

---

# Ship Work Breakdown Structure Swbs

---

NSRP 1985 Ship Production Symposium. Volume II. [Proceedings.].

Marine Design XIII, Volume 1

Standards Database Maintenance

RDT&E/acquisition Management Guide

The National Shipbuilding Research Program, 1992 Ship Production Symposium Proceedings, Paper No. 4B-1: Corporate Repair

Philosophy and Measuring for Continuous Improvement at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard

The National Shipbuilding Research Program

Hovercraft Technology, Economics and Applications

Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System Major Ship Alteration Data Base

Ship Systems Staging Diagrams for DDG-2 Class Ships

High-Speed Marine Craft

Developments in Maritime Transportation and Exploitation of Sea Resources

Global Shipbuilding Industrial Base Benchmarking Study - Part 1: Major Shipyards

Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS). Volume 4. Repair Subsystem

Concepts

Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS) for the Patrol Hydrofoil Missile (PHM) Ship Acquisition Program: An Evaluation

The National Shipbuilding Research Program. 1997 Ship Production Symposium, Paper Number 16: Towards a Generic Product-

Oriented Work Breakdown Structure for Shipbuilding

DTNSRDC.

Methodologies and Techniques for Advanced Maintenance

Air Cushion Craft Development

Ship Hydrostatics and Stability

Papers and Discussions Presented

Marine Design XIII

Standards Database Maintenance Phase II

Maritime Technology and Engineering 5 Volume 1

Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS). Volume 3. Alterations Subsystem  
Encyclopedia of Ocean Engineering  
SWBS in GES  
Depot Maintenance SWBS System Initial Data Base  
Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS). Volume 1 - Executive Summary  
Department of the Navy RDT&E Management Guide  
Ship System Staging Diagrams for FFG-7 Class Ships  
Maritime Technology and Engineering  
Corporate Repair Philosophy and Measuring for Continuous Improvement at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard  
Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS). Volume 6. Report Generator Subsystem  
Newsletter  
The Business of Shipbuilding  
Ship Production  
SIGCAT CD-ROM Compendium  
Human Factors for Naval Marine Vehicle Design and Operation

*Ship Work Breakdown  
Structure Swbs*

*Downloaded from  
[usabuttonpoll.com](http://usabuttonpoll.com)  
by  
guest*

---

## **CAMILLE SYLVIA**

---

*NSRP 1985 Ship Production Symposium.  
Volume II. [Proceedings.].* CRC Press  
The Depot Maintenance Planning and  
Programming System (DMPPS) is a large  
computer system developed over a period  
of two and a half years by the David W.  
Taylor Naval Ship Research and  
Development Center (DTNSRDC), Code

186 for the Naval Sea Systems Command  
(NAVSEA), Code 070T. The System was  
developed to project shipyard resource  
requirements (i.e., labor mandays and  
costs as well as material costs) by  
shipyard production shop and by ship work  
breakdown structure (SWBS). It enables  
management to assess the impact on the  
shipyards and ship systems of changes in  
depot-level maintenance/alterations  
policy, major changes in force levels  
and/or composition, and budgetary  
constraints. DMPPS consists of a network

of interdependent computer programs  
written in FORTRAN IV. It was developed at  
DTNSRDC using the CDC 6000 series  
computers and was subsequently  
converted for the IBM 360/370 series  
computers. It is now installed and  
operational at the NAVSEA 070 computer  
terminal (which accesses an IBM 370/168  
computer). This document presents the  
IBM 360/370 version of the DMPPS  
program modules.  
Marine Design XIII, Volume 1 DIANE  
Publishing

The Depot Maintenance SWBS System (DMSS) is a means of projecting shipyard requirements for manpower and material by Ship Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS). Development of DMSS included the development of computer programs and the associated data bases. This report presents the results of the effort to develop the initial DMSS data base. (Author).

**Standards Database Maintenance** CRC Press

The purpose of the study project was to make an evaluation of the applicability of SWBS or the CWBS to the PHM production program. The study project is organized to give an overview of the PHM program, an explanation of the SWBS system, an explanation of the PHM CWBS, a comparison between SWBS and CWBS for the PHM program, and then a conclusion and recommendation section. The results of the study showed that SWBS would not be a good system to use on the PHM production program because of the modular method of construction used vice the standard method of building ships. A recommendation is made that a careful examination of future shipbuilding

programs be made to determine whether SWBS is the proper system to use or some other WBS system more compatible with modern shipbuilding techniques. (Author). *RDT&E/acquisition Management Guide* Springer Science & Business Media  
The Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS) is a large computer system developed over a period of two and a half years. The System was developed to project shipyard resource requirements (i.e., labor mandays and costs as well as material costs) by shipyard production shop and by ship work breakdown structure (SWBS). It enables management to assess the impact on the shipyards and ship systems of changes in depot-level maintenance/alterations policy, major changes in force levels and/or composition, and budgetary constraints. DMPPS consists of a network of interdependent computer programs written in FORTRAN IV. This document presents the IBM 360/370 version of the DMPPS program Report Generator Subsystem.

*The National Shipbuilding Research Program, 1992 Ship Production Symposium Proceedings, Paper No. 4B-1:*

*Corporate Repair Philosophy and Measuring for Continuous Improvement at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard* CRC Press  
*Developments in Maritime Transportation and Exploitation of Sea Resources* covers recent developments in maritime transportation and exploitation of sea resources, encompassing ocean and coastal areas. The book brings together a selection of papers reflecting fundamental areas of recent research and development in the fields of:- Ship Hydrodynamics-  
The National Shipbuilding Research Program CRC Press

This is volume 1 of a 2-volume set. Marine Design XIII collects the contributions to the 13th International Marine Design Conference (IMDC 2018, Espoo, Finland, 10-14 June 2018). The aim of this IMDC series of conferences is to promote all aspects of marine design as an engineering discipline. The focus is on key design challenges and opportunities in the area of current maritime technologies and markets, with special emphasis on: • Challenges in merging ship design and marine applications of experience-based industrial design • Digitalisation as technological enabler for stronger link

between efficient design, operations and maintenance in future • Emerging technologies and their impact on future designs • Cruise ship and icebreaker designs including fleet compositions to meet new market demands To reflect on the conference focus, Marine Design XIII covers the following research topic series:

- State of art ship design principles - education, design methodology, structural design, hydrodynamic design;
- Cutting edge ship designs and operations - ship concept design, risk and safety, arctic design, autonomous ships;
- Energy efficiency and propulsions - energy efficiency, hull form design, propulsion equipment design;
- Wider marine designs and practices - navy ships, offshore and wind farms and production.

Marine Design XIII contains 2 state-of-the-art reports on design methodologies and cruise ships design, and 4 keynote papers on new directions for vessel design practices and tools, digital maritime traffic, naval ship designs, and new tanker design for arctic. Marine Design XIII will be of interest to academics and professionals in maritime technologies and marine design.

*Hovercraft Technology, Economics and*

*Applications* The National Shipbuilding Research Program. 1997 Ship Production Symposium, Paper Number 16: Towards a Generic Product-Oriented Work Breakdown Structure for Shipbuilding U.S. Navy ship acquisitions are currently managed using the Ship Work Breakdown Structure, or SWBS, which decomposes ships by separating out their operational systems. This was effective in an era when the entire ship procurement program was physically accomplished using a ship system orientation. However, this is no longer the case and the right type of design and management information is not being collected and analyzed under SWBS. This paper reports the results of a cooperative effort on the part of shipyards, academia, and the Navy to develop a generic product-oriented work breakdown structure. This new work breakdown structure is a cross-shipyard hierarchical representation of work associated with the design and production of a ship using today's industry practice. It is designed to (a) support design for production trade-offs and investigation of alternative design and production scenarios at the early stages of ship acquisition, (b) supply a

framework for improved cost and schedule modeling, (c) translate into and out of existing shipbuilding work breakdown structures, (d) incorporate system specifiers within its overall product-oriented environment, (e) improve data transfer among design, production planning, cost estimating, procurement, and production personnel using a common framework and description of both the material and labor content of a ship project, and (f) provide a structure for 3-D product modeling data organization. Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS) for the Patrol Hydrofoil Missile (PHM) Ship Acquisition Program: An Evaluation The purpose of the study project was to make an evaluation of the applicability of SWBS or the CWBS to the PHM production program. The study project is organized to give an overview of the PHM program, an explanation of the SWBS system, an explanation of the PHM CWBS, a comparison between SWBS and CWBS for the PHM program, and then a conclusion and recommendation section. The results of the study showed that SWBS would not be a good system to use on the PHM production program because of the

modular method of construction used vice the standard method of building ships. A recommendation is made that a careful examination of future shipbuilding programs be made to determine whether SWBS is the proper system to use or some other WBS system more compatible with modern shipbuilding techniques. (Author). Ship Systems Staging Diagrams for DDG-2 Class Ships The Ship Systems Staging Diagram (SSSD), heretofore known as Ship Systems Definition and Index (SSDI), is an orderly identification and structuring of the systems and subsystems that make up a ship. By defining ship systems as well as their boundaries and interfaces, the SSSD provides a common language for communicating information about ship configurations. The SSSD is thus useful to all Navy activities involved in the life-cycle operation, maintenance, modernization, and support of ships. The SSSD presented herein is an original compilation for the DDG-2 class of Navy ships. It incorporates the latest changes to the coding identifications of systems, subsystems, equipments, and components to bring them into conformance with the current

SWBS/SWAB/SECAS Staging Index for Surface Ships. The Staging Index, and its supporting Component Dictionary Code (CDC), is compatible with the Ships Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS) and the Ship Work Authorization Boundary (SWAB) descriptions. This document discusses the general properties of SSSDs (Section 2); points out the many ways SSSDs can be utilized by the various Navy activities (Section 3); and presents the SSSDs for the DDG-2 ship class (Section 4). Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System Major Ship Alteration Data Base The Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS) is a means of projecting shipyard requirements for manpower and material by production shop category and Ship Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS). Development of DMPPS included the development of computer programs and data bases describing both repair and alteration type work. This report presents the results of the initial effort to develop the ship alteration data base for all ship types except carriers. (Author). Marine Design XIII Initial zone technology implementation at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (PNSY) in

1986 set the stage for one of the most significant shifts in culture and repair philosophy ever witnessed at a public naval shipyard. Attempting to fundamentally change the way that the shipyard conducted business forced senior and middle management to completely understand the dynamic and interrelated processes that were utilized to perform depot level work. Through the Philadelphia Quality Process (PQP), this understanding was achieved and changes that were necessary to shift from a Ship Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS) to a Product Work Breakdown Structure (PWBS) began. As all quality processes will point out, measurement is the key to obtaining the necessary data to make corporate decisions. As the zone technology model was refined from 1987 through 1991, the understanding of "how we do work" continued to improve. Attacking processes that are sluggish, manual and not responsive enough to support the manufacturing process is the direct result of meaningful measurement focusing management attention. The purpose of this paper is to point out that the emphasis of the shipyard is now on the

total "manufacturing process" rather than just "odds and ends" of planning and production.

*Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System Major Ship Alteration Data Base* CRC Press

There is a driving need for naval professionals to focus on human factors issues. The number of maritime accidents is increasing and the chief cause is human error, both by the designer and the operator. Decreasing crew size, lack of experienced operators, operations in higher sea states and fatigue worsen the situation. Automation can be a partial solution, but flawed automated systems actually contribute to accidents at sea. Up to now, there has been no overarching resource available to naval marine vehicle designers and human factors professionals which bridges the gap between the human and the machine in this context. Designers understand the marine vehicle; human factors professionals understand how a particular environment affects people. Yet neither has a practical understanding of the other's field, and thus communicating requirements and solutions is difficult. This book integrates knowledge from numerous

sources as well as the advice of a panel of eight recognized experts in the fields of related research, development and operation. The result is a reference that bridges the communications gap, and stands to help enhance the design and operation of all naval marine vehicles.

*Ship Systems Staging Diagrams for DDG-2 Class Ships* Springer Nature

U.S. Navy ship acquisitions are currently managed using the Ship Work Breakdown Structure, or SWBS, which decomposes ships by separating out their operational systems. This was effective in an era when the entire ship procurement program was physically accomplished using a ship system orientation. However, this is no longer the case and the right type of design and management information is not being collected and analyzed under SWBS. This paper reports the results of a cooperative effort on the part of shipyards, academia, and the Navy to develop a generic product-oriented work breakdown structure. This new work breakdown structure is a cross-shipyard hierarchical representation of work associated with the design and production of a ship using today's industry practice. It is designed to

(a) support design for production trade-offs and investigation of alternative design and production scenarios at the early stages of ship acquisition, (b) supply a framework for improved cost and schedule modeling, (c) translate into and out of existing shipbuilding work breakdown structures, (d) incorporate system specifiers within its overall product-oriented environment, (e) improve data transfer among design, production planning, cost estimating, procurement, and production personnel using a common framework and description of both the material and labor content of a ship project, and (f) provide a structure for 3-D product modeling data organization.

*High-Speed Marine Craft* Cambridge University Press

Collins Primary Focus: Handwriting Book 6 is aimed at children in Year 6. It focuses on speed, presentation and layout, encouraging further development of a personal style through calligraphy and modern stylistic activities. The connection between handwritten and computer fonts is also covered. Handwriting skills are developed and consolidated as the course progresses Handwriting activities are

based on high-frequency words so that spelling is a key part of the learning process Photocopiable sheets are ideal for homework or independent work in the classroom Teaching notes provide support for teachers, teaching assistants and parents

Cornell Maritime Press/Tidewater Publishers

The Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS) is a large computer system developed over a period of two and a half years. The system was developed to project shipyard resource requirements (i.e., labor mandays and costs as well as material costs) by shipyard production shop and by ship work breakdown structure (SWBS). It enables management to assess the impact on the shipyards and ship systems of: Changes in depot-level maintenance/alterations policy; Major changes in force levels and/or composition; and Budgetary constraints.

*Developments in Maritime Transportation and Exploitation of Sea Resources* Elsevier  
The objective of this project was to develop an updated compendium of standards (from international, national,

military, and regulatory bodies) that have relevance to the U.S. shipbuilding and repair industry. This project was intended as a follow-on to NSRP 0361, but the timing was such that it is an essentially new database that has standard titles, numbers, issuing organization. Each title is assigned a Ship Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS) number to facilitate cross referencing. The intended benefits are to provide shipyards and related marine industries with a ready reference to standards that are of use to shipbuilding, and to eliminate the development of new standards where acceptable standards exist.

**Global Shipbuilding Industrial Base Benchmarking Study - Part 1: Major Shipyards** Butterworth-Heinemann

The Ship Systems Staging Diagram (SSSD), heretofore known as Ship Systems Definition and Index (SSDI), is an orderly identification and structuring of the systems and subsystems that make up a ship. By defining ship systems as well as their boundaries and interfaces, the SSSD provides a common language for communicating information about ship configurations. The SSSD is thus useful to

all Navy activities involved in the life-cycle operation, maintenance, modernization, and support of ships. The SSSD presented herein is an original compilation for the DDG-2 class of Navy ships. It incorporates the latest changes to the coding identifications of systems, subsystems, equipments, and components to bring them into conformance with the current SWBS/SWAB/SECAS Staging Index for Surface Ships. The Staging Index, and its supporting Component Dictionary Code (CDC), is compatible with the Ships Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS) and the Ship Work Authorization Boundary (SWAB) descriptions. This document discusses the general properties of SSSDs (Section 2); points out the many ways SSSDs can be utilized by the various Navy activities (Section 3); and presents the SSSDs for the DDG-2 ship class (Section 4).  
*Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS). Volume 4. Repair Subsystem* CRC Press  
Marine Design XIII collects the contributions to the 13th International Marine Design Conference (IMDC 2018, Espoo, Finland, 10-14 June 2018). The aim of this IMDC series of conferences is to

promote all aspects of marine design as an engineering discipline. The focus is on key design challenges and opportunities in the area of current maritime technologies and markets, with special emphasis on:

- Challenges in merging ship design and marine applications of experience-based industrial design
- Digitalisation as technological enabler for stronger link between efficient design, operations and maintenance in future
- Emerging technologies and their impact on future designs
- Cruise ship and icebreaker designs including fleet compositions to meet new market demands

To reflect on the conference focus, Marine Design XIII covers the following research topic series:

- State of art ship design principles - education, design methodology, structural design, hydrodynamic design;
- Cutting edge ship designs and operations - ship concept design, risk and safety, arctic design, autonomous ships;
- Energy efficiency and propulsions - energy efficiency, hull form design, propulsion equipment design;
- Wider marine designs and practices - navy ships, offshore and wind farms and production.

Marine Design XIII contains 2 state-of-the-art reports on

design methodologies and cruise ships design, and 4 keynote papers on new directions for vessel design practices and tools, digital maritime traffic, naval ship designs, and new tanker design for arctic. Marine Design XIII will be of interest to academics and professionals in maritime technologies and marine design.

*Concepts* CRC Press

The management of technical plants for productivity and safety is generally a complex activity, particularly when many plants in one territory are affected, quality guarantees and cost results are required, and the technology involved is heterogeneous and innovative. To enable readers to manage technical plants efficiently, despite the above complications, *Methodologies and Techniques for Advanced Maintenance* presents theories, methodologies and practical tools for the realization of an intelligent maintenance management system for distant monitoring. It also covers the development and running of a remote control center. The so-called granted availability management system (GrAMS) was conceived to enable organizations involved in technical-

industrial plant management to move towards “well known availability” and “zero failures” management. In particular, *Methodologies and Techniques for Advanced Maintenance* deals with the diagnostic aspects and safety levels of technical plants (such as elevators, thermo-technical plants, etc.). The author also discusses the usage of ad hoc designed software analysis tools based on neural networks and reliability indicators. *Methodologies and Techniques for Advanced Maintenance* is a useful text for practitioners and researchers in maintenance and facilities. Its application spans industrial, plant, technological, infrastructure and civil fields.

**Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS) for the Patrol Hydrofoil Missile (PHM) Ship Acquisition Program: An Evaluation**

Initial zone technology implementation at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (PNSY) in 1986 set the stage for one of the most significant shifts in culture and repair philosophy ever witnessed at a public naval shipyard. Attempting to fundamentally change the way that the shipyard conducted business forced senior



and middle management to completely understand the dynamic and interrelated processes that were utilized to perform depot level work. Through the Philadelphia Quality Process (PQP), this understanding was achieved and changes that were necessary to shift from a Ship Work Breakdown Structure (SWBS) to a Product Work Breakdown Structure (PWBS) began.

The National Shipbuilding Research Program. 1997 Ship Production Symposium, Paper Number 16: Towards a Generic Product-Oriented Work Breakdown Structure for Shipbuilding

The Depot Maintenance Planning and Programming System (DMPPS) is a large computer system developed over a period of two and a half years by the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center (DTNSRDC), Code 186 for the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), Code 070T. The System was developed to project shipyard resource requirements (i.e., labor mandays and costs as well as material costs) by shipyard production shop and by ship work breakdown structure (SWBS). It enables management to assess the impact on the

shipyards and ship systems of changes in depot-level maintenance/alterations policy, major changes in force levels and/or composition and budgetary constraints. DMPPS consists of a network of interdependent computer programs written in FORTRAN IV. It was developed at DTNSRDC using the CDC 6000 series computers and was subsequently converted for the IBM 360/370 series computers. It is now installed and operational at the NAVSEA 070 computer terminal (which accesses an IBM 370/168 computer). This document presents the IBM 360/370 version of the DMPPS program modules. The modules have been grouped into six subsystems. Each of Volumes 2-7 of this document describes, in detail, one of these subsystems. An executive summary of the entire DMPPS is presented in Volume 1.

*DTNSRDC.*

Ship Hydrostatics and Stability is a complete guide to understanding ship hydrostatics in ship design and ship performance, taking you from first principles through basic and applied theory to contemporary mathematical techniques for hydrostatic modeling and

analysis. Real life examples of the practical application of hydrostatics are used to explain the theory and calculations using MATLAB and Excel. The new edition of this established resource takes in recent developments in naval architecture, such as parametric roll, the effects of non-linear motions on stability and the influence of ship lines, along with new international stability regulations. Extensive reference to computational techniques is made throughout and downloadable MATLAB files accompany the book to support your own hydrostatic and stability calculations. The book also includes definitions and indexes in French, German, Italian and Spanish to make the material as accessible as possible for international readers. Equips naval architects with the theory and context to understand and manage ship stability from the first stages of design through to construction and use. Covers the prerequisite foundational theory, including ship dimensions and geometry, numerical integration and the calculation of heeling and righting moments. Outlines a clear approach to stability modeling and analysis using computational methods,

and covers the international standards and regulations that must be kept in mind throughout design work. Includes definitions and indexes in French, German, Italian and Spanish to make the material as accessible as possible for international readers.

#### Methodologies and Techniques for Advanced Maintenance

The amphibious versatility, marine speed and low footprint pressure have given the hovercraft a role in specialized applications. Among them are search and rescue, emergency medical services, military and arctic operations, icebreaking, patrol, law enforcement, ferries, and recreational activities such as racing. To meet these demands, the hovercraft has undergone considerable development since its inception. A comprehensive and timely review of the analysis, design, operation, economics and applications of hovercraft is presented in this volume by a team of highly qualified experts. The

topics covered range from first principles to the state-of-the-art, with extensive references to current literature. The overall presentation is intended not to exceed the final year level of undergraduate engineering. The introduction and summary sections of all chapters are intended to give a qualitative grasp of the material covered without having to read all the technical portions. In varying degrees, the volume will appeal to managers, decision-support staff, operators, technologists, undergraduate students, and anyone entering the hovercraft field or seeking an introduction to it. It will also be of interest to design engineers, researchers and graduate students. Thus, this volume can serve as an up-to-date reference on several important aspects of hovercraft for a wide range of readers.

#### **Air Cushion Craft Development**

The Business of Shipbuilding thoroughly analyses vessel construction, from material receipt and preparation, to final

outfitting. It explains the central role of computer technology in the design process, the growing importance of supply chain management for materials and services and the use of subcontractors. Methods of measuring progress, productivity, performance and the need for enforcing standards during construction are also discussed. Through the use of practical examples, The Business of Shipbuilding explains the structure of shipbuilding in Japan, Korea, the European Union, China, Eastern Europe and the Americas and places this in the context of the economic and political climate of each region. Written in a clear and concise style and illustrated throughout with diagrams, charts and plans, The Business of Shipbuilding will be an invaluable reference tool both for experienced shipbuilders and for shipowners, managers, operators, brokers, insurers, lawyers, universities, surveyors and equipment suppliers.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [A Court Of Mist And Fury \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 2\) By Sarah J. Maas](#)
- [Killers Of The Flower Moon: The Osage Murders And The Birth Of The Fbi By David Grann](#)

- [Stop Overthinking: 23 Techniques To Relieve Stress, Stop Negative Spirals, Declutter Your Mind, And Focus On The Present \(the Verity](#)
- [Young Forever: The Secrets To Living Your Longest, Healthiest Life \(the Dr. Hyman Library, 11\) By Dr. Mark Hyman Md](#)
- [Can't Hurt Me: Master Your Mind And Defy The Odds](#)
- [Kindergarten, Here I Come! By D.j. Steinberg](#)
- [I Will Teach You To Be Rich: No Guilt. No Excuses. Just A 6-week Program That Works \(second Edition\)](#)
- [The Silent Patient By Alex Michaelides](#)
- [The Four Agreements: A Practical Guide To Personal Freedom \(a Toltec Wisdom Book\)](#)