

Department of the Army
Pamphlet 700-60

Logistics

Department of the Army Sets, Kits, Outfits, and Tools

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
23 May 2008

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 700-60

Department of the Army Sets, Kits, Outfits, and Tools

This major revision, dated 23 May 2008

- o Adds the program manager for sets, kits, outfits, and tools omnibus contract as an additional method of procurement (para 1-5).
- o Establishes a board of directors for sets, kits, outfits, and tools issues (para 1-5d(14)).
- o Establishes a program manager for the sets, kits, outfits, and tools optimization team to take full advantage of new technology (para 1-5f).
- o Adds warranty and replacement procedures (para 1-12).
- o Incorporates requisition requirements previously published in a Department of the Army message (para 1-12).


Logistics

Department of the Army Sets, Kits, Outfits, and Tools

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This pamphlet outlines guidance and procedures for acquisition, maintenance, and disposition of sets, kits, outfits, and tools

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to

the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this pamphlet is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this pamphlet that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this pamphlet by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters

to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DALO-SUS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0500.

Distribution. This pamphlet is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels D and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1

Introduction, page 1

Purpose • 1-1, page 1

References • 1-2, page 1

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1-3, page 1

Describing sets, kits, outfits, and tools • 1-4, page 1

Roles • 1-5, page 2

Requirements • 1-6, page 4

Requirements satisfaction • 1-7, page 5

Authorizations • 1-8, page 5

Transportability • 1-9, page 5

Proponency and management • 1-10, page 5

Life cycle overview • 1-11, page 5

Warranty and replacement • 1-12, page 6

Chapter 2

Sets, Kits, and Outfits Master List, page 7

Contents • 2-1, page 7

*This pamphlet supersedes DA Pam 700-60, dated 20 December 2002.

Contents—Continued

Revisions, additions, and deletions • 2-2, *page 7*

Adding new sets, kits, and outfits • 2-3, *page 7*

Chapter 3

Sets, Kits, and Outfits Review, *page 7*

Purpose of review • 3-1, *page 7*

Sets, kits, and outfits review functions • 3-2, *page 7*

Administrative review process • 3-3, *page 8*

Onsite reviews • 3-4, *page 8*

Deletion • 3-5, *page 8*

Chapter 4

Supply Catalog Generation, *page 9*

Supply catalog definition • 4-1, *page 9*

Supply catalog preparation • 4-2, *page 9*

Chapter 5

Supply Catalog Publication, *page 9*

Master database management • 5-1, *page 9*

Supersession, rescission, and reprint actions • 5-2, *page 9*

Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms • 5-3, *page 9*

Distribution • 5-4, *page 10*

Chapter 6

Resources, *page 10*

Funding requirements • 6-1, *page 10*

Budget estimates • 6-2, *page 10*

Chapter 7

Tool Improvement Program Suggestions, *page 10*

Introduction • 7-1, *page 10*

Functions • 7-2, *page 10*

Unsolicited commercial offers • 7-3, *page 11*

Chapter 8

Types of Special Tools, *page 11*

Special tools • 8-1, *page 11*

Tools used for test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment • 8-2, *page 11*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 12*

B. Obsolescence Procedures, *page 14*

C. Remarks Codes, *page 14*

Table List

Table C-1: Remarks codes, *page 15*

Glossary

Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose

- a. This pamphlet—
 - (1) Provides guidance for Army sets, kits, outfits, and tools (SKOT).
 - (2) Describes procedures for the management of the SKOT program, including—
 - (a) Sets, kits, and outfits (SKO) assembly, the tools contained in the assembly, and distribution.
 - (b) Supply catalog (SC) generation and review.
 - (c) The SC documentation and publication.
 - (d) Type classification and obsolescence.
 - (3) Implements procedures for managing the Army SKOT program.
- b. This pamphlet does not apply to—
 - (1) Medical unit assemblies managed by The Surgeon General.
 - (2) Items listed in DA Pam 700-21-1.
 - (3) Assemblages that do not have a DA SC that are termed as SKO, such as modification work order kits, kits designed for communications equipment installation, and kits composed of repair parts.
 - (4) Tools separately authorized in the required or authorized column of a modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE), tables of distribution and allowances (TDA), joint table of allowances (JTA), common tables of allowances (CTA), or operator (crew) manuals on the basic issue item (BII) list or the additional authorizations list (AAL).

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Describing sets, kits, outfits, and tools

- a. The DA SKOT program is designed to manage SKOT throughout their life cycles.
- b. The SKO are assemblages of components in a container (pouch, box, chest, van, trailer, or shelter) primarily designed to accomplish a specific mission. Sets, kits, and outfits are Army type classified, controlled by an SC, and identified as a single item of supply with a unit of issue of set, kit or outfit. Requirements and authorizations for SKO are documented in The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS).
- c. Tools are defined as follows.
 - (1) Common tools are those tools that are used on multiple end items and are found in a SKO as authorized by an SC.
 - (2) A special tool is a tool designed to perform a specific task for use on a specific end item or a specific component of an end item and is not available in the common tool load that supports that end item/unit. It is authorized by the repair parts and special tools list (RPSTL) located within that end item's technical manual (TM). If a specific component requiring this special tool is used on a variety of end items, the tool is still considered special and listed in all applicable end-item RPSTLs. If the tool is used on various components of various end items and not identified to a specific task, the tool is defined as common, removed from all RPSTLs, and placed in the appropriate SKO that support those various end items or placed in the AAL, or will be removed from the special tools portion of the RPSTL. Chapter 8 provides more guidance on special tools. Special tools having national stock numbers (NSNs) are identified in the Special Tools List of the maintenance allocation chart. Special tools that need to be fabricated and/or made from bulk materials appear in the RPSTL.
 - d. The Industrial Quality (IQ) Tools Program, managed by the General Services Administration (GSA), provides suppliers or manufacturers standard commercial warranties that may include up to a lifetime warranty of hand tools to all users. Each manufacturer participating in the program is assigned unique NSNs for its tools. Information is available from GSA.
- e. The SC terminology definitions follow:
 - (1) Active SC: an active SC is an SC with an official SC number, an assigned line item number (LIN), and NSN.
 - (2) Obsolete SC: an SC in which the SC number has been rescinded in DA Pam 25-30 and the LIN has been removed from Supply Bulletin (SB) 700-20 (see app B).
 - (3) Nonreviewable SC: an active SC that has been determined by joint written agreement of compiler and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) center and school to meet any of the following criteria:
 - (a) Category 1: The SC is in the process of being obsoleted and will not be reviewed again.

(b) Category 2: The Army is not the proponent of the SC, which will be reviewed only when the proponent calls for a review.

(c) Category 3: The SC will not be used by the active Army but may be required by the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, or other military services for training purposes. If a unit is activated, that set will be replaced by current inventory. There is no need to review the set.

(d) Category 4: The tool set is no longer the preferred tool set configuration but, because of limited quantities of the replacing set, it may be necessary to continue the use of a nonpreferred set. The nonpreferred set will not be reviewed again.

(e) Category 5: If the SC is authorized only in prepositioned stock, the SC will not be reviewed until activation occurs to the SC. This activation will change the SC to reviewable.

1–5. Roles

- a. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4)—
- (1) Exercises general staff functions for the SKOT program.
 - (2) Publishes SKOT program policy and guidance.
 - (3) Provides information to Joint logistics commanders on Army SKOT programs and initiatives.
- b. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ASA(ALT))—
- (1) Is responsible for all DA matters related to logistics.
 - (2) Executes the acquisition function and management system for DA.
 - (3) Manages the Army acquisition corps and workforce.
 - (4) Overseas research, development, test, and evaluation programs.
- c. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)—
- (1) Serves as the materiel developer (MATDEV).
 - (2) Is the DA executive agent for SKOT.
 - (3) Is the designated program manager (PM) SKOT and the official responsible for life cycle management of SKOT.
 - (4) Executes life cycle planning, materiel management, and engineering management for the SKOT.
 - (5) Monitors the overall execution of the SKOT directives and requirements.
 - (6) Provides direction to the Army SKOT community.
 - (7) Approves new or revised SKO and designates SKO compilers through the PM–SKOT office.
- d. The PM–SKOT—
- (1) Improves Army SKOT management, diminishing both common and special tool proliferation within the Army and enhancing the SKO review process. Ensures that SKOT management is performed in an efficient manner and is consistent with the policy outlined in this pamphlet.
 - (2) Assures Army SKOT issues, such as life cycle costs, standardization, special tool proliferation, and configuration management, are adequately addressed by program executive officers (PEOs), PMs, SKO compilers, and project leaders. Reviews and evaluates the performance of SKO management activities.
 - (3) The PM–SKOT serves as the Army lead for headquarters (HQ) AMC in all matters pertaining to SKOT.
 - (4) Recommends actions to reduce Army SKOT operating and support costs.
 - (5) Ensures all Army SKO are periodically reviewed to verify a continued mission requirement.
 - (6) Ensures existing Army SKO are reviewed for possible consolidation.
 - (7) Tracks obsolescence of SCs.
 - (8) Assesses new initiatives, recommendations, and concerns of the Army SKOT community.
 - (9) Develops and track metrics of success for the Army SKOT program.
 - (10) Maintains and updates DA Pam 700–60.
 - (11) Assures SKO review schedules are coordinated with TRADOC, its proponent center and school, or the Army Command (ACOM), Army Service Component Command (ASCC), and Direct Reporting Unit (DRU), along with the appropriate AMC SKO compiler.
 - (12) Promotes and ensures the digitization of SCs maintained in a database at the AMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA).
 - (13) Performs analysis and proposes actions on all Army SKOT issues to PM–SKOT Optimization Team.
 - (14) Convenes a board of directors for consideration, guidance, and/or resolution of unresolved Army SKOT issues. The board will be chaired by the PEO for combat support/combat service support and consist of the following individuals or their representative: Commander, Tank–Automotive and Armaments Command; Commander, Aviation and Missile Command; Commander, Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM); Commander, Maneuver Support Center; Chief of Ordnance; Commander, Aviation Warfighting Center; the DCS, G–4; the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8; AMC G–3.
 - (15) Represents the interests of the Army SKOT program to all organizations within and outside of AMC and DA.
 - (16) Ensures the Army SKOT community is informed and up to date.

- (17) Keeps the Commanding General, AMC; commanders, life cycle management commands (LCMCs); and other higher authorities informed of SKOT initiatives, efforts, and accomplishments.
 - (18) Assures configuration management principles are included in the life cycle management of Army SKOT.
 - (19) Promotes Government and industry partnering.
 - (20) Establishes uniformity in the control and management of SKOT at the functional level (the SKO compiler) as well as in the conduct of technical/administrative transactions among organizations (commodity managers).
 - (21) Maintains the SKO Master List and provides an updated listing to LOGSA semiannually for electronic distribution. The master list (by LIN) will include pertinent information on background, status, and significant actions related to cyclic reviews.
 - (22) Ensures compliance with calibration requirements for new test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) in accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 750-43.
- e. The SKO compiler—*
- (1) Performs configuration control of SKO.
 - (2) Considers PM-SKOT Omnibus Contract and GSA IQ Tools Program during SKO development.
 - (3) Initiates and coordinates SKO review and schedule with the combat developer (CBTDEV).
 - (4) Provides technical assistance to users.
 - (5) Coordinates Government and industry interface.
 - (6) Evaluates user input, to include Supply and Maintenance Assessment and Review Team (SMART) Suggestions, Tool Improvement Program Suggestions (TIPS), DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and blank Forms), and Standard Form (SF) 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report), and coordinates all actions with the CBTDEV. If problems arise and resolutions cannot be found, consults with the PM-SKOT office.
 - (7) Reviews SKO SCs every 5 years to verify that NSNs are still current or to prepare an SC change.
 - (8) Performs an onsite review in conjunction with the combat developer and PM-SKOT for each active SC at least every 5 years, as appropriate.
 - (9) Compiles and prepares SCs for publication and ensures new SKO are fielded with SCs.
 - (10) Provides input for other affected publications.
 - (11) Develops, programs, and budgets for funding requirements as identified in chapter 6 of this publication.
 - (12) Executes SKO development, type classification, testing, material management, production, and fielding. Ensures SKO are maintained in the proper configuration for performance of the functions intended.
 - (13) Provides SC data via the logistics information warehouse (LIW) to LOGSA. Ensures that SKO are maintained in the proper configuration for performance of the functions intended.
 - (14) Conducts hands-on verification of new SKO requirements.
 - (15) Completes cataloging actions necessary to support changes to be made in the SC prior to inputting information into the LIW. If new components do not have an NSN, the request will go to the Defense Logistics Information Service. NSN and appropriate supply support actions are forwarded to respective GSA/Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). All SC information is to be input into the LIW for transmittal to LOGSA. Instructions for inputting information into the LIW are contained within the Warranty Tutorial (available at <http://pmskot.army.mil>). Questions or comments regarding inputting information into the LIW are to be sent to amsta-lc-ctpm@ria.army.mil.
 - (16) Appoints, by letter, a SKO coordinator as the point of contact (POC) for his or her respective LCMC. This individual will represent the command, both internally and externally, for SKO policy and problem resolutions.
 - (17) Verifies that components of future and existing SKO are established in accordance with AR 71-32, paragraph 6-23.
 - (18) Ensures the integrity of a SKO, following guidance published in AR 71-32, paragraph 6-23.
 - (19) Coordinates with TRADOC proponent school to ensure special tools are not contained in SKO.
- f. The PM-SKOT Optimization Team—*
- (1) Introduces new technology applications to PM-SKOT through technology demonstrations.
 - (2) Continually assesses the SKOT inventory to identify SKOT or families of SKOT that require replacement, consolidation, obsolescence, and/or acquisition.
 - (3) Ensures initiatives are established for necessary and timely optimization of the Army SKOT inventory.
 - (4) Ensure SKOT requirements are considered during all phases of the assigned acquisition program.
 - (5) Is responsible for reviewing the appropriate SKOT engineering and logistics data required to certify supportability of SKOT prior to materiel release and type classification.
 - (6) Conducts field support team installation visits to gather feedback and resolve issues Soldiers are having with our product in the field and to discuss ongoing SKOT programs and initiatives.
- g. The Director, AMC LOGSA—*
- (1) Manages the SKO database, including the standard illustration and standard item description files.
 - (2) Consolidates SCs for semiannual publication on compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM) medium.
 - (3) Publishes and distributes semiannually the SKO Master List electronically.

(4) Reviews SC for accuracy and adequacy to ensure that items reflected in the SKO database are assigned an NSN and that the SC compiler is the recorded manager/user for each NSN in the SKO. Items purchased using Omnibus contracting method will use part number and commercial and Government entity (CAGE) code in lieu of a NSN to avoid provisioning costs.

(5) Prepares the SC in the appropriate electronic format from the SKO database.

(6) Furnishes SC publication data to the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) on DA Form 260 (Request for Publishing) as required.

(7) Provides notifications to the SC compilers when data are inconsistent with the Army Master Data File (AMDF).

(8) Acts as the responsible agency for coordinating system change requests for the SC automated program.

h. The Commanding General, TRADOC, as the CBTDEV—

(1) Designates the proponents for table of organization and equipment (TOE) required SKO.

(2) Develops and executes the budget to support TRADOC SKO functions, to include onsite reviews.

(a) Annually reviews the TRADOC center and school SKO cyclic review in conjunction with SKO compilers. Based upon this review and internal requirements, funding requirements to support their assigned SKOs will be submitted to HQ TRADOC.

(b) Notifies TRADOC centers and schools TOE units of SKO changes and cost of the changes for units to budget.

(3) Analyzes, identifies, and initiates SKO mission and fielding requirements. Configuration and design will give consideration to transportability.

(4) Approves new or revised SKO.

(a) Recommends/approves placement of common tools in a SKO, which are former special tools.

(b) Coordinates with compiler to ensure that special tools are not contained in SKO.

(5) Works with SKO compilers to develop a prioritized review schedule to keep abreast of mission and/or technological changes that could affect SKO as part of the SKO 5-Year Review Plan.

(6) Verifies that personnel, training, and publication requirements are met.

(7) Identifies SKO for consolidation, reconfiguration, and/or obsolescence. This will be a joint undertaking with TRADOC centers and schools, SKO compilers, and the PM-SKOT office.

(8) Communicates with SKO compilers to evaluate and approve user input that may be in the form of SMART, DA Form 2028, and so forth and continues to communicate with SKO compilers until new SKO is fielded with SCs.

(9) Provides guidance to TRADOC centers and schools concerning management and review of SKO.

(10) Ensures timely accomplishment of SKO actions within the purview of the logistics oriented schools to include coordination between the schools.

(11) Reconciles differences that surface between logistics oriented schools and other TRADOC elements pertaining to proposed changes in SKO.

i. The Director, APD—

(1) Verifies that DA Form 260 has been accurately prepared by AMC SKO compilers.

(2) Publishes SC forecast and indexes in DA Pam 25-30.

(3) Provides subscription lists and labels and makes initial distribution of SC.

(4) Stocks and issues SC CD-ROM.

j. The Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), as the CBTDEV for all TDA SKO—

(1) Designates proponent POC for TDA required SKO.

(2) Programs allowances to maintain TDA SKOT.

(3) Ensures cyclic SKO reviews and SC publication updates are accomplished.

(4) Encourages user input using DA Form 2028, SF Form 368, SMART, and so forth.

(5) Verifies assemblages supporting the FORSCOM organizations and equipment and participates in compiler onsite reviews, when necessary.

(6) Enforces health, fire, safety, and environmental standards as applicable.

1-6. Requirements

a. The CBTDEV analyzes operational requirements to identify deficiencies in military capabilities within operational concept and force structure. Solutions are sought first with changes in concepts, doctrine, training, or organization before initiating new materiel acquisition. When acquisition is required, the CBTDEV forms an integrated concept team (ICT) to include, but not be limited to, the MATDEV, proponent subject matter experts, the DCS, G-4, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, and the ASA(ALT) to develop a requirements document. The requirements document specify the tasks the SKO is required to perform and under what conditions; it is not a listing of desired tools/components. Upon successful completion of Phase I (milestone I), the ICT converts to an integrated process team and the MATDEV assumes the lead. Standard Army acquisition policy in AR 70-1 and in Department of Defense (DOD) 5000-series publications is used for procuring SKO. Most SKO procurements are nondevelopmental items (NDIs). Benefits of NDI include reduced fielding time, minimized research and development costs, limited testing, and procurement of state of

the art technology. Special tool requirements are minimized in developmental items. The GSA IQ Tool Program are utilized wherever possible.

b. Re-buys of existing SKO will comply with LIN generic item descriptions do not impact qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information (QQPRI), and are supported by the existing SC.

1-7. Requirements satisfaction

New SKO are developed and validated through user testing and verified by the CBTDEV. The published SC must reflect the current configuration prior to initial equipment fielding. Future engineering and technical data changes should result in change or revision of the SC and other applicable documents.

1-8. Authorizations

a. The SKO are authorized by MTOEs based on doctrinal requirements shown in TOEs, TDAs, JTAs, and CTAs and are listed by LIN. An SC is the official requisitioning and authorization document for SKO components, and it assists the property book officer with component property accountability.

b. Base-level commercial equipment will be documented in TDAs or JTAs only, which are applicable to tools and special tools, not to SKO.

c. Policies for establishing equipment requirements and authorizations, to include policies on managing "Used with, but not part of" items, are contained in AR 71-32.

1-9. Transportability

a. The DA forces have space and weight constraints restricting availability of transportation for equipment and personnel. Requirements of the fixed facilities (TDA) and mobile TOE/MTOE units are distinctly different. Space differences must be taken into account between mobile and fixed SKO configurations as well as for wartime and peacetime situations.

b. Planning and programming details associated with the storage, shipment, and user mobility requirements of Army equipment must be managed throughout equipment life cycles. Critical engineering design parameters and constraints (length, width, height, and weight) must be considered during system development and subsequent changes. Lifting, loading, rail impact, cross-country travel, and tie-down considerations, as well as packaging, storage, and safety considerations and related issues, must be addressed. User verification prior to fielding ensures transportability considerations have been met.

c. Those SKO that are vehicular or shelter mounted should have a loading plan included in the SC. These plans should consist of all views, for example, top, sides, front, rear, required to completely define the location for SKO components. When SKO are to be user installed, the NSN of installation kit and installation instructions or drawings are provided by the MATDEV.

d. Packaging of SKO for ease of transportability and deployment is a requirement.

1-10. Proponency and management

a. All TOE/MTOE SKO are fielded based on requirements identified by the CBTDEV proponent and the primary logistics-oriented school and documented in accordance with AR 71-9. User testing and verification of the SC should confirm that the identified requirement has been met prior to fielding of the SKO. Transfer of proponency should be made by concurrence of the affected schools or by decision of HQ TRADOC.

b. A commodity manager code (CMC) will identify the SKO manager.

c. Transfer of item management should occur when a change of CMC is documented (in accordance with AR 708-1), the transfer of the technical data package is completed, and the gaining manager has published a revision of the SC to supersede previous editions.

d. While each SKO compiler is responsible for assigned SKO, PM-SKOT performs the compiling and management functions regarding general purpose SKOT.

e. The MATDEV for TDA SKO is ACOM/ASCC/DRU activity assigned to support a specific mission or missions. Coordination with the ACOM/ASCC/DRU activity is needed to both identify mission(s) and meet in-process review (IPR) requirements.

1-11. Life cycle overview

a. The SKO life cycle management addresses the identification of need to upgrade or modernize periodically, as well as the replacement of SKO actively used in the field. For existing SKO this can occur during cyclic review or by the CBTDEV initiating the requirement to take advantage of marketplace innovation or horizontal technological insertion. The latter can be documented by a continuing need statement or an amendment to the existing requirements document. For new SKO that include enhanced capability and significantly affect transportability, the CBTDEV and MATDEV prepare action plans consistent with DOD 5000 series instructions based on the acquisition category system level.

b. Any modernization of existing SKO should include an update of the basis-of-issue plan (BOIP)/QQPRI and

related integrated logistics support elements as applicable in accordance with AR 700–142. This identifies planned placement and associated support items of equipment and personnel along with changes to operator and maintainer personnel duty positions by military occupational specialty (MOS), skill level, authorization, and other personnel information.

c. The SKO configuration is managed through the configuration control board (CCB) process and controlled by the SC, based on input from the CBTDEV, MATDEV, PM–SKOT, and other organizations as applicable.

d. A technical data package (TDP) or description for purchase (DFP) is assembled for procurement of a SKO and/or components. The TDP or DFP consists of all applicable technical data, such as plans, drawings and associated lists, specifications, purchase descriptions, standards, models, illustrations, performance requirements, quality assurance provisions, and packing data. An engineering change proposal (ECP) is required to change a currently approved TDP or DFP. Approved ECPs are used to update the TDP or DFP and justify a revised SC.

e. Cataloging actions should be completed prior to the type classification IPR. Type classification depends on the degree of acceptability of a materiel item for Army use. Type classification provides a guide to authorization, procurement, logistical support, and asset readiness reporting in accordance with AR 70–1.

f. The SKO demands are satisfied from stock or procured on demand based on TAADS listed in the Equipment Release Priority System. Procurement and stockage are managed through the LIW. Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) SKO is issued based on the BOIP.

g. Reviews and revisions of SKO and their respective SCs should be accomplished as required based on established time requirements (SKO cyclic review) or sooner if determined by the SKO compiler or CBTDEV.

h. Users report publication and training deficiencies; provide comments, suggestions, and recommendations for improvement; maintain SKO components, and exercise property accountability.

1–12. Warranty and replacement

a. Most PM–SKOT products have lifetime warranties and replacement capabilities and are supported world-wide through PM–SKOT. The PM–SKOT implemented a Web-based tool replacement and warranty program in May 2005 for tools authorized in SKO. The purpose of this site is to enable the Soldier to obtain high-quality replacement tools that maintain the existing configuration and lifetime warranty of PM–SKOT products at a fair and reasonable price worldwide. User may access the online program by first accessing the PM–SKOT Web site at <https://pmskot.army.mil> and clicking on the Tool Replacement/Warranty banner. The direct e-mail address is pmskot-warranty@ria.army.mil.

b. The PM–SKOT Tool Replacement/Warranty Web site allows the user to either file a warranty claim for broken tools under warranty or to order original equipment manufacturer tools to replace those that are missing. Links for tutorials for both processes are located on the PM–SKOT Web site at https://pmskot.army.mil/SKO_Warranty.html.

c. To file a warranty claim, the user accesses the PM–SKOT Tool Replacement/Warranty Online Program available at https://pmskot.army.mil/SKO_Warranty.html. The claim is submitted to the vendor and the Warranty Administrator located at PM–SKOT. The user receives notification that the warranty request is being processed and is given a 15-character claim number. On the basis of the claim circumstances, the PM–SKOT makes a determination as to whether the claim is valid. A valid claim replacement is shipped immediately or the item is backordered and user is given an estimated availability date. Claims initially determined to be invalid may require further investigation and the return of the original item or proof of the warranty claim. If the final determination is made that the claim is invalid, the user is notified and directed to utilize the replacement option in the program.

d. Prior to procuring Class II SKOT, local commanders will contact PM–SKOT with their SKOT requirements to determine if PM–SKOT can supply the item in time to meet user operational tempo needs.

e. Items to be locally purchased rather than replaced by PM–SKOT because of an equipment readiness impact, must be approved by an O–6 commander at a brigade or a brigade equivalent unit. This authority may be delegated no lower than the support battalion commander in brigade combat teams or local G–4s (installation, division, or sustainment brigade support operations officers depending on tactical and geographic locations) in the rank of LTC or supervisory GS–14/YC–3 civilian.

f. To order a replacement tool, the user accesses the PM–SKOT, Tool Replacement/Warranty Online Program available at https://pmskot.army.mil/SKO_Warranty.html. The user orders tools directly from the vendor through a secure Web site using a government purchase card. Replacements can also be requested by contacting PM–SKOT toll free at 1–877–1–PMSKOT (1–877–476–7568) or through e-mail at ROCK-PM-SKOT@conus.army.mil.

Chapter 2

Sets, Kits, and Outfits Master List

2-1. Contents

The SKO Master List located at <https://www.logsa.army.mil/sko> identifies SKO by LIN, NSN, abbreviated nomenclature, SC number, publication date, CBTDEV, AMC compiler, unit price, SKO density, and so forth. Verifications and reviews should be documented, and space for minimal notes pertinent to the SKO should be included.

2-2. Revisions, additions, and deletions

a. The majority of data contained in the SKO Master List originates outside LOGSA. Compiling this information serves as a management tool. Cooperation in keeping the master list correct and current is the job of everyone connected with the SKOT program. Specific data in the master list can be verified by calling the PM-SKOT point of contact.

b. The SKO should be deleted from the master list when the SKO is type classification— obsolete (TC-O).

2-3. Adding new sets, kits, and outfits

A new SKO should be added by the POC at the PM-SKOT office to the SKO Master List when a LIN and SC number are assigned or when the assemblage is identified as a SKO.

Chapter 3

Sets, Kits, and Outfits Review

3-1. Purpose of review

a. The SC review assures that the latest technology and modernization concepts are applied to each SKO to meet the ever-changing mission definition. Initiation of the review may be influenced by any of the following reasons:

- (1) Adds capability.
- (2) Reduces redundancy of SKO.
- (3) Eliminates antiquated and obsolete tools.
- (4) Rectifies mission and function deficiencies.
- (5) Verifies continuing requirements for SKO.
- (6) Makes administrative changes.
- (7) Rectifies safety related problems.
- (8) Makes technical changes.
- (9) Incorporates validated user input.
- (10) Meets the SKO review schedule.
- (11) Reclassifies SKO as obsolete if the SKO is no longer required.

b. The MATDEV will coordinate a hands-on verification of a SKO that has not been previously fielded.

c. The SKOs pending obsolescence are not eligible for review.

3-2. Sets, kits, and outfits review functions

a. The MATDEV, in conjunction with the CBTDEV—

(1) Reviews all initially fielded SKO within the first 12 to 15 months. Periodic reviews, not to exceed 5 years, should be done to determine whether or not the SKO is satisfying its intended mission. The initial review should be onsite with the SKO in use.

(2) Assures necessary SKO procurement and tool set assembly actions are accomplished. Assembly and shipping activities ensure that the latest applicable packing list is overpacked with each AMC supplied SKO and that components in the SKO are compatible with the published SC. If discrepancies are found between the packing list and the published SC, it is the responsibility of the AMC SKO compiler to resolve any/all discrepancies. To avoid discrepancies, compilers should access the components list from supply catalog (SC) 9999-01-SKU.

(3) Assures configuration control in accordance with AR 70-1 is applied. Configuration/drawing changes must have a CCB approved ECP/Notice of Revision (NOR) prior to any changes being made by the assembler. When a component in the SC cannot be obtained, a component substitution may be made provided. The substitute item should not vary in form, fit, and function from the original and not adversely impact user mission. The SKO compiler accomplishes this action. The assembler annotates the packing list to identify both the SC component and the substitute item. The cross-reference list is prepared by the assembly depot, identified as such, printed on bond paper, and attached to the over packed SC. Prior to actual shipment of the SKO, action is initiated to catalog the substitute item being supplied as an authorized substitute in the AMDF.

(4) Verifies the SKO continued requirement and recommends SKO re-type classification actions.

(5) Incorporates the approved SKO review recommendations. This includes the new requirements and capabilities requested by the CBTDEV.

(6) Considers the use of industrial quality tools with warranties as standard or replacement tools during all SKO reviews.

b. The CBTDEV reviews and approves the SKO content and provides documentation for any new SKO requirements and capabilities to the SKO compiler.

3–3. Administrative review process

a. The SKO compiler identifies the requirement for an administrative review and coordinates with the CBTDEV. Upon agreement that an administrative review is required, the SKO compiler requests input from the CBTDEV and designated field users of the SKO for review, recommendations, and comments. SKO reviews, when practical, should be synchronized with the SKO production schedule. The SKO compiler then consolidates the SKO review data in the form of an ECP or similar type documentation.

b. Recommended changes to an established SKO should be submitted by SKO review data (suggestions, DA Form 2028, equipment improvement recommendations, SMART, Army Ideas for Excellence Program, and so forth) and be included in the draft ECP compilation.

c. The SKO compiler staffs the SKO review recommendations to the CBTDEV for concurrence or nonconcurrence. The SKO data previously approved by the CBTDEV are not staffed for a second approval but identified to reflect total changes to the SKO configuration.

d. A SKO review results in a decision to revise the current configuration of the SKO and its related SC, declares the SKO obsolete, and rescinds the related SC, or it approves the SKO and its SC without changes.

e. An approved revision to a SKO must be properly documented by the SKO compiler. An ECP that reflects all of the CBTDEV approved SKO component changes should be developed. Whenever configuration changes are made to a SKO, the SKO compiler must ensure that a CCB considers related configuration management, cataloging, supply, procurement, production, quality assurance, and SKO assembly impacts. The CCB approves the ECP and determines the necessary implementation dates to stock, store, and issue the new SKO configuration. The SKO compiler updates all technical data in accordance with approved ECPs.

f. The SKO compiler provides LOGSA with the SC utilizing the LIW, and LOGSA reviews the illustrations and the data elements recorded against the NSNs.

g. Subsequent to scheduled SC publication, CBTDEV-approved recommendations are addressed at the next SKO review by ECP or be included with a NOR in the next SC CD-ROM distribution.

h. Implementation dates for all SKO configuration changes are determined by the CCB. Availability of components should be considered when determining implementation dates for changes with the goal of fielding SKO in the same configuration as the approved ECP. Implementation dates must also include the expected publication date of the new or revised SC.

i. Emergency changes can be made to a SKO and its related SC without a full SKO review. Emergency changes must have concurrence of the CBTDEV. The SKO compiler and PM-SKOT must document the changes. Emergency changes are either safety hazards and Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulatory requirements or are to relieve a condition that prevents the user from satisfying the mission. The SKO compiler publishes these changes by electronic means, that is, safety-of-use message, or a maintenance advisory.

3–4. Onsite reviews

The onsite review differs from an administrative review in that personnel from the MATDEV and CBTDEV go onsite at using units to gather the SKO review data. Onsite reviews should not be limited to continental United States locations.

3–5. Deletion

a. When the need for a SKO no longer exists because of consolidation, end-item elimination, or other reasons, action is initiated by the SKO compiler to reclassify the SKO as obsolete in accordance with obsolescence procedures (see app B).

b. The SKO compiler provides all users with disposition instructions and request TAADS changes in accordance with AR 71–32.

c. The PM-SKOT coordinates with LOGSA to have a SKO deleted from the SKO Master List when the above has been completed and when DA Pam 25–30 deletion actions have been completed.

Chapter 4

Supply Catalog Generation

4-1. Supply catalog definition

- a.* An SC is a publication that identifies a SKO and its components.
- b.* An SC is an authorization document that provides the user with supply management information and accountability (hand receipt) procedures.

4-2. Supply catalog preparation

- a.* The SC process starts by the PM-SKOT office assigning an SC number.
- b.* The SC will be prepared in accordance with AR 25-30.
- c.* The SC publication will be numbered as follows:
 - (1) The letters "SC" denote the publication as a supply catalog.
 - (2) Four succeeding numbers identify the Federal supply classification.
 - (3) The compiler code follows.
 - (4) Finally, an alpha character and two numerals identify the catalog sequence number.
- d.* The SKO compiler, in coordination with the CBTDEV, develops the SC, including requirements for components of the SKO, authorized quantities of each component, and so forth. The SC incorporates the CBTDEV provided requirements and capabilities. The approved SC is prepared using the LOGSA LIW template for SC preparation. New SKO compiler personnel contacts LOGSA to setup the LIW SKO access. Additional information concerning the SKO compiler can be requested at sko@logsa.army.mil.
- e.* LOGSA ensures the accuracy of the data elements recorded against the NSNs (except as noted below), format, and so forth within the SC. Add the appropriate illustrations from the database; prepare a master CD-ROM of the SCs; and forward them directly to APD. The DA Form 260 print request indicates special distribution to PM-SKOT, the TRADOC proponent schools, LOGSA, and the SKO compiler.
- f.* The SKO compiler determines when an SC is sent for publishing and distribution. No changes are made to the SC during publication development unless it is approved by the CCB.
- g.* The SKO compiler may identify a part number and manufacturer's CAGE code to new items when an NSN is not yet assigned and the SC is ready for publication. The manufacturer's part number and CAGE code are identified in the Item Description block in section II of the SC. An NSN assignment is made by the SKO compiler and subsequently incorporated into section II of the SC during the next review of the SC or distribution of next CD-ROM for SC 9999-01-SKO.

Chapter 5

Supply Catalog Publication

5-1. Master database management

- a.* The PM-SKOT maintains the SKO master data file for supply catalogs.
- b.* Semiannually, June and December, SC data is consolidated by LOGSA through the compilers' LIW inputs.
- c.* LOGSA verifies all submissions from the compilers and conduct a final review of CD functions prior to sending a master disc to APD for reproduction and distribution. The SCs are distributed semiannually, as a minimum, via CD-ROM, as SC 9999-01-SKOT, which is also available on the LOGSA Web site.
- d.* The Consolidated Publication of Components List (EM 0074) should contain all current SCs. Hardcopy (paper) SCs are not available unless generated from the CD-ROM product or accessed from the LOGSA Web site.

5-2. Supersession, rescission, and reprint actions

- a.* When a revision is published, a notice of supersession appears on the SC cover. This notice is documented in DA Pam 25-30 to inform SKO users of publications changes.
- b.* If commodity managers are changed, the gaining SKO compiler supersedes the previous publication.
- c.* When SKO have been reclassified as obsolete, the SC is rescinded. Care must be exercised to assure all assets have been removed from the field prior to rescinding a publication (see app B).

5-3. Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms

DA Pam 25-30 is a valuable aid in controlling the DA SC publication program. DA Pam 25-30 is updated quarterly as part of Initial Distribution Number (IDN) 040803. It identifies the correct catalog number applicable for the user, cross-referencing the SKO by LIN. It verifies the latest publication date and any changes to the original publication. The LIN publication cross-reference identifies and verifies additional publications associated with the SKO by NSN or LIN. The

IDN is listed to enable users to update publication account subscriptions. Superseded and rescinded publications are also annotated. The DA pamphlet is published by APD quarterly and changed as required.

5-4. Distribution

a. All individual SCs have been consolidated as separate components lists (CLs) within SC 9999-01-SKO, which is distributed on CD-ROM.

b. Distribution is unlimited and approved for public release.

c. The information on the CD is also available at <https://www.logsa.army.mil>.

d. Army customers should request CD copies of SC 9999-01-SKO through normal publications channels. To get future changes and revisions to this CD, submit a subscription change requirement using Standard Army Publication System's online system. For details, see DA Pam 25-33. Include the quantity needed. Units that fail to submit a subscription change requirement do not get future changes and revisions to this CD.

Chapter 6 Resources

6-1. Funding requirements

a. Funding requirements are planned, programmed, budgeted, funded, and monitored as an integral part of the SKOT management program. The budget and funding structure is derived from research, development, test, and evaluation; AWCF; Other procurement, Army; operation and maintenance, Army; and procurement appropriation, Army.

b. Program funds and budgets are required for—

- (1) Assembly and distribution of initial and subsequent issue of SKO.
- (2) Management of the SC publication program.
- (3) Verification of new SKO and SC.
- (4) Review of existing SKO and SC.
- (5) Logistical support.

6-2. Budget estimates

The PM-SKOT, with input from the DCS, G-4 and AMC, provides cost estimates for SKO modernization and cost of tool load additions. ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs develop budget estimates for replacement of worn and lost tools. This includes the replacement of the initially issued AWCF SKOs.

Chapter 7 Tool Improvement Program Suggestions

7-1. Introduction

The purpose of TIPS is to provide the users an opportunity to recommend changes of tool authorizations, suggest new or improved tools, or address quality assurance issues. This program is also intended to provide easy soldier access and accomplishes this goal by providing a tear-out sheet in *PS Magazine* biannually.

7-2. Functions

a. The Program Administrator, CASCOM—

- (1) Receives TIPS from the users.
- (2) Assigns a control number.
- (3) Acknowledges receipt of the TIPS.
- (4) Staffs the TIPS with the SKO compiler.
- (5) Ensures that TIPS are evaluated and closed out.

b. The SKO compiler—

- (1) Staffs the TIPS with the proponent school for evaluation.
- (2) Implements those TIPS that are approved.
- (3) Provides feedback to the suggestor on the status of TIPS at 30-day intervals until the action has been completed.

When approved, TIPS will be evaluated for an award from the SKO compiler in accordance with the AR 5-17. TIPS will be distributed to other proponents for consideration in Armywide implementation.

c. The TRADOC proponent center and school, or user ACOM/ASCC/DRU for TDA SKO, are accountable for

evaluating TIPS within a 90-day suspense. The TRADOC proponent center and school are also accountable for reviewing proposed new tools and changes to requirements or authorized quantities.

d. The GSA, DLA, or AMC LCMCs are accountable for investigating component and tool quality complaints.

7-3. Unsolicited commercial offers

Manufacturers seeking sales of tools and/or components should provide a point of contact and a brochure describing features, applications, capabilities, and quality standards to the PM-SKOT. The PM-SKOT evaluates the proposed product using the expedited modernization initiative procedure and then provide a proposal to the appropriate center and school for consideration. If further information is required, a demonstration or sample may be accepted or requested. Under no circumstances will a commitment be established prior to adequate feasibility testing, a requirement being established, a basis of issue determined, and market research to identify additional potential suppliers in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 10.

Chapter 8 Types of Special Tools

8-1. Special tools

The LCMC is responsible for development and life cycle management of special tools that accompany end items. The following paragraphs are included in this pamphlet to clarify special tools for Army use. Special tools are—

a. Fabricated tools made from stocked items of bulk material, such as metal bars, sheets, rods, rope, lengths of chain, hasps, fasteners, and so forth. Fabricated tools are drawing number controlled and documented by functional group codes in RPSTLs and located in TMs as appendixes. Fabricated tools are used on a single end item.

b. Tools supplied for military applications only (that is, a cannon tube artillery bore brush, BII) or tools having great military use but having little commercial application.

c. Tools designed to perform a specific task for use on a specific end item or on a specific component of an end item and not available in the common tool load that supports that end item/unit (for example, a spanner wrench used on a specific Ford engine model and on no other engine in the Army inventory).

8-2. Tools used for test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

A tool used for TMDE should not be defined as a special tool. In accordance with AR 750-43, Army TMDE encompasses equipment and instruments capable of performing one or all functional capabilities involving testing, measuring, and diagnostics and automatic test equipment and test program sets. Army TMDE also includes physical/dimensional and electrical/electronic type instruments and equipment.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 5-17

The Army Ideas for Excellence Program (Cited in para 7-2.)

AR 25-30

The Army Publishing Program (Cited in para 4-2.)

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in paras 1-6, 1-11, 3-2.)

AR 71-9

Materiel Requirements (Cited in para 1-10.)

AR 71-32

Force Development and Documentation—Consolidated Policies (Cited in paras 1-5, 1-8, 3-5, B-3.)

AR 708-1

Logistics Management Data and Cataloging Procedures for Army Supplies and Equipment (Cited in para 1-10).)

DA Pam 25-30

Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms (Cited in paras 1-4, 1-5, 3-5, 5-2, 5-3.)

DA Pam 25-33

User's Guide for Army Publications and Forms (Cited in para 5-4.)

DA Pam 708-3

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment, Army Adopted Items of Materiel and List of Reportable Items (SB 700-20) (Cited in para B-6.)

EM 0007

FEDLOG (Available at <https://liw.logsa.army.mil>.) (Cited in para B-6.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related publication to understand this pamphlet.

AR 25-52

Authorized Abbreviations, Brevity Codes, and Acronyms

AR 350-38

Training Device Policies and Management

AR 602-2

Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) in the System Acquisition Process

AR 700-18

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment, Internal Control System

AR 700-90

Army Industrial Base Program

AR 700-142

Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

AR 710-1
Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 710-2
Supply Policy Below the National Level

AR 725-50
Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System

AR 735-5
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 750-1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy

AR 750-43
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment

DA Pam 70-3
Army Acquisition Procedures

DA Pam 700-21-1
Department of the Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Preferred Items List

IDN 040803 (EM 0001)
Army Consolidated Library (Available at <https://dol.hqda.pentagon.mil/ptclick>.)

SC 9999-01-SKO (EM 0074)
Consolidated Publication of Component Lists (Available at <https://dol.hqda.pentagon.mil/ptclick>.)

EM 0022
Interactive Electronic Technical Manual (IETM) For Calibration and Repair Requirements for the Maintenance of Army Materiel

TB 750-25
Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment: Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Calibration and Repair Support (C&RS) Program

TM 9-243
Use and Care of Hand Tools and Measuring Tools

Product Manager, Sets, Kits, Outfits, and Tools (PM-SKOT)
Warranty Tutorial (Available at <http://pmskot.army.mil>.)

FAR, Part 10
Market Research (Available at <https://farsite.hillaf.mil>.)

Section III **Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV **Referenced Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD Web site (www.apd.army.mil); standard forms (SF) and optional forms (OF) are available on the GSA Web site (www.gsa.gov).

DA Form 260
Request for Publication

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

SF 368

Product Quality Deficiency Report

Appendix B Obsolescence Procedures

B-1. Obsolescence identification

Anyone can identify an SC for TC-O. If the identifier is other than the proponent AMC compiler, the proposal must be sent to that compiler for consideration/processing. This occurs when the need for a SKO no longer exists due to consolidation, end item elimination, or other reasons.

B-2. Item manager concurrence

If the compiler considers the SC as being a valid TC-O candidate, the item manager proceeds to send an electronic mail request to the proponent TRADOC school to obsolete subject SC. The request identifies the SC (by SC number, nomenclature, NSN, and LIN) and requests concurrence of obsolescence of subject catalog.

B-3. Proponent school concurrence

If the center and school (CBTDEV) concur with the obsolescence, the center and school-Write a concurrence with this action and purge all requirements documents (TOEs). Recommend change to the TOE to U.S. Army Force Management Support Activity (USAFMSA) (either by DA Form 2028 or e-mail) to reflect the obsolescence. USAFMSA does actual update of subject MTOE/TOE. Send e-mail to requesting AMC LCMC stating that the school concurs and that the MTOE/TOE records have been changed to reflect the obsolescence. Additionally, the center and school must ensure that the deletion of the SC does not affect the mission of the related MOS. When the SKO is TC-O, the MATDEV provides all users with disposition instructions. The TAADS are updated in accordance with AR 71-32 .

B-4. Proponent school nonconcurrence

If the proponent center and school do not concur, a justification is prepared by the center and school and sent to the requesting command for action. No further action will be taken.

B-5. Postconcurrence duties

After concurrence has been received from the center and school, the item manager sends an e-mail to USAFMSA requesting obsolescence. The request identifies the SC (by nomenclature, NSN, and LIN) as being a candidate for TC-O and requests that a LIN analysis be conducted to determine whether any valid user authorizations and requirements exist.

B-6. Final obsolescence procedures

If USAFMSA indicates that the item has been removed from all authorization and requirements documents, or that the item is not listed in these documents, the item manager requests the item's CCB chairperson/weapon system manager to host an IPR for the expressed purpose of achieving item TC-O. At this time, the SKO compiler initiates actions to delete components from automated records and show end article applications as "PZ." If USAFMSA indicates the item is still on authorization or requirements documents, a list of those MTOE/TOE/TDA units is provided to the item manager for resolution. If the IPR proceeds to achieve TC-O for the item, the item manager works with the CCB chairperson/weapon system manager and other organizations as required, to assure a materiel status record (MSR) is prepared in accordance with DA Pam 70-3 and is processed to AMC LOGSA. After a LIN search, LOGSA assigns a "drop dead" date for the LIN to be removed from SB 700-20. At the same time, the MSR is processed to LOGSA, the SKO compiler must provide notification of rescission to the PM-SKOT office. The SKO compiler notifies the appropriate TRADOC center and school of the final rescission. The TRADOC center and school must ensure that any tasks within the school program of instruction that are related to the specified SC are removed. Concurrently, the SKO compiler notifies PM-SKOT that the SC has been rendered obsolete and can be removed from the SKO Master List.

Appendix C Remarks Codes

C-1. Purpose

Remarks codes (see table C-1) are peculiar to supply catalogs. They are used to provide special information about a component within a specific SKO.

C-2. Changes

The remarks codes assigned to a component may change if the component is in a different SKO.

Table C-1

Remarks codes

| Code | Description |
|---------|---|
| Note 01 | Item is a radioactive commodity and will be handled per item manager instruction. |
| Note 02 | Use current NSN until stock is exhausted, then order NSN (number). |
| Note 03 | Use current NSN until stock is unserviceable, then order NSN (number). |
| Note 04 | This item has a limited shelf life. Refer to AMDF for code. |
| Note 05 | SKO unit of issue differs from AMDF unit of issue. Use AMDF when ordering item. |
| Note 06 | This item is to be used with (enter parent component and NSN). |
| Note 07 | This item was previously authorized as a component of LIN (number), SC (number), (SKO title). |
| Note 08 | Illustration is not provided because (state reason). |
| Note 09 | Fabricate item in accordance with appendix. |
| Note 10 | The quantity authorized for this item may be increased for use with (enter item name and NSN) when authorized by the commanding officer. |
| Note 11 | Replacement components for this item may or may not be assigned NSN, because different/several manufacturers supply this item. Replacement parts are not interchangeable between manufacturers and must be ordered from the manufacturer of the item. |
| Note 12 | Batteries are not packed, stored or shipped in equipment because of limited shelf life. Requisition batteries separately from U.S. Army Communication Electronics Command. |
| Note 13 | Item will be issued in one continuous length. |
| Note 14 | Users having or supporting (enter name or model number of authorized end item) are authorized (quantity) on a basis of (enter basis of issue). |
| Note 15 | Reference TM (enter TM number and title). |
| Note 16 | This item is not initially issued as a component of the SKO. The item may be requisitioned "as required" when authorized by the commanding officer. |
| Note 17 | The initial issue of this SKO will contain unfilled cylinders. Cylinders will be filled at local levels using (enter name of gas and NSN (number)). |
| Note 18 | These subset components are not separately supplied, therefore, NSN is not assigned. |
| Note 19 | This item has been deleted from this SKO. Item is to be retained and accountability to be maintained per separate instructions. |
| Note 20 | This item is an industrial quality tool. Item has a (lifetime, limited, or none) warranty. |
| Note 21 | This is a consumable item, nonaccountable on hand receipt, issued with the tool set, quantities on hand established by owning unit. |
| Note 22 | This is a consumable item, nonaccountable on hand receipt, not issued with the tool set, quantity established by gaining unit. |

Table C-1
Remarks codes—Continued

| | |
|---------|---|
| Note 23 | Use NSN (replaced stock number) until unserviceable, then replace with this NSN. |
| Note 24 | The following remarks codes apply: (applicable remark code numbers). |
| Note 25 | This is TMDE. Periodic calibration may be required. Consult local TMDE support activity for requirements. |

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAL

additional authorizations list

ACOM

Army Command

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMDF

Army Master Data File

APD

Army Publishing Directorate

AR

Army regulation

ASA(ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

AWCF

Army working capital fund

BII

basic issue item

BOIP

basis-of-issue plan

CAGE

commercial and Government entity

CASCOM

Combined Arms Support Command

CBTDEV

combat developer

CCB

configuration control board

CD-ROM

compact disc/read-only memory

CL

component list

CMC

commodity manager code

CTA

common tables of allowances

DA

Department of the Army

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DFP

description for purchase

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DOD

Department of Defense

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

ECP

engineering change proposal

FAR

Federal Acquisition Regulation

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

GSA

General Services Administration

HQ

headquarters

ICT

integrated concept team

IDN

initial distribution number

IPR

in-process review

IQ

industrial quality

JTA

joint table of allowances

LCMC

life cycle management command

LIN

line item number

LIW

logistics information warehouse

LOGSA

Logistics Support Activity

MATDEV

materiel developer

MOS

military occupational specialty

MSR

materiel status record

MTOE

modification table of organization and equipment

NDI

nondevelopmental item

NOR

notice of revision

NSN

national stock number

Pam

pamphlet

PEO

program executive officer

PM

program manager

POC

point of contact

QQPRI

qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information

RPSTL

repair parts and special tools list

SB

supply bulletin

SC

supply catalog

SKO

sets, kits, and outfits

SKOT

sets, kits, outfits, and tools

SMART

supply and maintenance assessment and review team

TAADS

The Army Authorization Documents System

TC-O

type classification—obsolete

TDA

tables of distribution and allowances

TDP

technical data package

TIPS

Tool Improvement Program suggestions

TM

technical manual

TMDE

test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TOE

table of organization and equipment

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

USAFMSA

U.S. Army Force Management Support Activity

Section II**Terms****Army tool**

A powered or hand operated instrument, implement, utensil, device, or machine used in diagnosing, making operating adjustments, and performing damage or fault repair and preventive maintenance of Army materiel.

Army working capital fund

A fund established to finance and hold inventory or operate industrial type facilities. Inventory or services are sold to customers with proceeds deposited back into the fund becoming available to finance more inventory or services.

Compiler

Normally an LCMC of the MATDEV. Compilers execute SKOT development, type classification, testing, production, and fielding. Compilers develop SCs in accordance with SKOT requirements identified by the CBTDEV.

Form, fit, and function

The physical and functional characteristics of an item as an entity but not including any characteristics of the elements making up the item.

Kit

An assembly of tools/components in a small pouch or box, designed for use of and carried by an individual or crew, type classified with a unit of issue of kit.

Outfit

An assemblage of tools or equipment, type classified, assigned a LIN, with a unit of issue of outfit; may include separately type classified items as a component such as; pneumatic tool and compressor outfit, water purification outfit, tool outfit hydraulic systems repair, and tool outfit pioneer portable electric tools.

Set

A collection of tools/components used by a group, section, squad, platoon or unit usually supplemented by tool kits to perform an organizational mission, type classified, assigned a LIN, with a unit of issue of set.

Supply catalog (SC)

A supply catalog is a DA publication intended to provide the Army user the identification of a SKO and its components. It also provides the user supply management data and an accountability aid.

State of the art

Adoption of tools that specifically satisfy Army needs (are battlefield supportable) and are more efficient, reduce labor, improve quality of work, minimize training requirements, and enhance mobility standards.

Used with but not part of

Major end items of an SKO identified by a separate LIN for authorization and reporting purposes. The items that are required to power or support the SKO are included in TOE, MTOE, and TDA under separate LINs. Proponents of SCs for SKOs normally identify the items with a note "Used with but not part of." In addition, the SC will include the necessary guidance for issue of the items to satisfy the International Logistics Program.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

UNCLASSIFIED

PIN 076707-000