

Army Regulation 700-18

Logistics

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
20 September 2009**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700-18

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

This major revision, dated 20 September 2009--

- Assigns integrated logistics support managers responsibility for provisioning planning and activity oversight (para 1-4d).
- Requires provisioning personnel and materiel managers to be members of the weapons system integrated product team (para 1-4d(1)).
- States that selected essential-item stockage for availability method is the Department of Defense standard for requirements determination for spare and repair parts below depot level (para 1-5e).
- Introduces the performance-based logistics concept as a guideline for initial provisioning (para 2-1a).
- Brings provisioning into line with acquisition reform (para 2-1b).
- Provides time frames for provisioning task (para 2-2).
- Introduces logistics management information and the use of Government Electronics & Information Technology Association Standard 0007 language in the provisioning process and standard for provisioning data elements (para 2-2b(4)).
- Emphasizes that spares in production is a method of acquiring spare parts but is not a requirements determination. Indefinite delivery and indefinite quantify contracts are the preferred technique for procuring initial spares (para 2-3a(2) (b)).
- Introduces transition from the Commodity Command Standard System to Logistics Modernization Program and replaces logistic intelligence file with logistics information (para 2-4e(5)).
- Introduces PowerLOG-J for entry, edit, reporting, and managing provisioning data (para 3-3c).
- Requires project managers/total life cycle system managers to procure sufficient data to use the selected essential item stockage for availability method (para 5-2b).

Logistics

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOYCE E. MORROW
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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation implements provisioning aspects of DODI 5000.2 and incorporates DODI 4151.7, DODI 4140.4 2, MIL-STD-1388-1, MIL-STD-1388-2, and MIL-STD-1561. It prescribes current Army provisioning policy and procedures.

Applicability. This regulation 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 regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation 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 regulation 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 higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions, but it does not identify key management controls.

Supplementation. Supplementation of

this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DALO-SUS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0546.

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

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

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Chapter 1 Summary

1-1. Purpose

This regulation—

- a. Prescribes the basic principles, objectives, policies, and responsibilities for provisioning Army systems and end items (EIs).
- b. It provides guidance for—
 - (1) Planning, managing, executing, and evaluating provisioning programs within the framework of the acquisition process and integrated logistics support (ILS) techniques.
 - (2) Acquiring and using provisioning technical documentation (PTD) and engineering data for provisioning (EDFP).
 - (3) Provisioning actions associated with the provisioning decision process—that is, selecting, coding, computing, cataloging, procuring and distributing of support items and spare and repair parts.

1-2. References

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

1-3. Abbreviations and terms

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

1-4. Responsibilities

- a. *Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4.* The DCS, G-4 has Army General Staff responsibility for provisioning and will—
 - (1) Establish a point of contact (POC) in the Office of the DCS, G-4 (ODCS, G-4) to implement Department of Defense (DOD) provisioning policy and coordinate all Army provisioning actions covered by this regulation.
 - (2) Establish objectives, basic policies, and general procedures for provisioning, to include program objective memorandum (POM) and budget procedures.
 - (3) Assign responsibilities and monitor implementation of these policies and procedures by mission.
 - (4) Approve—
 - (a) Requests for authority to exceed limitations.
 - (b) Waivers from compliance with policies and procedures.
 - (c) Deviations from governing regulations.
 - (5) Establish logistic provisioning policies and procedures that ensure maximum survivability of fielded equipment and systems subject to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Environmental threat.
 - (6) Provide overall management of an Army provisioning training program.
 - (7) Assign responsibilities and monitor implementations of Army provisioning training.
- b. *The Surgeon General.* The Surgeon General (TSG) is responsible for overall management of an Army-wide health services system, to include life cycle management of medical materiel according to AR 40-60. Specific management responsibilities related to provisioning include planning, programming, and acquiring materiel in support of all TSG-managed items.
- c. *Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.* The Commander, USACE will—
 - (1) Have overall management of USACE EIs.
 - (2) Plan, program, and acquire materiel for overall support under the purview of this regulation.
- d. *Army project/program/product managers/total life cycle system managers.* Army project/program/product managers (PMs)/total life cycle system managers (TLCSMs) will—
 - (1) Apply the concept of integrated product and process development throughout the acquisition process and fund matrix U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) supply support to the maximum extent practical; ensure the provisioning personnel and inventory manager are functional members of the weapon system integrated product team (IPT); and coordinate the provisioning requirements covered by this regulation with all agencies and activities concerned with initial materiel support.
 - (2) Coordinate provisioning requirements with all agencies and activities concerned with initial materiel support to ensure thorough provisioning planning is accomplished in compliance with the ILS planning process (see AR 700-127 and this regulation).
 - (3) Coordinate provisioning requirements with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA), and other military departments or Government agencies (for example, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration), as required.
 - (4) Convene and participate in provisioning meetings, conferences, and other provisioning activities.
 - (5) Structure all provisioning actions to support the required weapon system availability or system readiness objective (SRO).

- (6) Ensure the maintenance concept is understood as a living construct to be periodically revalidated. Revalidation will occur annually during the 5 years after initial fielding.
- (7) Ensure data required to develop the maintenance concept is sufficient to derive Government generated–codes and will be displayed in an integrated data environment.
- (8) Manage and control support items for support of testing (including disposition instruction) prior to transition of first unit equipped (FUE) and initial operational capability (IOC).
- (9) Plan, coordinate, and fund postprovisioning reviews (PPR) and post fielding analysis for all systems.
- (10) Ensure that newly fielded equipment can be sustained through the early phases of combat operation by planning, programming, budgeting, executing, and distributing Army prepositioned stocks (APS) items. Army guidance for war reserve support is provided by the DCS G–4 (DALO-ORC-CA).
- (11) Establish a memorandum of agreement (MOA) among all agencies involved in a specific program. The MOA will identify specific provisioning responsibilities and required actions and be added to the provisioning plan (PP).
- (12) Provide technical data packages according to Military Detail Specification 31000 (MIL–DTL–31000) to facilitate the preparation of full descriptive item identifications in support of Army-managed national stock numbers (NSNs) and DLA- and GSA-managed NSNs.
- (13) As a key supportability driver, ensure that supply support is considered equal with cost, schedule, and performance when making program tradeoffs and decisions.
- (14) Ensure that combat developers (CBTDEVs), logisticians, trainers, testers, supporting commands, contractors, DLA, GSA, and, as appropriate, other military Services and Government agencies participate in provisioning planning and implementation.
- (15) Establish management indicators to evaluate the performance of subordinate activities and the contractor’s compliance with the provisioning program, the effectiveness in meeting system availability, and the accuracy of initial provisioning.
- (16) Ensure that provisioning databases of deployed similar systems are used, when applicable, to compare and evaluate engineering estimates to be used in establishing new provisioning databases in support of new equipment.
- (17) Avoid duplicate acquisition of provisioning data.
- (18) Coordinate provisioning programs with other DOD components and Federal agencies to achieve horizontal integration of supply support across all systems/end items. This will include use of the DOD Parts Control Program, Defense Logistic Information Systems (DLIS), provisioning and preprocurement screening, and acquisition of technical data sufficient to establish early-on competitive acquisition of support items.
- (19) Ensure identification and acquisition of provisioning data required for engineering change proposals (ECPs), materiel changes (MCs), and modification work orders (MWOs) by requiring a provisioning representative to participate in the configuration control process.
- (20) Obtain adequate technical data to facilitate full item descriptions in support of cataloging.
- (21) Contract for and use LMI/logistics product data (LPD) data as source data for the provisioning process, only after other commercial equivalent products or processes which satisfy government information needs have been considered.
- (22) Ensure that required logistics data are collected and provided to the Government in a format compatible with the Army Standard Automation Management Information Systems even when ICS, life cycle contractor support (LCCS), or PBL is used.
 - e. Commanders, Army Commands/Army Service Component Commands/Direct Reporting Units and their Life Cycle Management Commands.* The commanders, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and their LCMCs with a provisioning mission will—
 - (1) Establish controls to ensure the objectives of provisioning (para 1–4) are accomplished.
 - (2) Coordinate and ensure the timeliness and effectiveness of all ILS identified provisioning actions.
 - (3) Develop and publish procedures to implement DOD and DA provisioning policy.
 - (4) Review actions and forward the following requests through appropriate channels with justification to the DCS, G–4 (DALO-SMR) for approval:
 - (a) Authority to exceed limitations specified herein.
 - (b) Waivers from compliance with policies and procedures in the regulation.
 - (c) Deviations from the regulation.
 - (5) Establish an audit trail for provisioning evaluation of prescribed load list (PLL) and authorized stockage list (ASL) items for major systems and EIs identified by TRADOC.
 - (6) Evaluate provisioning performance.
 - (7) Develop a PP that will be summarized in the supportability strategy (SS) and the acquisition strategy. Coordinate the PP with involved logistics activities, including other AMC LCMCs, other military Services, DLA, and GSA. All participating activities will be provided with a coordinated copy of the PP. The PP will be updated as required, and changes will be provided to all affected activities.
 - (8) Plan, coordinate, schedule, and conduct provisioning guidance conferences and provisioning conferences. The

National Security Agency will perform this responsibility for Army and multi-Service communications Security (COMSEC) EI procurements.

(9) Acquire provisioning data that promotes Government acquisition of technical data sufficient to establish an environment suitable for competitive acquisition of support items—that is, items that support the requirements for the DOD parts breakout program as specified in the Department of Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), subpart 217.75 and Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI), subpart 217.75.

(10) Obtain field feedback data necessary to update engineering estimates used in provisioning and validation of the maintenance concept.

(11) Participate in the acceptance and approval of ECPs, MCs, and MWOs to ensure the identification and development of changes to logistical data for provisioning support.

(12) Develop, implement, and use an institutionalized procedure to acquire provisioning related historic data to update the provisioning database on a continuing basis.

(13) Require contractually that parts usage and maintenance data reflecting the contractor experience during ICS, LCCS, or PBL be collected and used in updating the data in Government files.

f. Commanders, gaining commands. The commanders, gaining commands will—

(1) Designate a logistics officer as the POC for coordination and receipt of all planning documents for the introduction of new items to their commands (see AR 700–127 and AR 700–142).

(2) Negotiate an agreement with the issuing Service or fielding command during the process of preparation and finalization of the materiel fielding plan (MFP) and materiel fielding agreement (MFA)

Note. For displaced systems, the materiel transfer plan and materiel transfer agreement will be used in lieu of the MFP and MFA.

(3) Prepare and submit mission support plans for new items of equipment (see AR 700–127 and AR 700–142).

(4) Host and provide support to the issuing Service for onsite PPRs when PPRs are identified in the MFP. This support includes the granting of theater or command clearance, and identification of budget requirements for the gaining command.

(5) Review onsite PPR schedules provided by the issuing Service to ensure that the review itinerary (dates, places, and times) established will have the least impact on the assigned mission of the organizations involved.

g. Chief, Army Reserve. The CAR will—

(1) Provide appropriate materiel provider with total quantities of U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) equipment appropriations procurements no later than 30 days after congressional notification.

(2) Prepare and submit DD Form 448 (Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR)) for funding of USAR provisioning for the appropriate materiel provider.

h. Director, National Guard Bureau. The Director, NGB, under AR 130–400, will oversee for administrative functions pertaining to the acquisition, supply, maintenance, and accountability of Federal property issued to the National Guard in accordance with departmental policies and regulations pertaining to the same.

i. The combat developers, logisticians, testers/evaluators of other headquarters, Department of the Army agencies. The CBTDEVs, logisticians, testers/evaluators of other headquarters, DA agencies will ensure that the activities under their control comply with the policies and procedures prescribed in this regulation.

1–5. Objective

The primary objective of Army provisioning is to ensure that the supply support for spares and repair parts is developed weapon systems or end items as reflected in the provisioning plan.

a. Support strategies that employ LCCS do not require provisioning efforts. However, a not mission capable supply (NMCS) metric may be applicable for performance-based logistics (PBL) providers.

b. Weapon systems that have been identified for at least partial organic or interim contractor support (ICS) will be provisioned to ensure that initial stocks of support items and associated technical documentation are available at using organizations and at the maintenance and supply activities.

c. The PM will ensure that logistics data are updated with field experience, or for systems under ICS, with actual contractor failure data, to assure sustainment throughout the operational life cycle of the system and facilitate rapid identification of parts or assemblies that may benefit from materiel changes.

d. Equipment will be provided to support the stated system availability or SRO. Readiness-based sparing (RBS) is the approved DOD methodology for computing initial spare and repair parts requirements to support the warfighter.

e. Selected essential item stockage for availability method (SESAME) is the required Army RBS model that enables the highest operational availability (Ao) at least cost.

1–6. General requirements

a. Provisioning specifically applies to the following:

(1) Systems and EIs acquired for Army use (except as in para *b*, below) for which any maintenance service, repair, or overhaul is anticipated. This includes—

(a) Systems and EIs, for which the Army is the lead Service/DOD integrated manager on multi-Service acquisition of materiel.

(b) Developmental, nondevelopmental, and product-improved Army materiel systems and equipment, to include stand alone or embedded automatic data processing equipment (both hardware and software) and all support ancillary and associated equipment comprising the total materiel system.

(c) Training devices that are maintained by an organic maintenance capability.

(2) Medical materiel developed and procured by (TSG, except where other provisioning procedures in AR 40–60, AR 40–61, and headquarters (HQ), DA letters apply.

b. This regulation does not apply to—

(1) Materiel type-classified as obsolete, or those items exempt from type classification (see AR 70–1).

(2) Expendable, durable, and nonrepairable EIs that do not require maintenance support.

(3) Systems and EIs furnished under international logistics programs. AR 12–1 and AR 12–8 govern the support of these items.

(4) Equipment purchased with nonappropriated funds.

(5) Special intelligence property administered.

(6) The maintenance or alteration of real property.

(7) Civil works activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

(8) Noncommercial type training devices that are funded by base-level commercial equipment program funds.

(9) Training devices that are contractor maintained.

(10) Depot-peculiar capital equipment.

(11) Equipment supporting test and evaluation.

(12) Materiel on loan or Government-furnished equipment.

c. A provisioning plan will be completed for all new weapon systems or other end items, or to support materiel work orders or other materiel changes to the configuration which significantly affect support items, parts, technical documentation, or maintenance.

1–7. Requests for exceptions

Exceptions to this regulation can be requested if compliance will result in undue delay of procurement and distribution of support items for a critical weapon system or EI. Requests for exceptions must include a detailed justification with a full analysis of the expected benefits and a formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. Requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and will be coordinated with the HQ, AMC, provisioning POC (AMCLG-ME), and forwarded to the ODCS, G–4 (DALO-SMP), 500 Army Pentagon Washington, DC, 20310–0500. For medical materiel, a request will be forwarded to HQDA (DASG-LOZ), 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258. Request for exceptions will be coordinated with the proponent U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) School and user ACOM/DRU.

Chapter 2 Planning and Managing Provisioning Programs

2–1. Integrated logistics support

Acquisition framework for provisioning includes the following:

a. Life cycle supportability is to be considered co-equally with cost, schedule, and performance. The PBL is the preferred supportability concept. Planning for supportability includes the determination of a maintenance and supply support concept, identification of spare and repair parts and support items, and selection of organic or contractor (or combination) supply and maintenance support.

b. Provisioning is managed within the framework of the system acquisition process, AR 70–1, and the SS as defined in AR 700–127.

(1) To plan and coordinate the activities involved, two principal documents come into play—

(2) The supportability strategy, a planning and coordinating document identifying ILS requirements (see AR 700–127 and DA Pam 700–56). Supportability is a design characteristic. As such, supportability analyses are to be an integral component of the systems engineering process (see AR 70–1).

(3) The PP, a planning and management document identifying provisioning actions and responsibilities. The preferred method of creating the PP is to use the Logistics Planning and Requirements System program, a logistics and program management expert system used to create many important program documents that adhere to the most current Army policy and regulation. It is developed and distributed free of charge by the Logistics Support Agency (LOGSA) at <https://www.logsa.army.mil/alc/logpars> or at logpars@logsa.army.mil.

2-2. Provisioning planning and scheduling

a. General. The PP will have as its goal the readiness of a weapon system or end item. The design engineering for new acquisition end items, will consider the two-level maintenance concept with its objective of a reduced logistics footprint (see glossary, section II).

b. Planning.

(1) The PP is essential in achieving a successful provisioning program. General planning and initial development of the PP will begin during the concept refinement phase (to include market survey for nondevelopmental items (NDI) of the EI or system. PP documents will be updated at each milestone decision point through the Technology Development, System Development and Demonstration and LRIP and Full Production phases of the acquisition cycle.

(2) The PP will include a MOA between the system/EI TLCSM and all supporting LCMCs identifying provisioning responsibilities and required actions. The PP will be a stand-alone document; however, it will be summarized in the SS and acquisition strategy. It will be updated as required throughout the system acquisition process. The PP for both developmental, and NDI will use the same format, but will be tailored to fit the program and strategy.

(3) Logistic support items for commercial equipment will be planned as follows:

(a) Commercial supply support and servicing capabilities will be used for commercial EIs with consideration also being given to combat readiness, combat effectiveness, and worldwide supportability. Organic support will be planned when the equipment is envisioned to have a wartime maintenance support mission forward of the Corps rear boundary.

(b) Commercially available EIs or EIs acquired in small quantities (10 or fewer) may not be provisioned without first validating a need for on-hand inventories of support items.

(c) The decision to use ICS, LCCS, or PBL for support of a commercially available EI will not negate the requirement for a commercial parts manual. Supplementation of commercial or manufacturers manuals will be based on the requirements established in AR 750-1.

(d) Planned use of a commercial manual will be reflected in the PP, SS, and MFP.

(e) When a limited on-hand supply of support items is necessary, the issuing of a one-time repair kit will be considered. When the issue of such a kit is authorized, provisioning procedures will be applied to the support items proposed for inclusion in the kit. This will ensure the assignment of NSNs to those items in the kit. Resupply of support items, initially issued as part of such kits, will be obtained from the DOD supply system unless they are provided via a contractor logistics support contract.

(4) All ICS, LCCS, or PBL efforts will contractually mandate that participating contractors collect and provide to the Government-specified logistics data in accordance with the LMI Military Performance Specification 49506 (MIL-PRF-49506) and Government Electronics & Information Technology Standard 0007 (GEIA-STD-0007) in a format compatible with current and future (approved) automated logistics operating systems. Further, that logistics data provided will be readily acceptable to Army system/processes without adjustments, refinements, or conversion processes.

2-3. Phased provisioning

a. Overview.

(1) Phased provisioning provides a means of providing supply support for items that are not accepted by the Army as “design stabilized.”

(a) The use of phased provisioning allows deferment of the procurement of all, or part of, a normal initial computed requirement for selected spare or repair parts pending the following:

1. Stabilization of design.

2. Development of firm operational and maintenance plans and deployment programs.

3. Application of in-service experience and test data to the computation of requirements for these items.

(b) This deferral of quantity identification for the selected items until the later stages of production of the system, or of the EI to be supported, enhances the ability of the provisioning activity to reduce risk by predicting requirements for the selected items.

(c) Because of the size of the system/EI, data will be provided in multiple deliveries.

(2) During the production of the system or EI, and while phased provisioning is in effect, the selected items are supplied by—

(a) Stockage of minimal quantities of the selected support items in the contractor’s facility and arranging with the contractor to accelerate production and set-aside of these items. Such arrangements will create a production buffer stock that will be available to replace failed items in Army owned equipment, with significant reductions in lead times.

(b) An indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) or other requirements-type contract, which is recommended for procuring stocks for phased provisioning.

(3) When phased provisioning is determined to be appropriate, the PP will include—

(a) A statement of the scope of the application of phased provisioning for the EI or system.

(b) A listing of the specific support items included.

(c) The phased provisioning availability schedule for the program (as an appendix within the PP).

b. Spares acquisition integrated with production. The SAIP will be used to combine procurement of selected spares with procurement of identical items produced for installation on the primary system, subsystem, or equipment when the result will be a reduction of total cost (see AR 710-1).

2-4. Provisioning review and evaluation

a. General. A number of techniques are available to assist in reviewing and evaluating provisioning decisions.

b. Logistics management information/logistics product data.

(1) The LMI, as delineated in MIL-PRF-49506 (replaces MIL-STD-1388) and the industry standard GEIA-STD-0007, provides for the identification and definition of provisioning data and the automated format for delivery of provisioning data (that is, GEIA-STD-0007 XML Schema and LSA-036 Style Sheet format).

(2) Participation in systems engineering and supportability reviews will allow all organizations involved in the provisioning process to review and evaluate provisioning data as it is developed.

(3) It is essential for provisioning activities to be involved in systems engineering and supportability reviews early in the system acquisition process in order to ensure plans are properly implemented for obtaining complete and accurate provisioning data (see <https://www.logsa.army.mil/alc>).

c. Logistics demonstration.

(1) During the logistics demonstration or maintenance evaluation, the system engineers will conduct an analysis to verify adequacy of the support equipment, maintenance procedures, technical documentation and repair parts required to keep the system operational.

(2) The PM will plan and make arrangements for the availability of all required materiel for use in analysis and verification of support items, test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE), tool kits, and special and or common tools for the logistics demonstration.

d. System test and evaluation.

(1) Spares and repair parts list, tools list, lubrication orders, and the maintenance allocation chart (MAC) are part of the draft equipment publications that are evaluated during development testing (DT) and operational testing (OT). Evaluation of the system support package during DT and OT provides an initial determination of the adequacy of the support items, including provisioning parts, for field level maintenance and supply.

(2) When selecting secondary items to support system test and evaluation, an appropriate provisioning requirements model or estimating technique will be utilized based on availability of data. This procedure will provide a preview of the supply support that the field will receive when the system is deployed.

e. Postprovisioning review.

(1) A review of the adequacy and validity of provisioning determinations will be accomplished on all systems for which the readiness based sparing is employed.

(2) The purpose of conducting PPRs is to improve the sustainability of newly fielded equipment through review, analysis, evaluation, and correction (where necessary) of logistical data thereby improving follow-on logistical support.

(3) The PPR planning will be initiated during LRIP concurrent with the update of the PP and will be documented in the appropriate section of the PP. For commercial items, or if there is no LRIP, PPR planning should be initiated at the time the contractual provisioning requirements are prepared.

(4) If the plan for PPR involves theater visits, it will be coordinated with the gaining command as part of the MFP process.

(5) All provisioning evaluation programs should include a review of routine feedback, logistics data from the Army standard systems (for example, the Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW), Global Combat Support System-Army, and Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)/Logistics Modernization Program (LMP)), Logistics Assistance Representative reports, and routine field visits by the LCMC.

(6) Data collection for the purpose of PPRs by means of sample data collection will be considered and where implemented will continue for a minimum period of 12 continuous months prior to the PPR.

(7) Accumulation of parts usage information for specific serial numbered equipment in the field exercise data collection program must begin at the time the item enters service in an operational capacity.

(8) The PPR teams may use the data from the following sources in the performance of a PPR:

(a) The PLL.

(b) The ASL.

(c) Direct exchange item controls.

(d) Document register (requisitions).

1. Part number requisitions.

2. The NMCS requisitions.

(e) Equipment log books (usage data, accidents or unusual occurrences).

(f) Technical manuals (TMs).

(g) Required parts list.

(h) Warranty program data.

- (i) Field exercise data collection.
- (j) Field exercise data collection.
- (k) DA Forms 2028, tool improvement program suggestions, and supply and maintenance assessment and review team suggestions.
- (9) Continuous review and evaluation will be performed to update all provisioning programs effectively.

Chapter 3

Provisioning Technical Documentation

3–1. Overview

Provisioning data will be used for identifying, selecting, provisioning coding, determining initial requirements, and cataloging of items to be procured or supported through the provisioning process. These data will be used for breakout screening per DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75 to enhance competitive acquisition of support items and must be adequate for that purpose.

3–2. Data sources

The MIL–PRF–49506, LMI, and GEIA–STD–0007 provide DOD with a contract vehicle for acquiring support and support related engineering and logistics data for the provisioning process. GEIA–STD–0007 defines a provisioning transaction set and associated LSA–036 Style Sheet for formatting the provisioning technical documentation that is compatible with existing in-house DOD materiel management automated systems. GEIA–STD–007 also addresses the delivery of provisioning change data via the same provisioning transaction set and LSA–036 Style Sheet. Delivery of provisioning technical documentation will use the appropriate DID in MIL–PRF–49506 and will cite GEIA–STD–0007 for the range of data and data format required for Army provisioning data. Data entry media, storage, and maintenance procedures are left to the contractor. These data are used in house for existing DOD materiel management automated systems. Depending on specific program requirements, the information may be in the form of summary reports, a set of specific data products, or both. Content requirements for the information summaries and format guidance for data products are provided in the performance specification. The contractor is strongly encouraged to suggest alternative means of commercial equivalent products or processes to satisfy government information needs. The provisioning data generated by the contractor must be compatible with the Government standard logistics systems.

3–3. Documentation guidance

- a. Acquisition of PTD will be sufficient to—
 - (1) Perform provisioning coding.
 - (2) Accomplish provisioning screening (see DOD 4100.39–M, vol 10).
 - (3) Select and compute requirements for support items, tools, test equipment, and support equipment.
 - (4) Conduct item entry control.
 - (5) Prepare Federal catalog data and packaging requirements.
 - (6) Perform replenishment parts breakout screening and coding.
- b. Requirements for provisioning data must be tailored for each acquisition program. The LMI specification (MIL–PRF–49506) and GEIA–STD–0007 provide the flexibility to tailor contract requirements for provisioning data. The PTD requirements for individual contracts will be specified on DD Form 1423 (Contract Data Requirements List).
- c. The powerLOG-J logistics data management software is an Army system freely available to Government and contractor organizations for managing provisioning data (see <https://www.logsa.army.mil/lec/>).

Chapter 4

Screening, Selecting, Coding, and Cataloging of Support Items

Section I

Provisioning Screening and Support Item Selection and Coding

4–1. Overview

- a. The TLCSM will ensure that reference numbers for all support items, recommended or being considered for procurement, are screened against data elements maintained in the DLIS files prior to the formal provisioning conference.
- b. The contractor may conduct the provisioning screening.

c. When required by the DOD Replenishment Parts Breakout Program (DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75), the contractor will submit contractor technical information codes (CTICs).

d. Selection of support items

e. The TLCSM assigned prime responsibility for the provisioning of an EI or system has overall responsibility, in coordination with the item manager, maintenance engineer, provisioning personnel, and other functional area support personnel, for the final determination of the range and quantity of support items required to support that EI or system. This responsibility may be delegated to another Army agency or DOD component by written mutual consent, but such delegation will not be made to a contractor. However, this does not preclude requesting (as part of the PTD) contractor recommendations on the range and quantity of support items required for support of an EI or system. The final range and quantity determination will be based on a thorough review of the following:

(1) Data generated through the supportability analysis process (see MIL-PERF-49506 and GEIA-STD-0007).

(2) Maintenance planning (see AR 700-127 and AR 750-2) for the EI or system, to include the MAC.

(3) Provisioning list, drawing, descriptions, and diagrams that the contractor provides in accordance with the PTD and EDFP requirements specified in the contract.

(4) The production configuration of the EI or system (see AR 70-1).

(5) Sparing to availability model, SESAME recommendations.

f. The range and quantity of support items acquired during provisioning will be sufficient to maintain the readiness of the weapon system or end item. Those support items directly tied to the performance of maintenance tasks will be authorized in accordance with AR 750-1.

4-2. Source, maintenance, and recoverability coding

Source, maintenance, and recoverability (SMR) codes are six-position codes used to communicate maintenance and supply instructions to the various logistic support levels and using commands for the logistic support of system, equipment, and EIs. Source, maintenance, and recoverability coding will be accomplished according to policy in AR 700-82.

a. Source code is the first and second positions of the SMR code and indicates the source for acquiring the replacement item—for example, procured and stocked, manufactured, or assembled.

b. Maintenance use code is the third position of the SMR code and indicates the lowest maintenance level authorized to remove/replace

c. Maintenance repair code is the fourth position of the SMR code and indicates whether the item is to be repaired as well as the lowest maintenance level with the capability to perform all maintenance tasks.

d. Recoverability code is the fifth position of the SMR code and indicates how the item will be disposed of and at what level.

e. Demilitarization code is the sixth position of the SMR code for the Army and indicates any unique requirements to be considered when an item is condemned.

4-3. Demilitarization coding

a. Demilitarization codes identify the extent to which the defense property must be demilitarized before disposal by mutilation, cutting, crushing, scrapping, melting, burning, or altering the property so that the property cannot be used for the purpose for which it was originally made.

b. Demilitarization coding will be accomplished according to policy in DOD 4100.39-M, vol. 10, table 38.

4-4. Essentiality coding

Essentiality coding will be accomplished in accordance with MIL-PRF-49506 and appendix A of this regulation.

a. *End items.* The essentiality code for an EI will be a one-position, alpha code contained in authorization and allowance media other than repair, parts, and special tools list (RPSTL). It identifies the degree of military worth of an end item for a unit to perform its intended mission. In those cases of newly acquired weapon systems or EIs where reliability and failure mode are required to be applied. Use of the results of analyses in determining essentiality codes is mandatory and will apply to items excluded from the provisions of this regulation and defined as follows:

(1) Code A: Item is essential.

(2) Code B: Item is not essential.

b. *Support (spare/repair) items.* The essentiality code for support items will be a one-position, numeric code and will be used to indicate the essentiality of support items. Degree of military worth of an item of supply or how its failure, if a replacement is not immediately available, would affect the ability of the end item to perform its intended functions or missions. During the support item selection process, the TLCSM will evaluate each support item in terms of its essentiality to the Ao of the EI or system. This evaluation will consider all data contained in paragraph 4-2a(1) through 4-2a(4) that is relevant to the operational readiness posture of the EI or system. The essentiality codes apply to support items RPSTL TMs on equipment and are explained as follows:

(1) Code 1: Failure of this part will render the EI inoperable to perform its intended mission.

- (2) Code 3: Failure of this part will not render the EI inoperable to perform its intended mission.
- (3) Code 5: Item does not qualify for the assignment of code 1, but is needed for personal safety.
- (4) Code 6: Item does not qualify for the assignment of code 1, but is needed for legal, climatic, or other requirements peculiar to the planned operational environment of the EI.
- (5) Code 7: Item does not qualify for the assignment of code 1, but is needed to prevent impairment or the temporary reduction of operational effectiveness of the EI.

c. Determination of essentiality codes. The Army activity assigned responsibility for the provisioning of an EI or system has sole responsibility for the final determination of support item essentiality codes. This authority may be delegated to another Army activity or DOD component by mutual written consent but will not be delegated to a contractor.

4-5. Controlled inventory item code

- a.* The TLCSMs will assign the controlled inventory item code (CIIC) to support items (per DOD 4100.39M, vol 10, table 61) at the provisioning conference or provisioning integrated product team meeting.
- b.* The most explicit code that relates to the controls required for the item will be selected. Specific consideration will be given to verifying the proper relationship of the CIIC and the demilitarization code.

4-6. Item management coding

- a.* Each TLCSM will ensure that integrated materiel management policies are applied to support items as appropriate during the provisioning process.
- b.* Item management codes (IMCs) will be assigned to support items according to the criteria and procedures in DOD 4140.26-M, chapter 1; DOD 4100.39M, volume 10, table 7; and AR 710-1, paragraph 2-4.

4-7. Acquisition method code/acquisition method suffix code

- a.* The TLCSM will ensure that the appropriate Army activity screens each applicable support item for spare part breakout to either competitive acquisition or direct purchase, and assigns an AMC/AMSC to that item as prescribed in DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75. The DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75, contains provisions to ensure timely support of the EI through acquisition of reliable parts and support items required for initial stockage and may be acquired from the manufacturer of the EI.
- b.* When the TLCSM elects to obtain engineering assistance from the EI manufacturer, with respect to the AMC/AMSC, the contract will call for submission of CTIC (as defined in DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75). This will supply engineering rationale for the assignment of the AMSC. Responsibility for both codes still rests with the appropriate breakout screening activity.
- c.* The breakout screening will occur before or during provisioning conference activities, but in all cases must be accomplished sufficiently in advance of the first replenishment acquisition to ensure that the best acquisition method is used.
- d.* Items selected for phased provisioning need not be subject to the above procedures, as noted in DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75. Upon withdrawal from phased provisioning, the above procedures will be applied to those items.

Section II

Assignment and Application of Maintenance Replacement Rates

4-8. Summary

Supportability Analysis provides for three maintenance replacement rates (MRRs) to be determined and defined in accordance with instructions provided by the TLCSM.

4-9. Assignment

The TLCSM will assign MRRs during the support item selection process. For multi-Service EIs or systems, and for those EIs or systems requiring provisioning support from more than one Army activity, the assignment of support item MRR will be coordinated among the appropriate commands, agencies, or activities.

Section III

Assignment of Part Numbers and Reference Numbers

4-10. Part numbers

- a.* Identification marking of U.S. military property will be cited on all drawings for part marking instructions.
- b.* Part numbers developed for PTD or EDFP will be consistent with part numbers developed for actual parts marking.

c. Each drawing will specifically show the exact part number to be marked on the part and not give a general reference to MIL-STD-130.

d. The development, assignment, and marking of parts will be outlined in the PP and coordinated with the configuration control board.

e. The TLCSM must ensure that the contractor understands what the obligations are in the CDRL when developing part numbers.

f. Part numbers assigned during the development period will not be changed unless changed by the manufacturer.

4-11. Reference numbers

The Federal Logistics Information System Procedures Manual (see DOD 4100.39-M) provides for the assignment of first and second precedent reference numbers along with additional reference numbers. When a line item does not have a first precedent reference number, the “type drawing” will be a consideration for assignment of a second precedent reference number, for example, the drawings for specification control, source control, altered and selected, and ordnance.

Section IV

Cataloging of Support Items

4-12. Summary

The TLCSM will monitor all actions required in cataloging support items as early as possible. Where proprietary rights to data are not an issue, the TLCSM will ensure that all data necessary for the development of a full description for cataloging the support item are obtained. This will ensure the timely availability and delivery of items entering the inventory for the first time. Proprietary rights will be identified on drawings and cataloged accordingly. These rights must be safeguarded by all organizations within the cataloging process. Actions to be monitored include the following:

a. Determination of the appropriate Federal supply classification (FSC) code for each new support item (see DOD 4100.39M, vol 10, table 151, Cataloging Handbook H-2, and SB 708-6).

b. Preparation of Federal item identification for each new support item to be managed by an Army activity (see DOD 4100.39-M, vol 10, table 166).

c. Initiation of request for assignment of a national item identification number (NIIN) for each new support item to be stocked and managed by the provisioning activity (see DOD 4100.39-M, vol 10, table 18).

4-13. Supply support request

a. Supply support requests (SSRs) will be initiated by the TLCSM as early as possible for non-Army managed consumable items assigned to an integrated materiel manager (IMM). Specific guidance and procedures are set forth in AR 710-1 for those support items to be managed by an IMM.

b. The DLA will purchase new support items only upon receipt of a funded requisition submitted an acquisition lead time in advance. SSRs for items already managed by the DLA will be honored.

c. Materiel fielding support is critical. A statement that SSRs have been forwarded to other agencies (usually DLA) does not meet the TLCSM responsibility of providing support to meet a weapon system’s stated Ao or SRO. Responses to SSRs will be considered in supply support assessment. The TLCSM will be responsible for initiating follow-up actions when response to SSRs is not received in an appropriate time frame.

d. The TLCSMs must work with DLA to find creative solutions to providing consumable item support.

(1) The TLCSMs are encouraged to include DLA in contracting strategies for repair part and consumable support.

(2) The TLCSMs may engage DLA as supply chain integrator for the weapon system or EI. An MOA will be established ensuring that DLA accepts the responsibility to provide required consumable items in consonance with customer wait time goals that ensure system readiness.

e. In the event DLA will not provide support in timely manner, management can be retained.

4-14. Standardization of support items

Army provisioning programs will be consistent with the entry control and standardization policies and objectives of the Defense Standardization Program in DOD 4120.24-M. Provisioning will also be consistent with the timely support of EIs or systems. However, maximum use will be made of standard or interchangeable support items in lieu of introducing new support items into the inventory.

Chapter 5

Requirements Computation and Initial Stockage Policy

5-1. Description

This chapter describes the computation policy for the determination of acquisition and national versus field requirements through the initial period of service of a weapon system or major EI. The computation procedures and formulas are collectively referred to as the RBS concept.

5-2. Requirements computations

a. The objective for calculation of initial operating stock at field-level PLL/ASL and initial sustainment stock is to determine the least cost mix of spares and repair parts needed to achieve the Ao or readiness goal established for the weapon system or EI in the capabilities document.

b. The SESAME is the approved Army model for implementing this objective and will be used to compute the least cost spares list that will achieve and maintain the readiness goal for all weapon systems. Currently, SESAME does not directly interface with any system (CCSS/LMP). Sufficient data will be procured to ensure useful results from the model.

c. Spare and repair parts quantities will be limited to 10 percent of end item density and spare and repair parts expenditures will be limited to 10 percent of total hardware cost. Any program exceeding these thresholds will be presented and documented, as required, at the semiannual spares review conducted by DCS, G-4 and AMC resource manager.

d. The use of an IDIQ contract that specifies that the parts being delivered on a given purchase or delivery order are the same as those in a current end item production line is encouraged.

5-3. Provisioning data documentation

Documentation of all support requirements and associated costs will be maintained in electronic format compatible with DOD standard systems. The documentation will be reviewed annually. Evaluation of the efficacy of support items and parts selection will be included in these reviews. Resultant EI readiness achieved will be documented along with any corrective actions taken to ameliorate below-goal performance.

5-4. Provisioning data review and update

a. Provisioning data elements have their basis in MIL-PRF-49506 and GEIA-STD-0007. The data developed for provisioning must be reviewed and updated at time intervals consistent with the time phasing of requirements determination delineated in AR 710-1. These data will be verified each year. Requirements computation will be repeated if warranted by input data changes.

b. Procedures for updating national level demand rates during the demand development period (DDP) are prescribed in AR 710-1.

5-5. Demand development period

Starting with IOC, the DDP is scheduled for 2 years. On an individual item basis, ending the DDP at an earlier date may be desired. The DDP may be extended, if justified, for an additional year with justification. Specific details are in AR 710-1.

5-6. Stratification

a. The stratification process provides a way to present supply data in relation to assets, priority and time sequence. These data are used for various management purposes, including—

- (1) A measure of the supply control process results.
- (2) Budget derivation.
- (3) Readiness and retention determination.
- (4) Secondary item stratification reporting.

b. Stratification for provisioning will be according to AR 710-1.

5-7. Initial issue stockage at retail levels

a. The SESAME will be used to determine the initial budget computations and parts procurement, if necessary. Automated Requirements Computation System Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) will be run to load requirements for managed items and to send out SSRs for other managed items.

b. A support list allowance computation will be used to determine the initial field operating stockage (PLL) requirement to support the EI/weapons system fielding. These assets will be held in stockage list code P.

(1) The initial requisitioning objective (that is, initial issue stockage quantity or ASL) is owned by the AMC because of implementation of the single stock fund.

(2) The AMC will participate with the TLCSM, fielding command and gaining command in determining the requirement for direct support ASL initial stockage.

(3) The ARCSIP will be used to determine the stockage recommendations.

(4) The rules of the single stock fund ASL review process will apply.

(5) The AMC item manager may determine that improved support and readiness can be gained by centralizing initial stockage for AMC-managed items.

(6) The AMC will ensure that stock will be positioned where it will effectively support DOD and DA customer wait time goals.

c. The program executive officer/PM is responsible for budgeting and funding for initial field and national stockage levels (see chap 6).

5-8. Development of program data for initial requirements computation

The PM will ensure that sufficient program data are made available in electronic format in order to develop and complete provisioning requirements modeling.

a. The SESAME is the only Army-approved model for computing initial spares requirements for PLLs/ASLs.

b. The ARCSIP will be used to compute wholesale stockage.

c. Provisioning computations for up to six different geographic deployment areas as listed below, plus a separate computation for training, will be completed.

(1) Continental United States.

(2) Europe.

(3) Pacific.

(4) Southern Command.

(5) Alaska.

(6) Southwest Asia.

d. Adjustments to the provisioning requirements data base will be allowed to ensure accurate computation of requirements under differing maintenance concepts and supply and maintenance support system configurations. All modifications must be documented for record and be reflected in the associated end report.

e. Requirements determinations will be based on a top down generation breakdown or disassembly sequence with the weapon system or EI as the top level. The initial requirement for a repair part will be developed based on each application or usage within the EI being provisioned.

5-9. Computational procedures for reprovisioning and follow-on provision

AR 710-1 provides the policy on requirements computational procedures and DDP policies for both reprovisioning and follow-on provisioning.

5-10. National maintenance program

a. Requirements for piece parts support of initial spares selected for inclusion in the national maintenance program will be determined using the special program request process as outlined in AR 710-1.

b. The TLCSM will ensure that Army activities use accurate reversion times and factors when the overhaul or repair process is employed to satisfy spares requirements. These requirements must be justified through supporting data and rationale.

c. During the DDP, contractor facilities will be used, when possible, for overhaul or repair of high dollar-value spares. This will preclude the premature or uneconomical establishment of an organic capability. Repair parts usage data, failure data and mean time to repair will be made available in a shared-data environment.

5-11. Support and test equipment

a. Support and test equipment parts requirements will be determined using a level of repair analysis.

b. The computerized optimization model for predicting and analyzing support structures (COMPASS) is the approved Army model for performing LORAs.

c. The COMPASS output will be used as part of the input to the SESAME model for requirements computation.

d. The COMPASS may not be used for determining initial operating spares or initial sustainment stocks.

e. The COMPASS is available at <https://www.logs.army.mil/alc>. Additional information is available in AR 750-1.

5-12. On-board spares

a. On-board spares are support item requirements over and above the installed or in-position support item requirements. On-board spares are included when extra items are deemed essential to be available for the operator/crew to perform emergency repairs or sustain operations until completion of an assigned mission. Stockage of replacements for on-board spares will be determined by use the SESAME model and will be based on essentiality and other data.

b. All on-board spares will be—

- (1) Included in the EI or system top down engineering drawing as components of the end item (COEI).
- (2) Identified as mission essential support items that must accompany the EI whenever it is issued, transferred, or operated.
- (3) Provided as an appendix to the operator's manual and identified as an authorization list.

5-13. Order/ship time

- a.* The order/ship time (OST) used in all calculations will be the OST as defined in AR 725-50, table 2-7.
- b.* All budget and initial provisioning models will use OST as defined in the above paragraph.
- c.* The OST used in life cycle cost models and analytical techniques for expected costs will be the same as paragraph 5-13*a*.

5-14. Long lead-time items

Long lead-time items (LLTIs) are those identified as requiring advance ordering to meet delivery schedules. Long lead-time repair parts present a problem, because the provisioning cycle and procurement lead time of these repair parts is often longer than the lead time of the EI itself.

5-15. Training requirements

Training requirements will be computed concurrent with the system requirements by using projected training usage factors.

Chapter 6 Budgeting and Funding for Provisioning

6-1. Overview

- a.* Funds required to provision a system/EI will be identified during the technology development phase. Items being provisioned will be assigned a MATCAT code in accordance with AR 710-1. When a given part attains adequate actual demands, it will be passed from provisioning to replenishment and will be assigned the replenishment MATCAT code. Items that migrate from provisioning to replenishment will be reviewed to ensure that requirements are not duplicated in both provisioning and replenishment budget submissions. All funded acquisition and obligations will be outlined in the PP.
- b.* The PM is responsible for initiating a MOA specifying the provisioning funding responsibilities between the PM and each LCMC. The MOA will include such items as associated funding, training or training devices, special tools, RDTE or stock funding, system support packages, basic issue items (BIIs), additional authorization list (AAL), COEI, temporary duty to provisioning meetings and conferences, prescreening and screening functions, and data calls. The PM will also establish funding POCs within the acquisition arena. The details of the MOA will be summarized in the PP.

6-2. Budgeting

- a.* Budget submissions will be based on individual line item computation using SESAME. Forecasting must be aligned to support the stated system Ao within the requirements document or SRO. If the requirements document does not contain a stated system Ao, the requirements will be computed to support an equipment status level of ready (C-1). AR 220-1 defines C-1 as an operational ready rating equaling or exceeding 90 percent for equipment other than aircraft. Aircraft capabilities documents not containing a stated Ao will have their requirements computed to support the 75 percent goal of "fully mission capable" as contained in AR 220-1. All requirements computed for onsite reviews of secondary items for budget and POM submissions must state the SRO that they are supporting. In order for the DCS, G-4 (ASA(FM&C)) (SAFM-BUR) to support those requirements, a stated system requirement must be properly addressed.
- b.* Provisioning budgets will be revised during subsequent budget reviews as more detailed provisioning data become available. The TLCSM may adjust provisioning requirements when firm guidance is received from HQDA regarding changes to the major item deployment program. These adjustments may be made without waiting for official POM adjustment.
 - (1) The TLCSM will ensure that the following minimum data are available and used in the provisioning budget submission:
 - (2) Initial capabilities document.
 - (3) Supply and maintenance concept.
 - (4) Washout rate (EI and major components).
 - (5) Return rate.
 - (6) On-board spares, if used.

- (7) Number of systems used in calculating initial issue quantity and authorized acquisition objective.
- (8) Distribution by fiscal year (to include training).
- (9) Requirements for float, war reserve, and Army prepositioned stocks (APS) (including associated items).
- (10) Usage factor (war and peace).
- (11) Wholesale and retail requirements.
- (12) PLL and ASL cost, and parts for each.
- (13) Army Requirements Priority List (ARPL).
- (14) Operational readiness float factors and repair cycle float factors (see AR 750-2).
- (15) Peacetime replacement factors (see SB 710-1-1).

c. Budget planning for new support items will be initiated as early as possible in the life cycle with continuous refinement of budget data exercised before the budget execution phase.

d. The TLCSM will develop and execute a system to acquire data required in the budget planning and execution phase. In general, provisioning data will be developed so as to provide the preliminary budget planning estimate (for support items) for an EI or system being developed up to 2 years before the budget execution phase. Data required for this process may be acquired from the prime contractor by requiring the development and delivery of necessary data to support the provisioning budget planning estimates. Such data requirements will be included in the applicable contracts.

6-3. Provisioning funding

a. The TLCSM will make an assessment as to when formal provisioning will actually start. To meet IOC and preclude depot storage, provisioning during the system development and demonstration phase may be necessary. Any decisions to provision before production will be coordinated through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology and DCS, G-4 for approval.

(1) Initial issue requirements for Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) items are as follows:

- (a)* All initial issue requirements will be funded as provisioning as long as new or modified EIs are being fielded.
- (b)* The AWCF procures all initial issue spare and repair parts. The AWCF obligation authority (OA) is required in the year that contracts are awarded to purchase initial issue items from industry.
- (c)* In the year of EI fielding, the AWCF sells the retail level initial issue fill to the total package fielding (TPF) accounts for consumables and to procurement (initial spares buyout) accounts.

(d) Project and or programs and the LCMCs must ensure that initial issue requirements for AWCF OA and the TPF/procurement accounts are in balance and that requirements are identified to accommodate procurement lead times.

(2) The DLA and other Service managed items. When items required for provisioning are coded for management by other than Army, funds for their acquisition will be budgeted for and furnished by their activity. When items are required from other activities, the TLCSM will submit a formal SSR (see DOD 4140.26-M) to the appropriate manager requesting secondary item support for the system/EI.

b. The PTD generated by LMI and GEIA-STD-0007 will be funded with the same type of funds being used for the system development and engineering effort.

6-4. Special tools and test equipment

The PM will be responsible for—

- a.* Initial issue special tools and test equipment that are required to be deployed with a new EI or system to equip using units and repair facilities.
- b.* Funding and acquiring initial special tools and test equipment as a part of the weapon system.
- c.* Funding and acquiring special tools and test equipment that are classified as secondary items with AWCF.
- d.* Ensuring special tools and test equipment requirements are considered for placement in unit movement and transportability plans.

Chapter 7

Policy Governing Acquisition of Support Items

7-1. Directive guidance

Acquisition policies will be per AR 710-1, AR 70-1, MIL-PRF-49506, MIL-HDBK-502, and DFARS, subpart 217.75 and PGI, subpart 217.75.

7-2. Support item selection process

a. During the support item selection process, Army activities will determine which support items will be stocked in the Federal Supply System (chap 4). Primary consideration in the acquisition of support items will be given to the computation process (chap 5 of this regulation). Other factors to be considered in the acquisition of support items are

essentiality, availability, relationship of support items to the production or fielding of the EI and its support systems, urgency, and economy.

b. Initial support items will be subjected to a reliability and maintainability program. When the reliability and maintainability of a support item is expected to be increased through a component improvement program or through other design or manufacturing advances, the computation of provisioning requirements for the item will be adjusted to anticipate the projected increased life or reliability.

c. Army activities will decide if the support items will be centrally acquired for depot stocks, or provided by local purchase.

d. Initial support items will be purchased under a quality program.

7-3. Headquarters, Department of the Army approval

Spares and repair parts required for depot-level repairs (chap 5 of this regulation) and other maintenance support of a system or EI beyond its initial year of operation will not be acquired as initial provisioning without pre-acquisition approval by the DCS, G-4 (DALO-SMR) or DASG-LOZ for medical materiel. Because of sole source and long lead-time factors, support items required for depot maintenance of signal intelligence and communications security (COMSEC) equipment are exempt from preacquisition equipment approval by the DCS, G-4.

7-4. End items new to the Army Supply System

a. Initial outfitting or lay-in quantities of support items will be scheduled for delivery to using organizations ahead of the FUE date of the EI to allow time for local inventory and warehousing operations. This time will not exceed 120 calendar days. Excluded from this policy is the added time required to—

- (1) Install, test, and check out EI equipment.
- (2) Install specialized tools and test and support equipment.
- (3) Train personnel in their use except for items fielded under the TPF concept.

b. Subsequent requirements for the acquisition and delivery of support items will be determined by normal replenishment methods. Policies and procedures for establishing demand experience for replenishment purposes are in

7-5. Meeting initial issue demands via the supply system

Increases in stocks of spares, repair parts, tools, TMDE, and support equipment already managed in the supply system will accompany any new EI deployed to the user. If the support items cannot be furnished from the supply system in required quantities in time to meet initial issue demands, they will be acquired for delivery prior to or concurrently with the EI.

7-6. Acquisition of support items

The TLCSM will determine the range and quantities of items required for initial support of the Army portion of the new DLA-managed items for an EI being developed/acquired.

a. *Phased procurement.* For acquisition of complex EIs and major systems, a method of incremental release of acquisition orders for support items will be followed. This method should allow the commitment and obligation of funds to be based on phased scheduled delivery dates for initial distribution requirements and the acquisition lead time required. The lead time will ensure the availability of the support item for delivery to the user prior to or concurrently with the EI.

b. *War reserve and mobilization stocks.* When a requirement for war reserve or mobilization stocks of support items exists, it will be computed according to DODI 4140.47.

c. *Production phase-out acquisition.* On a selective basis and with economic justification, production phase-out acquisition for the life of operating programs will be considered a production lead time away from the end of the production run for those support items when it is economically impractical to reestablish a limited production capability. Support items acquired under this concept will be coded as “life of type.” At the appropriate time of production phase out, those support items for which it is economically impractical to reestablish a limited production capability will constitute a buy out.

(1) Special tools, TMDE, and support equipment.

(2) Acquisition of support items for special tools and equipment will be limited to authorized allowances as determined through the SESAME model. For EIs acquired in low quantities and requiring a proportionately high investment cost in special tools and equipment, full consideration will be given to contractor maintenance support in lieu of organic depot support.

(3) Special tools, TMDE, and support equipment will be competitively procured from the manufacturer during provisioning of the EI. The procedures in AR 750-43 will be followed to select and acquire the TMDE.

d. *Prerequisites for quantity acquisition of initial support items.* Quantity acquisition of initial support items will be accomplished only after the following actions have been taken:

- (1) Maintenance tasks are identified and allocated to appropriate levels of maintenance.
- (2) A maintenance plan incorporating a MAC is prepared.

- (3) Standardization and commonality action has been maximized.
- (4) The system or EI, including its maintenance test support package, is fully tested.
- (5) An initial production model has been approved and a maintenance evaluation inspection completed.
- (6) The SMR and essentiality codes have been assigned.
- (7) The MRRs have been assigned (chap 4, sec II).
- (8) Initial distribution quantities have been determined.

e. Need lead. However, completion of paragraphs 7–6e(1) through 7–6e(8) does not preclude the acquisition of field maintenance support items required to support EIs allocated for test and evaluation including unit under test (AR 750–43,) nor does it preclude the acquisition of long-lead time parts that require purchase in advance of the approved production model to ensure delivery of support items in time to permit repositioning.

f. Configuration requirements. Special contract clauses will be used to ensure that support items are delivered in the same configuration as the EIs they support, thereby minimizing retrofit costs and hedging against obsolescence created by unstable design.

g. Ordering support items. Consideration will be given to ordering spare/repair parts concurrently with production items when this is justified economically or for support considerations.

h. Requirements for support items computation. Initial requirements for support items will be computed using the following:

- (1) Most current EI program or deployment data.
- (2) Actual failure or test data when available to supplement engineering estimates.
- (3) Minimum operating levels and repair and overhaul pipeline quantities that are consistent with the ability of the maintenance and supply systems to respond with replenishment support. The computation procedures will follow requirements specified in chapter 5.

i. Range and quantity of support items. The DA component will make the final determination of the range and quantity of support items required for the initial outfitting or lay-in of new EIs entering the operating inventory. The determination of the range and quantities of support items to be stocked in the national supply system, including range and quantity recommendations for items assigned to the IMM, is also the responsibility of the DA component.

j. Delegation. These responsibilities may be delegated to another DA component by written mutual consent, but may not be delegated to a contractor. However, when long lead-time support items and other support items are urgently needed because of approved design changes having early effective dates, the acquiring DA component may authorize contractors to release limited quantities of support items to production on an interim basis in advance of formal approval. The quantity so authorized may not exceed 6 months of anticipated usage or a compressed repair pipeline quantity (expedited handling and repair) and will be subject to early approval by the DA component. Contractors may be requested to furnish recommendations on range and quantity of support items required, including requisite test data and estimated MRR data.

Chapter 8

Support Items Lists

8–1. Summary

Lists of spares, repair parts, and other support items and equipment required for operation and maintenance of Army systems and EIs will be prepared by the Army activities having national level maintenance management responsibilities for the system or EI. They will include support items and equipment supplied by other Army activities, DOD components, and the GSA when required.

8–2. Repair parts and special tools list

a. The preparation of RPSTL, new and revised, will be per AR 25–30, DA PAM 25–40, MIL–STD–40051–1, and MIL–STD–40051 –2.

b. As a minimum, the RPSTL will include an explanatory introduction, tabular lists, and illustrations of support items and equipment needed to maintain the system or EI. The RPSTLs for COMSEC items are subject to the restrictions imposed by AR 25–30 and national security regulations.

8–3. Items required for operation and operator and crew maintenance

a. The COEI lists, BII, AAL, and expendable and durable items lists identify the minimum essential items required to enable an assemblage, EI, or system (referred to as the EI) to perform its intended operational functions.

b. New and revised lists for medical materiel will be distributed to appropriate subordinate activities of TSG and to the U.S. Army Health Services Command. Specific items required for use with an EI are technically determined by the TLCSM (for example, national maintenance point (NMP) in coordination with the CBTDEV). New or revised lists will be developed jointly and coordinated among the subordinate commands, HQ, AMC, U.S. Army Intelligence and

Security Command, Network Enterprise Technology Command, TSG, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command, TRADOC, and user proponent (logistics oriented) schools. Any differences in selection that cannot be resolved by subordinate command headquarters will be forwarded to the DCS, G-4 (DALO-SMP) and (DASG-HCL) (medical materiel) for resolution.

c. Tabular lists of COEI, BII, and AAL will be prepared and organized in accordance with MIL-STD-40051-1 and MIL-STD-40051-2. These lists will be included in TMs provided for crew and operator use in installing, operating, and maintaining Army EIs.

8-4. Components of end item

a. The COEI will be identified and described in the appropriate EI operator's manual. In addition, any component identified on the engineering drawings that is physically separate and distinct and that must be removed from the EI and separately packaged and stored for transportation will be separately listed by NSN in a table in the operator's manual. The listing will be identified as being for informational purposes only. The listing will be used as an aid to identify what must accompany an EI when it is issued, transferred between property accounts, retrograded, or evacuated. For authorization purposes, any of the components identified in the above circumstances are considered part of the EI or engineering drawing configuration. These separately listed components are authorized by the appropriate EI RPSTL TMs. These items will be accounted for according to DA Pam 710-2-1, paragraph 6-2 .

b. Components identified on the engineering drawing that must accompany the EI in extra quantities for the purpose of operational readiness will be designated as on-board spares.

8-5. Basic issue items

a. The BII are those support items identified as essential for an operator or crew to place an EI into initial operation to accomplish its defined purpose. These items are essential to perform emergency repairs that cannot be deferred until completion of an assigned mission. BII are not listed on the engineering drawing.

b. The BII lists will identify those selected common and special purpose tools, TMDE, spare and repair parts operator publications, first aid kits, and safety equipment (for example, fire extinguishers) authorized for the EI. Although spare and repair parts are not normally included in BII, exceptions may be made to meet the criteria specified in the paragraph above. Request for exception will be by the TLCSM with approval from HQ AMC (AMCSM-MMS) or DASG-LOZ for medical materiel. Spare and repair parts selection for BII must be based solely on consideration of the anticipated mission assignment of the EI and MAC.

c. All BII, except the operator/crew publications (which are identified by TM number), will be separately stock-numbered items that are listed in, and authorized by, the operator/crew manual issued with the EI.

d. The BII are separately packaged for shipment and are considered as part of the EI NSN. BII must accompany the EI when issued, operated, permanently transferred between unit property accounts, or turned in. Resolution of accountable shortages will be the responsibility of the losing unit. BII will be listed on the EI packaging list as a separate category of items titled "BII." The listing will be in accordance with the most current BII list in the applicable EI operator's manual. The EI manager is charged with the planning, support, and packaging of BII to complete operational EI requirements.

8-6. Additional authorization lists

a. The AAL items (discretionary) are optional and are used to support the EI during operation. AAL items are listed in the EI operator's manual for informational purposes only. The AAL items will be listed in and authorized by modified tables of organization and equipment, tables of distribution and allowances, common tables of allowances (CTA), and joint tables of allowances if they have a line item number, except that CTA 8-100 and CTA 50-970 will accept AAL without a LIN. The items must be included in or added to one of those documents prior to issue.

b. The AAL listing in the operator's manual will identify those separately authorized additional items selected by the TLCSM in coordination with the CBTDEV that are required for sustained combat operations or maintenance support of the EI. The AAL also includes those items that may be required to support a special climatic, geographic, or tactical mission. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU commander determines which of the AAL items and the amount of each that will actually be provided for use with an EI. The following criteria apply to AAL items:

(1) The AAL items are not issued with the EI and are not listed on the EI engineering drawings as part of the EI NSN configuration.

(2) The AAL items are not required to be turned in with the EI.

(3) The AAL items will be listed in the operator's manual by NSN. The recommended minimum quantity of each item recommended for support of one EI will be identified.

(4) The AAL items are not needed to place the EI in use or to make emergency repairs.

Chapter 9

Provisioning Procedures for Multi-Service Equipment and Systems

This chapter covers the role of the Army in executing its responsibilities as an executive lead or as a participating Service for provisioning of systems or equipment used jointly by the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

9–1. Guidance

This guidance applies to new systems and equipment, as well as system product improvements, modifications, and reprocurements including those from both follow-on and reprovisioning projects.

9–2. The Army as the executive or lead Service

The Army, when designated the lead Service by a committee of Joint logistics commanders, will appoint a lead provisioning activity that will be responsible for planning, coordinating, managing, and executing actions required for the successful accomplishment of provisioning. These actions include but are not limited to—

a. Provisioning planning and scheduling. Except for COMSEC equipment, the Army will prepare and coordinate a PP to include a provisioning milestone schedule. The PP will be fully coordinated with all participating Services and agencies and will to the maximum extent possible represent a concurrence of all involved Services/agencies.

b. Determining requirements for provisioning technical documentation/engineering data for provisioning. The Army will ensure that all PTD/EDFP required by all Services/agencies are included in the procurement data package. The Army will prepare the DD Form 1423 and incorporate supplementary instructions covering all data requirements. Standard PTD will be provided to all participating Services/agencies on a nonreimbursable basis. The Army will be reimbursed for unique PTD MIL–PRF–49506 or products/services not used by the Army for its management of the provisioning process.

c. Provisioning conferences. The Army will plan, coordinate, chair, and manage all provisioning conferences. The provisioning requirements statement or acceptable substitute will be fully coordinated with all participating Services/agencies. It will identify all conferences, as well as products to be available (for example, sample articles, screening results, and documentation) required for the conduct of business of the conference. If any participating Service or agency is unable to provide a representative to any conference, the Army may (by written mutual consent) conduct the business of the Service/agency.

d. Provisioning computation. All participating Services and agencies will be responsible for computing their own requirements for provisioned items. However, the Army may (by written mutual consent) compute requirements for participating Services/agencies. When the Army computes requirements for participating Services and agencies, the participating agency will provide the Army with the data elements (in the proper format) as required by the Army computational models.

e. Support item orders. Support item orders, as determined by the Joint Service provisioning team, will be placed by the Army. To reduce administrative costs and to obtain quantity discounts, every effort will be made to ensure that the combined requirements of all participating Services are placed on a single order. This does not, however, negate the requirement for incremental computations and phased procurement of provisioned items.

f. Funding for support items. Each participating Service or agency will fund its own support items unless the Army is otherwise directed by HQDA or higher authority.

g. Army responsibility for central management items.

(1) The IMCs will be accomplished jointly during the provisioning conference.

(2) The Army will obtain and furnish NSNs for all support items common to all participating Services within 90 days after the receipt of the provisioning documentation, to include drawings, necessary to load the PMR.

(3) User registration for all selected support items, with NSNs, managed by DLA or other Services, is the responsibility of the individual participating Services.

(4) For unique support items selected after completion of the provisioning process, the lead Service will obtain and register the NSN.

Chapter 10

Accelerated Provisioning

This chapter describes the procedures for performing accelerated provisioning for developmental items and NDIs.

10–1. System application

These procedures will be applied to all developmental and nondevelopmental product-improved systems and equipment that have been identified as an accelerated acquisition program.

10–2. Accelerated provisioning management goals and objectives

The TLCSM will use the guidelines established by this regulation to identify, plan, develop, and acquire the support

items required before FUE/IOC. This will be accomplished for those items/systems declared as an accelerated acquisition program or that have an FUE/IOC date that precludes using the normal provisioning system to meet scheduled requirements.

10-3. Provisioning accountability

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 provisioning point of contact. The DCS, G-4 POC develops overall management policy to include development of memorandums and regulations for accelerated provisioning.

b. The life cycle management command provisioning point of contact (or equivalent officer). The LCMC POC, through analysis or notification that a program is planned for acceleration, will—

(1) Develop an accelerated provisioning impact statement. This will be provided even if acceleration has no impact on initial provisioning. In this case, the statement will indicate that there will be no impact on the provisioning milestones in order to support requirements for FUE/IOC date. The accelerated provisioning impact statement will be included in the PP and will address, as a minimum, the following areas:

- (a) Manpower to accomplish provisioning.
- (b) All cost (data, manpower, contract, and so on) associated with accelerated provisioning.
- (c) Budget forecasts.
- (d) Contract modifications and/or new contract requirements.
- (e) Projected percent of supportability.
- (f) Parts breakout.
- (g) Supply concept.
- (h) Maintenance concept.

(2) Coordinate impact statement with PM office.

(3) Develop the initial PP for accomplishing the accelerated requirements including milestone dates.

(4) Coordinate the PP (emphasizing the required milestone dates) with all affected agencies.

(5) Monitor progress of the program development, and take appropriate action when provisioning requirements are met.

c. Army project/program/product managers. The PM, on determining that a program is planned for acceleration (in coordination with the LCMC initial materiel support office (IMSO)), researches and implements the following guidelines as applicable:

(1) Maintenance planning, to—

(a) Accelerate the development of the detailed maintenance concept, to include allowable tradeoffs.

(b) Identify essential supportability analysis that must be performed by the Government and the contractor(s) to develop the detailed maintenance plan and establish time constraints.

(c) Determine if interim contractor maintenance support and other maintenance-related mechanisms will be required to overcome early fielding deficiencies in required organic support capability. If interim contractor maintenance support is used, maintenance related parts consumption data will be a monthly deliverable item in the maintenance contract and be provided to the Government.

(2) Manpower and personnel, to—

(a) Accelerate identification of manpower and personnel requirements.

(b) Program and contract for time-phased release of LMI data to support the basis of issue plan (BOIP) as required.

(c) Expedite the BOIP process and establish time constraints.

(3) Supply support, to—

(a) Identify supply mechanisms required to provide the required support capability and require contractors to provide all provisioning data required to avoid supply support delays.

(b) Initiate procedures to expedite the initial provisioning process, to include “prescreening” of all reference part numbers, for NSN assignment.

(4) Use prime contractor lines as a source for LLTI.

(5) Support equipment, to—

(a) Ensure that procurement of associated support items of equipment (ASIOE) and system components is accelerated commensurate with the primary system schedules and identify and designate other asset sources if required.

(b) Develop alternative troubleshooting techniques as interim solutions to late TMDE development, if required, and ensure that supply planning interfaces with and complements alternative diagnostic procedures.

(c) Expedite TMDE development by accelerating the level of activity and funding and by stressing early design stability.

(d) Program and contract for time-phased release of LMI data in support of the BOIP process to ensure that necessary support equipment is provided for in table of organization and equipment (TOE) development.

(6) Technical data, to—

(a) Identify the scientific or technical information and data necessary to translate materiel systems requirements into

engineering and logistic support documentation (for example, technical manuals, technical and supply bulletins, and RPSTLS).

(b) Use data and information that may be derived from basic and applied research in areas related to manpower and personnel integration (human factors engineering, soldier-machine interface, and psycho physiology). A comprehensive list may be found in AR 700-127, appendix B.

(c) Expedite the development and fielding of the applicable equipment publications and establish firm plans for publication upgrade as required.

(7) Training and training support, to identify training and training device-related interim mechanisms required to overcome potential deficiencies in required support capability (for example, contractor training, and contractor-owned or contractor-provided training devices).

(8) Computer resources support, to—

(a) Identify computer resources support-related interim mechanisms required to overcome potential deficiencies in required support capability (for example, use of contractor developed or contractor owned diagnostic routines while test program sets are being developed).

(b) Develop interim repair flow schemes and enhance supply capability until required diagnostic routines are available at the appropriate repair levels.

(9) Packaging, handling, storage and transportability, to—

(a) Identify packaging, handling and storage-related interim mechanisms required to overcome potential deficiencies in required support capability (for example, use of commercial packaging standards in lieu of Government standards).

(b) Identify the transportation and transportability interim mechanism required to overcome potential deficiencies in required support capability (for example, interim lifting and tie-down procedures pending modification of the item to include lifting and tie-down points, interim transportability approval).

(10) Facilities, to identify interim mechanisms required to overcome potential deficiencies in required capability (for example, use of temporary buildings for maintenance and training activities).

(11) Design interface, to—

(a) Develop critical support characteristics (for example, logistic-related reliability, availability, and maintainability and manpower constraints) early and include them in requirements documents and the system specification.

(b) Place requirements in the contract that will cause support characteristics to influence design.

(c) Provide for additional test articles that are to be devoted to required supportability testing activities.

(d) By analysis of test results, determine if the design has the required support characteristics. Ensure that supportability requirements are incorporated into the source selection.

(e) If support deficiencies are found in the design, ensure that supportability requirements are incorporated into the source selection.

(f) If support deficiencies are found in the design, ensure that immediate corrective action is taken.

(g) Establish both Government and contractor procedures to accelerate the LMI reaction time to materiel design changes.

(12) Other considerations, to—

(a) Support resource funds and ensure that sufficient funds for interim mechanisms are programmed and budgeted.

(b) Ensure the use of hazardous materials in system design will be kept to the absolute minimum in order to reduce or eliminate hazards associated with transportation, storage, operation, maintenance, handling, and disposal requirements. Detailed requirements and guidance may be found in AR 700-127 and AR 700-141.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

DOD publications are available at www.dtic.mil/whs/directives. MIL-DTL and MIL-STD publications are available at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start>.

AR 12-1

Security Assistance, International Logistics, Training, and Technical Assistance Support Policy and Responsibilities (Cited in para 1-5.)

AR 12-8

Operations and Procedures (Cited in para 1-5.)

AR 25-30

The Army Publishing Program (Cited in paras 8-2, 8-3.)

AR 40-60

Policies and Procedures for the Acquisition of Medical Materiel (Cited in paras 1-5, 1-8.)

AR 40-61

Medical Logistics Policies (Cited in para 1-5.)

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in paras 1-5, 2-1, 4-2, 7-1.)

AR 130-400

Logistical Policies for Support (Cited in para 1-4*h*.)

AR 220-1

Unit Status Reporting (Cited in para 6-2.)

AR 700-82

Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes (Cited in para 4-3.)

AR 700-127

Integrated Logistics Support (Cited in paras 1-10, 1-13, 2-1, 4-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-11.)

AR 700-141

Hazardous Materials Information Resource System (Cited in para 10-11.)

AR 700-142

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in para 1-13.)

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System (Cited in paras 2-5, 4-4, 4-7, 4-14, 5-6, 5-9, 5-10, 6-1, 7-1, 7-4.)

AR 725-50

Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System (Cited in para 5-13.)

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in paras 4-2, 5-11, 5-13.)

AR 750-43

Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (Cited in para 7-6.)

DA Pam 25-40

Army Publishing: Action Officers Guide (Cited in para 8-2.)

DA Pam 700-56

Logistics Supportability Planning and Procedures in Army Acquisition (Cited in para 2-1.)

DA Pam 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System Manual Procedures (Cited in para 8-4.)

CTA 8-100

Army Medical Department Expendable/Durable Item (Cited in para 8-6.)

CTA 50-970

Expendable/Durable Items (Except Medical Class V, Repair Parts, and Heraldic Items) (Cited in para 8-6.)

DOD 4100.39-M

Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual (Cited in paras 3-3, 4-4, 4-6, 4-7, 4-12, 4-13.)

DOD 4120.24-M

DOD Standardization Program (DSP) Policies and Procedures (Cited in para 4-15.)

DOD 4140.26-M

Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items (Cited in paras 4-7, 6-3.)

SB 708-6

Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging (Cited in para 4-13.)

DOD Cataloging Handbook H-2 (SB 708-21)

Federal Supply Classification-Groups and Classes (Cited in para 4-13.) (Available at <http://dlis.mil/forms/forms.asp>.)

MIL-DTL-31000C

Technical Data Packages (Cited in para 1-10.)

MIL-PRF-49506

Performance Specification Logistics Management Information (Cited in paras 2-3, 2-7, 3-2, 3-3, 4-2, 4-5, 5-4, 9-2.)

MIL-STD-130M

Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property (Cited in para 4-11.)

MIL-STD-40051-1(1)

Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETMS) (Cited in paras 8-2, 8-3.)

MIL-STD-40051-2(3)

Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Page-Based Technical Manuals (Cited in paras 8-2, 8-3.)

Section II**Related Publications**

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

AR 11-18

The Cost and Economic Analysis Program

AR 71-9

Materiel Requirements

AR 700-47

Defense Standardization and Specification Program

AR 700-139
Army Warranty Program

AR 700-141
Hazardous Materials Information Resource System

EM 0007/SB 700-20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization List of Reportable Items

TB 380-41
Security: Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COSMEC Material

TM 38-703 series
Integrated Logistic Support (ILS) Management Guide

DFARS, Appendix E
DOD Spare Parts Breakout Program (Available at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/dfars/index.htm>.)

DODD 5000.01
The Defense Acquisition System (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 5000.02
Operation of the Defense Acquisition System (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

FED-STD-5F
Standard Guides for Preparation of Proposed Item Logistics Data Records (Available at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start>.)

MIL-HDBK-502
Acquisition Logistics (Available at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil/online/start>.)

GEIA-STD-0007
Logistics Product Data (Available at <http://webstore.ansi.org/>.)

DOD Cataloging Handbook H7
Manufacturers Part and Drawing Numbering Systems for use in the Federal Cataloging (Available at <http://www.logsa.army.mil>.)

Section III **Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV **Referenced Forms**

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DD Form 1423
Contract Data Requirements List

DD Form 448
Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

Standard Form 368
Quality Deficiency Report

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAL

additional authorization lists

ACOM

Army Command

AMC

acquisition method code; Army Materiel Command

AMSC

acquisition method suffix code

Ao

operational availability

APS

Army prepositioned stocks

AR

Army regulation

ARCSIP

Automated Requirements Computation System Initial Provisioning

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

ASL

authorized stockage list

AWCF

Army Working Capital Fund

BII

basic issue item

BOIP

basis of issue plan

CBTDEV

combat developer

CCSS

Commodity Command Standard System

CIIC

controlled inventory item code

COEI

component of end item

COMPASS

computerized optimization model for predicting and analyzing support structures

COMSEC

communications security

CTA

common tables of allowances

CTIC

contractor technical information codes

DA

Department of Army

DAMPL

Department of Army master priority list

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DDP

demand development period

DFARS

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DLIS

defense logistic information systems

DOD

Department of Defense

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

DT

development testing

ECP

engineering change proposal

EDFP

engineering data for provisioning

EI

end item

FUE

first unit equipped

GEIA

Government Electronics & Information Technology Association

GSA

General Services Administration

HQ

headquarters

ICS

interim contractor support

IDIQ

indefinite delivery indefinite quantity

ILS

integrated logistics support

IMC

item management codes

IMM

integrated materiel manager

IOC

initial operational capability

IPT

integrated product team

LCCS

life cycle contractor support

LCMC

life cycle management command

LIW

Logistics Information Warehouse

LLTI

long lead-time item

LMI

Logistics Management Information

LMP

Logistics Modernization Program

LOGSA

Logistics Support Agency

LPD

logistics product data

LRIP

low-rate initial production

MAC

maintenance allocation chart

MATCAT

materiel category

MC

materiel change

MFA

materiel fielding agreement

MFP

materiel fielding plan

MIL-DTL
military detail specification

MIL-HDBK
military handbook

MIL-PRF
military performance specification

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MRR
maintenance replacement rate

MWO
modification work order

NDI
nondevelopmental item

NMCS
not mission capable supply

NMP
national maintenance point

NSN
national stock number

OA
obligation authority

ODCS G-4
Office of Deputy Chief of Staff G-4

OST
order ship time

OT
operational testing

PBL
Performance Based Logistics

PGI
procedures, guidance, and information

PLL
prescribed load list

PM
project/program/product manager

POC
point of contact

POM
program objective memorandum

PP

provisioning plan

PPR

postprovisioning review

PTD

provisioning technical documentation

RBS

readiness-based sparing

RPSTL

repair parts and special tools list

SESAME

selected essential item stockage for availability method

SMR

source, maintenance, and recoverability

SRO

system readiness objective

SS

supportability strategy

SSR

supply support request

TLCSM

Total Life Cycle System Manager

TM

technical manual

TMDE

test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TOE

tables of organization and equipment

TPF

total package fielding

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USAR

U.S. Army Reserves

Section II

Terms

Additional authorization list (AAL)

Items such as cable assemblies and batteries that support an end item. AAL items may stay with the owning unit when the end item is turned in.

Authorized stockage lists (ASL)

List of all items authorized to be stocked at a specific level of supply.

Basic issue items (BII)

Items which a unit must have to support and maintain an end item - screwdrivers, Technical Manuals and grease guns. These items stay with the equipment at all times, including turn-in.

Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)

A system that standardizes the wholesale logistics operations performed by AMC Life Cycle Management Commands in the management of secondary items and repair parts.

Common hardware

Expendable hardware items having multiple applications (nuts, bolts, screws, washers, pins, keys, and grommets).

Communications security accountable materiel

All COMSEC materiel which has been assigned an accountability category in accordance with TB 380-41.

Component of EI (COEI)

Parts of the EI that are packaged separately. COEI are replacement parts for an EI and stay with the end item for turn in.

Demand(s)

Used in the generic sense to include demands, issues, repairable generations, and any other term used to indicate a requirement for issue of a serviceable item or to replenish stocks.

Demand development period (DDP)

The DDP is that period of time extending from the date of initial operational capability (IOC) to a point in time (not in excess of 2 years) beyond the IOC date when requirements are forecast based upon actual demands or other empirical data indicative of the need for spare and repair parts.

Demilitarization code

A code that indicates the degree of demilitarization necessary to destroy any military advantage of an item before disposal.

DOD component

A military Service or agency of DOD.

End item (EI)

A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials that is ready for its intended use (for example, ship, tank, mobile machine shop, or aircraft). An EI may also be required as a component of a higher system, set, or assemblage. Procurement appropriation-funded major EIs will always be assigned a line item number or NSN.

Gaining command

Continental United States and outside continental United States commands and other Services and agencies scheduled to receive EIs, spares and repair parts, special tools, TMDE, and other logistics support.

Government Electronics & Information Technology Association (GEIA)

A member of the Electronics Industries Alliance. GEIA is an American National Standards Institute accredited standards body that develops and promotes Government and industry standards (see www.geia.org).

Initial operational capability (IOC)

The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon item of equipment or system of approved specific

characteristics and which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force.

Inventory control point (ICP)

An organizational unit or activity within a DOD supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a peculiar Service or for DOD as a whole. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal, and overhaul or rebuild direction.

Issuing Service

The commodity command or agency charged with the responsibility for directing supply of an end item of equipment or the national inventory control point delegated this responsibility by such command.

Levels of supply

Wholesale level: The echelon of the supply system, under the control of the ICP, that maintains quantities of stocks to satisfy requisitions from the retail level. Retail level: All echelons of supply other than the wholesale level.

Non-developmental item (NDI)

Items available for procurement with no expenditure of Army Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation funds: Items commercially available, and items developed and accepted by other military Services. (This includes cryptologic items developed by the National Security Agency.)

Order and shipping time (OST)

The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action for a specific activity and the receipt by that activity of materiel resulting from such action. (Out-of-stock items are excluded in determining this time, since safety levels are provided for the purpose of ensuring a specified level of support in recognition of a given probability of being out of stock.)

Performance based logistics (PBL)

A strategy for weapon system product support that employs the purchase of support as an integrated performance package designed to optimize system readiness. It meets performance goals for a weapon system through a support structure based on performance agreements with clear lines of authority and responsibility

Phased provisioning

The provisioning procedure used when procurement of any part of the initially computed provisioning quantity of a selected support item is deferred. The contractor is required to manufacture or procure the deferred quantity of the selected items at a point in time earlier than would have normally been required for production so as to create a production buffer stock. Such buffer stock would serve as an interim source of responsive supply to meet support requirements for the selected item.

Post provisioning review (PPR)

The PPR is an ongoing evaluation of the initial provisioning decision process beginning at IOC. Its purpose is to improve the sustainability of newly fielded equipment through review, analysis, evaluation, and correction (where necessary) of logistical data, thereby improving follow-on logistical support. The PPRs may include both formal system or reviews of specific data elements across the entire PMR.

PowerLOG-J

Provides a capability to store and maintain integrated product data resulting from the conduct of a supportability analysis and satisfies MIL-PRF-49506, LMI requirements. It provides for provisioning product data entry, edit, and reporting. PowerLOG is an interface vehicle for CCSS and the LMI.

Principal item

See end item.

Procurement lead-time

The sum of administrative lead-time and production lead-time as defined in DODI 4140.24-M.

Provisioning

A management process for determining and acquiring the range and quantity of support items necessary to operate and maintain an end item of materiel for an initial period of service. Specific types of provisioning are as follows: Initial provisioning: first-time provisioning of a new end item; follow-on provisioning: subsequent provisioning of the same

end item from the same contractor; reprovisioning: subsequent provisioning of the same end item from a different contractor.

Provisioning and other procurement screening

An operation whereby all known reference numbers associated with an item are screened against data maintained in the Defense Logistics Service Center (DLSC) Total Item Record to reveal their association with existing NSNs.

Provisioning lists

Lists of data developed and used for provisioning purposes. These lists include provisioning parts lists, short form provisioning parts lists, common and bulk item lists, long lead-time items lists, and repairable items lists.

Provisioning requirements statement

The contractual document listing the specific provisioning requirements for that contract. The statement normally includes—the provisioning method to be used, The extent of PTD and data needed (including administrative requirements for submission and distribution); the type and location of provisioning conferences; sample article requirements; the delivery schedule; packaging and marking requirements for provisioned items; and requirements for provisioning screening.

Provisioning technical documentation (PTD)

Documentation furnished by contractors or prepared by a DOD activity used by the activity for identification, determination of initial requirements, cataloging, and contractual formalization of items to be procured through the provisioning process. PTD refers principally to provisioning lists, prices of spare and repair parts lists, decks of electric accounting machine provisioning cards, and electronic data processing equipment provisioning tapes. It also includes supplementary provisioning technical documentation such as drawings, sketches, and brief item descriptions. It may also include complete item descriptions prepared in compliance with FED-STD-5 and, if applicable, a supporting military specification.

Reference number

Any number, other than an activity stock number, used to identify an item of production by itself, or in conjunction with other reference numbers, to identify a support item.

Reparable

An item of supply subject to economical repair, and for which the repair (at either depot or field level) of unserviceable assets is considered in satisfying computed requirements at any inventory level.

Repair cycle

The complete cycle wherein a major end item or secondary item declared unserviceable is removed from its point of use, restored to a prescribed serviceable condition at depot or comparable level, and returned to the supply system.

Repair parts

Those support items that are an integral part of the end item or weapon system which are coded as not repairable (that is, consumable items).

Repair parts and special tools list (RPSTL).

An alphabetized list indicating the range of spares, repair parts, special tools, special support equipment, and special TMDE required to maintain an end item or weapon system at a given category or level of maintenance.

Reversion factor

The percentage of items successfully processed through the repair cycle during a given period.

Sample data collection

A program designed to gather, process, and analyze logistics management and equipment performance and maintenance performance data.

Secondary items

End items, consumable and repairable items, other than principal items.

Selected essential item stockage for availability method (SESAME)

The mathematical model used to determine the optimum mix of spare parts necessary to achieve a required operational availability target given weapon system(s).

Spares

Those support items that are an integral part of the end item or weapon system and are coded as repairable (that is, repairable items). Spares include that spare equipment authorized by TOE line item plus equipment's, assemblies, and modules designated as operational readiness float. TOE training equipment is excluded.

Spares and repair parts range

The number of different spares and repair parts selected for maintenance of an EI.

Special tools, TMDE, and other support equipment

Special tools, TMDE, or other support equipment designed and developed to perform a specific maintenance operation on specific assemblies or subassemblies of an EI.

Support and test equipment

Common and special tools, maintenance stands, handling devices, and other such apparatus to maintain a newly-developed EI (for example, spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, and sundry materiel) that are required to operate, service, repair, or overhaul an EI.

Support items

Items subordinate to, or associated with, an EI (for example, spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, support equipment, and sundry materiel) required to operate, service, repair, or overhaul an EI. Common support items are those that may be used on two or more major end items or weapon system. Special support items are those that may be used on only one major item or weapon system.

Support item selection process

The process of reviewing support items in terms of the maintenance concept for the EI or weapon system and assigning SMR codes as appropriate. This includes a consideration of each support item for each next higher assembly application within the end item or system.

Support list allowance tape (SLAT).

Magnetic tape produced by a materiel developer or user commands containing support list allowance information (based on support list allowance computation (SLAC)) to provide the LOGSA machine process able data with which to produce ASL/PLL tailored to field units. The SLAT is updated as required by LOGSA. Unlike SLAC, the SLAT support quantities (each carried to three decimal places) will be based on 100 EIs with OST of 15 days at field support unit levels and a specific stockage criteria.

System readiness objective (SRO)

A criterion for assessing the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime utilization rates. System readiness measures take explicit account of the effects of reliability and maintainability system design, the characteristics and performance of the support system, and the quantity and location of support resources. Examples of system readiness measures are combat sortie rate over time, peacetime mission capable rate, operational availability, and asset ready rate.

System support package (SSP)

Includes all draft publications (operator through sustainment-level maintenance) and repair parts and accessories (that is, candidates for inclusion in the PLL/ASL)-not to be confused with items required for test continuity). It also includes special and common tools, support and test equipment (to include representative sample of automatic test equipment software), facilities, and personnel with the proper skills.

Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE)

Any system or device used to evaluate the operational condition of a system of equipment to identify or isolate any actual or potential malfunction (see AR 750-43).

Theater COMSEC logistical support center.

A facility dedicated to support COMSEC materiel requirements in an overseas theater.

Tools and test equipment

Those support items that are not an integral part of an end item but are required to inspect, test, and calibrate.

Two-level maintenance

Consists of Field and Sustainment maintenance, with Field maintenance focusing on returning a weapon system to an

operational status. This is accomplished using fault isolation and replacement of the failed component. Field maintenance is synonymous with “on System” and “replace forward.” The Field maintenance level consist of organizational and selected direct support maintenance capabilities from the legacy systems Four-Level Maintenance (4LM) System. Sustainment maintenance is focused on repairing components, assemblies, modules and end items in support of the distribution system. Sustainment maintenance is synonymous with “off System” and “repair rear”). Only an integration of high reliability engineering and a provisioning plan tailored for two-level maintenance will achieve and maintain the desired Ao.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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