(3) MACOM-developed, -procured, and -fielded IEW equipment, including nondevelopmental items and COTS items.

(4) Other selected C4IEWS equipment that receives GS/depot forward support from the ESSC.

b. The CG, USAMC is responsible for the support of Army IEW materiel with the USACECOM Logistics and Readiness Center being designated as the Army lead organization for tactical IEW logistics sustainment.

(1) The ESSC IEW regional support center (RSC) is an integrated repair activity that provides the field with a dedicated support structure for tactical IEW systems as well as selected C4IEWS equipment.

(2) Joint operations equipment developed for special operations forces units are exempt from the requirements of this section.

c. The IEW GS RSC is an integrated repair activity that provides the field with a dedicated support structure for low-density IEW systems.

5–54. IEW maintenance policies

a. USACECOM has sole responsibility within the Army for IEW logistics sustainment. As part of this responsibility, all sustainment contracts will be consolidated under the control of USACECOM. Centralized support for IEW materiel will be extended to all fielded systems, including systems fielded for prototyping analysis, independent of current level of acquisition management.

b. The emerging generation of IEW systems requires a sustainment concept that provides for repair as far forward on the battlefield as possible. The RSC provides this support to the field as well as system and maintenance troubleshooting and post-production software support (PPSS) repair, along with a reconfiguration capability. All of these capabilities will be integrated into the RSC whenever possible.

5–55. IEW unit maintenance

a. Assigned IEW unit maintenance personnel perform unit and DS levels of maintenance. This typically includes replacement of LRUs, circuit card assemblies, and piece parts when authorized by the MAC.

b. IEW maintenance activities are authorized to establish and maintain bench and shop stock, per AR 710–2, for repair parts supporting IEW equipment repair.

c. Shop stock will be maintained using the ULLS and SAMS.

d. Tools and TMDE required for the maintenance of IEW materiel are authorized by appropriate MTOE, TDA, TM, or letter authorization. Materiel will be obtained per AR 710–2.

e. Maintenance requirements beyond the unit level require a DA Form 2407/5990–E to be processed through the unit's DS SAMS to the GS RSC.

5–56. IEW GS RSC maintenance

The IEW RSC will centralize IEW maintenance management and maximize the integration of the military GS maintainers in the Corps Support Comman (COSCOM) with the contractors/civilians in the IEW RSC. The IEW RSC will provide maintenance support for items not reparable at the IEW unit level. The RSC is a tailored activity based on the type of units and equipment supported in the regional area.

Chapter 6
Life Cycle Maintenance Support

6–1. General

a. Total ownership cost reduction is an Army objective throughout the life cycle of the weapon system. The Chief of Staff and the Army Acquisition Executive identified the reduction of operating and support costs as a high priority and vital to realizing our modernization efforts. The system's total ownership cost (TOC) includes costs associated with acquiring, operating, modifying, maintaining, supplying, and disposing of weapon/materiel systems. Reducing TOC is key not only to reducing fiscal demands on the operational commander but also to generating savings that can be reinvested in support of Army modernization objectives.

b. This chapter contains policy and guidance for establishing and sustaining maintenance support across the life cycle of Army materiel. Comprehensive maintenance support throughout the entire life cycle is required to assure that materiel can be maintained in its operational environment with minimum resources for achieving operational readiness and sustainability. The engineering and technical capability required to ensure Army equipment is maintainable within the Army standard maintenance system is called systems technical support (STS) for systems that are in production and sustainment systems technical support (SSTS) when systems are out of production. Engineering and technical support capabilities include the following functions:

(1) Conduct of logistics support analyses.

(2) Development and update of the maintenance concept, including the level of repair analysis (LORA).

(3) Development and update of the maintenance support plan.
(4) Development and update of the depot maintenance support plan.
(5) Development and update of logistics management data.
(6) Development and update of the maintenance allocation chart.
(7) Development and update of all equipment publications, including the depot maintenance work requirements.
(8) Establishment and sustainment of a stock pile reliability program.
(9) Management of the Army's sample data collection program.
(10) Providing logistics assistance representatives (LARs) for major weapon systems and/or commodities of equipment.
(11) Processing EIRs and QDRs.
(12) Providing engineering services in support of approved MWOs.

6–2. Maintenance support initiation

During the acquisition phase of the weapon system life cycle, the MATDEV will—

a. Provide materiel maintenance inputs to—
(1) The Test and Evaluation Master Plan.
(2) The program management documentation, including the Program Acquisition Plan.
(3) Requests for proposal (RFP), quotation, and contracts.
(4) Baseline cost estimates.
(5) The supportability strategy (SS) in accordance with AR 700–127.
(6) The RAM rationale report.
(7) The SOR analysis.
(8) The core determination analysis.

b. Analyze maintenance and maintainability goals and objectives and provide input to the CBTDEV for finalizing the maintenance/logistics support concept portions of requirement documents. That is—

(1) Translate system performance requirements affecting supportability into design considerations and characteristics. The MATDEV should consider RAM with specific emphasis on modularity; for example, ease and speed of replacement by user, built-in-fault isolation, and design or selection of modules and parts that are operationally and economically justifiable for discard at failure.

(2) Design or procure embedded diagnostic, prognostic, and maintenance information systems inherent in the system, whenever possible.

(3) Acquire all logistics data relevant to the materiel system and its associated support items for use in the maintenance planning process.

(4) Plan and participate in the logistics demonstration and applicable developmental tests (DTs) and confirm adequacy of the materiel system maintenance concept and plan.

(5) Ensure development and fielding of system support package (SSP).

(6) Ensure missile stockpile reliability programs are established.

6–3. Establishing and sustaining maintenance support requirements

Maintenance activities will be established and will perform the functions and tasks necessary to develop and sustain adequate maintenance support for new materiel or fielded material across the entire life cycle. Maintenance activities will—

a. Participate in all phases of the materiel systems development, production, and sustainment.

b. Provide maintenance requirements/constraints to the system acquisition plan and contract acquisition package.

c. Develop the maintenance aspects of the logistics support system including BDAR.

d. Participate in the Test and Evaluation Integrated Product Team and provide requirements to test planners for use in DT/operational test (OT) and for evaluating the SSP.

e. Prepare and execute the maintenance portion of the SS and other plans, as appropriate, during the materiel acquisition process.

f. Conduct and sponsor research programs to improve the performance of both maintenance engineering and maintenance operations.

g. Provide technical expertise to resolve problems or respond to requests for information from user MACOMs concerning support of materiel systems.

h. Evaluate and identify calibration requirements of TMDE, ensure availability of calibration support, and ensure that TMDE acquisition is consistent with AR 750–43.

i. Generate maintenance workforce performance data on fielded systems from all levels of maintenance, including depot level, for use in establishing life-cycle estimates to support development of new weapons/equipment, application

of MWO to fielded equipment, and updating float and failure factors. Identify areas requiring maintenance engineering actions and provide appropriate input to the system manager.

j. Ensure that RCM criteria are used to develop maintenance standards and the MAC per DA Pam 750–40.

k. Identify and budget for depot (and FRA) maintenance plant equipment (DMPE).

l. Establish and conduct pilot industrial base maintenance programs.

m. Develop and update technical criteria to prescribe the scope, depth, and frequency of inspection and maintenance operations to be performed on materiel systems. Technical criteria for the performance of maintenance operations will—

(1) Be established on the basis of quantitative control parameters, operating time, miles traveled, rounds fired, usage rate, local environmental conditions, elapsed calendar time, equipment conditions, or a combination of any of the preceding.

(2) Be published in technical publications.

(3) Be evaluated periodically and changed as required.

(4) Be used to determine economic repair or replacement of equipment.

(5) Prescribe guidelines for inspection, reclamation, condemnation, and demilitarization of equipment.

(6) Identify items requiring float support and compute initial float factor.

(7) Identify items requiring an MEL and demilitarization instructions.

6–4. Contract and civilian maintenance support

a. Contract and civilian maintenance support. Contractors, Department of the Army civilians, and local national augmentation may be used in a supporting role to meet the defense objective of ensuring that enough trained personnel are available to mobilize the DOD-wide force and support structure per AR 70–1, AR 700–127, and the requirements of this regulation.

(1) Maintenance will be performed by military personnel in areas forward of the division rear boundary. For support of operations other than war, military and contracted maintenance can be performed throughout the area of operation in accordance with the commander's discretion. Contracted maintenance will normally not be allowed for levels of maintenance below DS. Soldiers (TOE units) will maintain equipment issued to them below DS levels. Civilians will not be permanently stationed forward of the division rear boundary. (See AR 715–9.) Civilians may travel forward of the division rear boundary on a case-by-case basis as individual equipment failures occur to provide temporary on-site maintenance and technical advice, for example, wholesale-level maintenance assistance teams and modification application teams.

(2) Behind the division rear boundary, in addition to military personnel, civilian maintenance personnel (contract, TDA, local nationals, and so on) may be acceptable as a prudent risk on the probability of maintenance services being continued in wartime and in support of MOOTW.

b. Private enterprise. The Army will rely on the competitive private enterprise system, both U.S. and foreign, for maintenance support service to the maximum extent that is consistent with effective and efficient accomplishment of Army programs and missions.

c. Foreign enterprise. The use of foreign private enterprise will be limited to the following situations:

(1) DOD organic or DOD contract maintenance support activities lack the capacity to perform the task in the time required.

(2) Use of foreign private enterprise has been predetermined by international agreement.

(3) The necessity for establishing an alternate foreign source has been formally determined by DOD as being in the best interests of U.S. strategic or tactical objectives.

(4) Use of foreign private enterprise will not affect the development or maintenance of U.S. national capabilities.

(5) The use of foreign contractual services will be contingent on U.S. contracting authority certification of quality, capability, and capacity.

d. Exceptions. Contract maintenance will not be used when—

(1) In-house activities are necessary for individual and unit training of military personnel.

(2) Contract maintenance support will result in higher cost of current maintenance support to the Army than organic support.

(3) The product or service is available from another DOD component or other Federal department or agency.

6–5. Planning for contractor support, fielding/post fielding

a. Logistics support of Army materiel performed under contract by commercial organizations, including the original manufacturer, is considered contractor support. Support may include materiel and facilities as well as services such as maintenance, supply, distribution, training, software support, repair, overhaul, and the collection and development of maintenance data as required. Contractor maintenance normally will not be allowed below DS.

b. The decision to use contractor maintenance support is accomplished as part of the SOR analysis during ILS process in accordance with AR 700–127 and must be documented as part of the milestone B ASARC.

c. Proposals for contract maintenance support of classified equipment:

(1) All contract maintenance support of COMSEC, SIGINT, and EW equipment must undergo an assessment of risks to national security before a cost study is performed to use commercial maintenance sources. The installation security manager in coordination with the MACOM security and commercial activity managers must conduct this special risk assessment. NSA must approve this assessment. The proposal—including PWSs with additional information identifying the COMSEC/SIGINT and EW equipment, density supported, and levels of maintenance to be performed—should be submitted through the appropriate USAMC commodity manager and Deputy Chief of Staff G–3, ATTN: DAMO–FDI, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400, to the Director, National Security Agency, ATTN: S–04, Fort Meade, MD 20755–6000.

(2) Classified equipment not under NSA cognizance being considered for maintenance support contracts to contractors other than original equipment manufacturers will be given an assessment of risk as prescribed above.

6–6. Depot maintenance source of repair selection

Depot maintenance SOR will be made in accordance with paragraph 8–4 of this regulation.

6–7. Maintenance support plan

a. Maintenance is an integral element of the SS. (See AR 70–1, AR 700–127, and AR 700–139.) The maintenance support plan (MSP) is a portion of the SS. The SS is prepared before milestone B in the materiel acquisition process per DA Pam 700–55. It is updated and expanded periodically as the system matures during the life cycle.

b. The MSP is based on the maintenance/logistics concept contained in the requirement document. In developing alternatives and selecting a final maintenance concept, the MATDEV, in coordination with the CBTDEV, will evaluate factors such as—

(1) Compatibility with the Army maintenance system at present and planned.
(2) Complexity of the materiel system.
(3) Mobility and transportability requirements.
(4) Operational readiness objectives.
(5) Operational and logistics environment in which the system will operate.
(6) Criticality of the materiel system.
(7) Support concept for subsystems.
(8) Projected operating and support cost.
(9) Resource requirements.
(10) Requirement for maintenance float.
(11) Requirement for warranty.
(12) Requirement for AOAP.
(13) Requirement for total package fielding.
(14) Requirement for a weapon system designator code.
(15) Requirement for MEL.
(16) Requirement for demilitarization instructions.

c. The determination of the repair level within the Army maintenance system is an essential element of the logistics maintenance information (LMI). LMI will include a LORA or other analyses, as required by AR 700–127. LORA is used to determine the optimum maintenance levels for repair actions and recovery of the end item and components. The LORA considers availability or requirements for additional tools, support equipment, and skills in intended supporting units. The LORA should address the requirement to minimize additional special tools and test equipment for new equipment. As part of the post deployment evaluation, the LORA will be rerun no earlier than 1 year and no later than 3 years from first unit equipped date (FUED), using actual reliability data from fielded equipment. The LORA will be rerun every 5 years throughout the equipment life cycle. The MACs will be updated to reflect any changes in the LORA outcome. The guidance in chapter 3 of this regulation applies in allocating maintenance operations and resources.

d. Maintenance allocation chart:

(1) The MAC is an output of the LORA. It reflects the approved maintenance concept for an end item/weapon system or subsystem. It specifies the lowest level of the Army maintenance system authorized to perform complete repair of a specific maintenance task.

(2) The preliminary MAC should be included in the MSP. As the acquisition program progresses, and both design and support planning becomes firmer, the MAC will be updated and, if appropriate, included in the updated MSP.

(3) Draft MACs and revised MACs will be coordinated with the CBTDEV (appropriate TRADOC activity) to assure that support planning complies with the system maintenance support concept and permits TRADOC to make adjustments, as needed.

(4) All final draft MACs and revised MACs will be approved by HQ USAMC with concurrence from TRADOC.

6–8. Depot maintenance support plan

a. The purpose of the depot maintenance support plan (DMSP), an integral part of the SS, is to ensure provisions for required depot maintenance. This plan identifies all installations and FRAs to be used for depot maintenance support of the item and the type of workload to be assigned to each based on SOR decision logic.

b. The objectives of the plan are to identify and schedule the preparation of overhaul standards and procedures and acquisition of peculiar depot maintenance equipment, facilities, TMDE, and personnel training.

c. The DMSP encompasses all phases of the life cycle of an item of new materiel. Planning actions and a sample plan are contained in DA Pam 700–55. The DMSP is updated as changes become necessary.

d. Consideration will be given to the use of inter-Service support to provide maintenance support services per chapter 4, section V of this regulation.

e. Full depot maintenance support will begin by FUED for all items identified as depot-level reparables. If organic support will not be available by FUED, then interim contractor support is allowed for up to 3 years.

6–9. Logistic management information

a. Maintenance support activities personnel will ensure a balanced logistics support program is planned and executed at the least cost to the Government.

b. AR 700–127 provides policy guidance on the use of this analysis technique during materiel acquisition. Maintenance activities will develop logistics management information requirements considering the ILS elements. Maintenance activities will review and approve all logistics information developed by the MATDEV.

c. Maintenance support costs related to weapon system or equipment end-item system performance data should be analyzed as part of the LMI process during acquisition. The LMI process will be extended in enough depth to provide a database that will identify skills and any supplementary training materiel required.

d. The LMI is a planned series of tasks performed to examine all elements of a proposed system and to influence the design so that the system and support can be provided at an affordable cost. RCM is an element of this process. RCM will be applied to all acquisition programs as part of logistics support analysis.

e. The RCM will be used to establish a systematic approach for identifying and developing scheduled/preventive maintenance tasks. The program will be monitored to ensure continued update of scheduled/preventive maintenance requirements based on design change, tools or maintenance concepts, or structure of maintenance units.

6–10. Warranty application during acquisition

a. The decision to have warranty coverage for new equipment is to be made early during the acquisition program. Warranties should be for the minimum time period sufficient to allow for obtaining the necessary tools and the training of organic personnel. An analysis must be performed and documented to ensure the warranty supplied is the most cost-effective alternative. Contract warranty requirements should conform to the established logistics support concept for the materiel to avoid unnecessary costs during early logistical support of systems. Warranties should be developed and administered per AR 700–139 and Federal Acquisition Regulation.

b. The MATDEV will ensure warranty information is provided to the field.

c. DA Pam 738–750 and DA Pam 738–751 contain instructions for submitting warranty claim actions.

6–11. Maintenance equipment publications

a. Maintenance requirements are to be developed, coordinated, published, and updated for each materiel system and supporting TMDE in equipment technical publications. This includes the development of emerging electronic media known as ETMs and IETMs.

b. Equipment publications provide technical guidance for the operation, evaluation, maintenance, and repair parts support of the materiel system, including modifications and BDAR.

c. Equipment technical publications will delineate and describe, as applicable—

(1) Each maintenance task (scheduled and unscheduled).

(2) The materials, standard time, and workmanship required.

(3) Methods and practices to be used in completing maintenance tasks.

(4) Safety and other precautions to be observed.

(5) Wear limits, fits, tolerances, and other inspection criteria.

(6) Calibration requirements for special and general-purpose TMDE.

(7) Desired postrepair operational performance standards.

(8) Nuclear hardness maintenance and surveillance requirements.

(9) Preservation of NBC warfare resistance.

(10) Storage requirements.

(11) Fault isolation.

d. Procedures will be written in enough detail to establish technical competence required in each level of maintenance operation.

e. Requirements to repair to the national maintenance standard for field-level reparables will be developed in accordance with the best commercial practices, coordinated with the quality assurance and safety activities, and published as an NMWR.

f. Requirements for depot maintenance will be developed in accordance with best commercial practices, coordinated with the quality assurance and safety activities, and published as a depot maintenance work requirement.

g. Contractor support should be considered only if the SOR analysis shows it to be the most cost-effective method for depot support per AR 700–127. The use of contractor manuals should be considered if they meet the overhaul and recapitalization requirements before developing NMWRs or modifying depot maintenance work requirements and developing or modifying depot capability.

h. All maintenance requirements and tasks will be developed per RCM principles to ensure preservation of inherent design reliability and safety at least expenditure of resources at all levels of maintenance. The RCM program is concerned with identifying those design practices that minimize preventive maintenance workload and avoid those that increase it. The RCM analysis furnishes initial scheduled maintenance requirements based on engineering information.

i. PMCS tables provide operator/crew and using unit maintenance personnel with technically sound guidance for determining and preserving full mission capability of their equipment. They are to be prepared per RCM principles. PMCS task times will be recorded and maintained in the logistics database or other systems as appropriate.

j. Equipment for which standard TMs have not been developed will conform to established maintenance quality requirements. AR 385–55 lists safety checks that must be included in establishing maintenance requirements.

k. Scheduled/preventive maintenance of any kind is RAM-related support concept. The purpose of scheduled/preventive maintenance is to avoid premature failure of equipment and sustain the inherent reliability designed and manufactured into the equipment. Scheduled maintenance programs for weapon and equipment end items will be developed, applied, and managed by all MATDEVs using RCM.

l. Age exploration is that part of the RCM program that occurs after fielding. It is intended to update, as necessary, the initial scheduled maintenance requirements.

(1) The materiel proponent will initiate and maintain an age exploration program as part of RCM. The RCM analysis furnishes initial scheduled maintenance requirements based on engineering information. Unique item tracking data and usage information provides initial feeder input for age exploration.

(2) An age exploration program will be established to address the following steps that make up the program:

(a) Selection of candidates for age exploration.

(b) Design of the age exploration task.

(c) Collection of required data.

(d) Conduct data analysis.

(e) Apply analysis results to maintenance tasks.

(f) Determine the number of economic repairs, overhauls, or economic service life of equipment.

(g) Adjust expenditure limits in technical bulletins.

m. Equipment publications are essential segments of the support systems for all materiel systems. These publications are also a part of the SSP and are tested during DT and OT. Their adequacy will be addressed in test reports.

n. Over the materiel life cycle, logistics management information will be used as source data for developing and updating equipment publications. Those source data will also be used in preparing and updating work measurement standards, quality assurance criteria, methods and standards, and depot maintenance work requirements/NMWRs.

o. Equipment publications will be developed and updated by publication personnel and published for items as applicable. MWOs will be prepared to authorize application of mandatory modifications to equipment. Depot maintenance work requirements will be prepared only for materiel for which depot maintenance functions are listed in the MAC. The MATDEV will verify equipment publications in coordination with the appropriate TRADOC proponent school to ensure contractor compliance with contract requirements. User concerns regarding incomplete or faulty publications will be resolved prior to printing.

p. The RPSTL and narrative portion of the equipment publications will support and be consistent with the MAC. The RPSTL will list all materiel that may be stocked as authorized stockage list/prescribed load list materiel by NSN.

q. Maximum use will be made of manufacturer manuals for commercial materiel procured or leased off-the-shelf for use at all levels of maintenance. To the greatest extent feasible, manufacturer manuals will be compatible with emerging electronic publishing systems and within the focus of the Joint Computer Aided Logistics System (JCALS). PMCS, MACs, RPSTLs (including NSNs), work measurement standards, and similar specialized data will supplement them as necessary. The MATDEV or other proponent, in coordination with CBTDEV, will determine when COTS manuals are acceptable for maintenance purposes. Procurement of COTS manuals and supplemented COTS manuals is prescribed in AR 25–30. COTS manuals may be used during testing and evaluation when it has been determined that these are adequate for field use per AR 25–30 and MIL–HDBK–1221. COTS manuals will be 100 percent hands-on verified by TRADOC target audience soldiers to ensure their usability in the military environment.

r. All equipment publications will be coordinated with the appropriate materiel safety director to assure that proper warnings, cautions, and limitations have been included.

s. Materiel procured and managed by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) or General Services Administration (GSA) will be included in TBs by the appropriate Army supply class manager.

t. Problems involving equipment publications for new and modified materiel that cannot be resolved prior to finalization will be solved through a maintenance literature conference. This is done before the development acceptance in-process review or ASARC and Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council by the agency or command responsible for logistics support of the materiel system.

u. TMs are evolving to electronic formats known as ETMs and IETMs. These media will replace paper, increase efficiency, reduce operations and sustainment costs, leverage embedded diagnostics and prognostics capabilities on major weapon system platforms and equipment, and reduce paper requirements.

(1) ETMs and IETMs are intended for all units, including depots. The ETM/IETM should be capable of accessing the weapon system and/or associated equipment when equipment is on hand to support an individual user's requirements.

(2) The Army will provide a maintenance support device for using ETMs and IETMs. These devices will have multiple capabilities but will include the ability to play an ETM or IETM, interface with a weapon system platform or equipment item, run a portion of TAMMS (GCSS–A) at the mechanic/technician level, and have the ability to leverage AIT. TRADOC will use the requirement determination process to document and acquire this equipment.

(3) Paper TMs are intended for all operator manuals, wiring diagrams or schematics, firing tables, safety of use/flight technical bulletins, and pre-combat/flight checklists. These items will be reevaluated periodically to assess improvements and feasibility of emerging technology.

(4) Commanders may elect to maintain limited paper copies for contingency plan purposes.

(5) Paper copies will be stocked and distributed on a demand-only basis by the Army Publishing Directorate (APD).

v. Depot maintenance work requirement:

(1) Depot maintenance work requirements will be available for the performance of depot maintenance tasks identified in the MAC. All overhaul, rebuild, and remanufacturing of equipment regardless of commodity will be defined as depot-level maintenance to the extent that this does not include TM 10– and 20–series maintenance requirements. Maximum use will be made of existing data and procedures. Instead of depot maintenance work requirements, consider using verified manufacturers equipment publications for procured or leased commercial materiel. Depot maintenance work requirements, when required, must contain data required by DA Pam 25–30.

(2) Depot maintenance work requirements will be verified by the system proponent as indicated in section II of the SS (DA Pam 700–55).

(3) Depot maintenance work requirements will be maintained by the system proponent to agree with the latest technical data package.

(4) Materiel proponents (for example, USAMC and TSG), in coordination with APD, will publish and maintain a current index of all depot maintenance work requirements.

w. National Maintenance Work Requirement:

(1) NMWR will be available for the performance of sustainment maintenance as directed by the NMM. All class IX repairs directed by the NMM, regardless of commodity, will be defined as sustainment maintenance. Development of NMWRs maximize the use of existing data and procedures. Consideration will be given for using verified manufacturers equipment publications for procured or leased commercial equipment. NMWRs must contain data required by DA Pam 25–30.

(2) NMWRs will be verified by the system-applicable Army materiel command (AMC) MSC.

(3) NMWRs will be maintained by the applicable AMC MSC to agree with the latest technical data package.

x. It is the responsibility of the MATDEV to fund the verification effort for all equipment publications, including funding for user representative involvement.

6–12. Initial provisioning

Initial provisioning is a management process for determining and acquiring the range and quality of support items necessary to operate and maintain a new end item of materiel for an initial period of service. Detailed information is contained in AR 700–18, AR 700–82, and MIL–PRF–49506.

a. The selection and assignment of spares and repair parts to the levels of maintenance will be accomplished per guidance in AR 700–18 and AR 700–82 using data developed through the logistics support analysis process.

b. Selection and coding assignment must be according to the maintenance concept, the maintenance plan, and the MAC.

c. Source, maintenance, recoverability (SMR) codes; essentiality codes; and demilitarization codes will be assigned to each spare and repair part, TMDE, and other support items.

d. Maintenance replacement rates (MRR) and task times will be assigned for peace, wartime and MOOTW usage, and geographical considerations for all spares and repair parts. Technical guidance for developing MRR can be found in MIL–PRF–49506.

e. Maintenance task distribution will be developed by using the MAC, maintenance level workload capability, and latest repair turnaround times. (See AR 700–18.)

6–13. Logistics demonstration

a. Maintenance support tests, demonstrations, and evaluations will be conducted for materiel during acquisition, including materiel undergoing major modifications. They will constitute the major portion of the overall equipment testing for logistical supportability. The purpose of logistics demonstration testing is to assure that the materiel, with the support that will be available in the field, can be properly and safely maintained in its intended operational environment according to the approved maintenance/logistical support concept. Tests and evaluation will also serve to verify adequacy of the maintenance portion of the SSP, manpower requirements data, and compatibility with designated TMDE.

b. Responsibilities for initiating, planning, programming, conducting, and reporting DT and OT are covered in AR 73–1. Maintenance test, evaluation, and demonstration requirements are implemented through the ILS process in AR 700–127.

6–14. Materiel release and fielding

a. The objective of the materiel release for issue process is to establish a management control system to ensure that materiel released for issue by the Army is safe, operates as designed, and is logistically supportable during fielding. Materiel fielding is the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the deployment of a materiel system and its support. AR 700–142 covers the policy for these programs. DA Pam 700–142 contains instructions, formats, reporting requirements, and schedules used to carry out the policies.

b. Maintenance activities within materiel proponents will comply with policy and procedures in the publications referenced above to ensure that—

(1) Materiel is available for test and evaluation by U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command to ensure that all established requirements and specifications are met.

(2) New equipment training (NET) has been accomplished per AR 350–35.

(3) Organic Army support has been established or contractor support is available.

(4) Verified DA equipment publications or authenticated and verified COTS manuals are available.

(5) Necessary support equipment, special tools, and TMD to support the new item are available.

6–15. Planning, programming, and budgeting for STS and SSTS

a. During the development and production phases of the weapon system life cycle, STS will be planned, programmed, and budgeted for by the program manager of the weapon system. STS will be funded with procurement dollars.

b. Commencing with the first full fiscal year after production ends, STS will transition, with funding, to SSTS and will be planned, programmed, and budgeted for by the supporting USAMC MSC. SSTS will be funded with OMA dollars. STS funding will transition from procurement to OMA concurrent with the transition of programming responsibility from the PM/program executive officer (PEO) to USAMC.

c. For those weapon systems currently managed by PEO/PMs that are forecasted to go out of production during the POM years, the PEO/PMs will develop weapon system schedules in coordination with the gaining USAMC MSC.

d. SSTS requirements will be developed by weapon system and function (logistics assistance representatives) and/or type of program (such as SDC). The USAMC MSC will validate and certify all SSTS requirements and cost estimates, whether contractual or organic, prior to submitting the annual HQDA on-site reviews. Supporting documentation used in support of the MSC SSTS requirements validation will be retained for HQDA review. USAMC will compile the MSC data for submission to HQDA in support of the POM each year.

e. The latest ODCS, G–3 prioritization guidance for sustainment of fielded equipment will be used, and a priority will be assigned based on the criteria established in the guidance. Funds will be applied in priority order. HQ USAMC will provide justification for any deviation. A copy of the latest prioritization guidance may be obtained from ODCS, G–3, ATTN: DALO–SMM, 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Chapter 7
Maintenance Programs

7–1. Maintenance award program

a. Chief of Staff, Army Award for Maintenance Excellence program.

(1) *Purpose.* The Chief of Staff, AAME program is conducted each year to recognize Army units/activities that have demonstrated excellence in maintenance operations.

(2) *Objective.* The objectives of the AAME program are to improve and sustain unit maintenance readiness, assess