

Army Regulation 700–18

Logistics

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
29 August 2020**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700–18
Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

This major revision, dated 29 August 2020—

- o Adds concept of integrated product and process development throughout the acquisition process (para 1–4g(1)).
- o Clarifies acquiring support and support-related engineering and logistics data for the provisioning process (para 3–2).

Logistics
Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

JAMES C. MCCONVILLE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


KATHLEEN S. MILLER
Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation implements provisioning aspects of DoDI 5000.02 and prescribes current Army provisioning policy and procedures.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular 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 their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process.

This regulation contains internal control

provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

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 Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SUS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Summary

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes the basic principles, objectives, policies, and responsibilities for provisioning Army systems and end items (EIs). This regulation provides guidance for planning, managing, executing, and evaluating provisioning programs within the framework of the acquisition process and integrated product support (IPS) techniques; acquiring and using provisioning technical documentation (PTD) and engineering data for provisioning (EDFP); 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 and forms

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

a. Chief, National Guard Bureau. The CNGB will oversee the functions pertaining to the acquisition, supply, maintenance, and accountability of Federal property issued to the Army National Guard.

b. 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 DCS, 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 in this regulation.

c. 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.

d. The Surgeon General. TSG is responsible for overall management of an Armywide health services system, to include lifecycle 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.

e. 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.

f. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, direct reporting units, and their life cycle management commands. The commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and their LCMCs with a provisioning mission will—

(1) Establish controls to ensure the objectives of provisioning (see para 1–6) are accomplished.

(2) Coordinate and ensure the timeliness and effectiveness of all IPS identified provisioning actions.

(3) Develop and publish procedures to implement DoD and Department of Army (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 this regulation.

(c) Deviations from this regulation.

(5) Establish an audit trail for provisioning evaluation of shop stock list (SSL) and authorized stockage list (ASL) items for major systems and EIs identified by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

(6) Develop a PP in conjunction with the total life cycle system manager (TLCSM) that will be summarized in the supportability strategy (SS) and the acquisition strategy. Coordinate the PP with involved logistics activities, including other U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) LCMCs, other military Services, Defense Logistics Agency (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.

(7) 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 Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement Procedures, Guidance, and Information, subpart 217.75 (DFARS PGI 217.75).

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

(9) Participate in the acceptance and approval of engineering change proposals (ECPs), materiel changes (MCs), and modification work orders (MWOs) to ensure the identification and development of changes to logistical data for provisioning support.

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

g. Army materiel developers/total life cycle system managers. Army MATDEVs/TLCSMs will—

(1) Apply the concept of integrated product and process development throughout the acquisition process. Utilize, to the maximum extent practical, support provided by the AMC to facilitate accurate and complete provisioning activities. Ensure all necessary support personnel from all disciplines are included within the integrated product team.

(2) Coordinate provisioning requirements with all agencies and activities concerned with initial materiel support to ensure thorough provisioning planning (PP) is accomplished in compliance with the IPS planning process.

(3) Coordinate provisioning requirements with the 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 five 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) Plan, coordinate, and fund post provisioning reviews (PPRs) and post fielding analysis for all systems.

(9) 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).

(10) Establish a memorandum of agreement (MOA) among all agencies involved in a specific program.

(11) Provide EDFP to facilitate the preparation of full descriptive item identifications in support of Army-managed national stock numbers (NSNs) and DLA- and GSA-managed NSNs.

(12) Ensure that combat developers (CBTDEVs), logisticians, trainers, testers, supporting commands, contractors, DLA, GSA, and, as appropriate, other military Services and Government agencies participate in PP and implementation.

(13) 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.

(14) 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.

(15) Avoid duplicate acquisition of provisioning data.

(16) Coordinate provisioning programs with other DoD components and Federal agencies to achieve horizontal integration of supply support across all systems/EIs. This will include use of the DoD's Defense Standardization 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.

(17) Ensure identification and acquisition of provisioning data required to support ECPs, MCs, and MWOs.

(18) Obtain adequate technical data to facilitate full item descriptions in support of cataloging, configuration management, and creation of provisioning bills of materiel, sustainment, and disposal per AR 700-127.

(19) Contract for and use Logistics Management Information logistics product data (LPD) as source data for the provisioning process, only after other commercial equivalent products or processes which satisfy Government information needs have been considered in the industry standard Government Electronics and Information Technology Association (GEIA) STD-0007.

(20) 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 interim contractor support (ICS), life cycle contractor support, or performance based logistics is used.

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

1-5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Army Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS-A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS-A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS-A, see DA Pam 25-403 for guidance.

1-6. Objective

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

a. Weapon systems that have been identified for at least partial organic or 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.

b. The program manager 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 lifecycle of the system and facilitate rapid identification of parts or assemblies that may benefit from MCs.

c. 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.

1-7. General requirements

a. Provisioning specifically applies to the following:

(1) Systems and EIs acquired for Army use (except as in para 1-6*b*) 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 HQDA letters apply).

b. This regulation does not apply to—

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

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

(3) Systems and EIs furnished under international logistics programs. AR 12-1 governs 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 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 (see AR 735-5).

c. A provisioning plan will be completed for all new weapon systems or other EIs, or to support MWOs or other MCs to the configuration which significantly affect support items, parts, technical documentation, or maintenance.

1–8. Requests for exceptions

Exceptions to this regulation can be requested if compliance will result in undue delay of procurement and distribution of support items 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 Headquarters (HQ) AMC, provisioning POC (AMCLG–ME), and forwarded to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SMP), 500 Army Pentagon Washington, DC, 20310–0500. For medical materiel, a request will be forwarded to Headquarters, Department of the Army (DASG–LOZ), 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258. Requests for exceptions will be coordinated with the proponent 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 equally with cost, schedule, and performance. 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 to plan and coordinate the activities involved. Three principal documents come into play—

(1) The SS, a planning and coordinating document identifying IPS requirements (DoDI 5000.02). Supportability is a design characteristic. As such, supportability analyses are to be an integral component of the systems engineering process.

(2) The PP, a planning and management document identifying provisioning actions and responsibilities. The preferred method of creating the PP is to use the Systems Planning and Requirements Software, 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>.

(3) The life cycle sustainment plan (LCSP), a plan for formulating, implementing, and executing the sustainment strategy, and is part of the overall acquisition strategy of a program. The LCSP describes the approach and resources necessary to develop and integrate sustainment requirements into the system's design, development, testing, deployment, and sustainment phases.

2–2. Provisioning planning and scheduling

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

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 (NDIs) of the EI or system). PP documents will be updated at each milestone decision point through the technology development, system development and demonstration, low-rate initial production (LRIP), and full production phases of the acquisition cycle.

(2) The PP will be a standalone 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 NDIs will use the same format, but will be tailored to fit the program and strategy.

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 criteria relevant to assigning item management codes (IMCs) (per AR 710–1).
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 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.

(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) LPD as delineated in military performance specification and the industry standard Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) 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.

c. *Post provisioning review.*

(1) A review of the adequacy and validity of provisioning determinations will be accomplished on all systems.

(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) All provisioning evaluation programs should include a review of routine feedback, logistics data from the Army standard systems (for example, the Logistics Information Warehouse, Global Combat Support System–Army, and Logistics Modernization Program, logistics assistance representative reports, and routine field visits by the LCMC).

(5) 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.

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

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

(a) SSL.

(b) ASL.

(c) Direct exchange item controls.

(d) Document register (requisitions).

1. Part number requisitions.

2. The not mission capable supply 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) DA Forms 2028, tool improvement program suggestions, and supply and maintenance assessment and review team suggestions.
- (8) 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 PGI 217.75 to enhance competitive acquisition of support items and must be adequate for that purpose.

3–2. Data sources

The LPD, SAE GEIA–STD–0007 and MIL–STD–31000 provide DoD with a contract vehicle for acquiring support and support-related engineering and logistics data for the provisioning process. SAE 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. SAE 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 data item description(s) and will cite SAE GEIA–STD–0007 for the range of data and data format required for Army provisioning. Data entry, media storage, and maintenance procedures are left to the contractor. This data will be 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 (for example, data item description, E–BOM) or both. Per MIL–STD–961E, 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 DoDM 4100.39).
 - (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 LPD specification and SAE 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 power LOG–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, (see DFARS PGI 217.75), the contractor will submit contractor technical information codes (CTICs).

d. 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 (GEIA–493 STD–0007).
- (2) Maintenance planning (AR 750–1) for the EI or system, to include the maintenance allocation chart (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.

- (5) Sparing to availability model, selected essential item stockage for availability method (SESAME) recommendations.

e. The range and quantity of support items acquired during provisioning will be sufficient to maintain the readiness of the weapon system or EI. 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. SMR coding will be accomplished according to policy in AR 700–82.

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 DoDM 4100.39.

4–4. Essentiality coding

Essentiality coding will be accomplished in accordance with GEIA–STD–0007.

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 EI 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 EI 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 operational availability of the EI or system. This evaluation will consider all data 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 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 DoDM 4100.39) 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. IMCs will be assigned to support items according to the criteria and procedures in DoD 4140.26–M, Volume 1; DoDM 4100.39; and AR 710–1.

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 acquisition method suffix code (AMSC) to that item as prescribed in DFARS PGI 217.75. The DFARS PGI 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 PGI 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 PGI 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 (see MIL–PRF–49506).

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-13000C.
- d. The development, assignment, and marking of parts will be coordinated with the configuration control board per MIL-STD-973.
- e. 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 DoDM 4100.39) 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 611 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 are not an issue, the TLCSM will ensure that all data necessary for the development of a full description for cataloging the support item is 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 code for each new support item (see DoDM 4100.39 and SB 708-6).
- b. Preparation of Federal item identification for each new support item to be managed by an Army activity (see DoDM 4100.39).
- c. Initiation of request for assignment of a national item identification number for each new support item to be stocked and managed by the provisioning activity (see DoDM 4100.39).

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. DLA's Weapon System Support Program provides the military services with the means to identify to DLA the prioritization of supply support for weapon systems per AR 711-6.
- c. The DLA will purchase new support items only upon receipt of a funded requisition submitted in advance. SSRs for items already managed by the DLA will be honored.
- d. 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 operational availability or SRO. Responses to SSRs will be considered in the 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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 DoDM 4120.24. 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

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

a. 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. Sufficient data will be procured to ensure useful results from the model.

b. Spare and repair parts quantities will be limited to 10 percent of EI 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.

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 improve below-goal performance.

5-4. Provisioning data review and update

a. Provisioning data elements have their basis in 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. This 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 initial operational capability (IOC), the DDP is scheduled for two 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. This 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 (SLAC) will be used to determine the initial field operating stockage (SSL) requirement to support the EI/weapons system fielding. These assets will be held in stockage list code ZP.

(1) The initial safety levels (that is, initial issue stockage quantity or ASL) is owned by AMC because of implementation of the single stock fund. AMC will participate with the TLCSM, fielding command and gaining command in determining the requirement for ASL initial stockage.

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

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

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

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

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

The program manager 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 SSL/ASLs. Provisioning computations for up to six (seven) 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. [Recommend South America].

(5) Alaska.

(6) Southwest Asia.

(7) Africa.

b. 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.

c. 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. 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.

b. 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 (LORA).

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.logsa.army.mil/lec/compass/> 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 of 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 per MIL–STD–40051.
- (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. Requisition wait time

a. The requisition wait time (RWT) used in all calculations will be the RWT as defined in AR 710–2.

b. All budget and initial provisioning models will use RWT as defined in the above paragraph.

c. The RWT used in life cycle cost models and analytical techniques for expected RWT will be the same as paragraph 5–13*a.*

5–14. Long lead time items

a. 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.

b. The TLCSM will ensure that a long lead time items list is delivered to the Government within sufficient time to mitigate sustainment of the end item. The provisioning list category code specified in the GEIA–STD–0007 includes a mechanism for identifying these material in the provisioning requirements (LSA–036).

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

Funds required to provision a system/EI will be identified during the technology development phase. Items being provisioned will be assigned a materiel category (MATCAT) code in accordance with AR 710–1. When a given part attains adequate actual consumption, 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.

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 operational availability within the requirements document or SRO. If the requirements document does not contain a stated system operational availability, the requirements will be computed to support an equipment status level of ready (C–1).

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 APS (including associated items).
- (10) Usage factor (war and peace).
- (11) Wholesale and retail requirements.
- (12) SSL and ASL cost, and parts for each.
- (13) Army Requirements Priority List.
- (14) Operational readiness float factors and repair cycle float factors (see AR 750–1).
- (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 two 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 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 obligation authority and the TPF/procurement accounts are in balance and that requirements are identified to accommodate procurement lead times.

(2) 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), Volume 1, to the appropriate manager requesting secondary item support for the system/EI.

b. The PTD generated by LPD and SAE 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 program manager 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, MIL–HDBK–502A, and DFARS PGI 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 (see chap 4). Primary consideration in the acquisition of support items will be given to the computation process (see chap 5). 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. In accordance with AR 702-19, support items will be subjected to a reliability and maintainability program. When the reliability and maintainability of a support item is expected to increase 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. Per AR 702-11, a quality program is developed, planned, and managed to carry out, cost-effectively, all efforts to affect the quality of materiel and services from concept through technology and system development, production, deployment, and disposal (see para 1-6 for responsibility for procuring products and services in support of Army mission).

7-3. Headquarters, Department of the Army approval

Spares and repair parts required for depot-level repairs (see chap 5) and other maintenance support of a system or EI beyond its initial year of operation will not be acquired as initial provisioning without preacquisition approval by the DCS, G-4 (DALO-SMR) or DCS, G-4 (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 first unit equipped (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 AR 710-1.

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

Increases in stocks of spares; repair parts; tools, test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (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 consumptions, 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 materiel. When a requirement for war reserve materiel exists, it will be computed according to DoDI 3110.06.

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 buyout.

- (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.
- (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 (see chap 4).
- (8) Initial distribution quantities have been determined.

Note. However, completion of paragraphs 7–6d(1) through 7–6d(8) does not preclude the acquisition of field maintenance support items required to support EIs allocated for test and evaluation including unit under test (see 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.

e. Configuration requirements. 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, per DFARS PGI 217.75.

f. 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.

g. 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.

h. Range and quantity of support items. The commanders, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and their LCMCs 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 commanders, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and their LCMCs.

i. Delegation. These responsibilities may be delegated to another commanders, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and their LCMCs 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 commanders, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and their LCMCs 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 six months of anticipated usage or a compressed repair pipeline quantity (expedited handling and repair) and will be subject to early approval by the commanders, ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and their LCMCs. 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, tabulated list of repair items: (item number, SMR code, NSN, cage code, part number, description and usable on codes, and quantity), and illustrations of support items and equipment needed to maintain the system or EI. The RPSTL 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 component of end item (COEI) lists, basic issue item (BII), additional authorization list (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 U.S. Army Medical Command. Specific items required for use with an EI are technically determined by the TLCSM (for example, national maintenance point in coordination with the CBTDEV). New or revised lists will be developed jointly and coordinated among the subordinate commands of 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 DCS, G–4 (DASG–HCL) (medical materiel) for resolution.

c. Tabular lists of COEI, BIIs, 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.

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 BIIs 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. BIIs 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 BIIs, exceptions may be made to meet the criteria specified in paragraph 8–5*a*. Request for exception will be by the TLCSM with approval from HQ, AMC (AMCSM–MMS) or HQ, AMC (DASG–LOZ) for medical materiel. Spare and repair parts selection for BIIs 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 (TOE), 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 line item number. 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 procurements 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 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 program management review (PMR).

(3) North Atlantic Treaty Organization NSNs could take from 90 to 360 days from receiving provisioning documentation, to include drawings necessary to load the PMR.

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

(5) 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 program manager 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 materiel developers. The program manager, on determining that a program is planned for acceleration (in coordination with the LCMC initial materiel support office), 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 LPD 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 and provide all provisioning data required to avoid provisioning and supply support delays, 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 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 LPD data in support of the BOIP process to ensure that necessary support equipment is provided for in 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 psychophysiology). A comprehensive list may be found in AR 700–127.
 - (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 LPD 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

Unless otherwise stated, all publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil>.

AR 12–1

Security Assistance, Training, and Export Policy (Cited in para 1–7*b*(3).)

AR 25–30

Army Publishing Program (Cited in title page.)

AR 40–60

Army Medical Materiel Acquisition Policy (Cited in para 1–4*d*.)

AR 40–61

Medical Logistics Policies (Cited in para 1–7*a*(2).)

AR 700–82

Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes (Cited in para 4–2.)

AR 700–141

Hazardous Materials Information Resource System (Cited in para 10–3*c*(12)(*b*)).

AR 702–19

Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability (Cited in para 7–2*b*.)

AR 710–1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System (Cited in para 2–3*a*(1)(*a*)1.)

AR 750–1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in para 4–1*d*(2).)

AR 750–43

Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (Cited in para 7–6*c*(3).)

CTA 8–100

Army Medical Department Expendable/Durable Items (Cited in para 8–6*a*.)

CTA 50–970

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

DA Pam 25–40

Army Publishing Program Procedures (Cited in para 8–2*a*.)

DA Pam 710–2–1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) (Cited in para 8–4*a*.)

DoD 4140.26–M, Volume 1

DoD Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) for Consumable Items: Operating Procedures For Item Management Coding (IMC) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.) (Cited in para 4–6*b*.)

DoDM 4100.39

Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.) (Cited in para 3–3*a*(2).)

DoDM 4120.24

Defense Standardization Program (DSP) Procedures (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.) (Cited in para 4–14.)

MIL–STD–31000

Technical Data Packages (Available at <http://everyspec.com>.) (Cited in para 3–2.)

MIL–STD–40051–1

Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETMS) (Available at <http://everyspec.com>.) (Cited in para 8–2a.)

MIL–STD–40051–2

Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Page–Based Technical Manuals (TMs) (Available at <http://everyspec.com>.) (Cited in para 8–2a.)

SB 708–6

Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging (Cited in para 4–12a.)

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. Unless otherwise stated, all publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil>.

AR 11–2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 56–4

Distribution of Materiel and Distribution Platform Management

AR 700–127

Integrated Product Support

AR 702–11

Army Quality Program

AR 710–2

Supply Policy Below the National Level

AR 711–6

Army Participation in the Defense Logistics Agency Weapon System Support Program

AR 735–5

Property Accountability Policies

DA Pam 25 –403

Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DFARS PGI 217.75

Acquisition of Replenishment Parts (Available at <https://www.acq.osd.mil>.)

DoDI 3110.06

War Reserve Materiel (WRM) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.)

DoDI 5000.02

Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.)

FED– STD –5F

Guides for Preparation of Proposed Item Logistics Data Records (Available at <http://everyspec.com>.)

GEIA–STD–0007

Logistics Product Data (Available at <http://everyspec.com>.)

MIL–HDBK–502A

Product Support Analysis (Available at <https://www.dau.edu>.)

TB 380–41

Security: Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COSMEC Material

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following DA Forms are available on the APD website (<https://armypubs.army.mil>). DD Forms are available on the Executive Services Directorate website (<https://www.esd.whs.mil>).

DA Form 11-2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DD Form 448

Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

DD Form 1423

Contract Data Requirements List

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B–1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is the management and control of all Army-owned and -leased American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and/or International Standardization Organization containers.

B–2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist all Army activities (units, installations, ASCCs, ACOMs, and/or its subordinate commands, or MATDEVs) that own, lease, fund, and/or handle International Standardization Organization container equipment in evaluating the key internal controls listed below. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, or other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These key internal controls must be evaluated at least once every five years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B–4. Test questions

- a.* Is the MATDEV responsible for initial issue of special tools and test equipment that are required to be deployed with a new EI or system?
- b.* Is the TLCSM making an assessment as to when formal provisioning will actually start, in order to meet IOC and preclude depot storage, provisioning during the systems development and demonstration phase?
- c.* Are LLTIs those identified as requiring advance ordering to meet delivery schedules?
- d.* Is SESAME the approved Army model for implementing calculation of initial operating stock and used to compute the least cost spares list that will achieve and maintain the readiness goal for all weapon systems?
- e.* Does the TLCSM assign MRRs during the support item selection process?
- f.* Are the SMR codes 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?
- g.* Does the MATDEV plan and make arrangements for the availability of all required materiel for use in analysis and verification of support items, TMDE, tool kits, and special and/or common tools for the logistics demonstration?
- h.* Does the PP begin during the concept refinement phase (to include market survey for NDIs of the EI or system)?
- i.* Does the LCSP describe the approach and resources necessary to develop and integrate sustainment requirements into the system’s design, development, testing, deployment, and sustainment phases?

B–5. Supersession

Not applicable.

B–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to: Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–FPD), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AAL

additional authorization list

ACOM

Army command

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMSC

Acquisition method suffix code

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

APS

Army prepositioned stocks

AR

Army regulation

ARCSIP

Automated Requirements Computation System Initial Provisioning

ARIMS

Army Records Information Management System

ASCC

Army service component command

ASL

authorized stockage list

AWCF

Army Working Capital Fund

BII

basic issue item

BOIP

basis of issue plan

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CBTDEV

combat developer

CIIC

controlled inventory item code

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

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 code

DA
Department of Army

DA Pam
Department of Army pamphlet

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DDP
demand development period

DFARS
Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DLIS
Defense Logistic Information Systems

DoD
Department of Defense

DoDI
Department of Defense instruction

DRU
direct reporting unit

ECP
engineering change proposal

EDFP
engineering data for provisioning

EI
end item

FUE
first unit equipped

GEIA
Government Electronics and Information Technology Association

GSA
General Services Administration

HQ
headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

ICS
interim contractor support

IMC
Item management codes

IMM
integrated materiel manager

IOC
initial operational capability

IPS
integrated product support

LCMC
life cycle management command

LCSP
life cycle sustainment plan

LLTI
long lead time item

LOGSA
Logistics Support Agency

LORA
level of repair analysis

LPD
logistics product data

LRIP
low-rate initial production

MAC
maintenance allocation chart

MATCAT
materiel category

MATDEV
materiel developer

MC
materiel change

MIL-PRF
military performance specification

MIPR
Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MRR
maintenance replacement rate

MWO
modification work order

NDI
nondevelopmental item

NSN
national stock number

PMR
program management review

POC
point of contact

POM
program objective memorandum

PP
provisioning planning

PPR
post provisioning review

PTD
provisioning technical documentation

RBS
readiness-based sparing

RPSTL
repair parts and special tools list

RRS–A
Army Records Retention Schedule-Army

RWT
requisition wait time

SAE
Society of Automotive Engineers

SAIP
spares acquisition integrated with production

SB
Supply bulletin

SESAME
selected essential item stockage for availability method

SLAC
support list allowance computation

SMR
source, maintenance, and recoverability

SRO
system readiness objective

SS
supportability strategy

SSL
shop stock list

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 Reserve

Section II**Terms****Additional authorization list**

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

Authorized stockage lists

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

Basic issue items

Items which a unit must have to support and maintain an EI—screwdrivers, technical manuals, and grease guns. These items stay with the equipment at all times, including turn in.

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 end item

Parts of the EI that are packaged separately. COEI are replacement parts/on-board spares for an EI and stay with the EI for turn in.

Critical weapons system

A means that is considered a crucial enabler, essential to mission accomplishment.

Demand

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

Demand development period

The DDP is that period of time extending from the date of IOC to a point in time (not in excess of two years) beyond the IOC date when requirements are forecast based upon actual consumption 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

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.

Engineering Data for Provisioning

EDFP is the engineering data used in the initial provisioning of support resources. This technical data provides definitive identification of dimensional, materiel, mechanical, electrical, or other characteristics adequate for provisioning of the support items of the end item(s) on contract. EDFP consists of data needed to indicate the physical characteristics, location, and function of the item.

Engineering estimates

Detailed cost estimate for a project, computed by estimating the cost of every activity in a work breakdown structure, summing these estimates, and adding appropriate overheads.

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 and Information Technology Association

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 <http://www.geia.org>).

Initial operational capability

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

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 EI of equipment or the national inventory control point delegated this responsibility by such command.

Levels of supply

- a. *Wholesale level.* The echelon of the supply system, under the control of the inventory control point that maintains quantities of stocks to satisfy requisitions from the retail level.
- b. *Retail level.* All echelons of supply other than the wholesale level.

Logistics footprint

The size of in theater logistics support needed to move and sustain a warfighting force. The footprint includes all the necessary support needed to maintain the force such as fuels, parts, support equipment, transportation, and people.

Nondevelopmental item

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 ship time

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

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

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 and reviews of specific data elements across the entire PMR.

Power LOG–J

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

Principal item

See end item.

Procurement lead time

The sum of administrative lead time and production lead time.

Provisioning

A management process for determining and acquiring the range and quantity of support items necessary to operate and maintain an EI item of materiel for an initial period of service. Specific types of provisioning are as follows:

- a. *Initial provisioning.* First-time provisioning of a new EI.
- b. *Follow-on provisioning.* Subsequent provisioning of the same EI from the same contractor; reprovisioning subsequent provisioning of the same EI from a different contractor.

Provisioning conference/guidance

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 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

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–5F 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.

Repair cycle

The complete cycle wherein a major EI 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 EI or weapon system which are coded as not repairable (that is, consumable items).

Repair parts and special tools list

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

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.

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.

Secondary items

EIs, consumable and reparable items, other than principal items.

Selected essential item stockage for availability method

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 EI or weapon system and are coded as repairable (that is, reparable 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; test measurement and diagnostic equipment; 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 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 EI or system.

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 EIs or weapon system. Special support items are those that may be used on only one major item or weapon system.

Support list allowance tape

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

A criterion for assessing the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime at is, candidates for inclusion in the SSL/ASL (not to be confused with items required for test continuity). It also includes special and common tools, support and test equipment (to include specific stockage criteria system support package). Includes all draft publications (operator through sustainment-level maintenance) and repair parts and accessories (the representative sample of automatic test equipment software), facilities, and personnel with the proper skills.

Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

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 EI 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 consists of organizational and selected direct support maintenance capabilities from the legacy systems Four-Level Maintenance System. Sustainment maintenance is focused on repairing components, assemblies, modules, and EIs 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 operational availability.

Weapon systems

Serves as a delivery mechanism for a weapon, especially a munition. There is no formal definition of a weapons system under international law, although definitions have been attempted by national and international experts.

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