

Support Planning

INPUTS

Preliminary LRFS

ICD / CDD / CPD

Initial Acq Strategy

COE

Identify Support Alternatives

Identification of possible Supportability risks/cost drivers



ACTIVITIES:

- Analysis of Support Alternatives
- Supportability Risk Assessment / Mitigation Planning
- Develop Supportability Requirements
- Update LRFS



OUTPUTS

Supportability strategy/plan

SAMP- Chapter 7

Logistics / Supportability portions of the:

LCCE

DSOR

Perf Spec, WBS & SOW / SOO input to RFP

Risk Mitigation Strategy



= Logistician Responsibility



= Requires Logistician Input

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MARCORSYSCOMO 4490.1A
LOG
JAN 2004

MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND ORDER 4490

From: Commander
To: Distribution List

Subj: SUPPORTABILITY STRATEGY GUIDANCE

Ref: (a) TM 44420-15/1
(b) SECNAVINST 4105.1
(c) MCO 4105.4

Encl: (1) Supportability Plan and Fielding Plan Formats

1. Purpose. The purpose of this Order is to provide guidance for the preparation and completion of the Supportability Strategy culminating in a Supportability Plan and Fielding Plan. The enclosure provides guidance and procedures to develop and publish the Supportability Plan and Fielding Plan. This Order consists of instructions and the format to be use in the development and publication of a Supportability Plan and Fielding Plan. While this Order provides a proposed format, each plan should be tailored to meet the unique requirements of its associated program and product supported. Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM), Assistant Commander for Logistics (ACQLOG) is responsible for defining the development and publication processes for the Supportability Plan and Fielding Plan. Comments and recommendations to improve these processes are encouraged and will be included in future updates to this Order.

2. Cancellation. TM 4420-15/1 (reference a).

3. Background. The Program Management team's Supportability Strategy is initially documented in Chapter 7 of the Marine Corps Single Acquisition Management Plan (MC SAMP). The support strategy is further delineated in the Supportability Plan.

The Supportability Plan is the comprehensive logistics support document that summarizes the results of logistics analysis, planning and acquisition. Reference (b) provides policy and procedures establishing the requirement. Based on the complexity of the program, a Supportability Plan may not need to be developed if sufficient logistics information can be provided in Chapter 7 of the MCSAMP. Prior to receiving a Milestone C decision by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA), the Supportability Plan, if required, will be finalized to reflect the verified systems support package intended to sustain the weapon system/equipment over its life cycle.

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The Fielding Plan provides specific information to gaining organizations concerning the fielding and follow-on support to include schedules, procedures, acceptance requirements, and information necessary to ship, process, field, and sustain new systems. The Fielding Plan should provide information in sufficient detail, accuracy, and timeliness to allow gaining commands operators and support activities to plan for the arrival and support of new equipment. The contents of the Fielding Plan remain in effect and are revised, as necessary, throughout the fielding equipment. The Fielding Plan will be prepared on all Marine Corps systems with staffing accomplished 120 days prior to fielding (exception to this is accelerated acquisitions). Publication of the Fielding Plan is accomplished upon receipt of a Fielding Decision by the MDA and prior to fielding any assets to units.

4. Duties and Responsibilities. The following procedures for preparing the plans are effective immediately:

The Program Manager (PM) shall:

- Based on the complexity of the program, make a determination whether a Supportability Plan needs to be developed or sufficient logistics information can be provided in Chapter 7 of the MCSAMP. If a Supportability Plan is required, develop a plan using the format contained in enclosure (1).
- Staff the plan for review, as appropriate.
- Make the appropriate changes to the plan based on comments received during staffing.
- Sign the Supportability Plan, post to Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS) under the system's Table of Allowance Control Number (TAMCN), and publish a message stating that the Supportability Plan has been posted. (Until TFSMS is fielded, continue to use existing website.)

Assistant Commander Acquisition Logistics (ACQLOG) shall:

- Provide command-level policy guidance.
- Be the single process owner for the fielding process.
- Be responsible for disseminating and maintaining the formats for the MARCORSYSCOM Supportability and Fielding Plans.

5. Applicability. This Order is applicable to Marine Corps Tactical Software Support Activity (MCTSSA).

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SUPPORTABILITY PLAN
FOR THE
[PROGRAM TITLE]



Date

MDA Auth Signature

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NOTE: When drafting the Supportability Plan, only include the information pertinent to the program as identified in Chapter 7 of the MCSAMP. Do not include topic headings with ‘N/A’.

**SUPPORTABILITY PLAN
FOR THE
[PROGRAM TITLE]**

1. Background. Provide a brief synopsis of the program background.

2. System Description. Provide a brief description of the system.

3. Points of Contact. List the position, command address, telephone numbers and e-mail address of the Program Manager (PM), Project Officer (PO), Logistics Manager, etc. [Note: If the program office has a website, provide URL and procedures for gaining access to include point of contact (POC).]

Position	Location/Code	Telephone/DSN	Email Address

4. Supportability Overview. [This section should provide information concerning the overall support concept, i.e., contractor logistics support, organic support, and/or combination of support. Sub-paragraphs will provide detailed system-specific supportability information. Only include the information pertinent to the program as identified in Chapter 7 of the Marine Corps Single Acquisition Management Plan (MCSAMP). Do not include topic headings with ‘N/A’.]

5. Maintenance Support Concept. Describe the maintenance concept for the system and equipment, to include the basic maintenance tasks to be performed at each of the three levels of maintenance for the system and equipment.

Organizational level maintenance includes expeditious assessment and maintenance conducted under battlefield conditions and normally entails inventory, cleaning, inspecting, preserving, lubricating, adjusting and testing as well as replacing parts and components with common shop tools per Individual Training Standards (ITS) and/or Training and Readiness Events (TRE) and technical publications.

Intermediate level maintenance returns equipment to a mission capable status and is both preventative and corrective in nature. Actions include inspection/in-depth diagnosis, modification, replacement, adjustment, and limited repair or evacuation/disposal of principle end items and their selected reparables and components/sub-components.

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Depot level maintenance sustains equipment throughout its life cycle by performing major repair, overhaul, or complete rebuild of parts, subassemblies, assemblies or principal end items.

If an item is being supported via warranty for a certain period of time, explain how maintenance will be performed at each level once the warranty has expired. If applicable, address care-in-stores maintenance (Albany, GA; Barstow, CA; Blount Island Command) and any system calibration requirements other than Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE). This section should also address proposed maintenance support concept in accordance with Marine Corps Integrated Logistics Capability (ILC) concept.

6. Designated Support Depots. Provide information concerning how determination of designated support depots was determined – Joint Depot Maintenance Analysis Group (JDMAG)/Depot Source of Repair (DSOR). Identify the depot(s) designated to support the system, both organic support depots and contractor support depots. If contractor support depot is planned identify: (1) who is responsible for budgeting and paying for contractor services and the period of support; (2) any special procedures to be followed in return equipment to the contractor (such as “ship to” and “mark for” instructions); (3) how contractor depot impacts each echelon of maintenance; (4) the interaction between the contractor and the operating forces personnel; and (5) the plan for transitioning to organic depot support, if applicable.

7. Calibration Requirements. Identify any calibration requirements for the new system/equipment.

8. Contractor Support. Specify whether Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) is planned. Identify who is responsible for budgeting and paying for the CLS. Clearly delineate the specific maintenance, supply, materiel management, and contract management responsibilities within the Marine Corps and the contractor. List any special procedures (such as “ship to” and “mark for” instructions) to be followed in evacuating equipment to the contractor facilities for repair. Any considerations for deployment support or combat operations must also be delineated.

Describe any Interim Contractor Support (ICS) planned for the system or equipment. This description shall include operational, supply and maintenance levels that will be affected. If ICS is required, state rationale and the date transition to organic support is planned (if applicable). Specify who is responsible for budgeting and paying for the ICS. If contractor personnel will be required in the field, identify the number of personnel, the sites where they will be located, any facilities and equipment that must be available to them.

Additionally, Performance Based Logistics (PBL) information should be included, if applicable.

9. Manpower/Personnel. Discuss level of operator and maintenance personnel required to support the system. Discuss whether new Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) must be created for operator and/or maintenance personnel. Identify the annual operator, crew, and direct maintenance manpower requirements for applicable maintenance echelons. Identify Table of Organizations (T/Os) that will be affected by the acquisition and discuss how they will be

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affected. List, by MOS, skill level and grade, personnel required to operate and maintain system. [Note: This information is supported by appropriate analysis.] (Refer to the program Manpower and Training Plan)

10. Training. Specify, by MOS, the types of training required for operation and maintenance of the system and equipment, along with personnel required to perform the training. Include information concerning Instructor and Key personnel (I&KP), New Equipment Training (NET), Sustainment, and Formal Schools. Identify projected dates and unit quota assignments for I&KP and NET training. Provide any specific procedures for requesting quotas for the training. Identify resident correspondence, on-site and new equipment training to be available in conjunction with fielding. Identify any training related facilities requirements. Describe all training support items required by receiving units and identify source of supply for the items and projected delivery dates. [Note: This information is supported by appropriate analysis.]

11. Technical Publications. Lifecycle support for technical manuals is the responsibility of the PM. Discuss how technical manuals are to be maintained, updated and provided to users for the lifecycle of the equipment. Identify all technical publications requirements, i.e., operator, maintainer and depot level (as required, i.e., Depot Maintenance Work Requirement (DMWR). Identify technical publications by type and provided proposed method of fielding, e.g. Over-pack with the equipment, force-fed or unit requisition.

If a government-specific manual is being developed, list hot link to Technical Manual Contract Requirement (TMCR) and provide specific schedule for validations, verifications, and reviews. If the manual is commercial-off-the-shelf (COTs) or modified COTs, list program schedule to include validations, verifications, and reviews, if applicable. Also, identify any intended supplemental publications to support the system life cycle. All technical publications for the system will have copyright release obtained.

12. Support Equipment. Specifically address all support equipment associated with system lifecycle support. Identify standard and unique support equipment by Nomenclature and Part Number and if available, Table of Authorized Materiel Control Number (TAMCN) and National Stock Number (NSN). Include using unit responsibilities for support equipment and how and when the equipment will be provided.

- **Calibration Requirements.** Identify any calibration requirements and calibration schedule for support equipment to support the equipment throughout its lifecycle.
- **Tools, Slings, Jigs, Fixtures.** Specifically identify all tools, slings, jigs and fixtures associated with the production of the system. Address the disposition of those assets upon contract expiration. Address any tools, slings, jigs and fixtures associated with operational support of the system.
- **Special tools.** Identify any unique support equipment/special tools by nomenclature and part number. Address procurement, support and proposed fielding.

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- Common tools. List nomenclature, part number, NSN and TAMCN of all common tools/ required to maintain the system.
- Other support equipment. Identify any other support equipment (e.g., Materiel Handling Equipment) required to support the system though its lifecycle.

13. Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) . Specifically address all TMDE including Special Purpose Electronic Test Equipment (SPETE) and General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment (GPETE), associated with system lifecycle support. Identify standard and unique TMDE by Nomenclature and Part Number and if available, TAMCN and NSN. Identify any calibration requirements and calibration schedule for TMDE to support the equipment throughout its lifecycle.

14. Supply Support. Specify the type of spare parts support (i.e., contractor support, interservice support, normal initial issue, over-pack spares) that will be used for initial issue, interim support, and follow-on support of the new system and equipment. Identify Primary Inventory Control Agency (PICA) and other service/commercial interfaces. Identify and describe in detail the type of planned support, i.e., Marine Corps conducted initial issue provisioning, interim contractor support, or full contractor logistics support. [NOTE: For programs that do not have associated Operations & Maintenance, Marine Corps (O&MMC) and/or O&MMC Reserve funding to support new equipment, identify whether the gaining units are required to budget for and requisition support consumables. Identify products and projected costs for initial use. Specify nomenclatures, part numbers, and if available NSNs, and quantities to purchase prior to fielding, if necessary.] A project code must be assigned for both in-stores and out-of-stores initial issue provisioning (IIP). The designated MEF/MFR Sponsor will make a determination where the IIP is shipped i.e., directly to gaining unit or Intermediate Service Support Activity (ISSA) General Account.

15. Computer Resources Support. Identify software support activity. Discuss hardware, firmware, software and Navy and Marine Corp Intranet (NMCI) requirements. Define deliverable and non-deliverable software components for Control of Developmental Item (DI) software. Discuss control and configuration management of:

- COTS Non-Developmental Item (NDI) software
- Non-COTS NDI software
- System interfaces between DI and noncommercial DI software components
- Item Designator for hardware and Software Support Activity (SSA) support environment
- Delivery of Tech Data
- Data Rights
- Proprietary data
- Third-party vendors
- Second-source acquisition
- Alternate sources

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16. Facilities. Describe the existing facilities, to include fixtures, which will be used for the operation, maintenance, training, supply, and storage of the new system and equipment. If any existing facility requires modification, identify what is required, who is responsible for budgeting for modification(s), and the schedule(s) for completion of the modification(s). Describe any new facilities, to include fixtures, which are required for the operation, maintenance, training, supply, and storage of the new system and equipment. Identify who is responsible for funding construction of the facilities and provide schedules for completion of the facilities. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, describe the level of NEPA that will be prepared. [Note: The traditional military construction (MILCON) process requires Congressional approval and a three to five year lead time. While facilities programs are not managed or funded by the PM, it is incumbent upon the PM and the facility user to ensure continual oversight of all facilities related projects associated with his or her program.] If any facility modifications or construction will not be completed on schedule, describe the interim or work around facilities to be used for operation, maintenance, training, supply, and storage of the new system and equipment. Identify source of funding. [Note: O&M funds may be used in short suspense situations to provide interim facilities while waiting for MILCON funding. O&M funding for minor construction is limited to \$300,000 per project and must result in a completed facility.] (If a facilities study was done, reference the facility study)

17. Packaging, Handling, Storage, and Transportation.

Packaging. Describe any special packing or packaging such as special materials, special containers, size limitations, and if applicable, hazardous material (HAZMAT) requirements. Also, if applicable, include requirements for repackaging for shipment and return for repair. If reusable containers are used, provide instructions, including provision for and management of reusable shipping containers.

Handling. Describe any special procedures and equipment, to include HAZMAT required to handle the weapons system and equipment.

Storage. Describe any special or unique storage requirements including security requirements and HAZMAT considerations.

Transportation. Describe the methods of commercial and non-tactical transportation required for the system or equipment to include any certification required. Also, identify any unique requirements and procedures involved in transporting the system and equipment and its related support equipment. Specify if there is any special in-transit security or HAZMAT requirements. As a result of a transportability analysis, state any special requirements for how the equipment is deployable using strategic and tactical lift (i.e., internal air, external air, rail highway, amphibious shipping and landing craft). If applicable, identify any outputs from Laser Safety Review Board (LSRB) or Weapons Systems Explosives Safety Review Board (WSERB).

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18. Maritime Preposition Force (MPF)/Norway Air Landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade (NALMEB). If applicable, include a paragraph addressing support for systems/equipment being provided to MPF/NALMEB.

19. Warranty. Provide a brief overview of the system warranty, if applicable.

20. Replaced Weapon Systems/Equipment. Identify by nomenclature, NSN and TAMCN any existing systems and equipment that the new system will replace. Identify any system-specific associated tools, test equipment or support equipment that will no longer be required. If the new system or equipment is replacing an existing piece of equipment, describe the proposed concept for the gaining commands to replace the existing system/equipment (i.e., dispose of the replaced items on a one-for-one basis as the new equipment is received). Address any applicable Foreign Military Sales, Inter-Service transfers, or in support of Home Land Defense.

21. Logistics Requirement and Funding Summary (LRFS). The LRFS is not a fiscal document and does not change, replace or supersede any existing POM or budget document. The LRFS satisfies the requirement to plan for logistics support and funding; provide visibility of logistics support when required for POM and budget submission; and identify funding information to meet the system/equipment support requirements for the life of the system. The LRFS format consists of an introductory narrative and individual logistics support element breakout. It is the responsibility of the logistics manager to develop and maintain the LRFS. The breakdown of logistics elements and sub-elements in this document establishes a minimum level of visibility of support requirements to ensure that they are recognized as requirements by the responsible logistics managers and are programmed and budgeted by the PO/PM. Identification of funding requirements for subsystems and components, which are classified as Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) or associated weapon systems to a program, is not required. The introductory narrative should identify the subsystems/components that have been excluded. [See separate LRFS guidance.]

CHAPTER 7 – SUPPORTABILITY STRATEGY TEMPLATE

The following paragraphs should be used as format guidance for the development of Chapter 7 of your MC-SAMP. For amplification on any section, refer to the corresponding paragraphs in the MC-SAMP Guide.

At time of this writing, this Supportability Strategy chapter is not meant to categorically replace other previously mandated Logistics documents such as the User Logistics Support Summary (ULSS), or the Letter of Acquisition and Procurement (LAP), and Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP). However, it may in some cases be acceptable to use this chapter accompanied with a qualifying cover letter to coordinate the actions normally performed by the ULSS, LAP, and MFP. Conceivably, you could use this MC-SAMP chapter with the MC-SAMP executive summary and any MC-SAMP applicable appendices to reduce redundant duplicative logistics documents. If uncertain of the way ahead, contact your SBT Logistician who will in turn coordinate with the Assistant Commander for Logistics to assist you in determining your documentation needs.

7.1 Supportability Strategy. (FAR (Acq Plan) Required)

The Supportability Strategy portion of the MC-SAMP describes the strategic roadmap of logistics supportability functions and the planning necessary to influence the system's design from conception to disposal. The systems engineering approach of the supportability strategy includes all elements of logistics and related disciplines.

This support strategy shall address how the PM and other responsible organizations will maintain appropriate oversight of the fielded system. Oversight shall identify and properly address performance, readiness, ownership cost, and support issues, and shall include post-deployment evaluation to support planning for ensuring sustainment and implementing technology insertion, to continually improve product affordability.

7.1.1 Performance Based Logistics.

In this section the PM should document the intentions and planning associated with DoD guidance to apply Performance-Based Logistics (PBL) as the preferred approach for product support implementation and evaluation of post deployment support. The PM could for example document how PBL encourages increased performance and decreased cost objectives through the strategic implementation of varying degrees of Government-Industry partnerships. If applicable describe some of these partnerships in this section. The PM should document the specifics or how PBL translates the documentation of the warfighter's product support requirements in a performance based language with associated metrics for the program (e.g. Operational effectiveness, Mission Capable Rate, Customer Wait Time, Cost Per Operating Cycle, and Life-Cycle Cost).

7.2 Source of Support. (DoDI Required)

The PM shall use the most effective source of support that optimizes performance and lifecycle cost, consistent with military requirements and capture this optimal support in

this section. The source of support may be organic or commercial, but its primary focus is to optimize customer support and achieve maximum weapon system availability at the lowest TOC. Source of support decisions shall foster competition throughout the life of the system.

7.3 Depot Maintenance Source of Support. (DoDI Required)

Title 10 U.S.C. 2464 and DoD policy require organic core maintenance capabilities. Such capabilities provide effective and timely response to surge demands, ensure competitive capabilities, and sustain institutional expertise. The PM should document the support approach that is within statutory limitations and the application of support concepts for new and modified systems to maximize the use of contractor-provided, long-term, total life-cycle logistics support that combines depot-level maintenance for non-core-related workload along with wholesale and selected retail materiel management functions. *Maximizing the use of contractor provided support is not a mandate, merely a suggestion for consideration (See note).* The PM shall document in this section how “best value” over the life cycle of the system and use of existing contractor capabilities, particularly while the system is in production, shall be considered as key determinants in the overall decision process. The PM shall provide for long-term access to data required for competitive sourcing of systems support throughout its life cycle.

Note: In concert with Title 10, United States Code (10 USC), Sections 2460, 2461, 2464, 2466, 2469, 2470, and 2474, the PM will consult with the office of General Counsel attorney if the PBL strategy includes a proposed prime vendor contract for depot-level maintenance or repair of a weapon system or equipment requiring a core capability.

7.4 Supply Source of Support. (DoDI Required)

It is DoD policy to give the PM latitude in selecting a source of supply support, including support management functions, that maximizes service to the user, while minimizing cost. In this section, the PM shall document the plan to select a source of supply support that gives the PM and/or the support integrator sufficient control over financial and support functions to effectively make trade-off decisions that affect system readiness and cost. The PM shall select organic supply sources of support when they offer the best value. Particular attention shall be given to Prime Vendor contracts for specific commodities and Virtual Prime Vendor contracts for a wide range of parts support for specific subsystems. When changing the support strategy for fielded equipment from organic support to contractor support or from contractor support to organic support, DoD-owned inventory that is unique to that system must be addressed in the source of support decision.

7.5 Acquisition Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) Planning.

If applicable, the PM shall also document the program’s awareness and understanding of the legal authority for the acquisition and reciprocal transfer of logistic support, supplies,

and services from eligible countries and international organizations. The PM shall explicitly consider the long-term potential of ACSAs in developing the support strategy.

7.6 Manpower.

The PM shall document the approach being used to provide the most efficient and cost-effective mix of DoD manpower and contract support and identify any cost or schedule issues (e.g., uncompleted studies) that could impact the PM's ability to execute the program. In all cases, the PM shall consult with the manpower community in advance of contracting for operational support services to ensure that sufficient workload is retained in-house to adequately provide for military career progression, sea-to-shore or overseas rotation, and combat augmentation. The PM shall ensure that inherently governmental and exempted commercial are not contracted.

7.7 Personnel.

The PM shall summarize major personnel initiatives that are necessary to achieve readiness or rotation objectives or reduce manpower or training costs. In this section, the PM shall address modifications to the knowledge, skills, and abilities of military occupational specialties for system operators, maintainers, or support personnel if the modifications have cost or schedule issues that could adversely impact program execution. The PM shall also address actions to combine, modify, or establish new military occupational specialties or additional skill indicators, or issues relating to hard-to-fill occupations if they impact the PM's ability to execute the program.

7.8 Training. (DoDI Required)

In this section, the PM shall summarize major elements of the training system described in DoD Directive 1430.13, and identify training initiatives that enhance the user's capabilities, improve readiness, or reduce individual and collective training costs. Planned training shall maximize the use of new learning techniques, simulation technology, embedded training, and instrumentation systems to provide anytime, anyplace training that reduces the demand on the training establishment and reduces TOC. The PM shall work with the training community to develop options for individual, collective, and joint training for the personnel who will operate, maintain, support, and provide training for the system.

7.9 Personnel Survivability and Habitability.

For systems with missions that might expose it to combat threats, the PM shall address in this section, personnel survivability issues including protection against fratricide, detection, and instantaneous, cumulative, and residual nuclear, biological, and chemical effects; the integrity of the crew compartment; and provisions for rapid egress when the system is severely damaged or destroyed. If the system or program has been designated for live fire test and evaluation (LFT&E) oversight the PM shall integrate T&E to address crew survivability issues into the LFT&E program to support the Secretary of Defense

LFT&E Report to Congress as per Title 10 U.S.C.2366. The PM shall address special equipment or gear needed to sustain crew operations in the operational environment. The PM shall also address habitability requirements (e.g., for the physical environment and support services) that are necessary for meeting and sustaining system performance, avoiding personnel retention problems, maintaining quality of life, and minimizing total system costs.

7.10 Facilities.

In this section, the PM should identify facilities impact or non-impact. It is important to note that if new facilities are required or require modifications, MILCON may need to be budgeted and coordinated dependent upon the size and cost and other system factors identified.

7.11 Packaging, Handling, Storage, and Transportation (PHS&T).

In this section, the PM should identify details related to any special PHS&T requirements. The PM will address the systems' ability to satisfy current DON requirements applicable to shipboard handling and storage to include the use of qualified bulk explosives and propellants and protection from HERO.

7.12 Shipboard Integration/Transportability. (DoDI & MCSC Required)

In this section, the PM should describe shipboard integration and transportability in accordance with NAVSEA instructions. The PM should describe transportability certification requirements in as much details as is known at the time of the writing of this MC-SAMP.

7.13 Support Equipment.

In this section, the PM needs to identify current tools and support equipment available to the fleet and make every attempt to tailor the program to use existing resources (tools, support equipment, TMDE, special purpose equipment Test equipment, and general purpose equipment Test equipment).

7.14 Demilitarization and Disposal Planning.

In this section, the PM shall ensure that demilitarization and disposal is addressed during systems engineering and beyond. The PM shall minimize the Department of Defense's liability due to information and technology security, environmental, safety, and occupational health issues. The PM shall coordinate with Service logistics activities and DLA, as appropriate, to identify and apply applicable demilitarization requirements. The PM shall coordinate with DLA to determine reutilization and hazardous-property disposal requirements for system equipment and by-products.

7.14.1 Demilitarization and Disposal Planning For Munitions Program.

In this section, the PM shall document the parts of the system that will require demilitarization and disposal, and address the inherent dangers associated with ammunition and explosives. This documentation shall be in place before the start of developmental test and evaluation and before the PM releases munitions or

explosives to a non-military setting. The documentation shall provide the following: (1) Render safe procedures; step-by-step procedures for disassembling the munition item(s) to the point necessary to gain access to and/or to remove the energetic and hazardous materials; and (2) Identification of all energetic and hazardous materials, and the associated waste streams produced by the preferred demilitarization/disposition process.

Note: Demilitarization and disposal planning shall not consider open burn and open detonation as the primary methods of demilitarization or disposal.

7.15 Fielding Concept. (MCSC Required)

In this section, the PM will capture the system's fielding plan in this section of the MC-SAMP. The PM should describe the top-level approach of the planned system fielding in terms of meeting Initial Operational Capability (IOC) and Full Operational Capability (FOC).

The fielding concept and planning will evolve with program maturity and may initially be part of this section in the MC-SAMP. As the fielding plan grows, it is an option to incorporate as an Appendix to the MC-SAMP depending upon the size and complexity of the fielding effort.

7.16 Technical Data Planning.

The PM should document the program's technical data requirements in terms of primary users (operators and maintainers) and in terms of type of Technical manuals required inclusive of the level of use (1st echelon, 2nd echelon, depot, etc.) The PM should also capture resources necessary in terms of personnel and funding required to properly create, acquire, field, update, in a Total Life Cycle System Management posture in support of the systems' users and stakeholders. The planning for technical data should span the gambit of initial fielding and also include future updates and configuration management planning required to support the system throughout its programmed lifecycle.

7.17 Computer Resources Support Planning.

The PM should adequately plan for Facilities, hardware, system software, software development and support tools, documentation, ATS, and people needed to operate and support computer systems. Software and related computer support planning should be conducted to reflect procedures, requirements, milestones, and responsibilities for maintaining and maturing software and related support of computer systems after the system is fielded.