Notice of Cancellation

Military Standard Software Development and Documentation

MIL-STD-498 Notice 1 May 27, 1998

MIL-STD-498, dated 5 December 1994, is hereby canceled. Information regarding software development and documentation is now contained in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)/Electronics Industries Association (EIA) standard, IEEE/EIA 12207, "Information Technology-Software Life Cycle Processes." IEEE/EIA 12207 is packaged in three parts. The three parts are IEEE/EIA 12207.0, "Standard for Information Technology – Software Life Cycle Processes"; "IEEE/EIA 12207.1, "Guide for ISO/IEC 12207, Standard for Information Technology – Software Life Cycle Process – Life Cycle Data"; and IEEE/EIA 12207.2, "Guide for ISO/IEC 12207, Standard for Information Technology – Software Life Cycle Processes – Implementation Considerations."

[DoD activities may obtain copies of the IEEE/EIA standards from the Standardization Order Desk, 700 Robbins Avenue, Building 4/D, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094. The private sector and other government agencies may purchase copies from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., IEEE Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331 Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331.]

history also shows us that the availability of accurate and timely intelligence is key to success. This is what enabled Gen. George S. Patton to drive his forces with focused speed: He knew what he could expect from the enemy, where to send fuel and ammunition, and when to shift land and air forces.

Rapid offenses and troop movements are complex and require massive amounts of accurate and timely information [2]. Our entire command and control system is based on our ability to gather, analyze, and disseminate information, all through an "infosphere" that is dependent on technology-based equipment and systems that are vulnerable to the Y2K problem. Our ability to fly hundreds of sorties in a limited airspace is dependent on real-time communication with friendly forces over the Have Quick radio system while denying our enemies the ability to jam or overhear those transmissions. Our ability to detect and assess enemy missile launches depends on satellite hardware and software, communication links, threat analysis software systems, and then communication links to end users. Our ability to launch and complete sorties relies on a multitude of different software and hardware systems: air traffic control, radars, avionics, secure communications, Global Positioning System, mission planning systems and equipment, ordinance avionics, automated test equipment, and simulators, to name a few.

All these systems have two things in common: They process and convey information to the operator, and they are controlled to some degree by *automated* information technology. Not all are "date-aware," but our task is to find out which ones are and to fix them.

What We Have Done to Date

The U.S. Air Force Y2K effort is being carried out by two program management teams, one at the Air Force Communication and Information Center and one at the Air Force Communications Agency. These two teams are supplemented by program offices that reside in each major command (MAJCOM), Field Operating Agency, and Direct Reporting Unit that function as an extension of the headquarters staffs. In addition, the Air Force has fully engaged the functional staffs, assigning responsibility for comprehensive inventories Air Force-wide, researching the compliance information for each item, and sharing this data within their domains to the commanders they support.

There are over 200 primary Y2K points of contact Air Force-wide working full time on this issue. This information and more is found on the Air Force Y2K Web page (http://year2000.af.mil), which is one of the best and most comprehensive resources in the world for information, guidance, and current status of our effort. We have an Internet-hosted on-line, real-time database that provides instant status and access to all the over 3,400 systems we are tracking in the Y2K program. We have created three different guidance packages to direct efforts in the field and have trained over 900 people worldwide in an Air Force-developed and standardized certification process. To sum it up, we have energized the Air Force Y2K effort by mobilizing the support communities, thus ensuring their own domains are squared away for Y2K.

What We Need to Do Now

To date, the communication and information and other support communities have been the "pointy head of the Y2K spear." That is, we are solving the Y2K problem through a process of elimination—systems we are aware of are identified and then systematically renovated through the standard Y2K lifecycle documented in the Air Force Guidance Package.

How can we know we have identified the entire universe of systems—hardware, software, technology-controlled equipment—that the Air Force depends on to complete all our missions? We need to engage the operational communities at every level to leverage their