

Table of Contents

1. GENERAL.	5
a. Funding for Training Device System Procurement and Support.	5
SECTION III-A	5
AN INTRODUCTION TO TRAINING DEVICE SYSTEM ACQUISITION5	
b. Training Device System Support Funding.	6
c. Overview of the Training Device Acquisition Process (TDAP)	7
Figure III-A-1. Training Device Acquisition Process (TDAP)	8
Figure III-A-2. Training System Model	9
2. ACQUISITION PLANNING.	10
a. Acquisition Strategy.	10
b. Acquisition Management Plan.	10
Figure III-A-3. Acquisition Management Plan (AMP) Contents	10
Figure III-A-4. Other Documents Related to the Acquisition Management Plan	11
c. Further Information on Other Plans.	12
Figure III-A-5. Elements of integrated Logistics Support	12
3. THE ACQUISITION PACKAGE.	14
a. Purpose.	14
b. Procedures.	14
c. Representative Elements of the Acquisition Package.	14
4. COMPARISON OF ACQUISITION PLANS FOR THE WEAPON SYSTEM (WS) AND THE TRAINING DEVICE (TD) SYSTEM.	15
1. GENERAL.	17
2. ROLE OF THE FLEET PROJECT TEAM (FPT).	17
3. DUTIES OF THE FPT CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.	17

SECTION III-B17

FLEET PROJECT TEAM (FPT) AND TRAINING DEVICE PROJECT TEAM (TDPT)/ JOINT ACTIVITIES IN A TYPICAL TRAINING DEVICE ACQUISITION PROCESS **17**

Figure III-B-1. Training Device Project Team/Fleet Project Team Joint Efforts Prior to Contract Award 18

4. TDPT/FPT JOINT EFFORTS PRIOR TO CONTRACT AWARD. **19**

Figure III-B-2. System Acquisition Events and Procedures Summary For Post Contract Award **20**

Figure III-B-4. Sample Integrated Logistics Support Schedule (Months After Contract Award) **21**

Figure III-B-3. Sample Device Development Schedule (Months After Contract Award) 21

Figure III-B-5. Acceptance/Accountability Procedures for Contractor Installed Systems 22

Figure III-B-6. Sample Deficiency Report Format 23

5. TDPT/FPT JOINT EFFORTS AFTER CONTRACT AWARD. **24**

a. Post-Award Orientation Conference. 24

b. Preliminary System Configuration Report Review. 24

d. Design Review Conferences. 25

e. Design Freeze. (if applicable) 25

f. Progress Review Conferences. 25

6. INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT (ILS) MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND CONFERENCES. **25**

a. General. 25

b. Types of Conferences. 25

7. IN-PLANT EVALUATIONS. **26**

a. Navy Preliminary Evaluation (NPE) In Plant. 26

b. Contractor Preliminary Inspection (In Plant). 26

c. Government Preliminary Inspection (In Plant). 27

8. TEST SCHEDULES.	27
9. TEST PROCEDURES AND DEFICIENCY REPORTS.	27
c. During testing, DRs may be classified as follows:	28
10. FINAL INSPECTIONS (ON SITE) AND ACCEPTANCE.	28
a. Contractor Final Inspection (On Site).	28
b. Government Final Inspection (On Site).	28
c. Government Acceptance of the System.	28
d. System Ready for Training (RFT).	29
1. THE INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT MANAGEMENT TEAM (ILSMT).	31
2. FUNCTIONS OF THE ILSMT LOGISTICS ELEMENT MANAGERS (LEMs).	31
a. General.	31
SECTION III-C	31
THE INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACQUISITION PROCESS	31
Figure III-C-1. Integrated Logistics Support Management Team	32
Figure III-C-2. BOSS Consistent Spare Parts Procurement Process	33
3. INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN (ILSP) STRUCTURE.	37
4. ILS PROCESS FOR NEW DEVICES/MAJOR MODIFICATIONS.	37
5. CONTRACTOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SIMULATORS (COMS) CONTRACT SUPPORT DATE (CSD) AND IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING OFFICE (ISEO).	38
TRANSFER OF NON-COG 2"O" TRAINING EQUIPMENT TO NAWCTSD INVENTORY MANAGEMENT	39
1. NAWCTSD POLICY.	39
2. NAWCTSD PROCESSING OF REQUESTS.	39

NAWCTSD P-530

SECTION III-D 39

**TRANSFER OF NON-COG 2"O" TRAINING EQUIPMENT
TO NAWCTSD INVENTORY MANAGEMENT 39**

SECTION III-A

AN INTRODUCTION TO TRAINING DEVICE SYSTEM ACQUISITION

1. GENERAL.

a. Funding for Training Device System Procurement and Support.

Anyone involved in Training Device System acquisition should have a general knowledge of the types of funding categories, and how they apply to planning and providing for the Training Device System before and after the Navy Support Date (NSD) because such funding requirements must be identified early in the acquisition process. Project maintenance, engineering and logistic support requirements must be included so the device custodians will have what is needed to maintain the device, and the NAWCTSD will have what is needed to provide the required support to the custodians. The following information is provided from relevant Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) instructions:

(1) OPNAVINST 5000.49A references and supports the following statement from Chief of Naval Operations memo serial 00/60300186. Resources to achieve readiness shall receive the same emphasis as those required to achieve schedule and performance objectives. To this extent, reference (b) requires that weapon systems and equipment being introduced to the fleet must be fully supported. Logistics support resource requirements shall be funded at a level sufficient to meet state operational requirements. These resource requirements shall include those necessary to design required supportability characteristics into systems as well as those to plan, develop, acquire, and evaluate the support. All Navy weapon systems and equipment acquisition projects shall develop a Logistics Requirements and Funding Plan (LRFP) at the inception of the program and concurrent with other programs planning documents which define resource requirements. This plan shall be maintained and updated for as long as Systems Commands (SYSCOMs), or Program Managers (PMs), or their subordinate activities are responsible for any support of the system or equipment.

(2) Enclosure (2) of OPNAVINST 5000.50A offers the following guidelines for the preparation of the Training Device Requirements Documents (TDRDs) contents and format: Provide resource impact for the selected training device program. Include addressal of acquisition costs, facilities, operator and maintenance staffing, and annual operating costs by appropriation for the Six-Year Defense Program (SYDP) years. Appropriations include Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Navy (RDT&E, N); procurement, including Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN), and Other Procurement, Navy (OPN); Military Construction (MILCON); Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN); and Military Personnel, Navy (MPN).

(3) Additional information, from Volume 7, paragraph 075365, of the Navy Comptroller's Manual, follows:

(a) Prototype Training Devices. The developing agency is responsible for the cost of development and acquisition of initial or prototype training devices as a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) program cost until they are formally accepted by the Government.

(b) Follow-on Training Devices. Acquisition of follow-on training devices in the applicable procurement account may be budgeted on a case-by-case basis in the fiscal year in which the satisfactory completion of the critical design review for the prototype training device is expected, as supported by a prior successful development of the concept and life cycle cost data. Normally, however, acquisition team factory testing of the prototype should be completed by the time the follow-on procurement budget requests are submitted to Congress. All follow-on training devices for Surface and Undersea related training of active naval forces and all air-related follow-on

training devices are the financial responsibility of the Systems Commands Project Managers (PJM's). The Chief of Naval Reserve is responsible for funding follow-on devices for Surface and Undersea related training of Naval Reserve Forces. Follow-on devices peculiar to requirements of the Marine Corps are budgeted by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. In cases when the Chief of Naval Operations has approved equipment which meets the definition of a training device for use on or installed in any type or class of ship for the training of ship's company, it is be considered the ship's equipment and financed accordingly.

(c) Maintenance. Organizational and intermediate level maintenance of training devices is the funding responsibility of the training agency having custody of the device. Depot level funding is addressed in paragraph 1.b.2.

(4) The following information on cost categories is taken from SECNAVINST 7040.6B, paragraph V1-A:

(a) Basic distinction between investment costs & expenses can be modified per para. III-A(2) by the conditional circumstances under which an item is used.

(b) Expenses include labor costs, material consumed in use, and services received, except when these costs are incurred in the production or construction of investment items. (See para. IV of initial statement.)

(c) Conditional Cases of Investment Costs. Initial outfitting of a major end item of equipment such as a ship or aircraft with the furnishings, fixtures, and equipment necessary to make it complete and ready to operate is part of the initial investment cost. In addition, all items making up the initial on-board load, including spares physically included with the article for which spares are intended, including increased allowances incident to modification of the article, are investment costs, even though the items are intrinsic expense items. If

a single procurement of an intrinsically expense item is for the purpose both of the initial on-board load and other inventory, the procurement will be financed with stock funds. The cost of replacing intrinsic expense items making up the initial on-board load are expenses.

(5) SECNAVINST 7040.6B, paragraph VI-C, notes that: Modification is an investment cost. The cost of labor and expense items of material for modifications below depot level are expenses. When modifications are done concurrently at depot level, the total effort will be investment when the costs for modification, including the cost of investment items of equipment to be installed, are greater than the costs to perform the required maintenance exclusive of any modification.

b. Training Device System Support Funding.

(1) All Contractor Operation and Maintenance of Simulators (COMS) funds are provided to the NAWCTSD by the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) for CNET functional commands, by Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYSKOM) for sea warfare devices, and by NAVAIRSYSCOM Commanders Naval Air Pacific and Atlantic (COMNAVAIRPAC/LANT) for air devices. Depot level maintenance of training devices is the funding responsibility of the Training Support Agency (TSA) (a SYSCOM's responsibility). For example, Depot Level Maintenance and Overhaul (DLMO) funding for Aviation devices is provided to NAWCTSD by NAVAIRSYSCOM as part of its Simulator Operation and Maintenance (SOM) budget. Hence, SOM funds support NAWCTSD's Training Device System Post-Production Support (PPS) mission, while COMS funds support the operational and intermediate level maintenance mission of the Training Agencies. (See Section IV-C for COMS program details and Section V for SOM program details.)

(2) Other forms of support are funded by specific offices and commands as determined by the CNO or the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG, MCCDC, Code C

465), with coordination of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Deputy Chief of Staff (DC/S for Aviation). For Navy activities engaged in formal classroom training and not under the command of the CNET, the CNET has been assigned responsibilities for providing, without reimbursement, specialized training equipment and devices when those items are not within the cognizance of the SYSCOM's Project Managers (PJMs).

(3) Coordination. The training agencies must furnish their requirements for support funding to the appropriate TSA for timely insertion into the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) for appropriate action. Where budgetary or planning decisions result in a change in programmed training requirements, other component organizations affected by the change must be advised by the TA at the earliest possible opportunity.

c. Overview of the Training Device Acquisition Process (TDAP)

(1) The Training Device Acquisition Process (TDAP) is illustrated in Figure III-A-1. During the first two phases of the acquisition process, Front End Analysis (FEA) occurs. The NAWCTSD Analysis Manager's work is important in the development of a device that ideally meets training requirements. The work results in the Training System Requirements Analysis (TSRA).

The TSRA is a design effort to customize the device/ simulator operation so that it is compatible with the rest of the WSTS. Whichever device option is chosen from the Training Device Alternative Document (TDAD), it will ensure that the device has the capability to completely and effectively fulfill its role in the Weapon System Training System (WSTS). Figure III-A-2 illustrates some of the WSTS model considerations that the Analysis Manager must consider in satisfying task requirements.

(2) The Weapon System Acquisition Plan (WSAP) project team includes a specialist with functions similar to those of NAWCTSD's Analysis Manager. This specialist ensures that the methodology discussed in Section II is used in the Weapon System Acquisition Management Master

Plan. Products produced for this are the Manpower Personnel and Training Concept Document (MPTCD) and the Manpower Personnel and Training Resource Requirements Document (MPTRRD). During part of the process, the initial WSTS front end analysis is performed. Since the training system is a part of the weapon system's life-cycle support requirements, the MPTCD and MPTRRD are used in the Logistics Support Analysis (LSA) process. A draft NTP, described in OPNAVINST 1500.8M, will be derived from the weapon system's Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) team's utilization of this data in development of the weapon system's ILS plans. The draft NTP is developed by the Integrated Logistics Support Management Team's (ILSMT) Training and Training Support (T&TS) Logistics Element Manager (LEM). It is the specialist dealing with this separate, but related derivative of the weapon system's ILS plan whom NAWCTSD's Analysis Manager deals with in determining training device alternatives which can best support NTP requirements. However, it is the SYSCOM's option whether or not to use the NAWCTSD for assistance. If the decision is made to involve the NAWCTSD, a Work Assignment or Task will be sent to perform the TSRA.

(3) When the NAWCTSD is tasked to perform a TSRA, or to assist the SYSCOM in its role as Principal Development Activity (PDA) or Training Support Agency (TSA), it will initially establish a project team to execute the project. If the task involves a new weapon system or one in which the NAWCTSD has not been previously involved, an Analysis Manager is appointed to lead the team during the initial phase of the project.

(4) Other NAWCTSD project team members typically include: a Principal Investigator, Project Manager, Project Engineer, Integrated Logistics Support Manager, Maintenance Planning Engineer, Analysis Manager, the Facilities Engineer, Electromagnetic Environmental Effects/TEMPEST Engineer, COMS specialist, and cognizant field office representative, if appropriate. The team efforts are oriented towards system level in evaluating the training system alternatives, such as: exploring how to take

		TRAINING DEVICE ACQUISITION PROCESS (TDAP)								
		0	1-2 YEARS	II	1-2 YEARS	III	2-4 YEARS	NSD	10-20 YEARS	POST PROD. SUPPT.
MILESTONE/DURATION		CONCEPT FORMULATION		VALIDATION	CONTRACT DEFINITION		PRODUCTION	OPERATIONAL		
PHASE	Sampling of Typical Events, Processes & Products in Each Phase	TSRA & System Analyses as Follows:		Draft TSFD Developed/Approved	TDPT & ILSMT Formed	Device Development & Review Processes, ILS, ISP, & PPSP Completed	System Capability, Maintainability, Safety, & Supportability Evaluation Process	System Capability, Maintainability, Safety, & Supportability Evaluation Process		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission System Functional Learning Objectives Task Media Selection MPT Reqmts. Economic Logistic Suppt. R & D Technology Application Acq. Strategy Maintenance Energ. Conceptual Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMP Plan, AP, ILS, ECS, DT&E & Phase II EFR Plans Developed Detailed System Spec. Device Hwve./S/wve. Design & ILS Specs. Completed PPSP & Device Suppt. Transition Plan Completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System Optimization Device Hwve./S/wve. Design & ILS Specs. Completed PPSP & Device Suppt. Transition Plan Completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Facility & Site Preparation Support Transition Plan Executed Maintenance & Supply Support Concept Established/In Place Device & ILS Deliverables Received/evaluated/ Accepted RFT & Initial Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuration Mgmt. Program Continuously Applied DLMO Support In Service Engng. & ETS Support PPSP Revisions Logistics Suppt. Problem Solving Recurring O&M Planning Req. POM Submit 				
PHASE CHANGING EVENT(s)	NAWCTSD TASKED TO DO TSRA	TSRD. RESELECTED	FUNDED DEVICE ACQ. TASK RCVD.	PROD. CONTRACT AWARDED	CONTRACT COMPLETE ALL UNITS ACCEPTED					

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|---|
| TSRA | Training System Requirements Analysis | PPBS | Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System |
| MPT | Manpower, Personnel and Training Requirements | TDPT | Training Device Project Team |
| TDADS | Training Device Alternative Documents | AMP | Acquisition Management Plan |
| TSFD | Training System Functional Description | AP | Acquisition Plan |
| EFR | Equipment Facilities Requirements | DTE | Development Test and Evaluation |
| PPSP | Post Production Support Plan | OTE | Operational Test and Evaluation |
| ECS | Engineering Change Support | LSARS | Logistic Support Analysis Records |
| ISE | In-Service Engineer | ISP | Integrated Support Plan |
| POM | Program Objectives Memorandum | RFT | Ready for Training |
| MILCON | Military Construction | ETS | Engineering and Technical Services |
| | | DLMO | Depot Level Maintenance and Overhaul |

Figure III-A-1. Training Device Acquisition Process (TDAP)

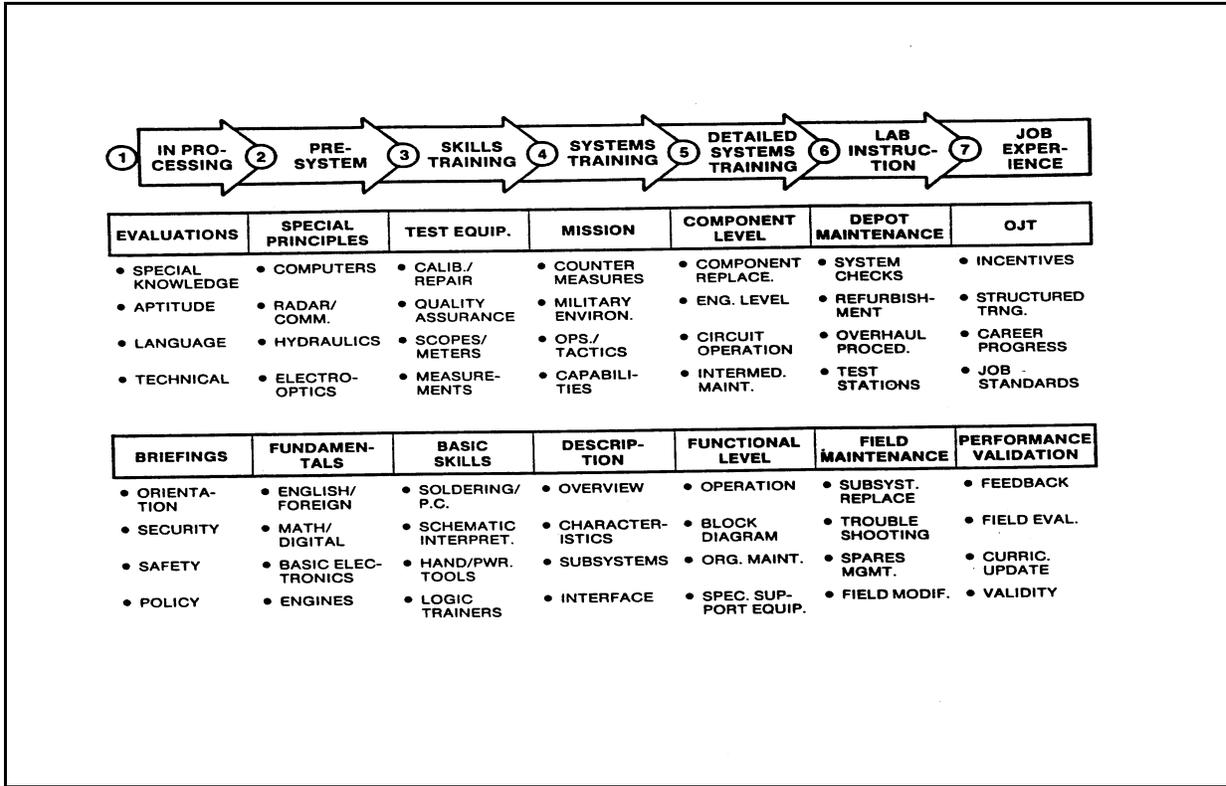


Figure III-A-2. Training System Model

advantage of leading-edge technology in the design effort to optimize device capabilities and avoid early technological obsolescence optimizing built-in Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) features; optimizing device supportability over the projected life span and assessing annually recurring support resources as needed for each alternative over the life span. Figure III-A-2 reflects some of the types of training addressed, training materials, and equipment considered. The functional activities performed by this team are illustrated in Figure III-A-1. The document resulting from this team effort is the TSRA from which the SYSCOM/CNO selects the TDRD, which is the master document that fits the Training Device System into the WSTS. The approval of the TDRD initiates the TDAP validation phase. The team proceeds with follow-up actions as illustrated in Figure III-A-1. The Project Manager (PJM), Project Engineer (PE), Analysis Manager (AM), and Integrated Logistic Support Manager (ILSM) should be as familiar with the TDRD as they are with the TSFD. The actions and

products developed during the validation phase determine the submission of funding requirements. When these result in a funded device acquisition task received by NAWCTSD, the full-scale Training Device Project Team is formed and a designated PJM takes over leadership of the team effort.

(5) The typical full-scale Training Device Project Team's (TDPT) primary members include the PJM, the PE, Contract Specialist (CS), ILSM, and AM. Additional members (i.e., Operational Phase Logistics Support Managers (OPLSMs), Data Managers (DMs), Programmers, Technical Consultants, and Contractor Operation and Maintenance of Simulators (COMS) Managers) may be added to the team at the request of a primary team member. The PJM may recommend that a Fleet Project Team (FPT) be established to provide the subject matter expertise needed throughout the project in ensuring the device meets WSTS requirements. Section III-B provides a detailed discussion of a typical major Training De-

vice Acquisition Plan (TDAP), and explains how the TDPT and the FPTs interact throughout the acquisition process. (See Appendix A for a comparison of the WSAP and TDAP.)

(6) The TDPT is dissolved when the Training Device System acquisition process has been completed. The PJM remains as the primary NAWCTSD interface with sponsors for overall trainer program resource requirements identification and satisfaction, as well as overall satisfaction that the trainers are satisfying customers' needs. As Figure III-A-1 illustrates, a considerable number of plans and strategies are developed during the Validation and Contract Definition Phases. It is important to have an understanding of each of these plans, and how they interrelate to develop a general understanding of the TDAP.

2. ACQUISITION PLANNING.

a. Acquisition Strategy.

Acquisition strategy is developed by the TDPT as soon as feasible after program initiation. It customizes the basic acquisition decision-making and planning development

process to the unique requirements, constraints, time tables and available resources of the project. It must cover every facet of the project. It sets the stage for development of the Acquisition Management Plan (AMP). The acquisition strategy is updated and refined in each of the TDAP phases and reevaluated at subsequent project reviews. An acquisition strategy document is developed that typically contains the following information:

- (1) Project needs, objectives and resources;
- (2) Principal management assumptions;
- (3) Assessment of project risks;
- (4) Time, money, personnel and technology constraints;
- (5) Extent of competition;
- (6) Proposed contract types; and
- (7) Thresholds and project structure (including development phases, test and evaluation periods, and production releases).

b. Acquisition Management Plan.

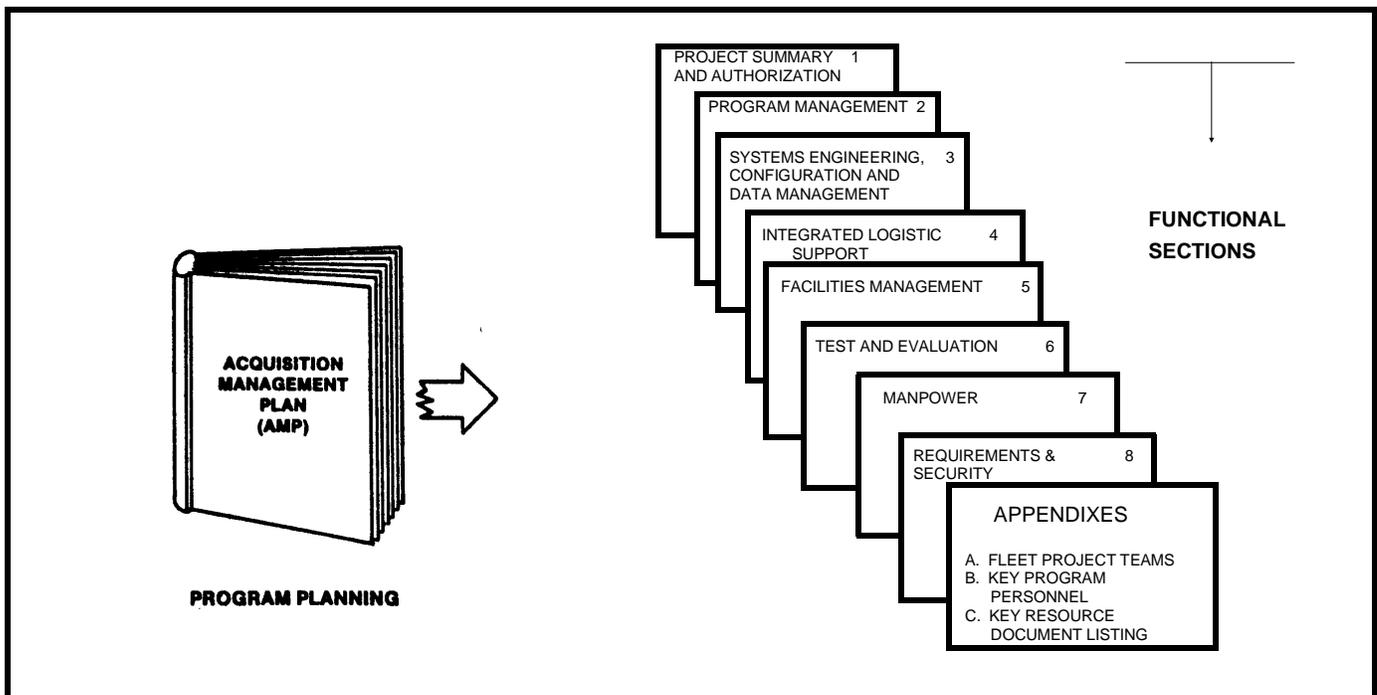


Figure III-A-3. Acquisition Management Plan (AMP) Contents

(1) Closely related to acquisition strategy is the project AMP which is the baseline document the PJM uses to guide the development and acquisition of the system. Department of Defense (DOD) policy states that all major acquisition programs must have an AMP. It is the NAWCTSD's policy to extend this concept to Training Device System acquisitions. The AMP is a key ingredient in the success of the project.

(2) The PJM, with all team members participating, prepares the AMP. It is the first major step in preparation for a new project. This planning document is used in the accomplishment of all project objectives. The information contained in the AMP addresses these objectives and provides a baseline for measuring project accomplishments. The AMP is critical to project success because it establishes how NAWCTSD intends to manage the project. As such, it is the driving document for the entire project. When finalized, the AMP contains eight major sections and three appendices as illustrated in Figure III-A-3.

(3) In general, the AMP includes a detailed schedule for completing the project. It in-

cludes responsibilities for acquisition segments, management reporting requirement, identification of Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) and detailed requirements for designing, acquiring, testing, fielding, and supporting the system. Details provided in the AMP are sufficient to support the award of a contract.

(4) The AMP forms the basis for other related documents developed as the project progresses such as:

- (a) Acquisition Plan (AP)
- (b) Equipment Facility Requirements (EFR) Plan
- (c) Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP)
- (d) Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP)
- (e) Configuration Management (CM)
- (f) Engineering Change Support (ECS) Plan

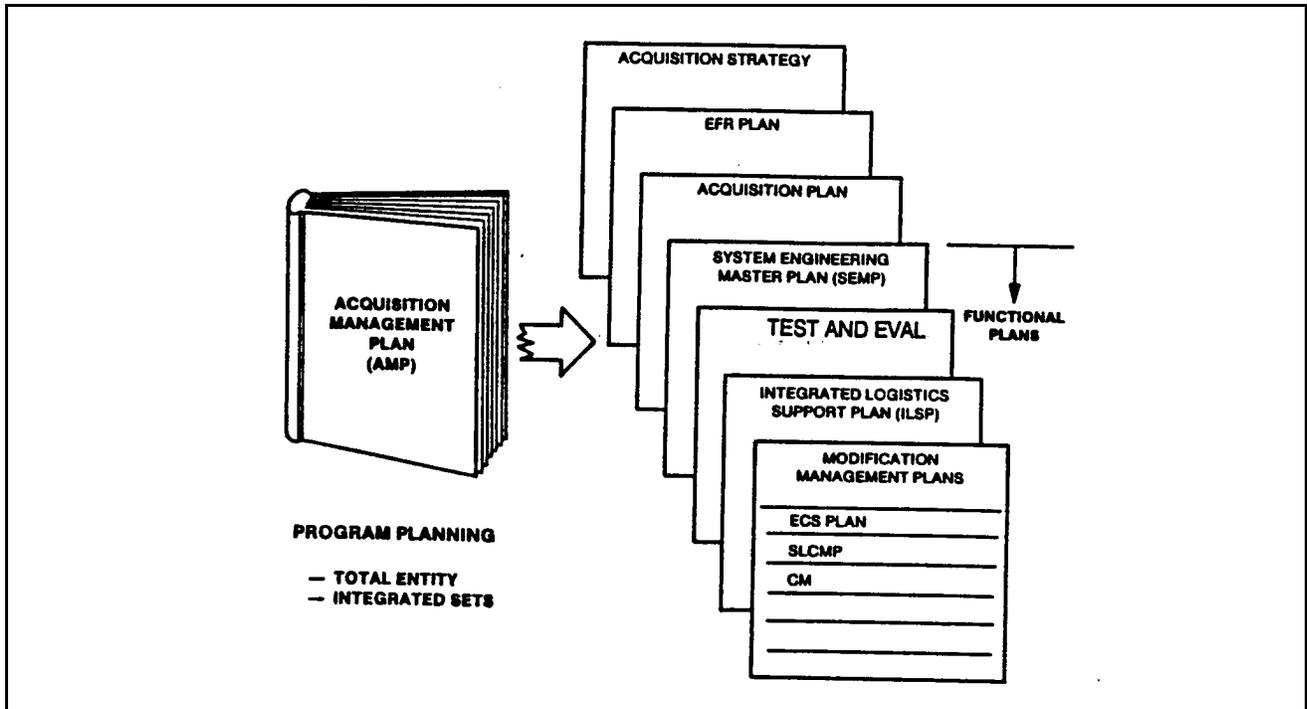


Figure III-A-4. Other Documents Related to the Acquisition Management Plan

- MAINTENANCE PLANNING
- MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL
- SUPPLY SUPPORT
- SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
- TECHNICAL DATA
- TRAINING AND TRAINING SUPPORT
- COMPUTER RESOURCES SUPPORT
- FACILITIES
- PACKAGING, HANDLING, STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION
- DESIGN INTERFACE
- ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIROMENTAL EFFECTS (E3)

Figure III-A-5. Elements of integrated Logistics Support

(g) Computer Resources Life-Cycle Management Plan (CRLCMP).

(5) Figure III-A-4 shows the other documents that may be developed and implemented during the life-cycle of a training system.

c. Further Information on Other Plans.

(1) Acquisition Plan (AP). The AP, the principal document for program review, is prepared for development acquisitions whose total in-house and contractual cost is estimated at \$2,000,000 or more, and for production and service acquisitions whose contractual cost is estimated at \$15,000,000 for all years or \$5,000,000 for any fiscal year. This document is prepared as soon as the NAWCTSD internal tasking document has been issued, and is prepared by an overall project team effort. The AP is approved by the head of the contracting activity, the head of the contracts division, the PJM and the contracting officer. A reduced scope AP may be required for NAWCTSD's internal use for lesser projects

not threshold. For a major acquisition (contract value of 5M or more for any fiscal year), it will be forwarded to the NAWCTSD's Senior Contracts Review Board, and then to the head of the contracting activity for final approval.

(2) Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP). The ILSP is a master NAWCTSD management plan that outlines what ILS activities will be accomplished, by whom and when. It provides a comprehensive plan for implementing the logistics concepts, techniques and policies necessary to assure the effective economical support of a device during its life-cycle. Figure III-A-5 lists the eleven ILS elements that are covered in the plan. The ILSP is discussed in more detail in Sections III-B through III-D.

(a) The ILSM will prepare the initial ILSP as soon as practical after formal tasking is received.

(b) The ILSP will include specific tasks to be accomplished, the responsible code or activity, and the schedule for

task completion. In tailoring the ILSP to the individual project, the ILSM will ensure that the unique project features are consistent with total ILS planning. When the ILSP is approved, it becomes the ILS implementation plan for all responsible codes.

(c) The ILSP is then used as a working document by all appropriate personnel. The updating of the ILSP will be a responsibility of the ILSM.

(3) Modification Management Plans.

(a) Engineering Change Support (ECS) Plan. An ECS Plan is required whenever a large number of changes are anticipated. An ECS Plan is generated early in the project. NAVTRASYSCEN-INSTs 4130.1C and 4720.1K describe the process for approval of engineering changes. All changes are assessed by their impact on the support requirements of the device/system. Included in the ECS Plan are:

1. The process for approval of the changes
2. The process to secure funding for the changes
3. Identification of personnel involved
4. Changes in the support requirements of the device/system
5. Initial and recurring resources needed for plan execution.

(The modification process is described in more detail in Section IV.)

(b) The Cog 2"O" Device Computer Resources Life-Cycle Management Plan (CRLMP). On 25 September 1986, OP-NAVINST 5200.28 established policy for the acquisition management and life-cycle support of software and (WS/OP) acquisitions. Related to this, the instruction also initiated the requirement for a Weapon System/Operational Plan WS/OP CRLCMP. The WS/OP computer resources included those required by an associated Training Device Sys-

tem. An earlier ECS plan that addressed many of the same types of resources, known as the Software Life Cycle Management Plan (SLCMP), has been replaced by the CRLCMP for new acquisitions.

1. The CRLCMP will define those Training Support Agency Computer Resource ECS tasks, procedures, and functions to be performed throughout the life-cycle of the associated Training Device System and will identify the responsibilities and scope of participating organizations in the Training Device System Computer Resource Life-Cycle Management. Often the CRLCMP is the only ECS Plan needed. In such cases, an ECS Plan is not developed.

2. The objectives of the CRLCMP are to provide for: Navy Configuration Management and Control of Training Device System software/computer resources baseline and baseline revision/further development, to maintain currency with supported weapon systems configuration changes and training requirements changes; to provide for orderly transition of computer resource support responsibilities from the development contractor or Navy developer to the Cognizant Field Activity (CFA) for the Training Device System; computer resource acquisition, update, design, development, and Post Production Support.

3. The CRLCMP will address the process and procedures for satisfying weapon system tactical software requirements for the complete life-cycle of the weapon system and the Training Device System. It will normally be originated for new device acquisitions prior to the issuance of the RFP, and will be kept current thereafter throughout the life-cycle of the system.

4. For new device acquisitions, the CRLCMP Milestones Section will identify major elements of the software life-cycle which must be addressed in software life-cycle planning. The

Training Device System software life-cycle may be divided into three phases: Phase I - Software Development Phase, Phase II - Software Transition Phase, and Phase III - Navy Software Support Phase. These three phases may overlap since all software elements or subsystems of a weapon system may not complete each phase simultaneously. The plans, milestones, and schedules to provide life-cycle management of Training Device System software will be identified in detail in this section of the CRLCMP. This section will provide guidance in planning the acquisition and support of software and computer resources, including equipment and programs. This guidance will apply to cases in which these resources are separately identifiable at the onset and to cases in which they are identified during the course of a system, subsystem, or equipment development process.

5. The individual software life-cycle events and requirements will be identified and defined in the order of programmed occurrence. This section of the CRLCMP will reflect the time(s) required for these events to materialize and progress from start to completion, and will present all of the events together to portray the major elements of the total Training Device System software life-cycle in a time-phased sequence. In addition, this section will plan and schedule acquisition, development, and allocation of project resource requirements.

(c) The Training Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TTEMP) is discussed in Section V.

(d) The Equipment Facilities Requirements (EFR) plan is discussed in Sections II-C and III-C.

(e) In identifying the needs for new or improved Training Device System capabilities, it is essential to consider the impact of software and computer resources on Training Device System operation and its maintainability and support. The required capability must

consider the life-cycle mission, intended interface, and relationship with existing or planned systems.

3. THE ACQUISITION PACKAGE.

a. Purpose.

The primary objective of the acquisition package is to assemble under one cover all documents needed to acquire supplies or services to satisfy approved requirements in a timely manner at the most reasonable cost to the Government. The package is a permanent record of the planning, authority, representation, application of funds, actions taken to effect the proposed acquisition, and becomes a part of the official contract file.

b. Procedures.

After approval of the project, establishment of a NAWCTSD task assignment, and completion of the AMP, the preparation of the package is accomplished in accordance with NAWCTSD procedures.

Complete preparation of all elements of an acquisition package is the responsibility of the assigned NAWCTSD PJM or Analysis Manager.

c. Representative Elements of the Acquisition Package.

The following are provided for general information and guidance. These are some of the more common elements comprising an acquisition package. However, this list is merely representative and is not intended to include all elements that might be necessary in assembling a complete acquisition package.

- (1) Government Furnished Property (GFP) List
- (2) Specification and Statement of Work
- (3) DD Form 1423, Contract Data Requirements List
- (4) Technical Proposal Requirements including the Management and Cost Proposal Requirements
- (5) Source Selection Plan
- (6) DD Form 254, Contract Security Classification Specification

(7) DD Form 1149, Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document

(8) DD Form 1348-6, Non-NSN Requisition (Manual)

(9) Contract Schedule

4. COMPARISON OF ACQUISITION PLANS FOR THE WEAPON SYSTEM (WS) AND THE TRAINING DEVICE (TD) SYSTEM.

New major weapon systems acquisitions generally result in requirements for one or more types of major training devices. Figure III-A-6

provides a side-by-side comparison of some of the significant training-related WSAP events and those of its Training Device System. It also reflects the fact that the Training Device System is a stand-alone system and is not a subsystem of the weapon system. Therefore, the TDAP is analogous to the WSAP, but is executed in parallel to, and often as a separate action from, the WSAP. (See Appendix A for an overview).

SECTION III-B

FLEET PROJECT TEAM (FPT) AND TRAINING DEVICE PROJECT TEAM (TDPT)/ JOINT ACTIVITIES IN A TYPICAL TRAINING DEVICE ACQUISITION PROCESS

1. GENERAL.

a. Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5000.50A establishes the requirements for participation by representatives of the user commands in the development and acquisition of training devices in the form of Fleet Project Teams (FPTs). The FPT is a group of knowledgeable device user/custodian representatives and interested non-user activities. Depending on the dollar value and complexity of the training devices involved, and whether or not other similar or identical devices have been procured, the training device acquisition may require a FPT. Whether a FPT is required or not, there will always be training device user/custodian activity representation in planning and review actions of new acquisitions. The NAWCTSD will make FPT membership recommendations to the cognizant sponsor at the earliest practicable time to ensure FPT participation in the Training Device Acquisition Plan (TDAP). While the FPT will be the only user/custodian type of representation mentioned, one should think of the term: user/custodian representative, for those procurements that do not require a FPT.

b. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations/Deputy Major Staff Office (DCNO/DMSO) cognizant sponsors, at the recommendation of the NAWCTSD, will establish a FPT on each specific Cog 2"0" training device, designate a FPT chairman, and may assign FPT members. Within limitations imposed by rotation dates and primary duty assignments, every effort should be made to ensure that personnel assigned to the FPT are capable of following the system from initial development through delivery and Ready for Training (RFT) acceptance. The chairman of the FPT will serve as spokesman for the FPT. The principal communications between the NAWCTSD Training Device Project Team (TDPT) and the FPT will be between the chairmen of these two groups. The chairman of the TDPT is most often a NAWCTSD Project Manager (PJM).

c. Travel and per diem funds required for FPT members in support of this program will be provided by the members respective duty stations. Marine Corps FPT participation in the development of Aviation training systems will be funded by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (Code C 465). The NAWCTSD will provide FPT members and cognizant commanders with a schedule of conferences in advance, indicating which would be most beneficial for their attendance. This will allow budgetary planning for travel and per diem funds. Like the TDPT, the formal FPT is disestablished at the device Navy Support Date (NSD). However, certain devices are expected to have continuous NAWCTSD fleet group interfaces maintained after NSD. This requires that some type of interface team is maintained after NSD or that the interface is accomplished via the SWTRB or STTWG.

2. ROLE OF THE FLEET PROJECT TEAM (FPT).

The role of the FPT is to assist the NAWCTSD regarding the development, acquisition, acceptance and introduction of training systems. General functions of the FPT are as follows:

a. To act in an advisory capacity during the design, development, acquisition, and acceptance of the training system.

b. To act as reviewer, inspector and tester, as requested, in order to validate projected system capabilities at certain points in the development program. This will ensure that the end product satisfies the stated training requirements.

c. To assist in developing qualitative and quantitative training objectives for incorporation in the defined Training Systems Functional Description (TSFD) document.

3. DUTIES OF THE FPT CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

EVENT	NAWCTSD TDPT ACTION	FPT PARTICIPATION
1. TSFD preparation review approval.	Conducts training analysis. Prepares TSFD. Coordinates TSFD with FPT. Submits TSFD for approval.	Upon request, act as SMEs. Provides advice recommendation on TSFD.
2. Specification preparation and review.	Prepares specification.	Upon request, reviews specification for compliance with TSFD.
3. Procurement Package Preparation, RFP Released, Proposal Evaluation, Contract Award.	TDPT responsibility.	Upon request, assist in proposal evaluation.
4. Preparation of TDPT FPT Team Members to observe legal rules and regulations on dealing with contractors.	TDPT Chairman ensures all TDPT members have adequate knowledge of rules and regulations.	FPT Chairman ensures all FPT members have adequate knowledge of rules and regulations.

Figure III-B-1. Training Device Project Team/Fleet Project Team Joint Efforts Prior to Contract Award

Representative examples of detailed duties of the FPT include the following:

- a. The Chairman of the FPT will resolve all differences of opinion within the team and act as spokesman for the team in dealing with the NAWCTSD PJM, and TDPT.
- b. The FPT Chairman must plan and coordinate FPT activities and interface with the contractor and PJM in advance in order to avoid actions/comments that have legal implications concerning contractual matters.
- c. The Chairman of the FPT ensures that all members of the team have the necessary information needed to become familiar with the device's Training Device Requirements Document (TDRD) and Training Systems Functional Description (TSFD) and how these fit the Training Device System into the WSTS. The chairman will ensure that they remain aware of the status of development and acquisition of the Training Device System, and that information on subsequent changes is properly promulgated for appropriate action on each member's part.

d. FPT members, in the case of reassignment, must ensure that their commands are apprised of the need to appoint a replacement and that the replacement is brought up-to-date on all past and planned proceedings. It will be the responsibility of the departing member to notify the FPT Chairman and appropriate FPT or TDPT members of his/her replacement well before the reassignment date.

e. The Chairman and the FPT members should maintain a correspondence file for the Training Device System that should be adequate for the needs of his/her replacement to become knowledgeable about the TDAP.

f. FPT members should:

- (1) Attend and actively participate in appropriate conferences, reviews and meetings which should include as a minimum the following: Training Situation Analysis Review; Training System Functional Description Review; System Performance Specifications Review; Technical and Mock-up Review; Design Freeze Reviews; Integrated Logistics Support Review; In-

Plant Preliminary Inspection, Test and Check-Out; On-Site Final Inspection, Test and Check-Out; and determination of system RFT status.

(2) Provide unified guidance on the requirements of command(s) concerned. Unresolved changes to the system will be submitted to the CNO (cognizant sponsor) for resolution.

(3) Develop the training syllabus in which the system will be used. Submit the training syllabus related to the Aviation system to the CNO (cognizant sponsor) for approval. (The training syllabus related to non-Aviation systems may be approved by the applicable TA.)

(4) Assist in the development of system performance acceptance criteria which will be used to determine the acceptability of the system as RFT.

(5) Identify to the PJM, in writing, known changes in procedures, tactics, planned operating environment, training concept, syllabus and training plans which may have an effect on the system capabilities and or delivery date. Provide operational data when requested.

(6) Perform operational mission profile maneuvers on the system to determine the system's performance relative to the system's performance acceptance criteria and stated training requirements, and provide a written report on results to the PJM.

(7) Recommend device acceptance to the appropriate TA when the system is RFT in every respect.

(8) Prepare a list of system deficiencies which, if corrected, would make a non-RFT system RFT. Submit the original document to the PJM with copies to all commands and agencies concerned.

(9) Receive, evaluate and relay to the NAWCTSD comments and recommendations from the operational units intended users, or units using the device, or training support agencies, on definitive problem areas related to the training device system which adversely affect WSTS training plans and programs.

4. TDPT/FPT JOINT EFFORTS PRIOR TO CONTRACT AWARD.

a. The FPT may participate in the events depicted in Figure III-B-1. In relation to this the following applies:

(1) The TSFD is described in detail in Section II. The TDPT Analysis Manager (AM) may request FPT members to act as Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and provide information to ensure that the current and projected WSTS needs influence TSFD contents. The AM submits the draft TSFD to the FPT members for review and comments. A TSFD coordination meeting is scheduled. The FPT members attend the TSFD coordination meeting and review the TSFD. The NAWCTSD submits the TSFD to the cognizant sponsor via the chain of command for approval. Upon TSFD approval and receipt of a TDAP task by NAWCTSD, the next event is initiated.

(2) The Project Engineer (PE), with support and inputs from other TDPT members, prepares the training device specification. This document is central to the procurement process. It is based on the requirements defined in the TSFD and the TDRD. The specification is submitted to the FPT members for review. FPT members review the specification to ensure that it meets the requirements of the TSFD and the TDRD. If the review discloses additional requirements not found in the TSFD or TDRD, it should be brought to the attention of the PE at that time. NAWCTSD is responsible for the final document.

(3) Procurement Package Preparation, RFPs, Releases, Proposal Evaluations and Contract Awards are a series of events that primarily are the responsibility of the NAWCTSD TDPT. The FPT members may be requested to assist in proposal evaluations.

(4) The TDPT/FPT Chairpersons should ensure all of their respective team members are aware of, and abide by, the following guidelines:

(a) The NAWCTSD and the contractor will sign a binding contract. It specifies the development and delivery of a Training Device System under specific con-

EVENT	NAWCTSD ACTION	FPT PARTICIPATION
1. Post-Award Orientation Conference	Held at NAWCTSD, conducted by PCO. Orients contractor administration procedures, performance and reporting requirements.	Upon request, FPT invited to attend. Opportunity to meet project team members and contractor personnel. Familiarization with contract requirements and schedules.
2. Preliminary System Configuration Report Review	PM/PJM forwards report for review. Project Team reviews report. PE consolidates and comments.	When requested, FPT reviews report, submits comments as scheduled. NOTE: First of a series of reports FPT may be requested to review.
3. Mock-Up Review Conference	Held at contractor's plant. Review of contractor proposed system configuration and operation. Mock-Up Review Board, chaired by PM/PJM.	Upon request, attends conferences. Provides comments relative to design and TSFD requirements.
4. Designs Freezes	PE authorizes incremental and complete design and configuration freeze when assured criteria meets contractual requirements.	None required.
5. Progress Review Conferences	Held alternately at NAWCTSD and contractors plant. Review of contract status, contractor's performance, and problems. Chaired by PM/PJM.	Attends conferences to maintain continuity of project; provide inputs as required.
6. Integrated Logistics Support Management Conference	A series of conferences held throughout the system contract to plan and implement the ILS program to support the system throughout its life cycle.	Upon request, designated ILS FPT members attend conferences. Provides inputs as required. Reviews relevant reports prior to attending conferences.
7. Workshops	Examination of advanced technology proposed for use in the system, i.e., visual system, computers, data bases. Held at NAWCTSD, contractor, industry.	FPT members invited to attend. Information gained will be useful in subsequent events.
8. Navy Preliminary Evaluation	Held at contractor plant. PE heads team to determine existence of any gross deficiencies during the development cycle to allow time for correction.	FPT members may be invited to attend.
9. Contractor Preliminary Inspection	Contractor performs system tests in accordance with TTPRR. Tests witnessed and certified by DCMAO indicating system ready for government inspection.	None required.
10. Government Preliminary Inspection	Held at contractor's plant. PE is the Government Test Director and COR. Tests are conducted in accordance with TTPRR to determine if system is in condition to ship to site.	FPT members participate as members of government team. Respond to schedules and events directed by PE via FPT chairman.
11. Contractor's Final Inspection (On-Site)	Contractor, after installation of system, performs testing of system in accordance with TTPRR witnessed and certified by ISE.	None required.
12. Government Final Inspection	Same procedures as Government Preliminary Inspection (See 10).	Same participation as in Government Preliminary Inspection (See 10).
13. Government Acceptance	PE signs DD Form 250 signifying government acceptance of system.	FPT concurs that system is ready for acceptance.
14. System RFT	With consensus of FPT system, is designated RFT and turned over to user.	FPT agrees system meets requirements of TSFD and is RFT.

Figure III-B-2. System Acquisition Events and Procedures Summary For Post Contract Award

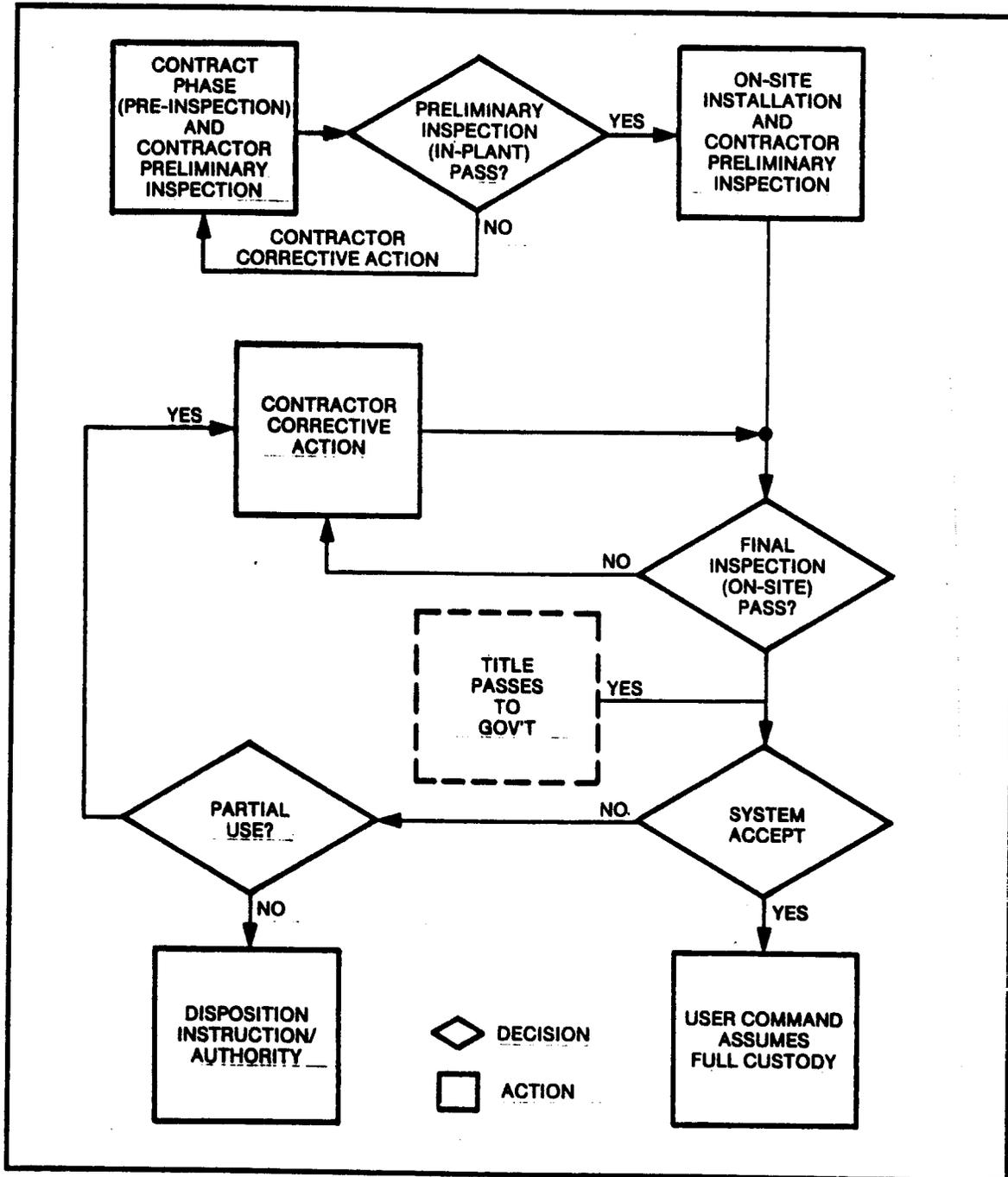


Figure III-B-5. Acceptance/Accountability Procedures for Contractor Installed Systems

	LOG NO _____
	DATE _____
SYSTEM _____	
DEFICIENCY REPORT	
ORIGINATOR _____	CATEGORY* _____
SYSTEM _____	
PROBLEM _____	
TECHNICAL DETAILS _____	
REVIEWED BY _____	FLEET PROJECT TEAM LEADER
CONTRACTOR CORRECTIVE ACTION _____	
CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVE _____	DATE _____
RECHECK/NOT CLEARED _____	DATE _____
ORIGINATOR COMPLIANCE _____	DATE _____
CONTRACTING OFFICER REP. _____	DATE _____
*DEFICIENCY REPORT CATEGORIES:	
1. Design (In Scope)	5. GFP
2. Design (Out of Scope)	6. Maintenance
3. Deferred Requirement	7. QC
4. Investigate & Advise	A. Acceptance Test Procedure

Figure III-B-6. Sample Deficiency Report Format

tractual conditions and terms. Any changes to the conditions and terms of the contract will, in all probability, create a funding liability to the Government. The only individual authorized to change the terms of a contract is the Procurement Contracting Officer (PCO). Anyone who interjects him/herself between the contractor and the PCO could be held personally liable for constructive changes. This is a situation to be avoided in all cases unless the PCO has been personally involved and is willing to be responsible for the changes previously expressed in writing.

(b) FPT members must not make demands of the contractors. If required, the FPT Chairman should request the PJM to investigate the ramifications of the change. If the change is out-of-scope, (requires a TSFD specification change or additional funding), the PJM or PM will submit the proposed change to the cognizant sponsor for approval and funding. If it is approved and funded, the PJM (or the PE as delegated) will interface with the PCO so the change can be contractually accomplished.

(c) TDPT/FPT members must be punctual and adequately prepared for the conferences, meetings, and system testing. They should review the applicable documentation prior to the event so that maximum contributions to the project can be realized in minimum time.

(d) Members should not engage in disagreements in the contractor's presence. When necessary, they should request a Government caucus to discuss any differences. The FPT Chairman and the PJM/PD are responsible for resolving differences between the FPT and the TDPT.

(e) Members should adhere to official government standards of conduct regarding contractor gratuities and all related topics. Additionally, the appearance of violations should be avoided. Members should exercise care not to incur a liability against their professional reputations.

(f) TDPT/FPT members should complete all assigned actions or commitments in a timely manner. Problems in fulfilling commitments should be Surfaced as early as possible since they could negatively impact the contract and cause a claim against the Government by the contractor.

(g) Procurement planning information and documents are all considered procurement sensitive information (for official use only) and are not discussed, disclosed, or provided to industry representatives. Such actions could violate the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), justify legal protests, and subject the offender to disciplinary actions.

5. TDPT/FPT JOINT EFFORTS AFTER CONTRACT AWARD.

The FPT will be invited to participate with the TDPT in the following post-contract award events: (Figure III-B-2 provides a quick reference chart.)

a. Post-Award Orientation Conference.

This conference is held at NAWCTSD shortly after contract award to spell out contract administration procedures, reporting requirements and familiarization of the contractor with NAWCTSD expectations of contractor performance. The conference is called and chaired by the NAWCTSD PCO. The FPT members should attend. It provides an opportunity to meet contractor personnel and NAWCTSD TDPT members with whom they will be working. Information will be provided on the contents of the contract, constraints, and development schedules. Figures III-B-3 and III-B-4 furnish representative schedules for the development of the system and for major ILS events.

b. Preliminary System Configuration Report Review.

This is the first of many reports for which FPT members may be requested to review and comment. These reviews are an essential function of the FPT. Response must be timely. The comments must be received not later than the date requested by the PJM. The urgency for the timely response is that NAWCTSD contractually has a limited time to

respond to the contractor. Otherwise, the contractor can consider the report approved and ready for final reproduction. If this happens, the Navy may be forced to accept an unsatisfactory report. Throughout the system's program, FPT members may be requested to review deliverables (i.e., Criteria Reports, Computer Reports, Operation and Maintenance Manuals, and Instructor Handbooks). Each occasion is a major opportunity for FPT members to influence the product that is ultimately received.

c. Mock-Up Review Conference.

This conference is held at the contractor's plant. Its purpose is for NAWCTSD and the FPT, as members of the Mock-Up Review Board, to examine the contractor's proposed system configuration and operation well in advance of actual fabrication. Mock-Up Review Board Members review the mock-up and proposed operation of the system and propose changes to the TSFD and TDRDs. If changes are recommended, they are submitted on a Mock-Up Review Board Change Form via the FPT Chairman to the NAWCTSD TDPT Chairman.

d. Design Review Conferences.

Design Review Conferences are usually held at the contractor's plant. Their purpose is to conduct technical reviews of the proposed system's design. The PE chairs the Design Review Conferences. Upon request, the FPT attends the conferences. FPT members need to review and provide comments on Design Criteria Reports prior to the conference.

e. Design Freeze. (if applicable)

If the contract incorporates the concept of design freeze, it is implemented incrementally; for example, the typical order is software, hardware, data and configuration. This is done when the PE is satisfied that the design complies with the requirements of the system's specification. The technique of incremental freeze is to expedite development of the system in accordance with the contract schedule. A program can have multiple freeze dates or just a single freeze date at the Critical Design Review (CDR).

f. Progress Review Conferences.

These conferences are held periodically throughout the contract to review contract status, contractor's performance, and to resolve any problem areas. The FPT should attend to maintain continuity with the program and to provide subject matter expert information as required. FPT attendees should review the monthly progress reports prior to attending conferences.

6. INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT (ILS) MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND CONFERENCES.

a. General.

The Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) System program is a composite of the elements necessary to assure the effective and economical support of the system from its concept development through its programmed life-cycle. Extensive planning and participation by a variety of specialists is required to implement an ILS program. The ILS program for the device is developed by the NAWCTSD ILSM and PE as a team effort. The full-scale Integrated Logistics Support Management Team (ILSMT), with the ILSM as Chairman, is established at the beginning of the Contract Definition Phase. It consists of NAWCTSD device Logistics Element Manager (LEMs), and others as deemed appropriate by the ILSM. The ILSM develops an Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP) that forms the basis of all ILSMT actions and products leading to all ILS contract specifications, strategy, and procurement package inputs. The contractor develops an Integrated Support Plan (ISP) which reflects the contractor's detailed plan for satisfying the requirements of the ILSP as identified in the contract. The Training Device Integrated Logistics Support Planning and Acquisition Process is discussed in more detail in Section III-C.

b. Types of Conferences.

(1) Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) Management Planning Conference. This conference generally requires a contract deliverable and is held to review, update, and approve the contractor's Integrated Support Plan/Post Production Support Plan (ISP/PPSP). Whenever possible, this conference, and all other ILS Management Conferences, are held immediately after a

NAWCTSD P-530

Program Review or other conference. FPT members assigned to the ILSMT attend as requested. They should be prepared to provide inputs resulting from review of the documents provided by NAWCTSD prior to the conference.

(2) Training Conference. This conference is also a contract deliverable and is held with the contractor after system design freeze. Its purpose is to define and determine the Training Device System requirements to train operator and maintenance personnel who will support the system. The LEM (Training and Training Support) will chair the conference. It is essential, when requested, that the designated FPT member attend to be cognizant of the training program and training materials planned for system operators and maintainers.

(3) Publications Conferences. When required by the contract, these conferences are held with the contractor after design freeze to plan the development of the operator and maintenance documentation to be used in support of the system. The LEM (Publication Specialist) will chair the conference. When requested, the designated FPT members will attend and provide support as required.

(4) Provisioning Conferences. These conferences are held with the contractor at the contractor's plant to establish the supply system support for the system. Topics covered include: Maintenance capability and support levels, selection of repair parts, item identification, drawings, and related data dependent upon the Supply Support Concept projected for the device (COMS, organic or a combination of these). The conference will be chaired by a representative of the NAWCTSD. Attendees will include the LEM (Equipment Specialist) and other ILSMT-FPT representatives as deemed necessary.

(5) Additional Conferences/Meetings. Other conferences and meetings (e.g., in-progress reviews, verifications, and Logistics Support Analysis (LSA) conferences), are held as the program develops. The LSA conferences are held to review the decision trade-offs of design and maintenance responsibility allocations, and to ensure the

other elements of ILS are implemented to complement and support the division of maintenance activities for each level of maintenance. The important functions of the designated FPT members of the ILSMT are: To review and comment on the many publications which form an important part of system procurement, to attend the conferences/meetings and to provide the required inputs as requested. Timely and detailed responses are essential.

(6) Workshops. For complex systems using advanced simulation technologies (visual systems, computers and distributed networks), a series of workshops may be set up within NAWCTSD by the Research and Engineering Competency (Code 4.9), by the contractor, or by industry. The purpose of the workshops is to gain information on, and examine the feasibility of, using the particular technology to meet the device operational requirements. Designated TDPT members will attend. FPT member(s) may be invited to attend. Information gained will be useful in making design trade-off decisions affecting the ability to meet training requirements.

7. IN-PLANT EVALUATIONS.

a. Navy Preliminary Evaluation (NPE) In Plant.

The PE conducts a number of NPEs during the fabrication of the system for the purpose of: Determining at the earliest possible opportunity the training potential and gross deficiencies in the fidelity of the system; highlighting the need for and allowing early correction of deficiencies; evaluating changes incorporated and determining when the system is suitable for government in-plant inspection. For the NPEs, the PE may request support of personnel from government test agencies such as NAWCAD Pax River. Designated FPT members may be invited to attend.

b. Contractor Preliminary Inspection (In Plant).

The contractor performs complete functional tests of the system in accordance with the approved Trainer Test Procedures and Results Report (TTPRR). For programs established under old guidelines, the tests are

witnessed and certified by the cognizant Contract Administration Office, or Defense Contract Management Administrative Offices (DCMAO). Current guidelines define an incremental contractor preliminary inspection process whereby the TTPRR is delivered and approved incrementally as system integration progresses. No government witnesses or approval are required during this process but the contractor must certify when it is complete. The government will conduct a Test Readiness Review (TRR) to determine readiness for government acceptance testing. The TRR will include brief mission exercises by the FPT. The NAWCTSD TDPT and FPT do not participate in this event, but may do so when deemed necessary. All deficiencies found during the inspection will be corrected prior to the next scheduled government inspection.

c. Government Preliminary Inspection (In Plant).

The objective of government preliminary testing is to verify that the system meets contractual requirements prior to shipment to the training site. To accomplish the objective, a coordinated government and contractor effort is required. Prior to participating as members of the government test team, the FPT members are to review and become familiar with the Government Preliminary Test Plan and the TTPRR which will be provided to each FPT member by the PJM. The Test Plan outlines the roles of the government participants and the contractor, the plan of operation, schedule requirements, test documentation requirements, and general ground rules. It defines the sections of GPI testing, i.e., FCA, PCA, Coldstart, etc. It provides a road map which can be used to determine if the system meets the contractual requirements. FPT members will perform some of these tests and report on others. The FPT may also be requested to run mission scenarios to determine that the system meets fleet training needs. Figure III-B-5 shows the acceptance and accountability procedures for contractor installed systems. (For FPT members' information, see Appendix D.) During the inspection, the PE is the government test director and the principal contract monitor. The PE is in charge and is the official voice of the government. The PE is the only person authorized to give technical direction to the Contractor Test Director (his counterpart).

FPT members, assigned as part of the government team, will communicate all matters through the FPT Chairperson to the PE. The FPT Chairperson and the PE will be responsible for the assignment, interaction, and daily activity of FPT members.

8. TEST SCHEDULES.

Test periods are often divided into two shifts. One shift is for the functional operational testing of the system by the operator team and the other is for the maintenance team to conduct maintenance, maintainability, reliability, and diagnostic tests. Each shift normally lasts for eight hours. NAWCTSD and FPT members are assigned to shifts by the NAWCTSD PE and the FPT Chairperson, respectively. (Test schedules and procedures outlined are representative and may vary from program to program.)

9. TEST PROCEDURES AND DEFICIENCY REPORTS.

a. Tests are conducted in accordance with the Trainer Test Procedures and Results Report (TTPRR) and deficiencies are recorded. During the tests, the FPT member will prepare a Test Deficiency Report (DR) describing each deficiency noted during testing. Figure III-B-6 shows a sample DR form. Each deficiency will be recorded on a separate form with sufficient details to avoid any ambiguity. The DR is then signed by the FPT Chairman and passed to the PE.

b. The DRs are generally given to the contractor's test director for typing and correction. The typed DRs, along with the originals, are returned to the PE, who maintains the log book of all deficiencies. It provides a quick reference of the status of the DRs for all team members. The PE, in conjunction with the contracting officer, will re-test all corrected deficiencies on a mutually agreed schedule. Repetitive testing may be necessary to ensure the DR is cleared. The PE and the contractor's test director will ensure that DR forms are completed, noting corrective action taken and validation indicated on the forms.

c. During testing, DRs may be classified as follows:

(1) Terminating: Precludes further testing and must be corrected and validated prior to proceeding with further testing.

(2) Major: In itself not enough to preclude further testing, but cumulative major DRs may cause cessation of testing until deficiencies are corrected.

(3) Minor: Minimum impact on training but requires correction prior to acceptance.

d. During testing, publication changes required as a result of testing, errors in the documents, or in the Trainer Test Procedure and Results Report, should be annotated and brought to the attention of the PE.

e. Daily Government-only team briefs or debriefs will be held for discussion of schedules and status and to resolve any differences. Determination of the classification of DRs will be made by the PE and FPT at these briefs.

f. Any changes or additions resulting from the testing which are beyond the scope of the contract will be handled by the PD through the PCO for possible inclusion as an Engineering Change Proposal (ECP). Ultimately, the ECP must be approved by the cognizant sponsor and supported by appropriate funding.

g. Ground rules to be observed during this testing phase include the following:

(1) Be prepared and on time to participate in the scheduled tests. Know the daily schedule.

(2) If the system goes down, the FPT may leave the test site with the concurrence of the PE unless the contractor estimates the deficiency can be corrected in a reasonable time period.

(3) FPT/TDPT members should not make any verbal request of the contractor for corrections or changes. The deficiency should be documented via a DR.

(4) If classified documents are necessary for in-plant tests, notify the PD prior to testing, to permit the contractor ample time to have such documents available.

(5) Keep communications within the Government team open.

(6) Only official FPT members may submit DRs.

(7) Official status reporting to Government agencies will be performed by the PE.

10. FINAL INSPECTIONS (ON SITE) AND ACCEPTANCE.

a. Contractor Final Inspection (On Site).

The contractor, after completing the installation of the system on site, performs the testing of the system in accordance with the TTPRR. If the PE requests it, and the In-Service Engineering Office (ISEO) required resources are available, these tests are witnessed and certified by the authorized on-site NAWCTSD In-Service Engineer (ISE), acting in support of the PE, signifying the system is ready for the government's final inspection. Any deficiencies found during these tests will be corrected prior to the initiation of the government's final inspection. The FPT does not participate in this inspection.

b. Government Final Inspection (On Site).

The final inspection is conducted in the same manner, with the same procedures and rules used in the government's preliminary inspection. The PE is responsible for the performance of the final inspection and is the only government representative legally authorized by the PCO to recommend to the PCO NAWCTSD contractual acceptance of the system. The FPT participates in the same role as in the preliminary government inspection. If the maintainability or reliability demonstration of the system was not performed during in-plant inspection, it may be completed at this time. The FPT members will participate as operators of the system, filling the role of student and instructor for these demonstrations.

c. Government Acceptance of the System.

When the PE, as the PCO's representative, is assured that all inspections have demonstrated conclusively that the device contractual specifications have been satisfied, he/she will indicate government acceptance

by signing the applicable DD Form 250 that the contractor has met the terms of the contract.

d. System Ready for Training (RFT).

Although there may be minor DRs outstanding against the system when accepted contractually, a concurrent consensus of the FPT, PM and PE's evaluation determines the readiness of the system for fleet use. ILS events are ongoing or taking place concurrent with system installation and government inspections, to ensure operation and support of the system as RFT. Training courses for operator and maintenance personnel may be taking place. Contractor interim support services are initiated. Spares, publications, and test equipment are brought on board in support of the system. FPT members designated as part of the ILSMT participate as required by the ILSM. For these ILS on-site programs, the cognizant ILSM, either directly or through the on-site NAWCTSD ISEO Representative, is responsible to ensure the contractor's com-

pliance with the contract and acceptability of the various ILS items of the contract. Completion of the contractual items and the non-contractual items specified, indicates that the training system is not only RFT, but is supportable as planned by the TDPT and FPT, and as specified in the contract (per OPNAV-INST 5000.50A, Navy Training Simulator and Device Acquisition and Management). The FPT Chairperson then recommends to CNO that the system be designated as RFT. When the CNO designates the system as RFT and the Equipment Facilities Requirements (EFR) plan, or another appropriate document has transferred custody, turnover ceremonies will occur from the TSA to the TA to the device reporting custodian signifying that the device NSD has occurred, and the training device will commence its operational phase. The CNO formally disestablishes the FPT when their duties are complete.

SECTION III-C

THE INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACQUISITION PROCESS

1. THE INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT MANAGEMENT TEAM (ILSMT).

A typical ILSMT is shown in Figure III-C-1. This team is supplemented by the training activity/agency representatives, and contractor personnel, as appropriate. The ILSMT will normally be dissolved at the Navy Support Date (NSD). After device acceptance, the Program Director (PD) is responsible for initiating corrective action(s) on systemic ILS program deficiencies and providing management of the overall NAWCTSD requirements.

2. FUNCTIONS OF THE ILSMT LOGISTICS ELEMENT MANAGERS (LEMs).

a. General.

The type of LEMs on a typical ILSMT are portrayed in Figure III-C-1. The ILSM assigns each ILS element identified during the ILS requirements analysis to a LEM for a detailed requirements definition and preparation of input to the TSFD, RFP, ILSP and other acquisition and management documents, as required. A representative sampling of LEM and other specialists functions, activities, and work products is furnished in this section to provide some insight into preliminary processes that lead to the ILS support system design and ILS contract deliverables for a typical Value Class 3 training device. These discussions will refer to the events and products identified in Figure III-A-1.

b. Representative Sampling of LEM/ILSMT Specialist Functions, Activities, and Work Products.

(1) Maintenance and Supportability Planning Process. Maintenance and supportability planning is the process conducted to evolve and establish maintenance concepts and determine supportability requirements for the life-cycle of a material system. The LEM responsible for this ILS element is the Maintenance/Interface Design and Supportability Engineer. The professional discipline used by this LEM to develop these

concepts and requirements is known as Logistics Support Analysis (LSA). LSA is the selective application of scientific and engineering efforts undertaken as part of the system engineering process to assist in: (1) support considerations to influence design, (2) defining support requirements that are optimally related to design and to each other, (3) acquiring the required support, and providing the required support during the operational phase at a minimum cost. The products of this LEM are the maintenance concept, the Maintenance Plan (MP) and device life-cycle supportability assessments. These products constitute the principal bases for development of the planned or envisioned methods and resources that will be employed to sustain the device end item and its support equipment at a specified level of operational readiness (availability) throughout the projected device life-cycle. This includes planning to ensure adequate support of device Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) and Trainer Unique Equipment (TUE). It also includes determination or requirements such as Built-In-Test (BIT) and Built-In-Test Equipment (BITE), other test/support equipment and the computer program Daily Operational Readiness Tests (DORTs).

(2) Early Planning. The work of the Maintenance and Interface Design Engineers begins when the team is exploring the different Training Device Alternatives that would best facilitate accomplishment of training objectives to the Training Device System. An economic analysis is required for the duration of the projected training device life cycle for each alternative. The economic analysis focuses on the initial and recurring life-cycle support costs and service life support costs of ownership of the system. A large portion of those costs would be related to the maintenance concepts required to meet the required training device Operational Availability (OA) goals. Since OA is based upon maintainability, reliability, and supportability, the initial exploration of options

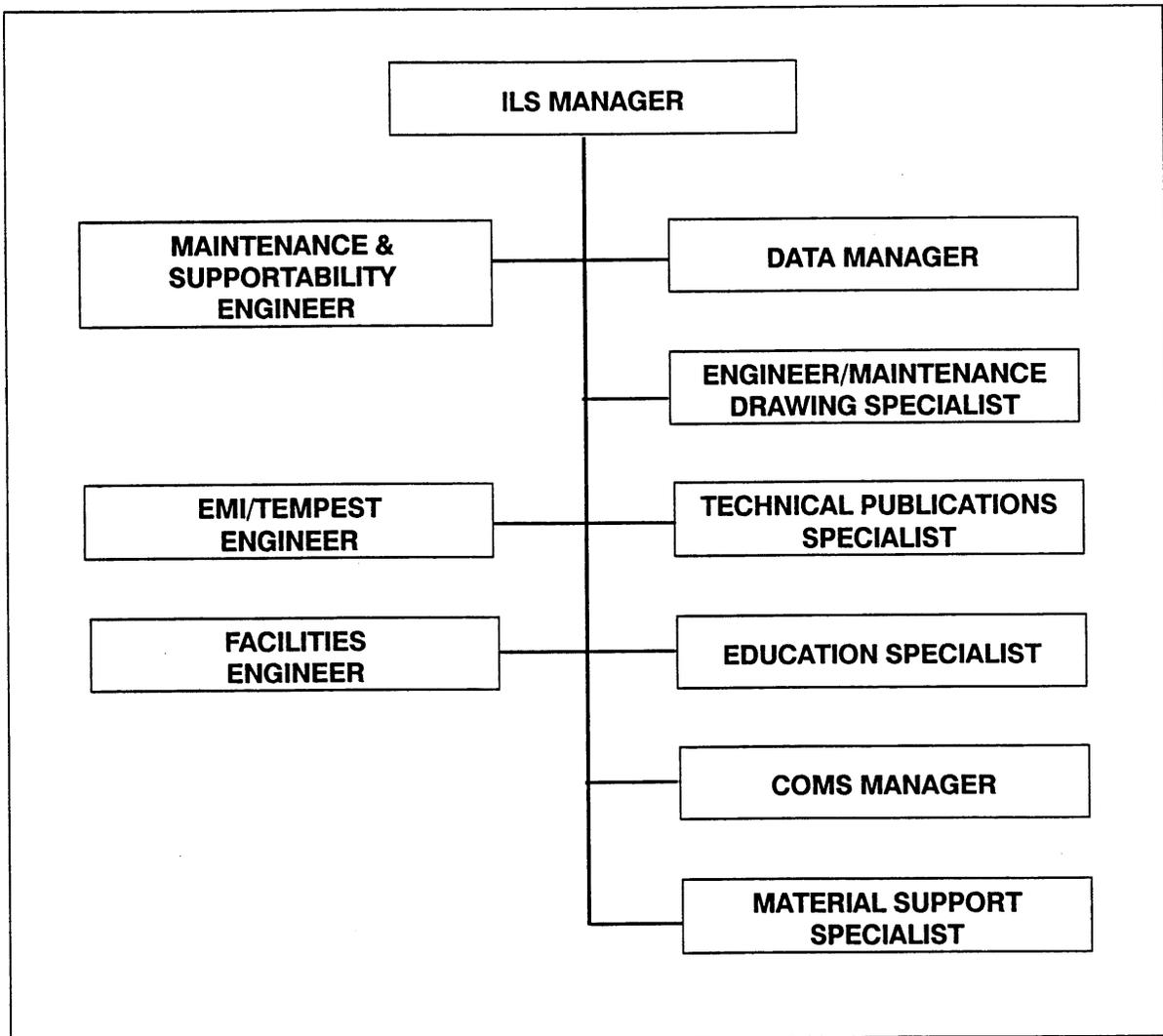


Figure III-C-1. Integrated Logistics Support Management Team

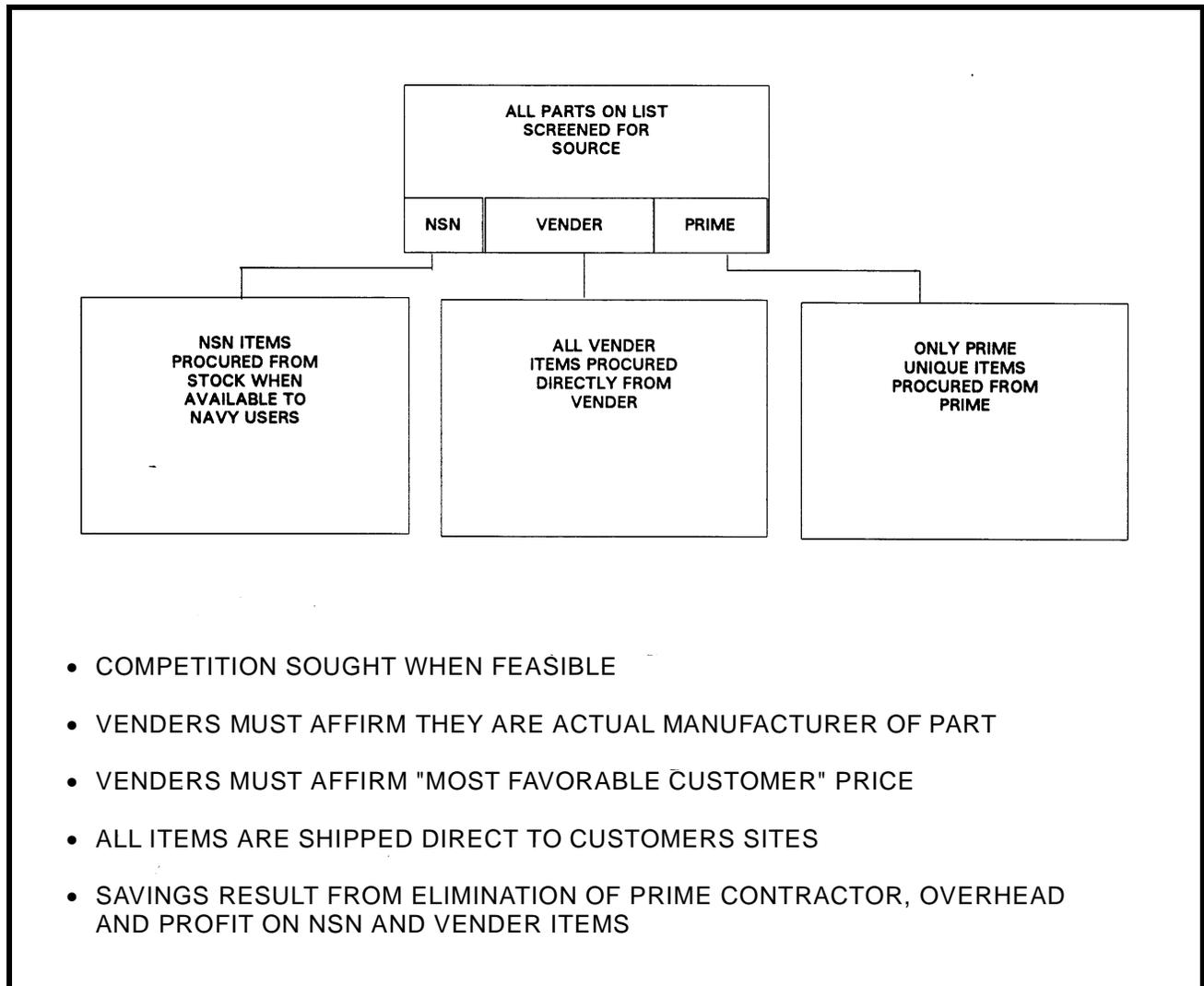


Figure III-C-2. BOSS Consistent Spare Parts Procurement Process

for maintenance concepts and plans is a team effort (see OPNAVINST 3000.12, Operational Availability of Equipments and Weapon Systems). This team effort is between:

(a) NAWCTSD's device maintainability and reliability engineers in the Research and Engineering Competency (Code 4.9), Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) inputs; and

(b) the Support System's Maintenance and Interface Design Engineers for assessment of life-cycle support costs for

each alternative. The goal of this team effort is to find the optimum combination of device built-in maintainability and reliability parameters and the supportability parameters that best satisfies specified OA, achieves device TSFD requirements, and appears to be the most cost effective over the projected service life.

(3) Device Maintenance Plan.

(a) Currently, the maintenance concept most often anticipates use of COMS as the technique used to satisfy the support

responsibilities properly assigned to the intended device custodians (organizational and intermediate level maintenance). (See Sections IV-C and V-C) To a varying extent depending upon the TA's requirements, NAWCTSD provides the maintenance funding or engineering support reflected in the various categories of the Simulator Operation and Maintenance (SOM) funding program. (See Section V-B for information on the SOM program.) The Maintenance Plan is the logistics element which drives development of most of the other support elements for TUE.

(b) The Device Maintenance Plan describes special support for GFE. It addresses any special maintenance arrangement for support of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) equipment and incorporates already existing maintenance concepts for Non-Developmental Items (NDIs) that are part of the device GFE package. Organizational level maintenance for unmodified operational equipment that is part of the device's GFE suite is performed by the device custodian's maintenance work force (usually COMS personnel). Intermediate level maintenance is usually provided by a local intermediate maintenance activity, although certain COMS contracts may encompass this. Depot level maintenance is provided by the Field Activity of the Cognizant Systems Command (SYSCOM). Requirements for Support and Test Equipment (S&TE) will be established through submission and approval of the Tools & Test Equipment (TTEL). The recommended S&TE will be consistent with the maintenance concept/plan and the results of device logistics support analysis. The contractor will endeavor to minimize special tools, test equipment, and facilities. The contractor will be required to identify at which level each item is to be used and whether or not each item is general or special purpose. In addition, the SERP will include plans for the logistic support of the S&TE itself.

(4) Initial Material Support. An Equipment Specialist is assigned to the ILSMT as a LEM. The Equipment Specialist is respon-

sible for ensuring that adequate spare parts and special purpose tools and test equipment is identified and procured to support the training system's operational availability requirements. Figure III-C-2 illustrates some of the actions taken to ensure parts support actions are consistent with the Buy Our Spares Smart (BOSS) Program.

(5) Facilities.

(a) The Facility Engineer/Electromagnetic Environmental Effects Engineer (E3) assesses training system requirements and translates these requirements into facility engineering design requirements for the support facility. Working as a team, the assigned facility engineers conduct studies to define types of facilities or facility improvements, locations, space needs, environmental requirements, and equipment.

(b) At the onset of the tasking, the Facility/E3 Engineer conducts a Preliminary Engineering Site Survey (PESS) to assess the availability of facility support for the training system. When tasked, the Facility/E3 Engineer prepares the Phase I portion of the EFR Plan. Through the acquisition cycle, the Facility/E3 Engineer serves the important dual role of translating engineering requirements to assure complete and final integration of the training system into its support facility. This includes serving as the technical liaison between the design and construction agent for the facility and the acquisition agent for the training system, providing engineering requirements in support of the training systems acquisition packages, assisting in the development of appropriate facility documentation, i.e., MILCON, Special Projects, providing engineering review of facility design plans and specifications, and attending critical construction inspections.

The basis for all Facility/E3 Engineering requirements is the PESS. The PESS addresses availability of existing space, utility, security, access, power, lightning protection, TEMPEST, E3, protective measures, fire protection, and static and dynamic loading. Where existing facili-

ties are used, modifications may be required. In some instances, MILCON may be required to modify an existing facility or construct a new facility. The Facility/E3 Engineer defines Facility Engineering requirements from the PESS, and based on training system requirements, recommends appropriate facility action, i.e., modification/new construction.

(6) Training Equipment Support Publications.

For new acquisitions, the standard Technical Manuals (TMs) acquired for support of Cog 2"0" training devices consist of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Instructional Manual, the Planned Maintenance System (PMS) documentation, and the Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Manuals. Other type manuals developed for specific program requirements are System Interface Manuals (SIM) and Systematized Operation and Maintenance (SOM) Instruction Manuals. Modifications to field trainers require the acquisition of change pages, update revisions, and complete revisions to existing TMs. The developed TMs are provided in two submittals; preliminary and reproducible. COTS manuals are single submittal deliverables provided concurrently with the preliminary submittal of the developed TMs.

(a) Development Phase. Contractor development of the TMs normally commences after the final government accepted Critical Design Review (CDR), the point at which the trainer design is frozen. During the development of the TMs, at contractually designated intervals (e.g., 20%, 50%, and 80% of data item completion), the assigned Publications Specialist will travel to the contractor's plant to chair scheduled In-Process Reviews (IPRs). The purpose of the IPR is to monitor contractor progress, to review manuscript copies of the TM being developed to insure conformance with the TMCR and cited specifications, and to provide the contractor with guidance as requested.

(b) Preliminary Technical Manual (PTM). The PTM is the initial submittal

of the contractor developed manuals. Delivery of the TMs will be concurrent with device delivery or Ready For Training (RFT) on site. It is the responsibility of the contractor to submit a Validation Certificate with each of the deliverables attesting to the fact that validation of the PTMs has been completed and that all agreed upon comments resulting from previous IPRs have been incorporated prior to distribution. Distribution of the PTMs will be in accordance with the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), DD Form 1423. Each deliverable will include a PTM Comment Sheet (NTSC Form 5600/5). A sample of the comment sheet is shown as Figure V-D-1. The comment sheet(s) will be used to record discrepancies discovered during government verification of the PTMs. Prior to the end of the government review period, a verification conference will be convened at a device site, with prime contractor and government representatives in attendance, to evaluate the government's comments in order to determine which comments would require incorporation into the final submittal of the TMs. Acceptance/rejection of the PTM will be made by letter via NAWCTSD Contracts Competency (Code 2.7) to the prime contractor.

(c) Final Technical Manual (FTM). Upon acceptance of the FTM and within the time frame specified on the CDRL, the contractor will submit the FTM for review. Depending upon contractual requirements, the contractor will provide the FTM as "camera-ready" hard copy and on 9-track magnetic tape. This submittal should include all agreed upon changes resulting from the verification conference. Completed worksheet forms (6ND NPPSBO Orlando 5603/1 (Rev., 12-73)) should accompany each developed reproducible FTM. The assigned Publications Specialist is responsible for providing the contractor with the blank worksheets. After a specified review period and acceptance of the TMs, a Form DD 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, sent by the contractor, will be signed by the government authorizing final payment for the specific TM data items. Final

NAWCTSD P-530

copies of the TMs shall contain a self-mailer User Activity Technical Manual Comment Sheet (NTSC 4408/10) for use in reporting discrepancies discovered during day-to-day use of the TMs. A sample of the form is shown in Figure V-D-2. Printing, distribution, and providing replacement copies of the TMs to user activities is the responsibility of NAWCTSD Training System Support Division (Code 365).

(7) Maintenance Diagrams.

(a) The Publications Specialist ensures that the appropriate types and quantities of these special categories of device documentation are procured to satisfy NAWCTSD and device custodian needs for adequate and effective device life-cycle support. Maintenance diagrams (See OPNAVINST 11010.44E, Shore Facilities Planning Manual; Military Specification MIL-M-82376B, Manuals, Technical: Operation and Maintenance Instructions for Training Devices) required to maintain the training device at the level specified by the maintenance concept are a separately bound volume of the Operation and Maintenance Instructions Manual.

(b) Product drawings and associated lists will provide engineering definition sufficiently complete to enable a competent manufacturer to produce and maintain quality control of item(s) to the degree that physical and performance characteristics interchangeable with those of the original design are obtained, without resorting to additional product design effort, additional design data, or recourse to the original design activity.

(c) Product drawings will include details of unique processes (i.e., not published or generally available to industry) when essential to design and manufacture performance ratings dimensional and tolerance data, critical manufacturing assembly sequences, input and output characteristics, diagrams, mechanical and electrical connections physical characteristics including form and finish

details of material identification, calibration information, and quality control data.

(8) Data Manager (DM)

The Data Managers (DMs) are assigned to assist the acquisition project team to ensure that the only technical data and data rights which are essential to meet government needs are acquired. They coordinate definition of data on Contract Data Requirements Lists (CDRLs), Data Item Descriptions (DIDs), and Technical Manual Contract Requirements (TMCRs) for all training equipment acquisitions, Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) actions, and modifications. The DM provides technical assistance and consultation to ILSMT members on the data package preparation, receiving inputs, verifying currency of cited authority documents, conducting the data scrub, and providing, after approval, a finalized data package for incorporation into the acquisition package. Sufficient data is acquired to support effective decision-making applicable to the acquisition project, and to satisfy equipment life cycle support requirements and production/reprocurement requirements. Follow-on equipment makes maximum use of data associated with the original acquisition. Where practical, data is required in contractor format.

(9) Instructor Training.

(a) On newly procured complex training systems, NAWCTSD Education Specialists arrange for maintenance and operator training for the device custodians operation and maintenance work force.

(b) The training acquisition program primarily provides for the procurement and acquisition of initial training courses and programs in support of training systems under procurement of DOD activities and selected foreign governments. These training courses are usually conducted by contractors through contracts with the NAWCTSD. The function of the

training acquisition program is to provide optimum training and data support such as: training maintenance technicians on the operation, troubleshooting, diagnosis, repair, and maintenance of training systems on originally supported devices, preparing instructors and system operators for the operation and use of specific training systems, and for providing procedures and techniques for optimum utilization of training systems. Training may be conducted at the site of the training device installation or at the factory by the contractor personnel.

(c) The Education Specialist is the LEM responsible for ensuring that Instructor/Operator and Maintenance courses and associated training materials satisfy the requirements of the Operation/Maintenance concepts. The Maintenance Course training materials can consist of the following: On-The-Job Training Handbook, Lesson Plans, and Test Instruments. The Instructor Operator Training Course materials can consist of the following: Training System Utilization Handbook, Lesson Plans, Test Instruments, and Instructor Pocket Checklists. All procured training materials are used and explained in the contractor presented courses.

(d) An On-The-Job Training Handbook is a self-guided maintenance training document which refers to the Operation and Maintenance Manual. The Training Systems Utilization Handbook (TSUH) is an instructor/operator text. This document includes training exercises and directions for formulating new training exercises for the instructor's use. Also included are emergency procedures, operating procedures, and a description of the training system. The Instructor's Pocket Checklist is an abbreviated TSUH in a reduced size for use on the job as a quick reference aid. Lesson plans are developed and used by the contractors in teaching the courses and test instruments are used to test students understanding and comprehension of course materials and to see if the contractors taught the objectives of the courses.

(e) The Education Specialists develop the contract inputs to the CDRL. They also team with other LEMs to assign Publication (P) numbers for training device life-cycle support training materials. Assignment of the P numbers enter the training material into the documentation configuration status accounting system.

3. INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN (ILSP) STRUCTURE.

a. The ILSM is responsible for preparing the Integrated Logistic Support Plan (ILSP). The ILSP contains five sections which are as follows: Section 1.0, System Description and Acquisition Strategy; Section 2.0, Maintenance Concept Planning; Section 3.0, ILS management; Section 4.0, Logistics Element Management; and Section 5.0, Operational Support. The ILSP is the implementation plan for logistical support of the training device.

b. The ILS contractual requirements resulting from execution of the ILSP will include the requirement for an Integrated Support Plan (ISP) which should be developed by the contractor and document the contractor's management plans for gathering and analyzing data; management, control and execution; integration and interface of the ILS Program Tasks(s) delineated in the contract. The contractor's ISP should demonstrate that the new system or equipment, when fielded, will satisfy all supportability criteria. The updating of the ILSP should be a responsibility of the ILSM (lead) and Program Manager.

4. ILS PROCESS FOR NEW DEVICES/MAJOR MODIFICATIONS.

a. At initiation of the contract definition phase, a full NAWCTSD TDPT is formed as well as an ILSMT. The teams prepare the training system engineering specifications, develop the engineering change support and integrated logistics support documents, the procurement package, and execute contract strategy. The following ILS actions are accomplished during this phase:

(1) The ILS requirements are developed defining the logistics support in terms of the maintenance plan, support equipment, support of trainer unmodified operational equipment, subsystems, supply support,

NAWCTSD P-530

technical manuals, facilities, and training of support personnel. These become the ILS Statement of Work (SOW), which is part of the Request for Proposal (RFP).

(2) Project background information, logistics policy, and guidance is furnished to the offerors in the contract solicitation RFP. The data furnished provides the basis for preparation of a proposal in response to the RFP.

(3) Each prospective offeror develops, as part of the contract proposal, an ILS program in compliance with the requirements.

(4) The TDPT evaluates the proposed technical approach to the design of the ILS program submitted by the offerors.

5. CONTRACTOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SIMULATORS (COMS) CONTRACT SUPPORT DATE (CSD) AND IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING OFFICE (ISEO).

The ISEO will take the lead on all systemic logistic support problem corrections and system improvement or analysis actions in support of the project team. For devices in the acquisition process, the ISEO will function as a LEM and will provide

feedback information and ideas to aid LSA and planning efforts. The ISEO will also have specific responsibilities as a LEM. These include the following:

- a. Ensuring that the ILS Plan fully addresses all aspects of NAWCTSD and external command resources and support systems required for adequate trainer support and availability during the operational phase;
- b. Providing recommendations to the ILSM concerning the Operational Phase support planning;
- c. Providing recommendations to the ILSM concerning development of the ILS Plan Operational Support Summary including requirements for the Post-Production Support Plan (PPSP);
- d. Coordinating actions on ILS deliverables, the review and acceptance. After the COMS CSD, the ISEO will also assist the ILSM in updating applicable parts of the ILS Plans which need to be maintained as living documents. (Note the COMS program is described in Section IV-C.)

SECTION III-D

TRANSFER OF NON-COG 2"O" TRAINING EQUIPMENT TO NAWCTSD INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

TRANSFER OF NON-COG 2"O" TRAINING EQUIPMENT TO NAWCTSD INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

1. NAWCTSD POLICY.

a. The NAWCTSD will evaluate training equipment for transfer into the Cog 2"O" inventory when requested by the cognizant training agency. NAVTRASYS SCENINST 4440.12C, Preparation and Processing of Requests for Transfer of Training Equipment to the Inventory Management of NAVTRASYS SCEN, applies.

b. Equipment accepted by NAWCTSD for transfer into the Cog 2"O" inventory must meet the standards and definitions for training equipment (NAVSUP 500, Navy Policy and Standards for Supply Management, Apr 91) and should have a life expectancy of five years or longer.

c. NAWCTSD, in accordance with procedures, will request the appropriate financing office to transfer funds to support the equipment until the NAWCTSD has had the opportunity to receive needed funding through the DOD planning, programming, and budgeting process.

d. The transferring inventory manager/activity will transfer to NAWCTSD all data applicable to the equipment being transferred, including but not limited to procurement data, specifications, catalog data, engineering drawings, technical publications, requirements, and usage data.

e. Inventory management and support responsibilities for equipment proposed for transfer will be assumed by the NAWCTSD on a formal basis after the equipment ILSP or PPSP is developed and after the requests and funding arrangements have been mutu-

ally accepted by the cognizant funding agency and NAWCTSD.

f. Training equipment transferred to the inventory management of the NAWCTSD will be assigned a training equipment designator and will be identified as Cog 2"O" equipment with NAWCTSD nameplates.

g. Existing items under the inventory management of Inventory Control Points will be considered as transfer candidates unless such transfers are proposed following stock coordination policies.

2. NAWCTSD PROCESSING OF REQUESTS.

a. When the Program Directors (PDs) receive a processed request from a requesting activity, in accordance with the NAVSUP Manual, a Management Analysis (MA) will be conducted for proposed transfers of the training equipment. The points covered by the MA are as follows: (a) the applicability of the system as a training device (definition), (b) manpower requirements, (c) known deficiencies and risks in the logistic support areas, (d) support funding requirements or limitations and annual support costs during the material life cycle, and (e) software and computer systems requirements. On the basis of these facts, a recommendation for or against the proposed training equipment transfer will be made.

b. Based on the MA, a decision to accept or reject the transfer request will be made. If the decision by the NAWCTSD is to accept the training system into the Cog 2"O" inventory, the ILSP or PPSP will be prepared within the NAWCTSD and coordinated with the training agency. If the request for transfer is to be rejected, appropriate correspondence will be prepared by the PDs for signature of the Commanding Officer.

