

Top 10 Logistics Factors Contribute to Dispatch Assess Capacity/Utilisation of Product Support

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Here Site Visit Executive provides updated Logistics guidance for equipment product support capacity/utilisation dispatch of DoD field-level activities perform maintenance of military materiel. Guidance is applicable to use by all activities and organisations of DoD components responsible for the determination and reporting of capacity/utilisation information for product support activities to perform field-level maintenance.

Site Visit Executive must exercise operational control over repair work spaces to report capacity/utilisation for dispatchers deploying, or detached, from maintenance activities to an off-site installation e.g., field-site detachments. Capacity for field teams, etc., will be reported by dispatch to outline reporting criteria for DoD Logistics Components so establishment and retention of essential field-level maintenance capability is monitor/support as outlined by Site Visit Executive.

Field-level force readiness structure of Navy Fleets remains as big Logistics challenge and sometimes conflicted because fleet specification and maintenance capacity rest with multiple product support providers. Navy to consider revisit of aircraft specification process to increase standardisation of Fleet. Insufficient standardisation can have negative impact on maintenance mechanics productivity, tracking of parts locations and aircraft acquisition costs.

Upon receiving notice of equipment repair events reported at field-level installations, dispatchers integrate assessments of product support provider capacity predictions, adjust views on Logistics requirements by consensus & act according to new quote schedules so service priority order is established: i.e., first come, first served.

Key to understanding equipment infrastructure relation to force readiness structure adjustments is the fact that, no matter how complex quotes are, they all need to closely reference product support services. Quotes are influenced significantly by all the Logistics elements that link together product support provider capacity to meet field-level demand signals.

For example, some of the many Logistics factors present in function of repair site disruption or schedule delay of equipment deployment will impact quotes dispatched to repair simulations. Other factors, like work order routing patterns, exert significant impacts force readiness structure adjustment cases.

To ensure successful dispatcher assessments of product support risk in a particular force structure adjustment Logistics case, dispatchers need to be very familiar with real-world product support provider capacity for different types of equipment.

Field-level maintenance activities and physical capacities established or retained within DoD

Logistics Components are to be kept to the minimum necessary to ensure a ready, controlled source of dispatch technical competence and resources to meet military requirements. Dispatch activities are to remain in place to provide Logistics Support for surge contingency scenario actions in with accurate schedule quotes.

Site Visit Executive has set goal to create Logistics platforms with constructive quote schedules to recruit, train & introduce dispatchers into equipment repair systems. When field-level events are announced for repair simulations, dispatchers will assess product support provider capacity relation to force readiness structure adjustment cases according to assigned team function. Subsequently, repair events & Logistics information will result in equipment deployment according to defined quote schedules.

Clearly defined decision-making authorities between Logistics administration groups and Product Support Shop must be established to determine what required for operations such as additional reserve equipment in case of communication breakdown. Repair Shops must consolidate communications with mechanic/install and dispatch centre, coordinate Field-Level Contacts and Parts Stock Ratings and promote importance of Performance/Standardisation Metrics.

Site Visit Executive has set several goals to be reached include improved communication between dispatchers coordinating with product support providers to speed up Logistics process, carry out additional training on how to best utilise equipment information system to produce reports, and more collaboration between field-level installations to resolve and solve issues such as faster, location accurate delivery of parts type/quantity.

When asked to provide comments on how Repair Service Capacity is related to provision of solutions for field-level equipment users and/or make better use of existing equipment, Logistics Teams cited Logistics Work Rig set-up status updates more frequently than any other area needing improvement.

DoD Logistics Components will establish specific qualifications for dispatchers assigned responsibility for measuring field-level maintenance capacity/utilisation. Product support provider activities responsible for dispatch of maintenance capacity/utilisation will ensure only qualified dispatchers are assigned to perform duties to include maintenance capacity/utilisation and establish direct mechanic labour hours on Logistics Work Rigs as the basic unit of dispatch function to enable evaluation of capacity, and utilisation metrics for organisations, activities, and build/repair shops with varied product mixes.

If mechanic productivity increases or the number of work shifts increase, then fewer Logistics Work Rigs would be required than otherwise so capacity of Job Site increases.

Conversely, more Logistics Work Rigs would be needed and Job Site capacity would be reduced if the fleet service life is pushed beyond original limits or greater share of work were attempted to be done in-house.

Also, if Logistics Work Rig functions were to change, i.e. Work Rigs were switched from

capitalisation work to maintenance/repair work, there is big impact on Job Site capacity.

Expressing capacity in direct labour hours provides an indication of relative size/levels of utilisation with potential to aggregate and enable definition of higher-level indicators. Logistics Indexes are defined as composite metrics used to characterise different dispatch status update sets.

As Logistics Indexes are aggregated, the significance of metrics may decrease. While indexes are important considerations in making decisions about product support provider capacity or capital investment decisions, such decisions must be made as a result of smart assessments of workloads, job site infrastructure, and resources involved.

In this report, force readiness structure event-centered risk equipment repair platform for modifications powered by an automated Logistics framework is presented. The purpose of this platform is to properly train dispatchers. This simulation will progress as repair events impacting product support provider capacity warrant.

1. Dispatch Availability Factor:

Percentage of single-shift work period that work positions can be used to accomplish direct productive work. This factor may include reductions for dispatch and/or equipment non-availability such as calibration and/or maintenance and/or repairs of real materiel and shop equipment, utility failure, unscheduled job site closures, and equipment installation and/or rearrangement. Logistics Bottlenecks are process in dispatch flow that restricts the ability to achieve full, single-shift utilisation of other processes either preceding or following the bottleneck.

2. Dispatch Core Capability:

Dispatchers, equipment, and job site infrastructure to be designated as effective and timely response to a mobilisation, mission contingency situations, and other Logistics scenario requirements. Field-level maintenance for the designated weapon systems and other military equipment is the primary workload assigned in dispatcher billets to support core product support capabilities.

3. Dispatch Workload Sustain:

Dispatch workload, expressed in direct labour hours assigned to DoD maintenance activities is essential to core Logistics capability for specified weapon systems, end items, and components. Core-sustaining workload ensures technical competence while preserving the surge capacity and reconstitution capabilities necessary to fully support strategic and contingency plans

4. Dispatch Field-Level Assistance:

The Logistics processes of materiel maintenance or repair involving overhaul, upgrading, rebuilding, testing, inspection, and reclamation of weapons systems, equipment end items, parts,

components, assemblies, and subassemblies include installation of parts or components for modifications, and dispatch technical assistance to operational units and other activities.

5. Dispatch Capacity Endurance:

Maintenance shops are sometimes located at, or within job site infrastructure dedicated to performing field-level maintenance and under the operational control of dispatch facilitation of maintenance Logistics Performance. Typically work is accomplished in mobile/fixed shops, or by field teams, using more extensive shop job site infrastructure, equipment, and dispatchers with technical skills matched to appropriate echelons of maintenance.

6. Dispatch Shop Support Functions:

Modern Repair shops coordinate Logistics supervision, engineering, product support control, administrative functions, central or general storage, quality assurance, materials testing, etc. This includes covered and uncovered areas that are used for work space, shop parts storage areas, dispatch inspect/assess teams, etc.

7. Dispatch Product Mix:

Combination of unique dispatcher workloads are usually related to major systems, subsystems, components, stock classes, or items. Repair Job Site Logistics Categories entail grouping of shop capacities in terms of the types of weapons systems, equipment, or commodities that are repaired or otherwise supported.

8. Dispatch Time Period Source:

Maintenance support is expressed in direct labour hours, by period --past periods are actual direct labour hours produced; current and future periods are direct labour hours projected to be produced, including dispatch quality assurance assessment all sources i.e., Logistics Operations, Weapons Systems Procurement, and Research Testing and Evaluation appropriations, working capital fund, and reimbursables such as interest from other Services.

9. Dispatch Work Position:

Designated amount of job site infrastructure space and equipment is occupied by single direct product support worker to accomplish Logistics tasks assigned by dispatchers on full-time basis. Work positions sometimes include more than one location if dispatchers include other locations to accomplish the assigned tasks.

10. Dispatch Work Station:

Determination of equipment and/or process location order sequence requires separate dispatch assessment of work flow and function during the product support capacity/utilisation Logistics Index assessment. It will consist of one or more work positions as established by capacity criteria of Logistics Index factor determination.

