Army Regulation 700–18

Logistics

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
4 June 1993

Unclassified

SUMMARY of CHANGE

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

This revision--

- Adds the requirement to provide the technical data required to facilitate the preparation of full item descriptions, and provides for collection of logistics data required to update the technical support data base when the Army employs either Interim Contractor Support or Contractor Logistics Support (chap 1).

- Clarifies the intent of the Post Provisioning Review; broadens the scope of activities (that is, reviews, evaluations, assessments, studies, etc.) that may suffice as the basis for a Post Provisioning Review (chap 2).

- Determines that Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production 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 (chap 2).

- Establishes Sparing to Availability (that is, Selecting the range and quantity of spare/repair parts required to support the system to meet operational availability goals.) as the Army provisioning methodology (Sparing to Availability will be used for weapon systems only), eliminates discussion of Mandatory Parts List and the Initial Mandatory Parts List, eliminates Standard Initial Provisioning, and establishes that Selected Essential Item Stockage for Availability Method as the only Army computation model (chap 5).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
4 June 1993

*Army Regulation 700–18

Effective 5 July 1993

Logistics

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the document has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation implements provisioning aspects of DODI 5000.2, Defense Acquisition Management Policies and Procedures, and incorporates DODI 4151.7, DODI 4140.42, MIL-STD-1388-1, MIL-STD-1388-2, and MIL-STD-1561. It prescribes current Army provisioning policy and procedures.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG). The DCSLOG has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation. The DCSLOG may delegate this authority in writing to a division chief under DCSLOG supervision within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. The approval authority will coordinate all questions regarding the scope of authority to approve exceptions with HQDA, OTAG, ATTN: DAJA-AL, WASH DC 20310-2200.

Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It contains internal control provisions, but does not contain checklists for conducting internal control reviews. These checklists are being developed and will be published at a later date.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DALO-SMP-S), WASH DC 20310-0546.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. The executive agent is USAMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA). Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, USAMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA), ATTN: AMXMD-RP, Lexington, KY 40511-5101.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the requirements on DA Form 12-09-E, block number 3756, intended for command level D for Active Army, ARNG, and USAR.

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Chapter 1
Summary

Section I
Introduction

1–1. Purpose.
This regulation—

a. Sets forth basic principles, objectives, and policies, and assigns responsibilities for provisioning Army systems and end items (EIs).

b. It provides guidance for—

(1) Planning, managing, executing, and evaluating provisioning programs within the framework of the Acquisition Process and integrated logistic support (ILS) techniques.

(2) Acquiring and using provisioning technical documentation (PTD) and supplemental provisioning technical documentation (SPTD).

(3) Provisioning actions associated with the provisioning decision process, that is, selecting, coding, computing, cataloging, procuring and distributing of support items.

1–2. References
Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Objective
The primary objectives of the Army provisioning activities are to ensure that minimum initial stocks of support items and associated technical documentation are available at using organizations and at maintenance and supply activities, and that logistics data are updated with field experience to assure sustainment throughout the acquisition process. The initial stocks are required to sustain the programmed operation of systems and EIs until normal replenishment can be accomplished. Equipment will be provided to support the stated system availability or system readiness objectives (SRO). Support is to be provided at the least initial investment cost.

1–5. Specific requirements
a. This regulation specifically applies to the following:

(1) Systems and EIs acquired for Army use (except as in b below) for which an organic or contractor maintenance capability (for example, service, repair, and overhaul) is anticipated. This includes—

(a) Systems and EIs for which the Army is the lead Service/Department of Defense (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 (ADPE) (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 The Surgeon General (TSG) except where other provisioning procedures in AR 40–60, paragraph 2–5, AR 40–61, paragraph 4–1, and Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) letters apply.

b. This regulation does not apply to—

(1) Materiel type-classified as obsolete, or those items exempt from type classification (AR 70–1, paragraph 7–4).

(2) Expendable, durable, and nonrepairable EIs which have been determined not to require maintenance support.

(3) Systems and EIs furnished under international logistics programs. The AR 12–1, Chapter 2, and AR 12-8, paragraph 2–14, govern the support of these items.

(4) Equipment purchased with nonappropriated funds.

(5) Special intelligence property administered.

(6) The maintenance or alteration of real property.

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

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

(9) Training devices that are contractor maintained.

(10) Depot peculiar capital equipment.

(11) Equipment supporting test and evaluation.

(12) Materiel on loan or government furnished equipment (GFE).

1–6. Requests for exceptions.
Exceptions to this regulation can be requested if compliance will result in undue delay of procurement and distribution of support items for a critical weapon system or EI. Requests for relief from compliance, with detailed justification, will be coordinated with the Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command (HQ, AMC), Provisioning point of contact (POC), ATTN: AMCLG–ME, and forwarded to HQDA, ATTN: DALP–SMP–S, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258. For medical materiel, a request will be forwarded to HQDA, ATTN: DASG–HCL, WASH DC 20310–0546. Requests for exceptions will be coordinated with the proponent U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) school and user MACOM.

Section II
Responsibilities

1–7. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG).
The DCSLOG has Army General Staff responsibility for provisioning. To accomplish this function, the DCSLOG will—

a. Establish a POC in the office of the DCSLOG (ODCSLOG) to implement DOD provisioning policy and coordinate all Army provisioning actions covered by this regulation.

b. Provide Army representation to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Provisioning Policy Group (PPG).

c. Establish objectives, basic policies, and general procedures for provisioning to include program objective memorandum (POM) and budget procedures.

d. Assign responsibilities and monitor implementation of these policies and procedures by mission.

e. Approve—

(1) Requests for authority to exceed limitations.

(2) Waivers from compliance with policies and procedures.

(3) Deviations from governing regulations.

f. Establish logistic provisioning policies and procedures for control of nuclear hardened support items during the Army's provisioning process to ensure nuclear survivability of fielded equipment and systems.

g. Provide overall management of an Army provisioning training program.

h. Assign responsibilities and monitor implementation of Army provisioning training.

1–8. The Surgeon General (TSG)
The TSG is responsible for overall management of an Army-wide health services system, to include life cycle management of medical materiel according to AR 40–60, paragraph 2–7. Specific management responsibilities related to provisioning include planning, programming, and acquiring materiel in support of all TSG managed items.

1–9. U.S. Corps of Engineers (USACE)
The USACE management responsibilities related to provisioning include—

a. Overall management of USACE EIs.

b. The responsibility for planning, programming, and acquiring materiel for overall support under the purview of this regulation.

1–10. Army project, program, and product managers (PMs)
These managers will—

a. Coordinate the provisioning requirements covered by this regulation with all agencies and activities concerned with initial materiel support.

b. In coordination with provisioning representatives, ensure that thorough provisioning planning is accomplished in compliance with the ILS planning process (AR 700–127, para 2–1) and this regulation.

c. Ensure that the preparation, coordination, distribution, and updating of projects complies with the Provisioning Plan (PP). This effort includes coordination of provisioning requirements with Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and General Services Administration (GSA). For multi-Service equipment, coordination with other military departments is required.

d. Participate in provisioning meetings, conferences, and other provisioning activities.

e. Structure all provisioning actions to support the stated weapon system availability or SRO.

f. Ensure that the provisioning data required for building and updating operational or historical files and documents are developed and coordinated. This includes requiring provisioning functional representation as part of the data call review and configuration management process and reviewing, determining the acceptability, and identifying the logistic impact of changes to the EI.

g. Manage and control support items for support of testing (including disposition instruction) prior to transition or first unit equipped and initial operational capability (FUE/IOC).

h. Plan, coordinate, and fund post-provisioning reviews (PPR) for all systems.

i. Ensure that newly fielded equipment can be sustained through the early phases of combat operation by planning, programming, budgeting, executing, and distributing war reserve items. War reserves will provide a 30 day supply of essential secondary items fielded with the new system.

j. Establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), among all agencies involved in a specific program. The MOA will identify specific provisioning responsibilities and required actions. The MOA will be included as part of the PP; initial development and coordination of the MOA will be a separate action and not be tied to the development and coordination of a PP.

k. Provide signed (MIL–T–31000, Change 1) technical data to facilitate the preparation of full descriptive item identifications in support of Army managed National Stock Numbers (NSNs) and DLA and GSA managed NSNs.

l. Ensure that supportability aspects receive the same priority as cost, schedule, and performance in the decision making process.

1–11. Other agencies

Other Headquarters, Department of the Army agencies (combat developer (CBTDEV), logistician, tester/evaluator) will ensure that the activities under their control comply with the policies and procedures prescribed in this regulation and AR 700–127, paragraph 2–9.

1–12. Materiel developers (MATDEV)

The MATDEVs (usually AMC, the U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC), the USACE, the Program Executive Officer (PEO), and TSG) have primary responsibility for planning and applying an ILS program for assigned materiel acquisition efforts to ensure successful accomplishment of total provisioning. The MATDEV will—

a. Ensure the participation of the CBTDEVs, logistician, trainer, tester, supporting command, contractor, and, as appropriate, other military Services and Government agencies, (DLA and GSA) participate in provisioning planning and implementation.

b. Inform participating commands and agencies of budgets, schedules, and other program activities that affect the provisioning program.

c. Establish management indicators to evaluate the performance of subordinate activities and the contractor's compliance with the provisioning program and requirements, and to determine the accuracy of initial provisioning program.

d. Ensure that databases of deployed similar systems are used, when applicable, to compare and evaluate engineered estimates to be used in establishing new databases in support of new equipment.

e. Avoid duplicate acquisition of provisioning data.

f. Coordinate provisioning programs with other DOD components and Federal agencies as appropriate. This will include use of the DOD Parts Control Program, Defense Logistic Information Systems (DLIS), provisioning and preprocurement screening and acquisition of technical data sufficient to establish early-on competitive acquisition of support items; that is, BREAKOUT.

g. In coordination with major Army commands (MACOMs) and military departments, develop, test, and publish procedures and publications for use in implementing the policies and general procedures prescribed in this regulation.

h. Within specific areas designated by HQDA (DALO–SMP–S), take part as the Army representative in development of DOD provisioning policies and procedures. The policies and procedures developed will be submitted to HQDA (DALO–SMP–S) for approval.

i. Ensure that a MOA is established among all agencies involved in a specific provisioning program. The MOA will identify provisioning responsibilities and required actions.

j. Invite the provisioning activity and DLA/GSA to take part in early ILS planning to ensure participation in data calls, provisioning planning, and provisioning conferences.

k. Ensure identification and acquisition of provisioning data required for engineering change proposals (ECPs), Materiel Changes (MC), and Modification Work Orders (MWOs) by requiring a provisioning representative to participate in the configuration control process.

l. Provide adequate technical data to facilitate full item descriptions in support of cataloging.

m. Ensure that required logistics data are contractually collected and provided to the Government in the prescribed format during interim contractor support (ICS) or contractor logistics support (CLS) to facilitate and update the provisioning data base.

n. Contract for and utilize Logistics Support Analysis Report (LSAR) data as source data for the provisioning process.

1–13. MACOMs and their major subordinate commands

(MSCs) Commands with a provisioning mission will:

a. Establish controls to ensure the objectives of provisioning (para 1–4) are accomplished.

b. Coordinate and ensure the timeliness of all ILS identified provisioning actions.

c. Develop and publish procedures to implement DOD and DA provisioning policy.

d. Review actions and forward the following requests through appropriate channels with justification to HQDA (DALO–SMP–S) for approval:

(1) Authority to exceed limitations specified herein.

(2) Waivers from compliance with policies and procedures in the regulation.

(3) Deviations from the regulation.

e. Establish an audit trail for provisioning evaluation of prescribed load list and authorized stockage list (PLL/ASL) items for major systems and EIs identified by the TRADOC.

f. Evaluate provisioning performance.

g. Develop a PP that will be summarized in the integrated logistic support plan (ILSP) of the Program Management Documentation (PMD). Coordinate the PP with associated logistics activities, including other AMC MSCs, other military departments, DLA, and GSA. All participating activities will be provided with a coordinated copy of the PP. The PP will be updated on an as-required basis, and changes will be provided to all affected activities.

h. Plan, coordinate, schedule, and conduct provisioning guidance conferences and provisioning conferences. The National Security Agency (NSA) will perform this responsibility for Army and Multi-Service Communications Security (COMSEC) EI procurements.

i. Acquire provisioning data which promotes Government acquisition of technical data sufficient to establish an environment suitable for competitive acquisition of support items, that is, supports the requirements for the DOD parts breakout program as specified in DOD Federal Acquisition Regulation (DFAR) Supplement, appendix E.

j. Identify systems for which sample data collection (SDC) and field exercise data collection (FEDC) will be used for update of engineering estimates used in provisioning and for validation of the maintenance concept.

k. Participate in the acceptance and approval of ECPs, MCs, and MWOs ensuring the identification and development of changes to logistical data for provisioning support.

l. Develop, implement, and use an institutionalized procedure to acquire provisioning related historical data to update the provisioning database on a continuing basis.

m. Require contractually that parts usage and maintenance data reflecting the contractor's experience during ICS or CLS be collected and used in updating the data in Government files.

1–14. Gaining commands

These commands will—

a. Designate a logistics officer as the POC for coordination and receipt of all planning documents for the introduction of new items to their commands (AR 700–127, para 2–10, and AR 700–142, para 2–10).

b. Through negotiation and agreement with the issuing Service or fielding command during the process of preparation and finalization of the materiel fielding plan (MFP) and Materiel Fielding Agreement (MFA), will coordinate and execute the following for new systems. For displaced systems the Materiel Transfer Plan (MTP) and Materiel Transfer Agreement (MTA) will be used in lieu of the MFP and MFA.

(1) Prepare and submit mission support plans for new items of equipment (AR 700–127, para 2–10, and AR 700–142, paragraph 2–10).

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

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

1–15. U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)

The Chief, USAR will—

a. Provide appropriate materiel provider with total quantities of USAR equipment appropriations procurements no later than 30 days after congressional notification.

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

1–16. National Guard Bureau (NGB)

Under AR 130–5, paragraph 8, and AR 10–5, paragraph 2-36, the Chief, NGB has responsibility for functions related to the provisioning of Guard equipment.

Chapter 2
Planning and Managing Provisioning Programs

Section I
Integrated Logistics Support

2–1. Acquisition process models and provisioning framework

a. Provisioning is managed within the framework of the Acquisition Process and the ILS management process as defined by AR 700–127, paragraphs 1–4 through 1–6.

b. The Acquisition Process provides the framework in which Army materiel systems are initiated, validated, developed, fielded, supported, and modified. To accomplish these ends, the Acquisition Process considers the life of a weapon system or of equipment as evolving from a concept to the eventual obsolescence within the context of five distinct phases. These phases are concept exploration and definition (CE&D), demonstration and validation (D&V), Engineering and Manufacturing Development, production and deployment (PD), and operation and support. Within these phases, the roles of OSD; Office of the Secretary of the Army (OSA); HQDA; the operational tester; the CBTDEV; the MATDEV; the trainer; and the logistician are defined. In addition, the research, development, test and evaluation (RDTE) program, and the hardware configuration are defined.

c. To plan and coordinate the activities involved, two principal documents come into play—

(1) The ILSP, a planning and coordinating document identifying ILS requirements (AR 700–127, para 3–11, and DA Pam 700–55, chap 2).

(2) The PP, a planning and management document identifying provisioning actions and responsibilities.

d. Provisioning is incorporated into the acquisition process and the ILS process through a series of life cycle events associated with the requirement to provide support to an EI, to have adequate support items available when the EI is initially deployed, and to provide the basis for maintaining adequate support throughout the life cycle of the EI. The ILS process requires that an ILSP be developed and that it be the foundation upon which provisioning and programming are developed. To ensure integration of all logistics elements, the ILSP shall include a summarization of the PP.

2–2. Integrated logistic support (ILS) input on provisioning

The ILS is the process through which logistics considerations are integrated into the design effort. In this process, all support elements, including provisioning, are identified, planned, developed, tested, evaluated, acquired, deployed, and sustained. AR 700–127, chapter 1, impacts provisioning by requiring the following:

a. Description of the evolving supply concept, its limitations and special requirements.

b. Description of the evolving maintenance concept, its limitations and special requirements.

c. Assessment of the effect of the acquisition schedule on provisioning.

d. Identification of deviation from standard DA supply support procedures such as ICS, CLS, and host nation support (HNS).

e. Relation of initial provisioning alternatives to the SRO.

f. Performance of Logistics Support Analysis (LSA) tasks to identify support considerations and requirements in an iterative manner.

Section II
Provisioning Planning and Scheduling

2–3. General

Provisioning planning includes early identification, scheduling, communication, and control of all provisioning tasks. Such planning is essential to effective development and execution of a responsible, cost effective provisioning program. The document which serves as the basis for communication and control is the PP. The PP will be

developed per with the guidance provided in the following paragraphs.

2–4. Planning

a. Early planning is essential in achieving a successful provisioning program. General planning and initial development of the PP shall begin during the CE&D phase (to include market survey for nondevelopmental items (NDI)) of the EI or system. Planning documents will be updated during the D&V phase, if required.

b. By entry into the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase, the PP will be developed to the extent required to identify, evaluate, and control provisioning tasks. The PP will include a MOA between the system/EI MATDEV and all supporting MSCs identifying provisioning responsibilities and required actions. The PP will be a stand-alone document; however, it will be summarized in the ILSP. It will be updated as required throughout the provisioning process. The PP for both developmental and NDI will use the same format, but will be tailored to fit the program and strategy.

c. Logistic support items for commercial equipment will be planned as follows:

(1) Commercial supply support and servicing capabilities shall be used for commercial EIs and consideration also be been given to combat readiness, combat effectiveness, and worldwide supportability. In any case, organic support will be planned when the equipment is envisioned to have a wartime maintenance support mission forward of the corps' rear boundary.

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

(3) The decision to use ICS or CLS for support of a commercially available EI will not negate the requirement for a commercial parts manual. Supplementation of commercial or manufacturers manuals will be according to the requirements established in AR 750–2, paragraph 3–7.

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

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

d. All ICS or CLS efforts will contractually mandate that participating contractors collect and provide to the Government specified logistics data in the prescribed format to enter current and future (approved) automated logistics operating systems. Further, that logistics data provided will be readily acceptable to Army system/processes without adjustments, refinements, or conversion processes.

2–5. Provisioning scheduling

Provisioning scheduling will comply with MIL–STD 1561, paragraph 5, and AR 700–127, paragraph 3–4. A provisioning performance schedule (PPS) will be prepared to guide program monitoring. Significant events and milestones will be listed. These provisioning milestones will be included in the ILS milestone schedule in the ILSP (DA Pam 700–55, chap 2). Provisioning milestones for those systems and items which must be reported through Acquisition Management Milestone System (AMMS) will also be summarized in AMMS. The schedule may be included with the solicitation, or initiated at the guidance conference.

2–6. Provisioning training

The process of provisioning is an essential and critically timed series of actions required to ensure initial support for end items entering the Army inventory. Provisioning interacts through a wide range of functions such as design, maintenance, supply, item entry control, and procurement. Proper training of both management and functional personnel is vital to the accurate determination of initial support requirements of new and modified equipment being fielded. Early logistics support and provisioning management decisions establish the foundation for the process of provisioning a piece of equipment. These up-front decisions translate into the functional actions required for provisioning coding that optimize the supply support posture for the system being fielded. This requires an in-depth knowledge of the provisioning process and data element interrelationships.

Section III
Phased Provisioning

2–7. Overview

a. Phased provisioning is a selective management technique associated with the provisioning process which allows deferment of procurement of the total computed provisioning requirement of a spare and or repair part until the provisioning activity can more reliably predict the requirement. Phased provisioning does not provide a means to develop an Army inventory, but is an interim measure to replace parts and or assemblies that fail during the production contract period. Quantitative requirements to be set aside for selected support items (usually high-cost items) are computed as a part of the initial provisioning process as an interim contractor "set aside." Phased provisioning provides a means of providing supply support for items that are not accepted by the Army as "design stabilized."

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

(a) Stabilization of design.

(b) Development of firm operational and maintenance plans and deployment programs.

(c) Application of inservice experience and test data to the computation of requirements for these items.

(2) This deferral of quantity identification of 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 predict requirements for the selected items more reliably.

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

(1) 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. This method is similar in nature to a basic ordering agreement (BOA).

(2) Relying on the contractor's buffer stock as a source of supply to meet demands placed on the Army supply system. Production buffer stock consists of finished or semifinished items or raw materials in the possession of and managed by the contractor as inproduction materiel. This stock, however, is maintained in the proper configuration for use as an interim source of responsive supply support.

c. When phased provisioning is determined to be appropriate, include—

(1) A statement of the scope of its application in the PP for the EI or system.

(2) In the statement, a listing of the specific support items.

(3) Copies of the Phased Provisioning Availability Schedule (MIL–STD–1517, para 4.6) for the program as an appendix to the PP.

d. Guidance on establishing buffer stocks and procuring support items during phased provisioning are described in paragraphs 2–8 and 2–9.

e. Procurement orders for inventory stock of initial support items not selected for phased provisioning are not subject to the restrictions of paragraph 2–7*b* above.

f. During the production of a system or EI, control records will be maintained by the contractor on the selected items held in buffer stock. Separate control records required are maintained by the

provisioning activity. Using the latest inservice experience and test data, the provisioning activity conducts scheduled redeterminations of requirements for the items held in in-production buffer stock. All buffered stock not used because of actual failure of fielded equipment will be totally consumed with production of the last EIs to be delivered under the production contract that provided buffered stock.

2–8. Selection criteria

General conditions and situations in which the application of phased provisioning would be advantageous are shown below:

a. The system or EI is programmed to be in production by a single source for 3 or more years.

b. Quantity production of complex systems or high cost EIs (requiring annual program expenditures of $500,000 or more) are involved.

c. The production contract applies to new models or classes of systems and EIs where little or no existing historic maintenance or overhaul experience data can be reasonably applied.

d. The system or EI has been placed in production before the design configuration has been stabilized.

e. The operational and maintenance programs and deployment plans for the system or EI are incomplete or are likely to be changed.

f. The system or EI contains items of uncertain maintenance significance, or failure rates cannot be assigned with assured accuracy.

g. Rapid transportation can be economically arranged between the contractor's plant and the points of installation while phased provisioning is still in effect (contractor to user).

2–9. Application procedures

a. Each system and EI contract will be evaluated separately for the application of phased provisioning.

b. When the criteria in paragraph 2–8 generally apply, MIL–STD 1517, paragraph 4.2, will be cited for operational use by the Government in all production contracts for the following:

(1) Complex weapon and supply systems and high cost EIs that are new to the Army's operating inventory.

(2) Existing systems or EIs that are undergoing a major modification. The decision to exercise this option will be made whenever the potential exists for the contractor to maintain a buffer stock.

c. When phased provisioning is in effect—

(1) The quantity of each item initially established or retained as in-production buffer stock materiel will not exceed the quantity required for production of the remaining EIs to be delivered under the current contract.

(2) Maximum practical use will be made of the contractor's capability to furnish interim supply support for selected items from prescribed quantities of inproduction buffer stock of finished or semifinished items or raw material. Provisions will be made for the buffer stock to be maintained to the proper design configuration of the operational system or EIs.

(3) For multi-Service use, provisions will be made for the contractor to maintain a single buffer stock to meet the combined requirements of the two or more using military Services.

(4) Management control records will be established and kept current by the contractor and by the Army provisioning activity for all items the contractor retains in buffer stock.

(5) To enhance the accuracy of phased provisioning—

(a) Arrangements will be made for timely and adequate collection, analysis, and use of inservice experience, test data, and repair results of the failed items returned under this concept.

(b) Where maintenance is performed by the contractor, parts usage data and tool requirements will be provided in a format used by the provisioning activity.

(6) A quantitative list of items selected for buffer stock will be incorporated into the system or EI contract by appropriate modification.

d. Considerations leading to the selection of support items for phased provisioning will be documented and made part of the item's procurement history files.

e. Phased provisioning will be shown as a separate item in the contract. Management and funding of phased provisioning will be per MIL–STD–1517, paragraph 4–6.

Section IV
Incremental and Stratified Provisioning

2–10. Incremental Provisioning

a. Definitions. Incremental provisioning is a management technique associated with the provisioning process that allows completion of provisioning on portions of the EI without waiting for complete design stability.

(1) The utilization of incremental provisioning allows identification and acquisition of assemblies and subassemblies without waiting for total EI stability and provides the following management enhancements:

(a) Reduces reliance on ICS for accelerated acquisition or NDI programs.

(b) Reduces surges in workload in the provisioning of the EI.

(c) Develops the in-house logistic support earlier by phasing delivery of LSA data rather than waiting for design stability before initiating provisioning action.

(2) Application of incremental provisioning is not limited to weapon systems composed of several EIs; it applies also to EIs composed of identifiable assemblies, subassemblies, common or special tools, or functional areas within an item that can be accepted as design stabilized by the Army.

b. Application procedures.

(1) All systems being provisioned will consider application of incremental provisioning as a normal approach to the development of initial materiel support.

(2) For multi-Service equipment for which the Army is the lead Service, the other Services will be advised of the Army approach and agreement will be reached on the minimum number of lines to be studied in provisioning conferences to minimize the need for temporary duty (TDY).

(3) For those items not design stabilized that are supported by a contractor, all contractor parts consumption data will be procured and delivered to the Army for use in provisioning.

2–11. Stratified provisioning

a. Stratified provisioning is a management technique associated with the provisioning process that allows the identification and procurement of logistic support for unit and direct support (DS) parts and defers procurement of general support (GS) and depot parts. Where there is no planned DS, selected GS parts may be procured in sufficient quantity to assure sustainability.

b. Stratified provisioning provides a capability to concentrate resources on development of logistic support at the most critical level and defers action on levels that least affects initial readiness.

(1) Planning for deferment of depot, or GS and depot support, requires detailed attention to the quantities of parts needed at lower levels. Sufficient stock must be fielded to allow for utilization of ICS.

(2) Deferment of depot, or depot and GS parts provisioning will provide the capability to provision these levels with more mature data. All interim contractor parts consumption data will be procured and delivered in a useable format to the provisioning activity for augmenting contractor estimates and to update the data base. The use of stratified provisioning, and its impact on scheduled delivery of LSA data for depot level should be coordinated with the U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) ILS office. The use of stratified provisioning for medical materiel should be coordinated with the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, ATTN: SGMMA–M, Frederick, MD 21702–5001.

2–12. Spares acquisition integrated with production (SAIP)

SAIP shall 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 (AR 710–1, paragraph 4–8).

Section V
Provisioning Review and Evaluation

2–13. General
A number of techniques are available to assist in reviewing and evaluating provisioning decisions.

2–14. LSAR to review provisioning data
LSAR serves as source data to the provisioning process. Participation in the LSAR review will allow the provisioning activity to become involved early on in the review of this data.

2–15. Review during maintenance evaluation program
During the maintenance evaluation program, the maintenance engineering organization will schedule and make arrangements for the availability of materiel for use in analysis and verification of support items, test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE), tool kits, and special and or common tool selection decisions.

2–16. Review during technical test/user test (TT/UT)
a. Organizational spare and or repair parts lists, tool lists, lubrication orders, and sections I through IV of the Maintenance Allocation Chart (MAC) are part of the preliminary draft equipment publications (PDEP) and are evaluated during TT/UT. This evaluation should provide initial determination of whether below depot maintenance level can be adequately accomplished with the selected support items.

b. When selecting secondary items to support tests, the appropriate provisioning requirement model should be utilized if adequate data is available. This procedure should provide a preview of the supply support that the field will receive when the system is deployed.

2–17. Post provisioning review (PPR)
a. A review of the adequacy and validity of provisioning determinations will be accomplished on all systems for which the sparing to availability (STA) concept is employed.

b. 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.

c. The PPR planning will be initiated during Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP)/Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase of the life cycle concurrent with the update of the PP and will be documented in the appropriate section of the PP. For NDIs, PPR planning should be initiated at the time the contractual provisioning requirements are prepared.

d. If the plan for PPR involves theater visits or SDC, it will be prepared and coordinated with the gaining command as part of the MFP process.

e. All provisioning evaluation programs should include a routine feedback or review of logistics data through the normal logistics reporting channels (for example, DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms); SF 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report); Logistics Assistance Representative (LAR) reports, routine field visits by the MSC, etc.).

f. Data collection for the purpose of PPRs by means of SDC should be considered and where implemented should continue for a minimum period of 12 continuous months prior to use in the PPR.

g. Provisions for SDC are contained in AR 750–2, paragraph 4–5. Accumulation of parts usage information for specific serial numbered equipment in the collection sample must begin at the time the item enters service in an operational capacity.

h. Another source of field feedback is through the LARs, who provide liaison and technical advice to the field. The AMC MSC personnel may periodically visit field organizations to evaluate the adequacy of supply support, to assist in establishing supply requirements and methods used in reporting, and to coordinate problems involving supply support between the commodity commands, other Government supply agencies, and the agencies in the field. Where appropriate, information gathered will be utilized for update of the logistics data bases and shall constitute a PPR. Field teams may use the data from the following sources in the performance of a PPR:

(1) Prescribed load list (PLL).
(2) Authorized stockage list (ASL).
(3) Direct exchange item controls.
(4) Document register (requisitions).
(a) Part number requisitions.
(b) Not mission capable supply (NMCS) requisitions.
(5) Equipment log books (usage data, accidents or unusual occurrences).
(6) Technical manuals (TMs).
(7) Required parts lists.
(8) Warranty program data.
(9) Field exercise data collection.
(10) Sample data collection (SDC).
(11) DA Forms 2028, TIPS and SMART Suggestions.

i. Continuous review and evaluation should be performed to update all provisioning programs effectively.

j. The PPR may be conducted in conjunction with the Fielded System Review.

Chapter 3
Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD)

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 DFAR Supplement, Appendix E, to enhance competitive acquisition of support items and must be adequate for that purpose. Per MIL-STD-1561, provisioning procedures, paragraph 3, PTD can be obtained through the use of current Data Item Descriptions (DIDs).

3–2. PTD data sources
a. The MIL–STD–1561, paragraph 3, provides guidance on terms and conditions governing the provisioning of EIs procured by the Army. It also describes the responsibility of the contractor in the provisioning of EIs that the contractor manufactures, as well as all appropriate subcontracted items cited in the contract. This standard includes all schedule and documentation requirements. Examples include the PPS, Provisioned Requirements Statement (PRS), PPL, and provisioning item order (PIO).

b. One of the purposes of LSAR is to satisfy the requirements for PTD for use in the provisioning process. The acquisition of PTD from contractors by Government activities implementing LSA/LSAR will comply with MIL–STD–1388–1A, paragraph 4.4 and –2B, paragraph 4.1.

c. For acquisition of provisioning data not available through the LSAR, uniform provisioning procedures described in the current MIL–STD–1561, paragraph 5.3, may be used.

3–3. Documentation guidance
Acquisition of PTD will be kept to a minimum consistent with the need to—

a. Perform provisioning coding.

b. Accomplish provisioning screening (DOD 4100.38–M, chap II).

c. Select and compute requirements for support items, tools, test equipment, and support equipment.

d. Conduct item entry control.

e. Prepare federal catalog data and packaging requirements.

f. Perform replenishment parts BREAKOUT screening and coding.

3–4. Tailoring

When a tailored LSA/LSAR is appropriate, PTD requirements for individual contracts will be specified on DD Form 1423 (Contract Data Requirements List).

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 MATDEV will ensure that reference numbers for all support items, recommended or being considered for procurement, are screened against data elements maintained in the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) files prior to the formal provisioning conference.

b. The contractor will do the provisioning screening.

c. When required by the DOD Replenishment Parts Breakout Program (DFAR Supplement, app E), the contractor will submit contractor technical information codes (CTICs).

4–2. Selection of support items

a. The MATDEV assigned prime responsibility for the provisioning of an EI or system has overall responsibility for the final determination of the range of support items required to support that EI or system. While this responsibility may be delegated to another Army agency or DOD component by written mutual consent, 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 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 LSA program (MIL–STD–1388–1, paragraph 4.4 and –2, paragraphs 4 and 4.1).

(2) Maintenance Planning (AR 700–127, para B–2, AR 750–2, para 3–8) for the EI or system, to include the MAC.

(3) Provisioning lists, drawings, descriptions, and diagrams that the contractor provides in accordance with the PTD and SPTD requirements specified in the contract.

(4) The production configuration of the EI or system (AR 70–1, para 4–14).

b. The range of support items acquired during provisioning has a significant impact on the total support item investment associated with an EI or system. Because of this impact, every effort will be made to limit the range of selected items to those anticipated to be required in the performance of maintenance tasks authorized at the maintenance organizational structures identified in AR 750-1, paragraph 3–8.

4–3. Source, maintenance, and recoverability (SMR) coding.

SMR coding will be assigned as specified in AR 700–82, paragraph 7.

4–4. Demilitarization coding.

Demilitarization coding will be accomplished according to policy in AR 708–1, table 7–5.

4–5. Essentiality coding.

a. Essentiality coding will be accomplished according to MIL–STD–1388–2, appendix E.

(1) *End items.* The essentiality code for an EI is a one-position, alpha code contained in authorization and allowance media other than repair, parts, and special tools list (RPSTL). 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. It applies to items excluded from the provisions of this regulation and defined as follows:

(a) Code A. Item is essential.

(b) Code B. Item is not essential.

(2) *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. During the support item selection process, the MATDEV will evaluate each support item in terms of its essentiality to the Ao of the EI or system. This evaluation will consider all data contained in paragraphs 4–2a(1) through (4), which are considered relevant to the operational readiness posture of the EI or system. The essentiality codes apply to support items RPSTL technical manuals (TM) on equipment and are explained as follows:

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

(b) Code 3. Failure of this part will not render the EI inoperable to perform its intended mission.

(c) Code 5. Item does not qualify for the assignment of code 1, but is needed for personal safety.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

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

4–6. Line replaceable unit (LRU) coding.

a. The LRU code identifies an essential secondary item which is removed and replaced below depot level maintenance to restore the EI to operationally ready condition.

b. LRU coding will be accomplished in accordance with MIL–STD–1388–2, appendix E. The LRU code will be a one-position, alpha code and will be assigned to all support items in the Provisioning Master Record (PMR) as follows:

(1) Essential support items that are removed and replaced on the EI at unit or DS to restore it to its operational readiness condition will be assigned the code "Y."

(2) All other support items will be assigned the code "N."

(3) LRUs may be either repairable or nonrepairable items (that is, fuze, printed circuit board (PCB), engine, spark plug, etc.).

c. In general, the next higher assembly (NHA) is the EI itself.

d. Exceptions to paragraph c above, is when a lower maintenance level is authorized to replace support items on an LRU as identified per paragraph c above as illustrated by the following examples:

(1) DS replaces engine as LRU and unit is authorized to replace spark plugs on same engine; spark plugs are also LRUs.

(2) DS replace essential module as LRU and unit is authorized to replace fuze on module; fuze is also an LRU.

(3) DS replaces essential "black box" assembly as LRU and the unit is authorized to replace an essential component within the black box; the essential component is also an LRU.

e. LRU codes will be used to develop specialized stockage lists to support STA.

4–7. Controlled inventory item code (CIIC).

a. The MATDEVs will assign the CIIC to support items (per DOD 4100.39M, volume 10, table 61 and AR 708–1, table 7–18) at the provisioning conference.

b. Choose the most explicit code that relates to the controls

required for the item. Specific consideration will be given to verifying the proper relationship of the CIIC and the demilitarization code.

4–8. Item management coding.

a. Each MATDEV will ensure that integrated materiel management policies are applied to support items as appropriate during the provisioning process.

b. Item management codes (IMCs) will be assigned to support items according to the criteria and procedures in DOD 4140.26–M, Chapter 1, DOD 4100.39M, Vol 10, table 7, and AR 710–1, paragraph 2–4. Only those support items which fully meet the criteria for retention will be retained for military Service management.

4–9. Acquisition method code/acquisition method suffix code (AMC/AMSC).

a. The MATDEV will ensure that the appropriate Army activity screens each applicable support item for spare part BREAKOUT to either competitive acquisition or direct purchase, and assigns an AMC/AMSC to that item as prescribed in DFAR Supplement, appendix E. The DFAR Supplement, appendix E 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 MATDEV elects to obtain engineering assistance from the EI manufacturer, with respect to the AMC/AMSC, the contract data requirement list (CDRL) will call for submission of CTIC, as defined in DFAR Supplement, appendix E, paragraph E–103.11, to be provided. This will supply engineering rationale for the assignment of the AMC/AMSC. Responsibility for both codes still rests with the appropriate BREAKOUT screening activity.

c. The BREAKOUT screening described in paragraphs 4–9a and 4–9b above should 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 DFAR Supplement, appendix E, paragraph E–101(b)(7). Upon withdrawal from phased provisioning, the above procedures will be applied to those items.

Section II
Assignment and Application of Maintenance Replacement Rates (MRRs)

4–10. Summary.

LSA provides for three MRRs to be determined and defined in accordance with instructions provided by the MATDEV.

4–11. Assignment of MRRs.

The MATDEV 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 between the appropriate commands, agencies, or activities.

Section III
Development and Assignment of Part Numbers

4–12. Development of part numbers

Uniform DOD Provisioning Technical Documentation Requirements (MIL–STD–1561, paras 1, 2, and 3) provides for the assignment of first and second precedent part numbers along with additional reference numbers. When a line item does not have a first precedent part number, the "type drawing" will be a consideration for assignment of a second precedent part number, i.e., the drawings for specification control, source control, altered and selected, and ordnance.

4–13. Assignment of part numbers.

a. The MIL–STD–100 (Engineering Drawing Practices) will serve as guidance for definitions of all drawings.

b. Identification marking of U.S. military property will be cited on all drawings for part marking instructions.

c. Part numbers developed for PTD or SPTD will be consistent with part numbers developed for actual parts marking.

d. Each drawing should specifically show the exact part number to be marked on the part and not give a general reference to MIL–STD–130.

e. The development, assignment, and marking of parts should be outlined in the PP and coordinated with the configuration control board (CCB).

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

g. Part numbers assigned during the development period should not be changed unless the manufacturer changes it.

h. The MIL–STD–100 and MIL–STD–130 do not provide guidance for nuclear hardened support items. Coordinate the development of identification marking instructions through HQDA (DALO–SMP–S), Nuclear Survivability Committee, and HQ, AMC (AMCSM–PLS).

Section IV
Cataloging of Support Items

4–14. Summary.

The MATDEV will monitor all actions required in cataloging support items as early as possible. Where proprietary rights to data are not an issue, the MATDEV 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. Actions to be monitored include the following:

a. Determination of the appropriate Federal supply classification (FSC) code for each new support item (DOD 4100.39–M, Volume 10, table 151, and Cataloging Handbooks SB 708–21, SB 708–22, SB 708–41/42, SB 708–43, and SB 708–6 (Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, WASH DC 20402)).

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

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

4–15. Supply support requests (SSR).

a. SSRs will be initiated by the MATDEV as early as possible. Specific guidance and procedures are set forth in AR 710–1, paragraph 2–15 for those support items to be managed by an integrated materiel manager (IMM).

b. For materiel fielding, a statement that SSRs have been forwarded to other agencies (usually DLA) does not meet the MATDEVs responsibility of providing support to meet a weapon system's stated Ao or SRO. The MATDEV will be responsible for initiating follow-up actions when response to SSRs is not received in an appropriate timeframe.

4–16. 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 DODI 5000.2, Part 6, section Q. 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 wholesale acquisition and wholesale and retail system 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 STA model.

5–2. Requirements computations
The objective for calculation of initial PLL and ASL is to determine the least cost mix of spares and repair parts needed to achieve the Ao goal as stated in the operational requirements document (ORD). Selected Essential Item Stockage for Availability Method (SESAME) is the approved Army model for implementing this objective and will be used to compute the least cost spares list for all weapon systems.

5–3. Documentation and records
a. The terms defined will be used in all implementing procedures, documentation, and records. This includes automatic or manually maintained files for storing data or for recording results from applicable provisioning requirements determinations.

b. The actual dollar value of support item provisioning expenditures incurred during the initial period of service will be documented and categorized. Categories are secondary item costs, special tool costs, and training equipment costs. The number of program units and the duration and dates of the initial period of support, or subperiods within this period on which these costs are based, will also be documented.

c. Cost performance trade-off curve will be produced and used to document selection of specific stock lists. This should be included in overall program documentation.

5–4. Data review and updating
a. Data elements have their basis in MIL–STD– 1388–2, appendix B. 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, paragraph 4–3. These data will be verified each year. Requirements computation will be repeated if warranted by input data changes.

b. Procedures for updating wholesale level demand rates during the demand development period (DDP) are prescribed in AR 710–1, paragraph 4.12.

5–5. Demand development period (DDP)
Starting with IOC, the DDP will not exceed 2 years. On an individual item basis, ending the DDP at an earlier date may be desired. Specific details are in AR 710–1, paragraph 4.12.

5–6. Stratification
Stratification for provisioning will be according to AR 710–1, paragraph 5–6.

5–7. Initial issue stockage at retail levels
a. A support list allowance computation (SLAC) will be used to determine the initial retail stockage required to support EI/weapons system fieldings. The SESAME model will be used for SLAC.

b. The initial requisitioning objective (RO) (that is, initial issue stockage quantity) will be based on—

(1) An order and ship time (OST) quantity based on the DA-established Direct Support System (DSS) or air line of communication (ALOC) OST objectives for issue priority designator (IPD) 09–15 requisitions (AR 725–50, table 2–4), or the most recent actual 6-month moving average OST for PD 09-15 requisitions without backorders from the logistics intelligence file (LIF).

(2) An initial operating level (IOL) quantity of one. Operating level (OL) days authorized for retail days of supply (DOS) computation in AR 710–2, paragraph 5–7, will be used in the computation of IOL quantity. However, if the computed IOL quantity exceeds one, it will be reduced to one. The purpose of the IOL is to maintain an asset position above the reorder point (ROP) until actual consumption occurs.

(3) A below depot-level repair cycle (BDLRC) quantity for repairables.

c. Low density, high reliability systems may require that the IMM establish stock levels for the life of the systems. The STA method will be used to compute and update these lists, as required. These parts will be identified in a separately printed support list in TM format. Stockage procedures for using unit supply activities are prescribed in AR 710– 2, chapter 2.

5–8. Development of program data for initial requirements computation
Requirements program data for the computation of budget or apportionment estimates and requirements are developed based on the quantity and phasing of the operational units of programs to be delivered. Development will be in accordance with the policies of AR 710–1, Chapter 5, and AR 700–127, paragraphs 5–6 and 5–7, and will be developed through the use of modeling.

5–9. Computational procedures for reprovisioning and follow-on provisioning
The AR 710–1, paragraphs 4–10 and 4–11, provides the policy on requirements computational procedures and DDP policies for both reprovisioning and follow-on provisioning.

5–10. Depot level repair
a. Initial-issue allowance quantities for Contential United States (CONUS) depot-level spares will be provided. In those cases where spares can be anticipated to undergo reversion (depot overhaul or rebuild) during the DDP, such anticipated reversion will be shown as a special requirement in provisioning determinations and in the requirements determination process. The MATDEV will ensure that Army activities use accurate reversion times and factors when the reversion 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 reversion of high dollar-value spares. This will preclude the premature or uneconomical establishment of an organic capability; however, demand data will be captured and provided to the MATDEV.

5–11. Phased provisioning
The requirement for support items procured under phased provisioning or phased procurement (chap 2, section III, of this regulation) will comply with policy in this regulation. Automated programming of initial provisioning procedures will incorporate those portions of the procedures which pertain to design change and serial numbers affected by the change.

5–12. General computation rules
a. Optimization models must accommodate provisioning computations for up to six different geographic deployment areas as listed below plus a separate computation for training.

(1) CONUS.
(2) Europe.
(3) Pacific.
(4) Southern Command.
(5) Alaska.

b. Adjustments to the data base will be allowed to ensure accurate computation of requirements under differing maintenance concepts and supply and maintenance support system configurations. Generally, such modifications may be made by changing the task distribution and standard usage rate modifier for MRR (or failure factor (FF)) adjustment to reflect the maintenance concept or supply system (vertical, or DSS) that supports the operational units. Modification must, however, comply with this regulation and AR 710–1,

paragraph 2–4. All modifications must be documented for record and be reflected in the associated end report.

c. Requirements determinations will be based on a topdown generation breakdown or disassembly sequence with the weapon system or EI as the top level. The initial requirement rate for a repair part will be developed based on each application or usage within the EI being provisioned. For example, a repair part that is used in five places within the EI has a MRR for each of the applications within the EI. The combined (or rolled MRR) should be the basis of calculations for parts requirements. The parts requirements computed will then be evaluated against wholesale and retail stockage criteria before the decision to buy.

5–13. Support and test equipment (STE)

STE parts requirements will be determined using SESAME.

5–14. On-board spares

a. On-board spares are support items for which additional mission requirements have been identified. The on-board spare requirements are over and above the installed or in-position support items requirements, since extra items are deemed essential to be available to the operator/crew to perform emergency repairs or sustain operations until completion of an assigned mission. All on-board spares will be—

(1) Included in the EI or system topdown engineering drawing as components of the EI (COEI).

(2) Identified as mission essential support items that must accompany the EI whenever it is issued, transferred, or operated.

b. The on-board spare items list will be included in the COEI listing prepared as an appendix to the operator's manual and will be identified as an authorization list.

c. Stockage of replacements for on-board spares will be determined by use of the computational model and will be based on essentiality and other coding data.

5–15. Order/ship time (OST)

a. The OST used in all calculations will be the OST as defined in AR 710–2, paragraph 3–9. The AMC Logistic Control Activity's (LCA) LIF routinely produces data depicting 6-month average OSTs by MACOMs worldwide. Should this data not be available, the following criteria are to be used for ASL non-backordered IPD 09–15 replenishment requisitions.

(1) The ALOC eligible materiel; class IX less air eligibility code (AEC-5): Europe, 23 days; Korea, 28 days; Hawaii, 25 days; and Alaska, 25 days.

(2) The DSS surface eligible materiel: classes II, III (packaged petroleum only), IV, V (missile components only), VII (major EIs), and class IX: Europe, 45 days; Korea, 58 days; Hawaii, 40 days; and Alaska, 40 days.

(3) Theater Army area command and corps support command supply and maintenance, to wholesale base--use ALOC or DSS objectives as appropriate.

b. The LCA LIF OST data does not include the time from the organizational unit to the support unit, therefore, a constant of 2 days will be used.

c. All budget and initial provisioning models will use OST defined in paragraphs a and b above.

d. The OST used in life cycle cost models and analytical techniques for expected costs will be the same as paragraphs a and b above.

5–16. Long lead-time items (LLTI)

The LLTI are those items identified as requiring advance ordering to meet delivery schedules. Long lead-time repair parts applicable to NDI commercially available EIs present a problem to provisioning since the provisioning cycle and procurement lead-time of these repair parts is often longer than the lead-time of the EI itself. In this situation, consideration should be given to procurement of long lead-time repair parts from the EI contractor on a priced BOA for the initial support period requirements.

5–17. Training requirements.

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

Chapter 6
Budgeting and Funding for Provisioning

6–1. Overview

a. Funds required to provision a system/EI will be identified during the DDP. Provisioned items will be identified with the Materiel Category (MATCAT) code associated with the provisioning process. When the spare and repair part experiences adequate actual demands it will be passed from provisioning to replenishment and will be assigned the replenishment MATCAT code. Items that migrate from provisioning to replenishment will be reviewed to ensure that requirements are not duplicated in both provisioning and replenishment budget submissions. All funded acquisition and obligations will be outlined in the PP.

b. The acquisition manager is responsible for initiating a MOA in the PP. The MOA will outline the funding responsibilities between the acquisition manager and each MSC. The MOA will include such items as associated funding, training or training devices, special tools, RDTE or stock funding, system support packages (SSP), basic issue items (BII), additional authorization list (AAL), COEI, TDY to provisioning meetings and conferences, prescreening and screening functions, and data calls. The acquisition manager will also establish funding POCs within the acquisition arena.

6–2. Budgeting

a. Budget submissions will be based on individual line item computation using the approved mathematical model. The use of the model for forecasting support items and associated funding is approved by HQDA (DALO–RMI). Forecasting must be aligned to support the stated system Ao within the requirements document or SRO. If the requirements document does not contain a stated system Ao, the requirements will be computed to support an equipment status level of ready (C–1). The AR 220–1, paragraph 1–6, defines C–1 as an operational ready rating equaling or exceeding 90 percent for equipment other than aircraft. Aircraft ORD not containing a stated Ao will have their requirements computed to support the 75 percent goal of 'fully mission capable' as contained in AR 220–1, paragraph 1– 6. All requirements computed for secondary items on-site reviews for budget and POM submissions must state the SRO that they are supporting. In order for ODCSLOG (DALO–RMI) to support those requirements, a stated system requirement must be properly addressed.

b. If minimum necessary provisioning data are not available to make complete line item computations, the following procedures will be used to present the most accurate budget request possible.

(1) A budget based on similar equipment that was previously provisioned may be used if an appropriate inflation factor is applied.

(2) Procurement lead-times and repair cycle times will be established based on the latest available information.

c. If sufficient time is not available to prepare budget requests using the above methods, gross budget estimates for secondary items will be developed using an average percentage factor. This factor will be obtained by using data from a similar fielded weapon system.

d. Provisioning budgets will be revised during subsequent budget reviews as better provisioning data become available. Commodity commands may adjust provisioning requirements when firm guidance is received from HQDA or HQ, AMC that changes the major item deployment program. These adjustments may be made without waiting for official POM adjustment.

e. The MATDEV will ensure that the following minimum data are available and used in the provisioning budget submission:

(1) Mission Need Statement (MNS) concept.

(2) Supply and maintenance concept.

(3) Washout rate (EI and major components).

(4) Return rate.

(5) On-board spares, if used.

(6) Number of systems used in calculating initial issue quantity (IIQ) and authorized acquisition objective (AAO).

(7) Distribution by fiscal year (FY) (to include training).

(8) Requirements for float, war reserve, and prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets (POMCUS) (including associated items).

(9) Usage factor (war and peace).

(10) Wholesale and retail requirements.

(11) PLL and ASL costs, and parts for each.

(12) Department of Army master priority list (DAMPL) priority.

(13) Operational readiness float (ORF) and repair cycle float (RCF) factors (AR 750–2, para 4–13).

(14) Peacetime replacement factor (SB 710–1–1).

f. 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.

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

6–3. Funding

a. The MATDEV will make an assessment as to when formal provisioning will actually start. To meet IOC and preclude depot storage, provisioning during the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase may be necessary. Any decisions to provision before production decision will be coordinated through Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition (ASA (RDA)) and ODCSLOG for approval.

(1) Initial issue requirements for Army stock fund (ASF) items.

(a) All initial issue requirements will be funded as provisioning as long as new or modified EIs are being fielded.

(b) The ASF procures all initial issue spare and repair parts to include those which were formerly bought with procurement appropriation (PA-2) funds. The ASF obligation authority (OA) is required in the year that contracts are awarded to purchase initial issue items from industry.

(c) In the year of EI fieldings, the ASF sells the retail level initial issue fill to the TPF accounts for consumables and to procurement (initial spares buyout) accounts for the former procurement appropriation spares. The procurement accounts are established in each procurement appropriation to buy from the stock fund as of 1 October 1992.

(d) The wholesale level fill for initial issue is funded by the ASF through an increase to the ASF surcharge.

(e) Project and or programs and the MSCs must ensure that initial issue requirements for ASF OA and the TPF/Procurement Accounts are in balance and that requirements are identified to accommodate procurement lead-times.

(2) DLA and other Service managed items. When items required for provisioning are coded for management by other than Army, funds for their acquisition will be budgeted for and furnished by their activity. When items are required from other activities, the MATDEV will submit a formal SSR (DOD 4140.26–M, chap 4) to the appropriate manager requesting secondary item support for the system/EI.

b. LSAR generated PTD will be the same type of funds being used for the system development and engineering effort.

6–4. Special tools and test equipment.

The acquisition 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, will be funded and acquired by the weapon system developer as a part of the weapon system.

b. Tools and test equipment that are classified as secondary items will be funded and acquired with ASF.

c. Tool requirements 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, paragraph 4–8, AR 70–1, paragraph 3–1, MIL–STD–1517, paragraph 4–6, MIL–STD–1388–1, paragraph 1.2, and –2, paragraph 1.2, DFAR Supplement, Appendix E, and MIL–STD–1561, paragraph 1.1.

7–2. Support item selection process

a. During this process, Army activities will determine which support items will be stocked in the Federal supply system for the support of a system or EI (chap 4 of this regulation). Primary consideration in the acquisition of support items will be given to the computation process (chap 5 of this regulation). Other factors to be considered in the acquisition of support items are essentiality, availability, relationship of support items to the production or fielding of the EI and its support systems, urgency, and economy.

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

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

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

7–3. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) approval.

Spares and repair parts required for depot level repairs (para 5–12 of this regulation) and other maintenance support of a system or EI beyond its first year's operation will not be acquired as initial provisioning without preacquisition approval by ODCSLOG, HQDA, DALO–SML–S, or DASG–HCL for medical materiel. Sole source and long lead-time factors apply to the National Security Agency (NSA), U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (USAINSCOM), and U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command Communications Security Logistics Activity (USACCSLA) design- controlled support items unique to Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) and COMSEC equipment. Because of sole source and long lead-time factors, these support items required for depot maintenance of SIGINT and COMSEC equipment are exempt from preacquisition equipment approval by ODCSLOG.

7–4. End Items (EIs) new to the Army supply system

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

(1) Install, test, and check out EI equipment.

(2) Install specialized tools, 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, paragraph 4-12.

7–5. Meeting initial issue demands via the supply system. Increases in stocks of spares, repair parts, tools, TMDE, and support equipment already managed in the supply system should accompany an EI deployed to the user. If they cannot be furnished from the supply system in required quantities in time to meet initial issue demands, they will be acquired for delivery prior to or concurrently with the EI.

7–6. Materiel support

The MATDEV is responsible to the commander of the MACOM or MSC to ensure required initial materiel support for EIs within the major or subordinate command.

7–7. Acquisition of support items.

Provisioning for EIs or components of materiel acquired, managed, or supported by DLA or other commodity IMMs will be accomplished as prescribed in MIL–STD–1388–2, paragraph 1.2, and MIL–STD–1561, paragraph 1–1. In addition, when a DLA activity uses the existing provisioning facilities of an Army activity in the acquisition of a DLA EI, the Army activity will determine the range and quantities of items required for initial support of the Army portion of the new DLA EI being acquired.

a. Phased procurement. In programs for the acquisition of complex EIs and major systems, a method of incremental release of acquisition orders for support items will be followed. The method should allow the commitment and obligation of funds to be based on 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. When the incremental release of acquisition orders is determined to be uneconomical by the acquiring activity the following guidance will be used.

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

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

d. Special tools, TMDE, and support equipment

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

(2) Special tools, TMDE, and support equipment will be competitively procurred from the manufacturer during provisioning of the EI. Procedures of AR 750-43, paragraph 3–2, will be followed in selecting the TMDE to be acquired.

e. 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 action has been taken.

(4) The system or EI, including its maintenance test support package, is thoroughly tested.

(5) An initial production model has been approved and a maintenance evaluation inspection completed.

(6) The SMR codes and essentiality codes have been assigned.

(7) The MRRs have been assigned (chap 4, section II of this regulation).

(8) Initial distribution quantities have been determined. However, completion of paragraphs (1) through (8) above does not preclude the acquisition of unit or DS and GS maintenance support items required to support EIs allocated for test and evaluation (including UT). Also, paragraph 7-7.f does not preclude the acquisition of 'long lead-time' parts which require purchase in advance of the approved production model to ensure delivery of support items in time to permit prepositioning.

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

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

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

(1) Latest EI program or deployment data.

(2) Actual failure or test data when available to supplement engineering estimates (unless compelling reasons exist to the contrary).

(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 of this regulation.

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

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

Chapter 8
Support Items Lists

8–1. Summary

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

8–2. Repair parts and special tools list (RPSTL)

a. The RPSTL will be incorporated in or published as separate TMs for systems and EIs. The preparation of RPSTL, new and revised, will be per AR 25–30, paragraph 3–4, and MIL–M–49502 (TM), paragraph 3.1.

b. As a minimum, the RPSTL will include an explanatory introduction, tabular lists, and illustrations of support items and equipment needed to maintain the system or EI. RPSTLs for COMSEC items are subject to the restrictions imposed by AR 25–30, paragraph 3–4, and national security regulations.

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

The COEI lists, BII, AAL, expendable and or durable supplies and materials lists (ESML) identify the minimum essential items required to enable an assemblage, EI or system (referred to as the EI) to perform its intended operational functions. New and revised lists for medical materiel will be distributed to appropriate subordinate activities of TSG and to the U.S. Army Health Services Command. Specific items required for use with an EI are technically determined by the MATDEV (for example, National Maintenance Point (NMP) in coordination with the CBTDEV). New or revised lists will be developed jointly and coordinated among the subordinate commands, HQ, AMC, USAINSCOM, USAISC, TSG, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), TRADOC, and user proponent (logistics oriented) schools. Any differences in selection that cannot be resolved by subordinate command headquarters will be forwarded to HQDA, DALO–SML–S and DASG–HCL (medical materiel), for resolution. Tabular lists of COEI, BII, AAL, and ESML items, to include illustrations of COEI and BII, will be prepared and organized according to AR 25–30, paragraph 3–4. 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 (COEI)

a. All major components of an EI 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 as an appendix in the operator's manual. The listing will be identified as being for informational purposes only. The listing will be used as an aid to identify what must accompany an EI when it is issued, transferred between property accounts, retrograded, or evacuated. For authorization purposes, any of the components identified in the above circumstances are considered part of the EI or engineering drawing configuration. These separately listed components are authorized by the appropriate EI RPSTL TMs. These items will be accounted for according to DA Pam 710–2–1, paragraph 6–2.

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

8–5. Basic issue items (BII)

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

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

c. All BII, except the operator/crew publications (which are identified by TM number), will be separately stock-numbered items which 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. The 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. The 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 (AAL)

a. The AAL items (discretionary) are optional and are used to support the EI during operation. The 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 (MTOE), tables of distribution and allowances (TDA), common tables of allowances (CTA), and joint tables of allowances (JTA) if they have a line item number (LIN), except that CTA 8–100 and CTA 50–970 will accept AAL without a LIN. The items must be included in or added to one of those documents prior to issue.

b. The AAL listing in the operator's manual will identify those separately authorized additional items selected by the MATDEV 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 MACOM 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) All AAL items will be listed in the EI 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 nor to make emergency repairs.

8–7. Reparables exchange (RX) list

a. The developer will provide the gaining command with a list of DS repaired essential assemblies that will meet criteria established by AR 710–2, paragraph 11–1. Assemblies that are not completely repairable at DS will identify the repair limitations in the remarks column of the MAC. A copy of the MAC will also be included as part of the MFP as an attachment to the RX list.

b. The RX lists will be included as part of section 4 of the MFP developed according to AR 700–142, paragraph 4–4. These will be considered as candidate items for selection by the user as RX stock.

Chapter 9
Provisioning Procedures for Multi-Service Equipment and Systems

9–1. Overview

a. The procedures that follow include those of the joint logistics commanders.

b. This chapter covers the role of the Army in executing its responsibilities as an executive or lead Service or as a participating Service for provisioning of systems or equipment used jointly by the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The guidance applies to new systems and equipment, as well as system product improvements, modifications (except minor alterations not requiring official technical orders or a MWO), and reprocurements including those from both follow-on and reprovisioning projects.

9–2. The Army as the Executive or Lead Service.

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

a. Provisioning planning and scheduling. Except for COMSEC equipment, the Army will prepare and coordinate a PP to include a provisioning milestone schedule. The PP will be fully coordinated

with all participating Services and agencies and will to the maximum extent possible represent a concurrence of all involved Services/agencies.

b. Determining requirements for PTD/SPTD. The Army will ensure that all PTD/SPTD required by all Services/agencies are included in the procurement data package. The Army will prepare the DD Form l423, append required DD Forms l664 (Data Item Description), and incorporate supplementary instructions covering all data requirements. Standard PTD will be provided to all participating Services/agencies on a non-reimbursable basis. The Army will be reimbursed for unique PTD (that is, special products and or services not specifically covered by MIL-STD l56l, paras 3.32 and 3.39, or products/services not used by the Army for its management of the provisioning process).

c. Provisioning conferences. The Army will plan, coordinate, chair, and manage all provisioning conferences. The DD Form l949–2 (Provisioning Requirements Statement) 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) that are 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 IMC 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 necessary to load the PMR.

(3) User registration for all selected support items, with NSNs, managed by DLA or other Services, is the responsibility of the individual participating Services (DOD 4l40.26–M, chap 4, para 4f).

(4) For unique support items selected after completion of the provisioning process, the lead Service will obtain the NSN and register per DOD 4l40.26, Chapter 4, para 4f).

Chapter 10
Accelerated Provisioning

10–1. General

This is to describe the procedures for performing accelerated provisioning for developmental and NDIs.

10–2. System application

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

10–3. Accelerated provisioning management goals and objectives

The MATDEV 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.

10–4. Provisioning accountability

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) Provisioning POC. The DCSLOG POC develops overall management policy to include development of memorandums and regulations for accelerated provisioning.

b. The MSC Provisioning POC (or equivalent officer). The MSC POC, through analysis or notification that a program is planned for acceleration—

(1) Develops 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) Cost. All cost (data, manpower, contract, etc.) 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) Coordinates impact statement with PM office.

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

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

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

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

(1) *Design influence.*

(a) Develop critical support characteristics (for example, logistic-related reliability, availability, and maintainability (RAM) 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 immediate corrective action is taken.

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

(2) *Maintenance planning.*

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

(b) Identify essential LSA that must be performed by the Government and the contractor(s) to develop the detailed maintenance plan and establish time constraints (complete package of LSAR B, C, D, Dl, and H records and other LSAR records are required).

(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, data on all parts

consumed by the contractor, in the performance of maintenance, must be a deliverable item in the maintenance contract and be provided to the Government monthly.

(3) *Manpower and personnel.*

(a) Accelerate identification of manpower and personnel constraints.

(b) Program and contract for time-phased release of LSAR data to support the basis of issue plan (BOIP) and qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information (QQPRI) process, as required.

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

(4) *Supply support.*

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

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

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

(5) *Training, training devices, and technical data.*

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

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

(6) *Computer resources support.*

(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.

(7) *Packaging, handling, and storage.* 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).

(8) *Transportation and transportability.* Identify the transportation and transportability interim mechanism required to overcome potential deficiencies in required support capability (for example, interim lifting and tiedown procedures pending modification of the item to include lifting and tiedown points, interim transportability approval).

(9) *Facilities.* Identify interim mechanisms required to overcome potential deficiencies in required capability (e.g., use of temporary buildings for maintenance and training activities).

(10) *Support equipment to include TMDE.*

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

(b) Develop alternative troubleshooting techniques as interim solutions to late TMDE development, if required. 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 LSAR data in support of the BOIP and QQPRI process to ensure that necessary support equipment is provided for in table of organization and equipment (TOE) development.

(ll) Standardization and interoperability.

(a) Expedite action to identify essential equipment.

(b) Correct identified standardization and interoperability deficiencies and shortcomings.

(12) *Other considerations.*

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

(b) Phase-out of interim contractor logistic support. The MATDEVs must present detailed plans for phasing out interim support in the MFP. Interim measures will be pursued when adequate support cannot be provided in peacetime or wartime environments. It must be assumed that the system will be required for combat operations immediately after initial fielding. Interim measures, once formulated, must be presented along with the detailed procedures for phase-out to ensure optimum support conditions.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 10–5
Organization and Functions, Department of the Army. (Cited in para 1-16.)

AR 12–1
Security Assistance - Policy, Objectives, and Responsibilities. (Cited in para 1-3.)

AR 12–8
Security Assistance Operations and Procedures. (Cited in para 1-3.)

AR 25–30
The Army Integrated Publishing and Printing Program. (Cited in paras 8-2, and 8-3.)

AR 40–60
Policies and Procedures for the Acquisition of Medical Materiel. (Cited in para l-3 and 1-8.)

AR 40–61
Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures. (Cited in para 1-3.)

AR 70–1
System Acquisition Policy (Cited in paras 1-3, 4-2, and 7-1.)

AR 70–10
Test and Evaluation During Development and Acquisition of Materiel. (Cited in para 7-7.)

AR 70–60
Army Nuclear Survivability. (Cited in para 4-13.)

AR 130–5
Organizational and Functions of National Guard Bureau. (Cited in para 1-16.)

AR 220–1
Unit Status Reporting. (Cited in para 6-2.)

AR 700–82
Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes. (Cited in para 4-3,

AR 700–127
Integrated Logistic Support. (Cited in paras 1-10, 1-11, 1-14, 2-1, 2-2, 2-5, 4-2, and 5-8.)

AR 700–142
Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer. (Cited in paras 1-14, and 8-7.)

AR 702–3
Army Materiel Systems Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability (RAM). (Cited in para 4-5.)

AR 708–1
Cataloging and Supply Management Data. (Cited in paras 4-4, 4-7, 4-14, 4-15, and 7-7.)

AR 710–1
Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System. (Cited in paras 2-12, 4-8, 4-15, 5-4, 5-6, 5-8, 5-9, 5-12, 7-1, and 7-4.)

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below Wholesale Level. (Cited in paras 5-7, 5-15, and 8-7.)

AR 725–50
Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System. (Cited in para 5-7.)

AR 750–2
Army Materiel Maintenance Wholesale Operations. (Cited in paras 2-4, 2-17, 4-2, and 6-2.)

AR 750–43
Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Program (Cited in para 7-7.)

DA Pam 700–55
Instructions for Preparing the Integrated Logistic Support Plan (ILSP). (Cited in paras 2-1 and 2-5.)

DA Pam 700–142
Instructions for Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer. (Cited in para 8-7.)

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System Manual Procedures. (Cited in para 8-4.)

DOD 4100.38–M
DOD Provisioning and Other Preprocurement Screening Manual. (Cited in para 3-3.)

DOD 4100.39–M
Defense Logistics Information System (DLIS). (Cited in paras 4-7, 4-8, and 4-14.)

DOD 4140.26–M
Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items. (Cited in paras 4-8, 4-14, 6-3, and 9-2.)

DODI 4140.47
Secondary Item War Reserve Requirements Development. (Cited in para 7-7.)

DODD 5000.2
Defense Acquisition Management Policies and Procedures. (Cited in para 4-16.)

MIL–M–49502
Manual, Technical, Repair Parts and Special Tools List. (Cited in paras 8-2 and 8-3.)

MIL–STD–100
Engineering Drawing Practices. (Cited in para 4-13.)

MIL–STD–130
Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property. (Cited in para 4-13.)

MIL–STD–1388–1
Logistic Support Analysis. (Cited in paras 3-2, 4-2, and 7-1.)

MIL–STD–1388–2
DOD Requirements for a Logistics Support Analysis Record. (Cited in paras 3-2, 4-2, 4-5, 4-6, 5-4, 7-1, and 7-7.)

MIL–STD–1517
Phased Provisioning. (Cited in paras 2-7, 2-9, and 7-1.)

MIL–STD 1561
Provisioning Procedures, Uniform DOD. (Cited in paras 2-5, 3-1, 3-2, 4-12, 7-1, and 7-7.)

MIL–T–31000, Change 1
Military Specifications for Technical Data Package. (Cited in para 1-10.)

SB 708–6
Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging. (Microfiche only). (Cited in para 4-14.)

SB 708–21
Federal Supply Classification; Part 1, Groups and Classes. (Cited in para 4-14.)

SB 708–22
Federal Supply Classification; Part 2, Numeric Index of Classes. (Cited in para 4-14.)

SB 708–41/42
Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers, United States and Canada-Name to Code and Code to Name (Microfiche only.) (Cited in para 4-14.)

SB 708–43
NATO Supply Code for Manufacturers (Excluding United States and Canada), Cataloging Handbook H4/H8 (Name to Code. Code to Name). (Cited in para 4-14.)

SB 710–1–1
Standard Study Numbering System and Replacement Factors. (Cited in para 6-2.)

Section II
Related Publications

AR 11–18
The Cost and Economic Analysis Program.

AR 71–2
Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) and Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI).

AR 71–9
Materiel Objectives and Requirements.

AR 700–47
Defense Standardization and Specification Program.

AR 700–60
Department of Defense Parts Control Program.

AR 700–129
Management and Execution of Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) Program for Multiservice Acquisition.

AR 700–139
Army Warranty Program Concepts and Policies.

AR 715–22
High Dollar Spare Parts Breakout Program.

DA Pam 5–25
Army Modernization Information Memorandum.

DA Pam 11–2
Research and Development Cost Guide for Army Materiel Systems.

DA Pam 11–3
Investment Cost Guide for Army Materiel Systems.

DA Pam 11–4
Operating and Support Cost Guide for Army Materiel Systems.

DA Pam 11–5
Standards for Presentation and Documentation of Life Cycle Cost Estimates for Army Materiel Systems.

DFAR Supplement, Appendix E
DOD Spare Parts Breakout Program.

DODD 5000.1
Defense Acquisition

H7
(0) Manufacturers Part and Drawing Numbering Systems.

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization List of Reportable Items.

SB 708–70
(O) Manufacturer's Part and Drawing Numbering Systems.

TM 38–703 Series
Integrated Logistic Support (ILS).

Section III
Prescribed Forms

There are no entries in this section.

Section IV
Referenced Forms

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms.

DOD Form 448
Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

DD Form 1423
Contract Data Requirements List.

DD Form 1664
Data Item Description.

DD Form 1949–2
Provisioning Requirements Statement.

Standard Form 368
Quality Deficiency Report.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAL
additional authorization lists

AAO
authorized acquition objective

ADP
automated data processing

ADPE
automatic data processing equipment

ALOC
air line of communication

AMC
acquisition method code; Army Materiel Command

AMMS
acquisition management milestone system

AMSC
acquisition method suffix code

Ao
operational availability

ASA (RDA)
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition

ASF
Army stock fund

ASIOE
associated support item of equipment

ASL
authorized stockage list

BDLRC
below depot level repair cycle

BII
basic issue items

BOA
basic ordering agreement

BOIP
basis of issue plan

CASCOM
U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command

CBTDEV
combat developer

CCB
configuration control board

CDRL
contract data requirements list

CE&D
concept exploration and definition

CIIC
controlled inventory item code

CLS
contractor logistic support

COEI
component of end item

COMSEC
communications security

CONUS
Continental United States

CTA
common tables of allowances

CTIC
contractor technical information codes

DA
Department of Army

DAMPL
Department of Army master priority list

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DDP
demand development period

DESCOM
Depot Systems Command

DFAR
DOD federal acquisition regulation

DID
data item description

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DLIS
defense logistic information systems

DLSC
Defense Logistic Services Center

DOD
Department of Defense

DOS
days of supply

DPP
dedicated procurement program

DS
direct support

DSS
direct support system

D&V
demonstration and validation

ECP
engineering change proposal

EI
end item

ESML
expendable supplies and materials list

FEDC
field exercise data collection

FF
failure factor

FSC
federal supply classification

FUE
first unit equipped

FY
fiscal year

GFE
government furnished equipment

GS
general support

GSA
General Service Administration

HNS
host nation support

HQ, AMC
Headquarters, Army Materiel Command

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of Army

ICS
interim contractor support

IIQ
initial issue quantity

ILS
integrated logistic support

ILSP
integrated logistic support plan

IMC
item management codes

IMM
integrated materiel manager

IMSO
initial materiel support office

IOC
initial operational capability

IOL
initial operating level

IPD
issue priority designator

JTA
joint tables of allowances

LAR
logistic assistance representative

LCA
Logistic Control Activity

LIF
logistic intelligence file

LIN
line item number

LLIL
long lead-time items list

LLTI
long lead-time item

LRIP
low rate initial production

LRU
line replaceable unit

LSA
logistics support analysis

LSAR
logistics support analysis record

MAC
maintenance allocation chart

MACOM
major Army command

MATCAT
materiel category

MATDEV
materiel developer

MC
materiel change

MFA
materiel fielding agreement

MFP
materiel fielding plan

MIPR
military interdepartmental purchase request

MNS
mission need statement

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MRR
maintenance replacement rate

MSC
major subordinate command

MTA
materiel transfer agreement

MTOE
modified tables of organization and equipment

MTP
materiel transfer plan

MWO
modification work order

NDI
nondevelopmental item

NHA
next higher assembly

NIIN
national item identification number

NMP
national maintenance point

NMCS
not mission capable Supply

NSA
National Security Agency

NSN
national stock number

OA
obligation authority

OCONUS
outside Continental United States

ODCSLOG
Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

OL
operating level

ORD
operational requirements document

ORF
operational readiness float

OSA
Office of the Secretary of the Army

OSD
Office of Secretary of Defense

OST
order ship time

PCB
printed circuit boards

PD
production and deployment

PDEP
preliminary draft equipment publications

PIO
provisioned item order

PLL
prescribed load list

PM
project/program/product manager

PMD
program management documentation

PMR
provisioning master record

POC
point of contact

POM
program objective memorandum

POMCUS
prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets

PP
provisioning plan

PPG
provisioning policy group

PPL
provisioning parts list

PPR
post provisioning review

PPS
provisioning performance schedule

PRS
provisioning requirements statement

PTD
provisioning technical documentation

QQPRI
qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information

RAM
reliability, availability, and maintainability

RC
reserve component

RCF
repair cycle float

RDTE
research, development, test, and evaluation

RO
requisitioning objective/requirements objective

ROP
reorder point

RPSTL
repair parts and special tools list

RX
reparables exchange

SAIP
spares acquisition integrated with production

SDC
sample data collection

SESAME
selected essential item stockage for availability method

SIGINT
signals intelligence

SLAC
support list allowance card; support list allowance computation

SMR
source, maintenance, and recoverability

SPTD
supplemental provisioning technical documentation

SRA
specialized repair activity

SRO
system readiness objective

SSP
system support package

SSR
supply support request

STA
sparing to availability

STE
support and test equipment

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDY
temporary duty

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

TT
technical test

USACCLSA
U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command Communications Security Logistics Activity

USACE
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USAINSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

USAISC
U.S. Army Information System Command

USALMC
U.S. Army Logistics Management College

USAR
U.S. Army Reserves

UT
user test

Section II
Terms

Authorized stockage lists (ASL).
List of all items authorized to be stocked at a specific level of supply.

Buffer stock.
Finished or semifinished spares, repair parts, components and assemblies, or raw materials in the possession of the contractor that are available for provisioning support when phased provisioning is in effect in accordance with procedures described in MIL- STD-1517.

Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS).
A system that standarizes the wholesale logistics operations performed by AMC major subordinate commands (MSCs) in the management of secondary item and repair parts.

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

Communications security accountable materiel.
All COMSEC materiel which has been assigned an accountability category in accordance with AR 380-41.

Dedicated Procurement Program (DPP).
The Army term for the equipment identification and procurement process using NGREA funds.

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

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

DOD Component.
A military Service or agency of the Department of Defense.

End item (EI).
A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials which is ready for its intended use (e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft). An end item may also be required as a component of a higher system, set, or assemblage. Procurement Appropriation (PA) funded major end items will always be assigned a line item number (LIN) or NSN.

Gaining command.
Continental United States (CONUS) and outside continental United States (OCONUS) commands, and other Services and agencies scheduled to receive end items, spares and repair parts, special tools, TMDE, and other logistics support.

Initial issue quantity.
The total TOE/TDA quantity derived by applying the SB- 700-20 (LINs) from the Standard (SSN) Study System to the Structure and Composition System (SACS).

Initial operational capability (IOC).
The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon item of equipment or system of approved specific characteristics and which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force.

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

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

Levels of supply.
a. Wholesale level. The echelon of the supply system, under the control of the ICP, that maintains quantities of stocks to satisfy

requisitions from the retail level.

b. Retail level. All echelons of supply other than the wholesale level.

Long lead-time items (LLTI).
These are items which have a lead-time significantly longer than the remainder of items which comprise the system. They are pacing items for the overall lead-time of the system, have an impact on total supportability, influence budget forecasting, and also are one of the drivers for achieving IOC. The lead-time will be negotiated and agreed upon by the materiel developer and documented for use in all provisioning requirements.

Maintenance allocation chart (MAC).
Designates overall responsibility for the performance of maintenance functions on an identified end item or component, lists the special tools and test equipment required for each maintenance function, and contains supplemental instructions and explanatory notes for a particular maintenance function.

Maintenance Replacement Rate (MRR).
The peacetime replacement rate for a given item indicating the number of expected failures requiring removal and replacement per end item per year. This factor is based on known or estimated end item usage.

Materiel Change (MC).
All efforts to incorporate a change, either hardware or software, to a system or end item in production and/or in the field involving engineering, testing, manufacture, acquisition, and application to improve or enhance its capability to perform its mission, to be produced more effectively, or to achieve or better the design-to-cost goal. Must be documented by an ECP. MCs have been historically referred to as product improvements, ECPs, modifications, conversions, reconfigurations, or retrofits.

Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP).
A plan prepared by the issuing command for each new or modified end item or materiel system, to include all the planning and actions required for deployment or initial introduction into a major Army (gaining) command. It contains the plans, schedules, procedures, and issuing or gaining command actions necessary to successfully deprocess, deploy, and sustain the materiel to be fielded. When the Mission Support Plan, prepared by the gaining command, is added to the MFP, it becomes a part of the formal signed fielding agreement between the issuing and gaining commands.

Mission support plan (MSP).
A plan developed by the gaining command. It specifies the scheduled end item distribution and maintenance support plan within the command, based upon an approved major item distribution plan (MIDP) or a distribution planning letter (DPL).

National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriations (NGREA).
A congressional program designed to provide specific funding for NGREA equipment. The program is intended to improve Reserve Component (RC) readiness over and above other sources of equipment for the RC.

Nondevelopmental items (NDI).
Items available for procurement with no expenditure of Army Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDTE) funds:

a. Items commercially available.

b. Items developed and accepted by other military Services. (This includes cryptologic items developed by the National Security Agency.)

Optimization model.
A technique based on STA concepts which minimizes the investment required to achieve a performance target.

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

Phased procurement.
Initiation of procurement actions for support items with the appropriate lead-time considered in order to afford proportionate delivery of spares and repair parts to coincide with delivery of the equipment or system.

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

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

Principal item.
See end item.

Procurement lead-time.
The sum of administrative lead-time and production lead-time as defined in DODI 4140. 24.

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

a. Initial provisioning. First-time provisioning of a new end item.

b. Follow-on provisioning. Subsequent provisioning of the same end item from the same contractor.

c. Reprovisioning. Subsequent provisioning of the same end item from a different contractor.

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

Provisioning lists.
Lists of data developed and used for provisioning purposes. These lists include provisioning parts lists, short form provisioning parts lists, common and bulk item lists, long lead-time items lists, and repairable items lists. All are described in MIL-STD-1561.

Provisioning technical documentation (PTD).
Documentation furnished by contractors or prepared by a DOD activity which is 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 (SPTD) such as drawings, sketches, and brief item descriptions. It may also include complete item descriptions prepared in compliance with Federal Standard No. 5 (Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, WASH DC 20402) and, if applicable, a supporting military specification.

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

Reparable.
An item of supply subject to economical repair, and for which the repair (at either

depot or field level) of unserviceable assets is considered in satisfying computed requirements at any inventory level.

Reparable exchange (RX).
Reparable items may be supplied to using units through a RXA at the supply support activity (SSA). Under this procedure, unserviceable items are exchanged for serviceable items on a one-for-one basis.

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

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

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

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

Sample data collection (SDC).
A program designed to gather, process, and analyze logistics management and equipment performance and maintenance performance data.

Secondary items.
End items, consumable and reparable items, other than principal items.

Selected essential-item stockage availability method (SESAME).
The mathematical model used to determine the optimum mix of spare parts necessary to achieve a required operational availability target given weapon system(s).

Spares.
Those support items that are an integral part of the end item or weapon system and are coded as repairable (i.e., reparable items). Spares include those spare equipment's 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.

Sparing to availability (STA).
A mathematical model designed to compute the range and quantity of support items required to support a given number of EIs for an initial period of service for a specified Ao.

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

Support and test equipment.
Common and special tools, maintenance stands, handling devices, and other such apparatus to maintain a newly-developed EI or weapon system in the field. Special STE is an integral part of the support package for the EI.

Support items.
Items subordinate to, or associated with, an EI (e.g., spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, support equipment, and sundry materiel) that are required to operate, service, repair, or overhaul an EI.

a. Common support items. Support items that may be used on two or more major end items or weapon system.

b. Special support items. Support items that may be used on only one major item or weapon system.

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

Support list allowance card (SLAC).
Computer-generated card and hard copy listing provided by the issuing command.

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

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

System support package (SSP).
Includes all draft publications (operator through general support maintenance) and repair parts and accessories (i.e., candidates for inclusion in the prescribed loadlist or authorized stockage list (PLL/ASL)—not to be confused with items required for test continuity). It also includes special and common tools, support and test equipment (to include representative sample of automatic test equipment software), facilities, and personnel with the proper skills.

Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE).
Any system or device used to evaluate the operational condition of a system of equipment to identify or isolate any actual or potential malfunction (AR 750-43).

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

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

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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