

Navy Dawia Operating Guide

1. Purpose. To implement policy changes recommended by the Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) to Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Special Assistant for Safety Matters (OPNAV (N09F)) and to define and outline the conduct and reporting of the self-assessment process for safety and occupational health (SOH) programs. 1. PURPOSE. The Marine Corps Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Program Manual promulgates the requirements and establishes procedures to implement the reference. 2. INFORMATION. This Manual and all references provide the requirements and guidance for commanders and Marine Corps OSH Program professionals to identify and manage risk, maintain safe and healthful operational environments, and meet the Mission Essential Task List (METL) requirements. 3. SCOPE. This Manual is applicable to all Marine Corps activities, including nonappropriated fund activities and operations that are under the sponsorship of the Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Director or unit MCCS officers for the purposes of morale, welfare and recreation. This Manual shall also apply to activities that are involved in the acquisition, operation, sponsorship or maintenance of all facilities, activities, and programs. CMC (SD) will provide guidance, upon request, for program responsibilities on contractors, e.g., public-private venture, etc. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Manual is effective the date signed. Prior to implementation of this Manual, activities must, where applicable, discharge their labor relation's obligations. Assistance and guidance may be obtained from CMC (MPC). DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

This study evaluates the primary program used by the Navy to introduce Supply Corps officers into the contract management field, the Navy Acquisition Contracting Officer (NACO) Intern Program. The NACO program was evaluated to determine how successful it has been in helping to preserve a cadre of competent military contracting managers. Surveys from 124 former and current interns, ten telephone interviews with current interns, and ten personal interviews with senior contracting managers provide the data for this evaluation. The results indicate that the NACO program is perceived to be effective in providing junior 1306 subspecialists with instruction and experience in contracting. The research concludes that force reduction and DAWIA requirements have not resulted in changes in the objectives of the NACO program, and identifies specialization as a key issue for the Navy in the future. Respondents and interviewees feel that promotion board discouragement of specialization makes it difficult for officers to become proficient in the contract management field. Further, the NACO program is found to be popular with current and former participants, though there seems to be consensus that more centralized and involved program management is necessary. NACO, Contract management, 1306 Subspecialty, Specialization, DAWIA, Intern program.

This PRINT REPLICA contains the 6th edition of the Test & Evaluation Management Guide (TEMG). The Test & Evaluation Management Guide is intended primarily for use in courses at DAU and secondarily as a generic desk reference for program and project management, and Test & Evaluation (T&E) personnel. It is written for current and potential acquisition management personnel and assumes some familiarity with basic terms, definitions, and processes as employed by the DoD acquisition process. The Test & Evaluation Management Guide is designed to assist Government and industry personnel in executing their management responsibilities relative to the T&E support of defense systems and facilitate learning during Defense Acquisition University coursework. The objective of a well-managed T&E program is to provide timely and accurate information to decision makers and program managers (PMs). The Test & Evaluation Management Guide was developed to assist the acquisition community in obtaining a better understanding of who the decision makers are and determining how and when to plan T&E events so that they are efficient and effective. Why buy a book you can download for free? We print this book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. We look over each document carefully and replace poor quality images by going back to the original source document. We proof each document to make sure it's all there - including all changes. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if it's 250-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the latest version from Amazon.com This book includes original commentary which is copyright material. Note that government documents are in the public domain. We print these large documents as a service so you don't have to. The books are compact, tightly-bound, full-size (8 1/2 by 11 inches), with large text and glossy covers. 4th Watch Publishing Co. is a HUBZONE SDVOSB. <https://usgovpub.com>

Faced with a continually shrinking defense budget it has become increasingly important to fully employ all resources available. The reserves represent one resource that can be exploited further in this quest for efficiency. This thesis focuses on the utilization of the Naval Selected Reserves affiliated with the Defense Contract Management Command. The objective was to examine how these units are currently employed, and how they might be used more effectively in the future. Ancillary issues such as a structured reserve acquisition career path and the impact of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA) were also raised. The most important conclusion derived from this research is that the reserve acquisition forces represent a vast array of skills and experience, and that these forces can be most effectively utilized when their civilian-based skills are drawn upon and employed. Additionally, it became readily apparent that the non-productive drains upon the reservists' time must be eliminated or streamlined. Finally, the issue of applying DAWIA to the reserve forces is currently undecided, but consensus recommends against any formal application.

In June of 1990, as a result of his concern regarding the perceived impact of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA) on the uniformed Naval Aviation Community, the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIR), issued a memo directing the formation of the DAWIA Executive Study Team (DEST). The function of the DEST was to assist COMNAVAIR in assessing and controlling the overall impact of DAWIA on the uniformed Naval Aviation Community. 1 RADM W.L. Vincent, RADM(s) L.G. Elberfeld and RADM(s) W.J. Tinston were tasked to co-chair the team and I was tasked to act as Executive Recorder. I devoted the next five weeks almost full time to the effort before being transferred to the Industrial College of The Armed Forces in August of 1990. Capt Bill Belden was nominated as my relief to complete the study.

Planning, measuring, and paying attention to details form the basis for all successful engineering operations. Measurements pervade everything we do and must be viewed from a systems perspective. A comprehensive all-encompassing guide to measurements, Handbook of Measurements: Benchmarks for Systems Accuracy and Precision focuses on high-level engineering computations essential for benchmarks and technical innovation. The book uses a systems framework and a technically rigorous approach to systems linking of measurements—an approach that sets it apart from other handbooks. The popular saying "measure twice and cut once" bears out the importance of measurements in human endeavors. This handbook covers both qualitative and quantitative topics of measurement. It opens with a chapter on the fundamentals of measurement and includes coverage of human-centric measurements, such as measurement of personnel productivity and contractor performance. It concludes with three appendices on measurement, references, conversion factors, equations, formulas, and statistics for measurement. It is well understood that humans cannot manage anything that cannot be measured. All elements involved in our day-to-day decision making involve some form of measurement, whether in the kitchen, retail, sports, service operations, geographical exploration, health care delivery, worker productivity, clothing design, engineering product design, or space craft launching. Measuring an attribute of a system and then analyzing it against some standard, some specification, some best practice, or some benchmark empower a decision maker to take appropriate and timely actions. This book gives you a guide for sustainable practices to ensure accurate measurements, helping you make decisions backed by metrics.

Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, One Hundred Fifth Congress, Second Session, on S. 2057, Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999 for Military Activities of the Department of Defense, for Military Construction & for Defense Activities of the Department of Energy, to Prescribe Personnel Strengths for Such Fiscal Year for the Armed Forces & for Other Purposes.

This thesis examines the manpower and billet characteristics of the Acquisition/Contract Management subspecialty of the U.S. Navy Supply Corps. Emphasis is placed on the processes used to designate billets and certify officers under the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA). This thesis assesses the implementation of DAWIA. It analyzes the criteria and processes used to certify individual qualifications and identify and classify military contracting positions (billets). It also assesses the impact of these changes on the promotability of officers in the Contracting Career Field of the Acquisition Workforce. It is challenging, but not impossible, to attain DAWIA's experience and training requirements and concurrently obtain enough operational tours to remain competitive for promotion. Careful, balanced

career management is required.

This is the story of a technological war. There was no ambiguity behind the phrase “mutually assured destruction”—nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them had become a reality. The atomic bomb brought Japan to the USS Missouri for the formal surrender on September 2, 1945; a date that marked the end of World War Two. But this date also signaled the beginning of the Cold War as the Soviet Union emerged from the shadows. There was no “shot heard ‘round the world”; no Fort Sumter; no Pearl Harbor; only the threat of a mushroom cloud far worse than what Japan experienced. The Cold War remained cold because all the players aggressively pursued a strategy of deterrence aimed at keeping the opponent’s finger off the trigger. The people on the front lines and behind the scenes—the Cold Warriors on both sides—would come from the civilians who created the technology and the military that would be entrusted with its use. When tensions escalated, it was the Navy and the “silent service” that played a critical role. In *Cold Warriors*, the author describes a Navy laboratory in New London, Connecticut, populated with pioneers in submarine and antisubmarine warfare technology. Their mandate was to take the intellectual risks that would keep this country one step ahead of the Soviet Union. But ideas alone would not win the Cold War. The scientists relied on teams of field engineers whose willingness to take on physical risk would convert theory into reality. One of these groups was simply known as “the divers.” Beginning in the 1950s, the U.S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory began sending a small number of its civilian staff—one or two each year—to train at one of the Navy’s diving schools. As the Laboratory in New London evolved into the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, Rhode Island, that small team became the Engineering and Diving Support Unit. For more than a half-century, “the divers” would travel the world—this book is their story.

Workforce planning is an activity intended to ensure that investment in human capital results in the timely capability to effectively carry out an organization's strategic intent. This report examines the purposes of workforce planning, identifies key factors contributing to successful workforce planning, and describes a RAND-developed process for conducting workforce planning.

Could U.S. Navy officers be better prepared to become flag officers? This study examines the kinds of expertise required for successful performance in Navy flag billets, and whether recent pools of officers possess this experience. The authors also examine Navy trends over the past decade to identify the types of expertise likely to become more important for Navy leaders in the future.

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from this research is that the reserve acquisition forces represent a vast array of skills and experience, and that these forces can be most effectively utilized when their civilian-based skills are drawn upon and employed. Additionally, it became readily apparent that the non-productive drains upon the reservists' time must be eliminated or streamlined. Finally, the issue of applying DAWIA to the reserve forces is currently undecided, but consensus recommends against any formal application. Navy Reserve, DAWIA, DCMC, Contract management, Acquisition.

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