

# **Top 50 Product Support Logistics & Operational Suitability Requirements Establish Field Level Element Links**

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Product support focuses on the entire equipment service life of support needed to acquire and sustain a weapon system. The concept is implemented by DoD Performance-based Logistics strategy which seeks to link product support to weapon system performance by optimising system availability and minimising cost and the logistics footprint-- applies to both base level retail logistics operations and wholesale depot logistics operations.

Logistics support is the degree to which the planned logistics support ie, test measurement and diagnostic equipment, spare and repair parts, technical info, support facilities, transportation requirements, training, & manpower allows meeting system availability and surge scenario usage requirements.

Agile combat support includes actions taken to create, effectively deploy and sustain force power anywhere—at any initiative, speed and tempo. This support is superior tech, robust, flexible, and fully integrated with operations to include provisions for and protection of personnel, assets and capabilities throughout the full range of military operations.

Contractor Logistics Support includes the collection of logistics support activities provided under contract to a using command, supporting a system, subsystem, modification or equipment throughout the term of the contract. Serves as temporary support function to provide initial logistics support until an in-house capability is in place. Examples include on- and off-equipment maintenance, maintenance planning; supply support; transit, packaging, storage & Facility upkeep.

Integrated Logistics Support planning provides the basis to assess the planned logistics support. For example during operational testing & evaluation, support equipment and technical specs may not be available or representative of the items utilised during field-level mission.

Systems go through a transition period from production to full operational use, therefore there should be proper time phasing of transitioning different aspects of logistics support capability. Phased logistics support begins with establishing an initial capability at the first designated operational site and then replicating this capability at other operational sites until the system is totally fielded. Once fielded, the focus shifts to maintaining the logistics support capability throughout the system service life.

## 1. Sustaining/Systems Engineering

The technical effort required to support an in-service system under operational scenarios to ensure continued operation and maintenance of the system with managed risk.

## 2. Design Interface

Considers what is needed to integrate the logistics-related readiness, combat capability, systems commonality, and supportability design parameters into system and equipment design.

### 3. Supply Support

Process conducted to determine, acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue, and dispose of secondary items necessary for the support of end items and support items to include initial support provisioning and follow-on requirements like routine replenishment.

### 4. Maintenance Planning

Documents the process conducted to develop and establish maintenance concepts and requirements for entire service life of system. The process should consider all elements of maintenance support necessary to keep systems and equipment ready to perform assigned missions. This includes all levels of maintenance and implementation of those levels; including both in-house and contract support.

### 5. Support Equipment/Automatic Test Systems

All mobile and fixed equipment required to support the operation and maintenance of a materiel system includes associated multi-use end items, ground handling and maintenance equipment, tools, calibration/test equipment, and automatic test equipment. It includes the acquisition of logistics support for the support and test equipment itself.

### 6. Job Site Infrastructure

The permanent, semi-permanent or temporary infrastructure assets required to support the materiel system, including conducting studies to define types of facilities or facility improvements, location, space needs, utilities & equipment.

### 7. Packaging, Handling, Storage & Transit

The resources, processes, procedures, design considerations, and methods to ensure that all system, equipment, and support items are preserved, packaged, handled, and transported properly, including equipment preservation requirements for short- and long-term storage, and transit capacity.

### 8. Technical Order Info

Recorded information regardless of form or character of scientific or technical nature. This includes engineering specs, drawings and associated documents & scientific or technical information necessary to operate and/or maintain the defense system.

### 9. Manpower

The identification and acquisition of personnel with skills and grades required to operate and support a materiel system over its service life at both steady-state & surge rates.

## 10. Training

The processes, procedures, techniques, training devices, simulators, other equipment required to train personnel to operate and support/maintain the defense system; includes acquisition, installation, operation, and support of training equipment/devices.

### ***Top 10 Objectives of Equipment Upgrade/Repair Logistics Information Systems Planning Directorate at Product Support Focal Point***

1. Improve design efforts to make Logistics information system processes available & consistent
2. Charter efforts to make user support Logistics tech information timely & accurate
3. Reduce unnecessary duplication of Logistics information collection requirements generation
4. Cut down time & effort to maintain, use & disseminate Logistics information
5. Improve team productivity by making use of communications updates between Logistics information units
6. Kickstart ambitions goals to install automated Logistics information collection systems
7. Coordinate Logistics information policy/programmes with collection requirements definition efforts
8. Establish accountability for resources designated for assignment to Logistics information systems
9. Foster Logistics information sharing & make compatible with systems from other Services
10. Ensure Logistics information policies are consistent with changes in unit requirements

### ***Top 10 Process Increments for Logistics Upgrade/Repair Work Order Information Collection Systems: Application to Metrics Assessments***

#### 1. Work Order Generation

If multiple work requests with various times to respond and complete are grouped into one work order, the system will apply escalation rules for the first Work Request in the group. It is recommended that all Work Requests that will be grouped onto one work order have the same service windows and times to respond and complete.

## 2. Aircraft Sortie Debriefing

This is the most important part of the mission. We never get better unless we review what happened so adjustments can be made. This usually involves reviewing our tapes, watching the playback, discussing execution errors, and coming up with lessons learned so that we can get better for next time.

## 3. Personnel Availability/Forecasting

Resources forecasting involves projecting labour needs and the effects on mission forecasts number and type of workers you'll need, based on sortie growth, attrition and other factors impact need for labour to include assessing costs and administrative work that go along with adding workers or downsizing

## 4. Job Following & Suspense

Responsible for performing assigned work order suspense and processing functions answers questions regarding processing, completes assigned reports and paperwork and maintains and updates work order tracking system and files. Researches and resolves record keeping errors or discrepancies.

## 5. Advance Planning & Standards

Coordinates, prepares and provides meeting support services to include reviewing draft materials and preparing comments; drafts hearing notices, organises meetings and work sessions ensuring timely notification of appropriate parties

## 6. Monitor Designed Capability

Monitoring functions allow operators to quickly monitor working condition, operating efficiency, traffic-handling capacity, and performance status of configured services-- mechanism is an extensive and ingrained tool determine status by drilling down to all components

## 7. Control of Component Schedule

Select frequency of updates for component schedule list previously checked to enable status updates of components that are actually used recommend all component updates be set to most important time period pattern Hourly/Daily, etc.

## 8. Supply System Interface

Following its introduction users quickly adopted interface driving the demand for additional functionality and features address with specification enhancements allowing creation of input/output devices. Diagnostics functionality enhanced to retain full forward and backward compatibility.

## 9. Stock of Available Parts

Track multiple aspects of your parts stock such as, which parts are available where, which parts are required for a work type, and which parts were consumed for a work order consist of Product Item object—required/consumed

## 10. Control of Part Transfer/Reuse

Simulator system function as support tool to repairable spare parts reported possible to evaluate behaviour of multi-item parts inventory as a function of different stock levels, to minimise shortages and restricted to assigned budget used to evaluate potential of decision outcomes

### ***Top 10 Weapons Systems Engineering Tasks Describe Tech Programme Process Approach***

Each acquisition category must employ systems engineering approach to balance performance service life costs within systems-of-systems context. Systems Engineering Plan must describe overall technical approach of the programme, including processes, resources, metrics, and applicable performance incentives. The plan must also detail the timing, conduct, and success criteria of technical reviews.

The source of weapons systems requirements is the customer/user, and are usually initially stated in non-technical terms, but become clear, and measurable as they are derived into technical requirements. achieved through application of technology.

Basic types of requirements are identified: functional, performance, and constraint. Functional requirements identify task, action, or activity or what system/capability must provide. Performance requirements characterise ability of system/capability to perform function when subjected to expected conditions. Constraint requirements are subject to technology or interface restrictions.

Systems engineering teams must work together on a set of inputs to achieve desired systems/capability output to meet user requirements and account for the service life functions to include development, production/construction, deployment/fielding, operation, support, training, and verification.

Systems engineering ensures correct technical tasks are accomplished during acquisition process through planning, tracking, and coordinating. Lead Systems Engineers are responsible for the following:

1. Elicit requirements from customers & potential product/service users
2. Validate & prioritise customer/user requirements

3. Define requirements with executable/verifiable characteristics
4. Implement balanced solutions to “best” verity requirements
5. Design system traits to balance cost, schedule, performance & risk
6. Track/verify tech info required for decision making meet customer specs
7. Create cost-effective supportable system for entire service life
8. Adopt open systems approach to monitor internal/external interface compatibility
9. Establish of baselines and configuration control for systems & subsystems
10. Build focused multi-functional team structure for system-level design.

### ***Top 10 Instructions for Equipment Repair Work Order Utilise Modern Application for Job Site Execution***

We assign your scheduled maintenance requests to a single equipment, or add multiple equipment if needed. Your scheduled maintenance work requests are automatically generated in advance of their due date and are made available for assignment and review. You can even add reminders to main menu for important scheduled maintenance activities.

Either your organisation prefers highly automated rules-based system to get work order request into hands of a technician virtually automatically, or a more manual system where Help Desk Dispatchers make decisions about when and who handles a particular work order.

1. Create, receive and route application-based work requests:

Work request is basic communication tool for reporting Job Site problem so action can be initiated to get it fixed.

2. Obtain approvals as part of workflow if necessary:

Generate workflows to mirror organisation processes for getting work done.

3. Receive alerts on critical issues in workflow:

Allow for prioritising work must to be done and ability to work orders.

4. View comprehensive list of work orders in process:

Provide activity feeds, grids and reporting capability to see what work has yet to be completed and how long work in backlog.

5. Highlight overdue work, or sort work orders on place, space, asset or technician basis:

Offers Job Site tools and reports so available information to keep the operations running smoothly.

6. Link related work orders:

Being able to group work orders allows for more efficient assignment of work to be done.

7. Attach drawings and specs, etc:

See drawings, pages of repair manuals and other documents to speed up asset repair and maintenance process.

8. Define work order schedule:

Schedule work to be done so field-levels can submit work requests or query requests to see when it will be done.

9. Create and update Task Schedule of pending work orders:

Use task schedules to keep track of what work is being done and when.

10. Schedule proactive Jobs:

Any work request can be made repetitive by filling out additional checks defining dates, times and frequency; add reminders.