturing practices by providing a customer requirement against which to budget
- More consistent application of best practices will result in reduced costs, higher schedule confidence, and more robust products





#### An Opportunity:

- An Experienced Industrial Specialist to use the MRLs tool in a Program Environment
- A new Industrial Specialist to use the MRL tool in a Geographic Environment ("Mom and Pop shops")
- Use MRLs as a tool to manage and mitigate Manufacturing Risk



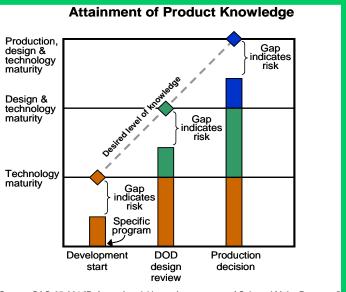


Are you ready? It's a matter of Maturity....

Manufacturing Maturity!

Knowing what you need to know....

at specific knowledge points!



Source: GAO-05-301 "Defense Acquisitions: Assessments of Selected Major Programs"





Is the Design ready?

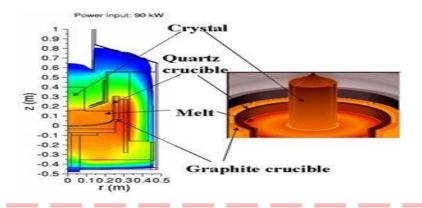
Is the Design Stable?

Is it Producible?





Have Key Design Characteristics been identified?



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#### Are Materials ready?

Are Materials Available?



Have they been Characterized?

Are there any Special Handling issues?



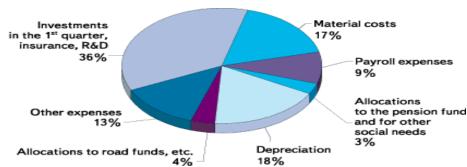






Are resources and cost ready?

Are all Production Costs understood?



Have Design-to-Cost Goals been established?

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Is Funding in place to cover production maturation?









Are Processes ready?

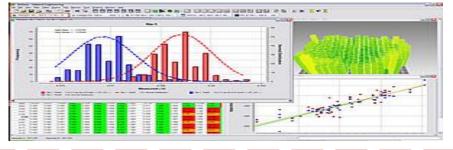
Have Critical Processes been identified?



Have Critical Processes been demonstrated?



Are those Processes Stable and In Control?









Are Manufacturing Personnel ready?

Are there any Special Skills required?



Are your folks Trained and Certified?



Is the Workforce Stable?







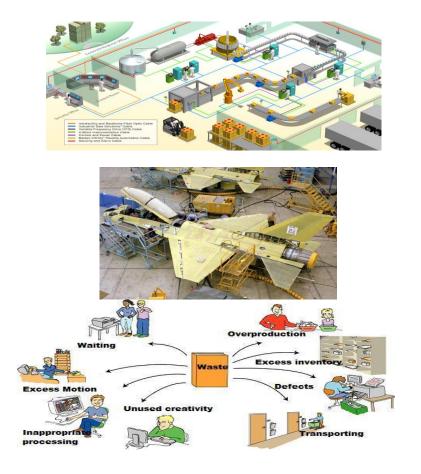


Are Facilities ready?

Are the Facilities in place?

Can the Facilities support production rate?

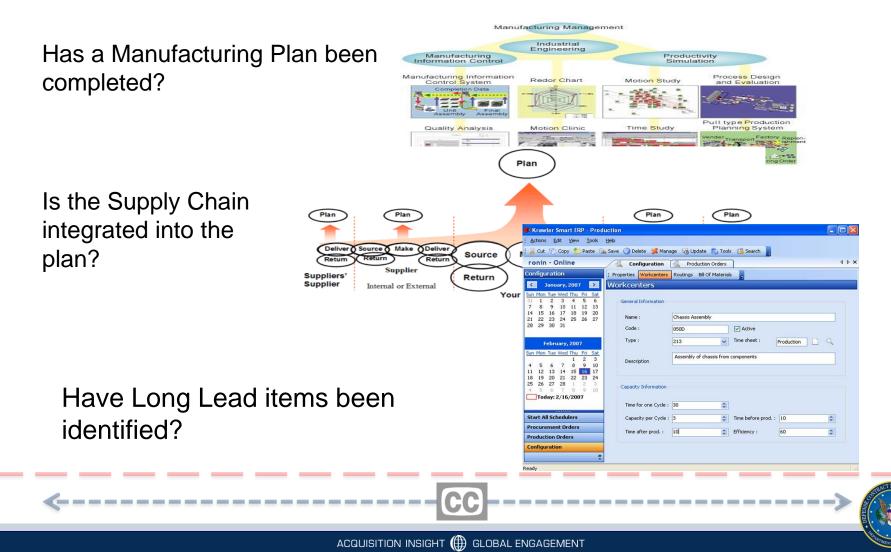
Will the Facilities Layout support Lean Production?







Is the Manufacturing Planning ready?





Can help manage cost, schedule and performance risk by examining the maturity of:

- Design Producibility ("The measure of the relative ease of <u>manufacturing</u>") and Stability – Example: Ford Model T
- Can be built to a predictable program schedule
- Can be built at predictable cost
- Manufacturing processes and tooling
- Workforce skills and training
- Supply chain capabilities







- MRLs were designed to provide a maturity model based on well developed criteria and are patterned after TRLs (method of estimating technology maturity of Critical Technology Elements) that will in identifying the maturity of their manufacturing efforts on a program or a technology
- Common language and standard for:
  - Assessing the manufacturing maturity of a technology or product and plans for its future maturation
  - Understanding the level of manufacturing risk in trying to produce a weapon system or transition technology into a weapon system application
- Designed to:
  - Complement TRLs

NOTE: FY04 - Joint Defense Manufacturing Technology Panel (JDMTP) formed MRL Working Group to develop basic MRL definitions and criteria

- Help set the agenda for manufacturing risk mitigation
- Establish an expectation of achieving manufacturing maturity at critical decision points







#### MRL Evaluation Criteria (Threads)

#### <u>Nine areas</u> were developed to help assess the current MRL

Technolog y & Industrial Base

Material

- A Technology and Industrial Base
- B Design
- C Cost and Funding
- D Materials
- E Process Capability and Control
- F Quality Management
- G Manufacturing Workforce
- H Facilities
- I Manufacturing Management







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## **MRL Definitions & Descriptions**

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

MRL	Definition						
1	Manufacturing Feasibility Assessed						
2	Manufacturing Concepts Defined						
3	Manufacturing Concepts Developed						
4	Capability to produce the technology in a laboratory environment.						
5	5 Capability to produce prototype components in a production relevant environment.						
6	Capability to produce a prototype system or subsystem in a production relevant environment.						
7	Capability to produce systems, subsystems or components in a production representative environment.						
8	Pilot line capability demonstrated. Ready to begin low rate production.						
9	Low Rate Production demonstrated. Capability in place to begin Full Rate Production.						
10	Full Rate Production demonstrated and lean production practices in place.						







# <u>MRLs 1 & 2</u>

Research

- Manufacturing Concepts Identified
- Basic Research
- Advance Research
- Advance Technology Development







#### MRL3 Produce in Lab. Environment

- Mfg. Feasibility Determined
- Mfg. Process Identified
- Key Processes Identified
- Producibility Assessments Initiated







MRL4 Produced Components in Relevant Environment

- Mfg. Process Emerging
- Producibility Assessment On-going
- Mfg. Cost Drivers Identified







#### MRL 5 Produced System in a Relevant Environment

- Mfg. Processes Demostration in a Relevant Environment
- Cost Drivers Analyzed
- Log Terms Items Identified
- Equipment in a Relevant Environment







#### MRL 6 Production Representative Environment

- Mfg. Processes in Development
- Producibility Improvement Underway
- Trade Studies
- Supply Chain Management in Place

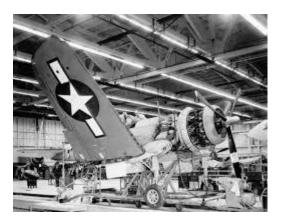






#### MRL 7 Pilot Line Demo, Ready for LRIP

- Process Maturity Demonstrated
- All Materials Ready for LRIP
- Mfg. Processes Proven
- Supply Chain Stable for LRIP









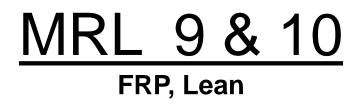


- Mfg. Processes Operating at Target Quality, Cost and Performance
- Supply Chain Established and Meeting Lead Times









- Lean/Six Sigma Production in Place
- Meeting or Exceeding Cost, Schedule and Performance Goals









### **MRL Definitions**

MRL 1	MRL 2	MRL 3	MRL 4	MRL 5	MRL 6	MRL 7	MRL 8	MRL 9	MRL 10
Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Capability to	Capability to	Capability to	Capability to	Pilot line	Low rate	Full rate
feasibility	concepts	concepts	produce the	produce	produce a	produce	capability	production	production
assessed	defined	developed	technology in	prototype	prototype	systems,	demonstrated.	demonstrated.	demonstrated
			a laboratory	components in	system or	subsystems or	Ready to	Capability in	and lean
			environment	a production	subsystem in a	components in	begin low rate	place to begin	production
				relevant	production	a production	production	full rate	practices in
				environment	relevant	representative		production	place
					environment	environment			

#### **Production relevant environment:**

An environment normally found during <u>MRL 5</u> and 6 that contains key elements of production realism not normally found in the laboratory environment (e.g. uses production personnel, materials or equipment or tooling, or process steps, or work instructions, stated cycle time, etc.). May occur in a laboratory or model shop if key elements or production realism are added.

#### Production representative environment:

An environment normally found during <u>MRL 7</u> (probably on the manufacturing floor) that contains most of the key elements (tooling, equipment, temperature, cleanliness, lighting, personnel skill levels, materials, work instructions, etc) that will be present in the shop floor production areas where low rate production will eventually take place.

#### **Pilot line environment:**

An environment normally found during <u>MRL 8</u> in a manufacturing floor production area that incorporates all of the key elements (equipment, personnel skill levels, materials, components, work instructions, tooling, etc.) required to produce production configuration items, subsystems or systems that meet design requirements in low rate production. To the maximum extent practical, the pilot line should utilize rate production processes.



# MRL Evaluation Criteria (Example of Two Threads/MRL1-6)

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

• Full MRL criteria matrix can be found at www.dodmrl.com

Acquisition Phase		Pre N	lateriel Solution Analysis (Pre	MSA)	Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA)	Technology Development (TD)		
					ASR	A SRR/SFR	PDR	
<b>Fhread</b>	Sub-Thread	MRL 1	MRL 2	MRL 3	MRL 4	MRL 5	MRL 6	
	Technology Maturity	Should be assessed at TRL 1.	Should be assessed at TRL 2.	Should be assessed at TRL 3.	Should be assessed at TRL 4.	Should be assessed at TRL 5.	Should be assessed at TRL 6.	
Technology and Industrial Base	A.1 - Industrial base			Potential sources identified to address technology needs. Understand state of the art.	known gaps/risks identified for preferred concept, key technologies, components,	initiated to identify potential manufacturing sources. Sole/single/ foreign source vendors and vendors of technologies with potential obsolescence issues have been identified and planning has begun to minimize risks.	Industrial base capabilities assessme for MS B has been completed. Indus' capability in place to support manufacturing of development article: Plans to minimize sole/ foreign source and obsolescence issues complete. Need for sole/single/foreign sources justified. Potential alternative source identified.	
A- Techno	A.2 - Manufacturing Technology Development			Manufacturing technology concepts identified through experiments/models.	Mfg Science & Advanced Mfg Technology requirements identified.	Required manufacturing technology development efforts initiated, if applicable.	Manufacturing technology efforts continuing. Required manufacturing technology development solutions demonstrated in a production relevant environment.	
Design	B.1 - Producibility Program			Relevant materials/processes evaluated for manufacturability using experiments/models.	assessment of preferred systems concepts completed. Results considered in selection of preferred design concepts and reflected in Technology Development Strategy key components/ technologies.	Producibility and manufacturability assessments of key technologies and components initiated as appropriate. Ongoing design trades consider manufacturing processes and industrial base capability constraints. Manufacturing processes assessed for capability to test and verify in production, and influence on Operations & Support.	Producibility assessments and producibility trade studies (performan s. producibility) of key technologies/components completed Results used to shape Acquisition Strategy, Systems Engineering Plan (SEP), Manufacturing and Producibil plans, and planning for EMD or technology insertion programs. Preliminary design choices assessed against manufacturing processes and industrial base capability constraints Producibility enhancement efforts (e. Design For Mig, Assembly, Etc. (DF)	
 8	B.2 - Design Maturity	Manufacturing research opportunities identified.		Top level performance requirements defined. Trade-offs in design options assessed based on experiments. Product lifecycle and technical requirements evaluated.	capability and management of manufacturing risk for the product lifecycle. Initial potential Key Performance Parameters (KPPs) identified for preferred systems concept.	Lower level performance requirements sufficient to proceed to preliminary design. All enabling/critical technologies and components identified and considers the product lifecycle. Evaluation of design Key Characteristics (KC) initiated. Product data required for prototype component manufacturing released.	System allocated baseline establishe Product requirements and features a	



#### Implementation: MRL/MRA Experience in Industry

- Industry Associations and companies are supportive of DoD Manufacturing Readiness efforts and support policy
  - Participated in Three DoD-Industry Workshops
- OEMs and Second Tier Suppliers are using the first or second generation definitions, published in the Technology Readiness Assessment Guide
- Many companies have developed their own manufacturing maturity measures.
  - Rockwell Collins Manufacturing Maturity Index
  - Sikorsky Production Readiness Index
- Other companies have adopted our MRLs, and are using them within the company's gated development process.
  - Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control
  - Raytheon (Tucson)
  - Pratt & Whitney
  - General Electric Power Systems
  - Boeing (EMRLs for MDA, MRLs for FCS)
  - Goodrich
  - ... and the list is growing







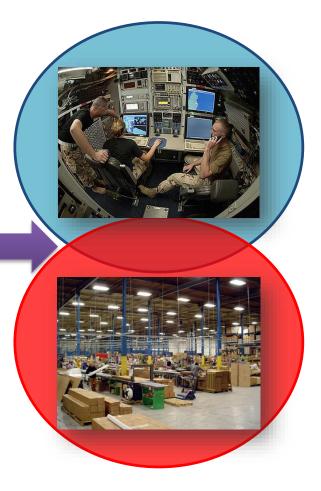
- Air Force
  - MRAs completed on 19 Air Force Advanced Technology Demonstrations using the manufacturing readiness level (MRL) criteria; additional 13 are in process
  - Used MRL criteria to perform MRAs on two ACAT 1 Programs
- Army
  - Uses MRLs on all 6.3 Programs that have manufacturing or producibility issues tied to Army Technology Objectives- Manufacturing (ATO-M)
  - Army also uses MRLs and MRAs on selected SBIR Projects
  - Army to incorporate MRLs and MRAs into the management aspect of planned Commercialization Pilot Program.
- MDA
  - Applies related scale (EMRLs) to manage high risk prototype- production technologies





#### AS6500 – Manufacturing Management System

- The standard provides common definitions for 36 manufacturing-related terms with sources identified
  - -DoD
  - -Commercial
  - -Mixture
- Definitions represent consensus agreements between government and industry
- Consistency across programs, services, and companies









- AS6500 is the manufacturing equivalent or supplement to AS9100 and ISO9000
- Covers all aspects of Production and includes requirements for quality assurance and Engineering with the manufacturing functional community.
- Includes requirements from development thru production and requires the use of manufacturing readiness levels (MRLs)
- The Air Force is requiring its use on all ACAT1 programs and it is highly recommended on all others
- It will be required as a contract line item and not as a DFARS requirement





#### AS6500 – Manufacturing Management System

#### DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Manufacturing Management System Program, Policies, Objectives

#### Manufacturing Planning

- Manufacturing Plan
- Supply Chain materiel management
- Manufacturing technology
- Cost
- System Verification
- Workforce
- Tooling/Test Equipment/Facilities

Design Analysis for Manufacturing

- Producibility analysis
- Key Characteristics
- Process FMEAs

#### Manufacturing Operations Management

- Scheduling & control
- Surveillance

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- Continuous Improvement
- Process control plans
- Process capabilities
- Production Process
- Verification
- Supplier Management
- Supplier Quality

Manufacturing Risk Identification Feasibility assessments, <u>MRLs</u>, PRRs





# Why Manufacturing Readiness?

- DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY
- Consensus among Congress, OSD, CSAF, GAO: "Advanced weapon systems cost too much, take too long to field, and are too expensive to sustain"
- GAO study of 54 weapons programs:
  - Core set of 26 programs: RDT&E costs up by 42% (\$42.7B total) and schedule slipped by 20% (2.5 years on average)
  - V-22 Osprey:
    - The development budget was first planned for \$2.5 billion in 1986
      - Increased to a projected \$30 billion in 1988.
      - Between 2008 and 2011, the estimated lifetime cost for maintaining the V-22 grew by 61 percent, mostly allocated to maintenance and support
      - Composite Materials make up 43% of the airframe, including wings prop rotor blades.
      - New technology not available to manufacture composite wings







## Why Manufacturing Readiness?

- Products made by immature manufacturing processes generally:
  - Cost more
  - Are prone to quality problems
  - Experience schedule delays
  - May not perform the same
  - Are less reliable in service

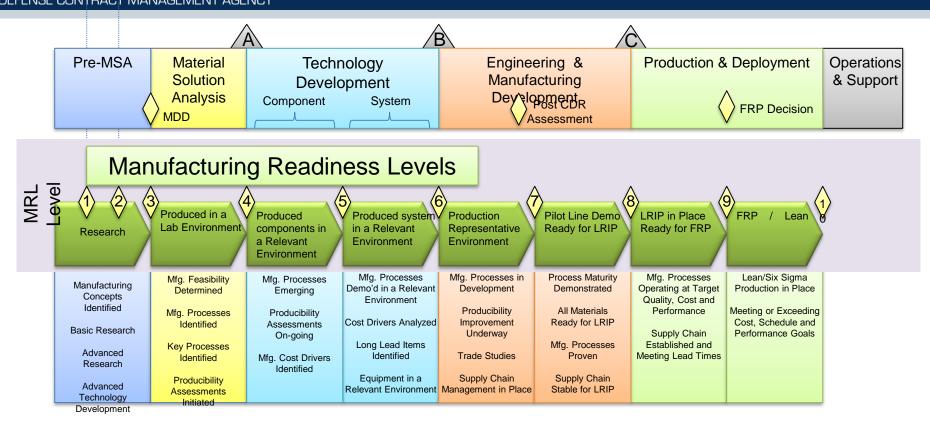








#### MRL Relationship to System Acquisition Milestones







- MRLs are not a report card
  - MRL 7 might not be meeting the program milestone
  - MRL 3 might be on track with the program's milestone
- MRLs are a tool to manage and mitigate manufacturing risk
  - A common language used to assess manufacturing maturity
  - Provide insight not oversight









- **Requirement:** Instruction 204 paragraphs 3.2.5 and 3.2.9 require the manufacturing specialist to support the Program Support Plan (PSP) and Development Plan surveillance respectively.
- <u>Regulations</u>:
- FAR 42.302(a)(67)
  - "Support the program, product, and project offices regarding program reviews, program status, program performance and actual or anticipated program problems"
- FAR 42.302(a)(40)
  - "Perform engineering surveillance to assess compliance with contractual terms for schedule, cost, and technical performance in the areas of design, development, and production."





- Major Programs in DCMA: 209 as of 12 September, 2014
- DAES Programs in DCMA: 78 as of 12 September, 2014
  - 15 currently rated high risk
  - 13 currently rated moderate risk
  - 16 are software only
- Of the 62 current DAES programs in DCMA with a manufacturing component, approximately 45 percent are rated moderate to high risk.





### MANUFACTURING PROGRAM SUPPORT

- Development Program Activities
  - Milestone A
    - Program starts Technology Development
    - Up to 50 percent of costs are set
  - Milestone B
    - Program is initiated
    - Program starts Engineering and Manufacturing Dev.
    - 75 to 80 percent of costs are set
    - Budget is set
  - Milestone C
    - LRIP Starts
    - 95 of costs are set





- Development Program Risks
  - 1. Is the technology mature enough to build the product ?
  - 2. Does the contractor have experience with this type of product?
  - 3. Does the contractor have the resources to build the product?
    - Facilities
    - Equipment
    - Personnel
    - Financial
  - 4. Does the contractor have a reasonable plan to manufacture the product?
  - 5. Can the subcontractors answer questions 1-4 successfully







### MANUFACTURING PROGRAM SUPPORT

- How does this affect me?
  - Schedule
  - Cost
  - Program Viability/Success
- What can we do?
  - Be an active member of the PST.
  - Contact ACO If required.
  - Know your program
  - Be an honest broker of risks and information on the program
  - Start early
  - Be aggressive
  - Accurately complete your sections of the PAR



### MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SURVEILLANCE

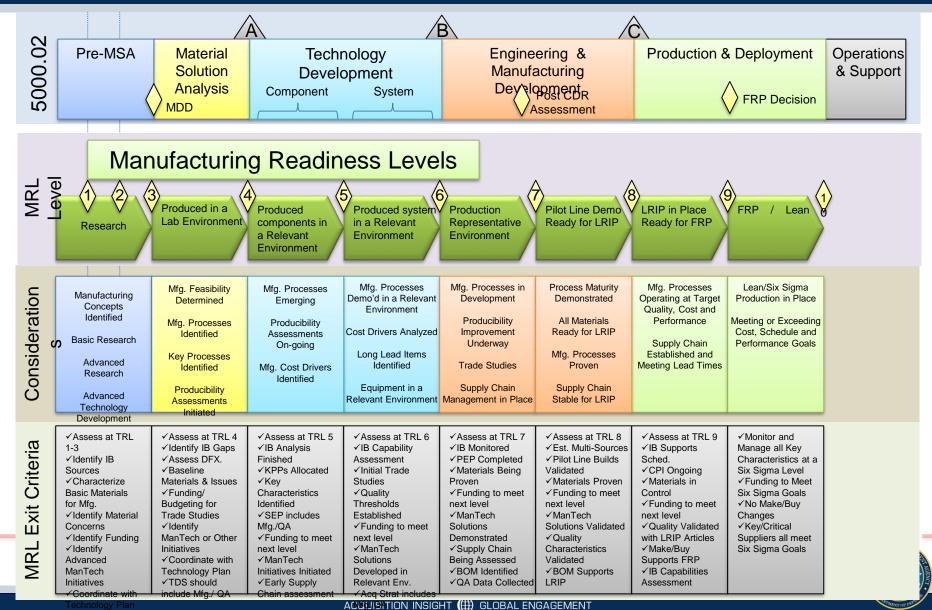
- How do I know if a program is at risk?
  - Does their plan look reasonable?
  - Are they meeting their internal schedules?
  - Is the buying office, contractor and the contract in synch?
  - Can the contractor answer your questions comfortably and with confidence. If not why not? Is there something not being said?
  - Has the program/contractor met all of the goals outlined in the following Manufacturing Readiness Level (MRL) timeline? (Even if MRLs are not called out in the contract, the MRLs can be used accurately for risk determination)





### MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SURVEILLANCE

#### DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY





### MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SURVEILLANCE

- Why is this important?
  - We are DoDs method of independently assessing program manufacturing risks <u>(MRL is a tool to perform consistent</u> <u>evaluation)</u>
  - Performing this surveillance in the development program will payoff multiple times in production (schedule and cost)
  - DCMA's history of where we did get involved in development surveillance has proven its value to DoD





DEPARTMENT OF DEFEN

1 PURPOSE. This Instructi

INSTRUCTION

DCMA Instruction (DCMA-INST) 204, "Manufacturing and Prod

AFFLICABILITY. This Instruction applies to all DCMA activities that have comdministration responsibilities. MANAGERS' INTERNAL CONTROL PROGRAM. In accordance with DCM

PLAS CODE. 087A-C, 088, 089A-F. 090A-F.
POLICY RESOURCE PAGE. <u>https://kens.dcma.ukilpob/w724/r/index.cfm</u>
EFFECTIVE DATE. By onler of the Director, DCMA, this lastraction is effective

4. RET EASABILITY - UNLIMITED. This Instruction is approved for public rele

Contract Management Office (CMO).

Karron E Small

DCMA-INST 204 August 16, 2012 ws March 20, 2014



Instruction 204, "3.2.9.2. When Program Offices utilize the Manufacturing Readiness Level (MRL) criteria and conduct Manufacturing Readiness Assessments (MRA) the **Technical Specialist should** formally request participation in the planning and execution of the assessments. When the Program Office does not utilize the MRL process and instead conduct other review such as Production Readiness Review, the Technical Specialist should formally request to participate in the planning and execution of such readiness reviews"





### What is an MRA?

- Assessment of a program's readiness to manufacture and produce to its intended design
- A tool to develop and implement:
  - Manufacturing risk mitigation plans
  - Business strategies
- Results in:
  - An assignment of MRLs to key system components
  - The development of a manufacturing maturation plan as required

# Identifying manufacturing issues earlier in technology development



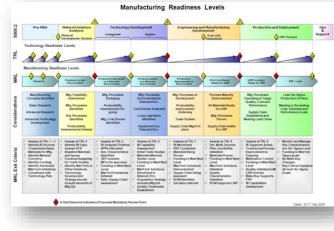




### **MRA Deliverables**

Provide briefing and/or written report

- Assess type and significance of risk to cost, schedule or performance
- Identify current MRL/target MRL
- Identify key factors where manufacturing readiness falls short of target MRL
  - Define driving issues
- Identify programs and plans to reach target MRL
- Who needs this data?
  - Industrial Specialist
  - Quality Specialist
  - Engineering
  - CMOs
  - ACO / PCO

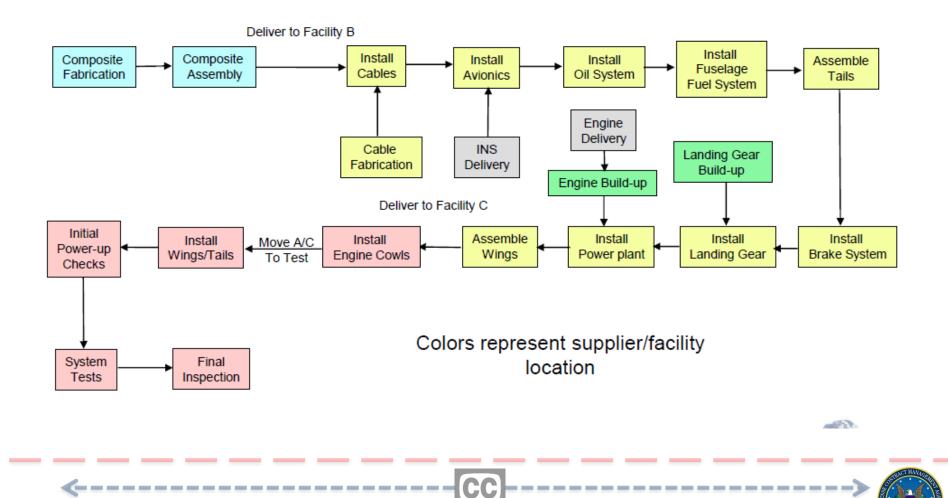






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Large programs can require multiple MRAs







A Manufacturing Management standard will benefit both DoD and Industry:

- Provides a quick "Snapshot, Consistency, and Insight to Accurately track the Program Performance
- Provides a vehicle to contractually communicate manufacturing requirements
- Promotes more consistent customer requirements
- Better enables contractors to implement best manufacturing practices by providing a customer requirement against which to budget
- More consistent application of best practices will result in reduced costs, higher schedule confidence, and more robust products





- Process is more effective if company is actively engaged in the assessment
- System integration and test operations are often ripe for maturation efforts
- Resources required to conduct an MRA will vary significantly
- Subject matter expertise is needed to "do it right"

Expert some experience through An expert extensive knowled called in for advic



### Findings and Conclusions (review)

- DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY
- Looking at transitioning technology to production
- Must incentivize good decision-making processes;
- Unlike TRLs, going backwards on MRLs might be productive
- •A low MRL number may or may not meet the program's milestone
- Is there time to raise the level?
- Is there a new manufacturing process being pursued?
- Replacing a manual process with an automated process
- Encouraging repeatability, faster cycle time, etc.
- •Identify opportunities to validate manufacturing processes
- Avoid accepting analogous process claims during the design phase and claiming fabrication is maturing
- •May never build enough units to reach MRL 10
- Achieve a Six Sigma or equivalent process
- Stable line, may require a multi-product factory



### **MRL/MRA Resources**

Found at <u>www.dodmrl.com</u> or <u>www.dodmrl.org</u>

- MRL Deskbook the "how to" of MRAs
- MRL Criteria
- MRL definitions
- MRL users guide (TBD)
- Under AF ManTech's MRA Tool
  - Air Force ManTech MRA Questions
- SAE- AS6500









Contact us: <u>askmanufacturing@dcma.mil</u> Visit our 360: <u>https://360.dcma.mil/directorate/EA/SitePages/EAM.aspx</u>







## **BACKUP SLIDES**





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### **ACRONYM MEANING**

ACRONYM MEANING	
ACAT	Acquisition Category
ACO	Administrattive Contracting Officer
ATO-M	Army Technology Objectives Manufacturing
CSAF	Chief of Staff Air Force
DAES	Defense Acquistion Execute Summary
DFARS	Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Suplement
DoD	Department of Defense
EMRLS	Engineering Manufacturing Levels
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
GAO	U.S. Govermnet Accoountability Office
IE	Industrial Engineering
IS	Industrial Specialist
MDA	Missile Defense Agency
MPS	Major program Support
MRAS	Manufacturing Readiness Assessment
MRLS	Manufactuirng Readiness Levels
OEM	Original equipment Manufacturer
OSD	Office of he Secretary of Defense
PC&C	Process Capability and Control
RDT&E	Research Development Test & evaluation
SBIR	Small Business innovation Research
TBD	To be determine
TRLS	Technology Readiness Levels







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### DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS	
ACAT	An acquisition program is categorized based on the criteria in the DoDI 5000.02.
AS6500	Manufactuirng Managemnet Program
AS9100	Aerospace standard based on the ISO 9001 quality system requirements
Cost	The value of money that has been used up to produce something
DFAR	A supplement to the FAR that provides DoD-specific acquisition regulations that DoD government acquisition officials
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FRP	Full Rate Prodcution
Funding	The act of providing financial resources, usually in the form of money to fiance a project.
LRIP	Low Rate Production
Milestione A	Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) led review at the end of the Materiel Solutions Analysis (MSA) Phase.
Milestione B	Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) led review at the end of the Technology Maturation & Risk Reduction (TD) Phase.
Milestone C	Milestone C (MS C) is a Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) led review at the end of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) Phase
MOM & POP Shops	A small, independent, usually family-owned, controlled, and operated business that has a minimum amount of employees
MRAs	Manufacturing Readiness Assessment
MRLs	Manufacturing Readiness Levels
PC&C	Process Capacity and Control
Producibility	Ease of manufacturing an item in large enough quantities
Producible	Able to produce
PST	Program Support team
RDT&E	Research Development Test and Evaluation
Surveillance	the act of carefully watching someone or something
TRLs	Technology Readiness Levels



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