

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER  
AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND**

**AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND  
INSTRUCTION 21-135**



**28 MAY 2014**

**Maintenance**

**SPACE SYSTEMS DEPOT SOURCE  
OF REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE**

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This instruction implements Air Force Instruction 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*. It establishes Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) and Depot Maintenance Activation Planning (DMAP) guidelines, policies and procedures and applies to all systems/programs managed within the Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC). This publication does not apply to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) or the Air National Guard (ANG). The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publication and Forms Management*, Table 1.1, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847s from the field through the appropriate functional’s chain of command. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all direct Supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

This publication has been revised substantially and should be reviewed in its entirety.

## 1. Introduction.

1.1. **Purpose.** The Air Force is committed to retaining a robust and affordable organic depot maintenance capability to support the warfighter while fulfilling the requirements of 10 USC § 2464, *Core Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair Capabilities* and 10 USC § 2466, *Limitations on the Performance of Depot-Level Maintenance of Materiel*. AFI 63-101\_20-101 mandates that all systems requiring hardware or software depot level maintenance have an approved DSOR decision. This instruction assists the Program Manager (PM) and Product Support Manager (PSM) and their staff in documenting and coordinating data and rationale for a viable, auditable DSOR decision document and depot activation planning requirements.

1.2. **Scope.** The Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) process applies to workloads for hardware and software for both new acquisitions and fielded systems regardless of whether the Government or private contractor manages the system or subsystem. Source of Repair (SOR) processes are also utilized to reassess prior DSOR decisions when major changes occur that could potentially affect previous DSOR decisions (e.g., changes in the length of a program's life cycle, capability and sustainment modifications, increases greater than 20% in labor hours cost, or quantities of fielded systems). For fielded systems, the process will be initiated as soon as the change in posture is considered. The DSOR begins prior to Milestone (MS) A for new acquisitions and completion is expected at MS B in accordance with AFI 63-101\_20-101 guidance.

1.2.1. The DSOR process is intended to only address depot level maintenance support decisions and will not address other areas of product support. The DSOR process does not recommend or approve contract methodologies, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) methodologies, or any other aspect of program management. The DSOR recommendation will be either organic repair, contract repair, or a combination thereof. The program office will not execute depot maintenance implementation plans/agreements or a contract prior to the completion of a formal DSOR determination.

1.3. **Overview.** The DSOR is a two-part process including both Air Force, considered part 1, and Department of Defense (DoD) Depot Maintenance Interservice (DMI) process, considered Part 2.

1.3.1. The AF uses the Source of Repair Assignment (SORA) process to identify its DSOR assignment (organic or contract) within the AF. The AF process allows full consideration of the requirements of 10 USC § 2464 (core requirement), 10 USC § 2466 (50/50 limitation), and 10 USC § 2474 (partnerships). The end result of a SORA is an AF determined DSOR location for a particular workload prior to submittal to the DMI process.

1.3.2. Source of Repair Assignment (SORA). The SORA is the primary process by which the AF postures its depot level maintenance workloads for both hardware and software. All SORAs require, as a minimum, the following coordination: PM or PSM, HQ AFSPC A4/7, and the applicable Program Executive Officer (PEO). Refer to **Table 2.1** SORA Signature Levels for guidance. SORA packages are developed and submitted through the DSOR Automated Management System (AMS) managed by HQ AFMC/A4D; refer to the following link for instructions on requesting access to the DSOR AMS (<https://cs3.eis.afmc.af.mil/sites/dsorii/default.aspx>).

1.3.3. Depot Maintenance Interservice (DMI). The DMI is the primary process by which the DoD postures its depot level maintenance workloads. The end result of the DMI process is a final DSOR decision. Once the AF SORA provides a recommendation, it must then go through, and complete, the DMI process for a final DSOR decision.

1.3.4. The PM initiates and completes the DSOR for AF depot level workloads including AF portions of joint programs. The PM will initiate the non-classified DSOR through the DSOR AMS. (T-1). Refer to the following link for instructions on how to gain access to the DSOR AMS: (<https://cs3.eis.afmc.af.mil/sites/dsori/default.aspx>).

1.3.5. Categories of Depot Maintenance Workloads. There are five situations where a DSOR is required to be completed; refer to AFI 63-101/20-101 for a description of each situation. The PM is responsible to determine when a DSOR may be required and initiate the process.

1.3.6. Exclusions to the DSOR Process. Although there is no waiver to the DSOR for depot-level maintenance workloads, there are certain categories of workloads which may be excluded from DSOR requirements. Categories of workloads meeting the exclusion criteria include:

1.3.6.1. Workloads generated by Industrial Plant Equipment located exclusively within the depot maintenance complex and funded through the industrial fund.

1.3.6.2. Modifications that are to be performed in conjunction with scheduled depot maintenance at the assigned SOR.

1.3.6.3. Modifications to components that do not change the form, fit, or function of the component modified and do not change the basic part number, only the version (dash number change), as long as the SOR of the end-item does not change.

1.3.6.4. Foreign Military Sales programs.

1.3.6.5. United States Special Operations Command workloads which are Major Force Program-11 funded.

1.3.6.6. Systems and equipment under special access programs.

1.3.6.7. Automated data processing equipment workloads that are not for national security systems.

1.3.6.8. Department of Energy special design military spares.

1.3.6.9. The Program Manager (PM) is responsible to verify that a specific workload meets the exclusion criteria as described here and in AFI 63-101\_20-101. Regardless of whether a specific workload meets the exclusion criteria, the PM is still required to report obligations for depot level maintenance under Title 10 USC 2466 (50/50).

## **2. Roles and Responsibilities.**

### **2.1. HQ AFSPC A4/7.**

2.1.1. Provide policy and guidance for preparing and submitting DSOR packages and depot activation planning.

2.1.2. Review and coordinate on SORA packages and DMAPs for space programs.

2.1.3. Review/monitor DSOR status for all Space DSOR packages to ensure timely submission and approval.

2.1.4. Coordinate on all Space DSOR packages in accordance with AFI 63-101\_20-101.

2.1.4.1. Support reviews of active Space DSOR packages and assist/coordinate completion of packages with SMC.

2.1.5. Review and approve DSOR policy and guidance from subordinate organizations.

2.1.6. Coordinate with other HQ AFSPC Directorates to ensure a balanced, executable program.

## 2.2. SMC/SLA DRAFT

2.2.1. Provide oversight and guidance to all programs on completing DSOR submissions.

2.2.2. Provide guidance to programs on template selection and completion.

2.2.3. Review DSOR submissions for accuracy and completeness.

2.2.4. Monitor initiation and completion of DSOR packages for space programs.

2.2.5. Coordinate with HQ AFSPC A4/7 on all policy issues impacting DSOR processing.

2.2.6. Provide metric data to HQ AFSPC/A4S regarding DSOR completion.

## 2.3. Program Manager/Product Support Manager.

2.3.1. Initiate DSOR process for new acquisitions per DODI 5000.02, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*, at Materiel Development Decision by requesting a Strategic Core Assessment.

2.3.2. Initiate DSOR process for other than new acquisitions.

2.3.3. Complete DSOR decision documentation within established timeframes. Specifically, the PM shall obtain Initiating Center Command Section signature for final SORA templates. (T-2). See [Table 1.1](#) SORA Signature Level.

**Table 1. SORA Signature Level**

Template Type	Threshold (Annual Repair Cost)	PM, PSM, PGM (SORA Initiator)	AFSC/LG (Candidate Depot)	HQ AFSPC /A4/7 (3)	Space PEO	HQ AFMC/A4D	HQ AFMC /A4
Legacy							
	N/A	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	COORD	APPROVE	
A & B							
	< \$10M	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	APPROVE	
	\$10M and Up	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	COORD	APPROVE

**Notes:**

- (1) Templates A/B – Non-concurrences may be elevated to AFSC/LG or AFPEO/SP by Candidate Depot(s) or the PM as required for resolution.
- (2) ALC (candidate depot) coordination required prior to AFSC/LG signature.
- (3) HQ AFSPC/A4/7 maintain prerogative to elevate or delegate the SORA

2.3.4. Ensure that the program’s minimum needs for rights in technical data and computer software are incorporated into technology development/acquisition strategies and Requests for Proposals (RFPs) to enable depot level maintenance sustainment for core-determined workloads in accordance with DoDI 5000.02 and AFI 63-101\_20-101. Acquire rights in technical data and computer software necessary to satisfy user needs and consistent with federal procurement law, including 10 USC § 2320. Make sure to assess the long-term technical data needs of programs and establish corresponding acquisition strategies that provide for technical data rights needed to sustain such systems and subsystems over their life cycle.

2.3.5. Create and maintain official DSOR folders in the AMS.

2.3.6. Establish Depot Maintenance Activation Working Group (DMAWG), and Maintenance Activation Planning Team (MAPT) teams, as appropriate, to complete activation planning and implementation actions.

2.3.7. PSM or delegate chairs the DMAWG; develops DMAWG charter.

2.3.8. Develops DMAP.

2.3.9. PSMs will participate in all pre- and post-milestone meetings to ensure sustainment measures are being addressed and worked during the acquisition process. (T-2).

2.3.10. Review DSOR decisions as required by AFI 63-101.

2.3.11. Ensures funds are programmed to support depot activation planning and execution.

#### 2.4. HQ AFMC.

2.4.1. Develops forms and tools required for DSOR processing.

2.4.2. Develops guides and training for AF DSOR processing.

2.4.3. Coordinates with AFSPC on processes and tools required to process DSOR decisions for space programs acquired by SMC.

2.4.4. Approves DSOR determinations for AF systems, sub-systems and end items.

### 3. DSOR Process.

3.1. **Introduction.** DSOR approval shall be completed prior to MS B and before entering into any form of long-term contract for public sector depot support of space and/or SMC managed systems. **(T-1)**. However, efforts should be made to complete the DSOR as early as possible prior to MS B. Unless program classification prohibits use, all actions required to initiate and complete a SORA package will be accomplished using the DSOR AMS.

3.1.1. Funds shall not be obligated for establishing a long-term depot level maintenance capability prior to the DSOR assignment decision and approval. **(T-1)**.

3.2. **Initiation.** The PM, or their designated staff, first assesses the program to determine the applicable type of workload (new start, modification, workload shift, etc.) and then selects the appropriate template.

3.3. **New Acquisition, New Work, Modification Follow-On.** The PM initiates the SORA process by requesting a candidate depot and core assessment from HQ AFMC/A4DC (HQ AFMC/A5J for Special Access Program (SAP) programs) by submitting Template A with Phase 1 data completed. At this point, HQ AFMC/A4DC determines candidate depots and provides direction to the PM for completion of SORA process. The PM should submit the Template A Phase 1 SORA information with sufficient lead time so HQ AFMC/A4DC can respond with a determination for use during the development of RFP/Acquisition Strategy Panel (ASP) packages and contract award.

3.3.1. Phase 1. Phase 1 provides information to HQ AFMC in order to identify Air Force candidate depot assignment(s), other Service candidate depots who may be interested in the workload, core assessments, and strategic 50/50 assessments. Template A format and instructions are located in the DSOR AMS. The PM forwards Template A Phase 1 data to HQ AFMC/A4DC (through HQ AFMC/A5J for SAP DSORs) once complete.

3.3.1.1. The PM will notify SMC/SLA when the DSOR process is initiated. **(T-2)**. The PM/PSM may include a recommended candidate depot based on knowledge of the technology employed by the system or based on experience maintaining other comparable systems/capabilities with similar technologies. SLA will provide support with the latest information on the DSOR process. In addition, SLA will be responsible for tracking program status in completing DSOR processing and reporting it to higher headquarters as required. **(T-2)**.

3.3.1.2. The PM shall ensure that the estimated cost for acquiring the required data rights, along with associated unique support and test equipment, for both hardware and software depot level maintenance is included in the Cost Analysis Requirements Description (CARD) (T-1).

3.3.1.3. If a SORA is determined necessary, the PM receives candidate depot and core assessment notification along with requirement to complete the SORA.

3.3.1.4. The exit criteria for Phase 1 are identification of candidate depot(s) and core assessment notification.

3.4. **Phase 2.** Phase 2 should begin immediately following Phase 1; Phase 2 may or may not require full completion. If the PM/PSM is recommending an organic source of repair for a core workload, only the Depot Peacetime Repair Hours and Recurring Repair Cost need to be filled in for 50/50 analysis. All others require full completion of Phase 2. The primary Phase 2 activities, listed in order of accomplishment are:

3.4.1. Form a DSOR Team. Completion of the DSOR package is a collaborative effort involving other stakeholder organizations. Once candidate depot(s) are identified, they will assign points of contact to become members of the DSOR team. The PSM/DSOR team lead includes other key stakeholders as team members; e.g., other Service's representatives for joint programs, lead/using commands, etc.

3.4.2. Develop a Depot Maintenance Strategy. The PSM/DSOR team develops a depot maintenance strategy and contributes to updating the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP). During Phase 1, a core assessment was completed to determine core workloads that should be accomplished organically. The DSOR team should ensure all requirements for depot activation are included in the RFP to support stand-up of organic core capabilities not later than four years after Initial Operational Capability (IOC). For non-core items, the DSOR team structures a depot maintenance strategy that yields a best value repair source to include PPP strategies where feasible. The DSOR team should ensure the elements required to support these strategies are included in the RFP. The depot maintenance strategy should also define the process and obtain appropriate information by which depot maintenance SOR assignments can be made. Additionally, the depot maintenance strategy should address budgeting for organic depot activation. The PM will submit funding requirements for organic depot activation to the AFSPC Program Element Monitor (PEM) and AFSPC A4/7 for input into the POM/FYDP. (T-1).

3.4.3. All RFPs released in Phase 2 and later shall include a requirement for a priced option for engineering/technical data for organic depot repair of hardware and software, and the engineering/technical data required to perform life cycle sustainment engineering activities. (T-1). Ensure Software Escrow Services are addressed and appropriately applied contractually. Additionally, there shall be a priced option for the test and support equipment required for organic hardware and software depot maintenance, as well as all support and training required from the offer or to assist with organic depot stand-up, such as Technical Interchange Meetings (TIMs) to help the organic depot become familiar with the depot repair workload. (T-1).

3.4.4. Core Workloads. Core is organic depot capability and workload required to assure mission support for war-tasked systems. Core does not mean government personnel must repair 100% of a system, but have “capability” to perform depot maintenance on the system. Core percentage should be equal to the % of system depot maintenance workload necessary to support CJCS taskings. Core workload requirements may be met by utilizing a Depot Maintenance Public Private Partnering strategy. If, during the DMAWG activities, information becomes available that impacts the approved decision or changes the assigned candidate depot(s), the PM shall initiate a workload shift SORA. **(T-2)**.

3.4.5. Non-Core Workloads. Non-partnered/non-core workloads will rely more heavily on cost as a driver in the DSOR decision. The PM obtains data sufficient to support a DSOR recommendation based on best value. For this reason, Phase 2 data sections must be completed.

3.4.5.1. The preferred cost assessment template is available at the DSOR CoP for performing cost assessments, cost comparisons between potential sources of repair (i.e., organic and contract) documents, recurring and non-recurring costs, and benefits.

3.4.6. The exit criteria for Phase 2 is completion of the rest of the template. Once both Phases 1 and 2 information are complete, the template is ready for approval. The PM will coordinate the final SORA package with HQ AFSPC A4/7 prior to submitting for approval by SMC/CC and submission to HQ AFMC for final disposition. **(T-1)**. Template A may or may not require a cost analysis. The following situations apply:

3.4.6.1. SORAs with a core requirement and recommendation for organic sustainment do not require a cost analysis.

3.4.6.2. DSOR team agrees to recommend a SOR without a cost estimate for non-core programs. Sufficient information may exist on some workloads to support a SOR recommendation without the need for an extensive cost estimate. Examples include workloads where an organic capability already exists or sufficient commercial repair sources are available and the organic set-up cost is understood to be unnecessary in ensuring a ready and controlled source of support. The DSOR team must document the SOR recommendation, complete with supporting rationale (e.g., describe the advantages of the recommendation, complete with supporting rationale), and seek SORA approval.

3.4.6.3. DSOR team requires a more extensive cost estimate to develop a best value recommendation. Sufficient information may not exist on some workloads to support a SOR recommendation. In these cases, it is necessary to accomplish a costing effort to support the recommendation.

3.4.6.4. In the event of a non-concurrence between a program office and an organic depot, the candidate depot will document non-concurrence and return it with the SORA template to the program office. The program office will try to resolve the issue between the affected depot(s). If consensus cannot be obtained within 45 calendar days, the program office will staff the SORA package including the non-

concurrence memo for resolution through HQ AFSPC A4/7 and HQ AFMC/A4. (T-2).

3.4.6.5. Approval from the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) is required to proceed past Milestone B (or contract award for modifications) for programs without a final DSOR decision. The PM shall provide the MDA with (1) justification for the delay in DSOR approval, (2) an assessment of potential impact to sustainment, and (3) an estimated DSOR completion date (T-1).

3.4.6.5.1. SMC/SLA will track all late DSOR packages to include completion plans developed by the PM and will provide status to HQ AFSPC/A4S. (T-2).

3.5. **Workload Shift.** The PM will complete Template B for workload shift items. (T-2). Template B format and instructions are located in the Templates Folder at the DSOR SharePoint Community site.

3.5.1. Phase 1. The PM initiates the SORA using Template B as soon as the need for a potential workload shift exists. The PM should complete Phase 1 information and forward the template to HQ AFMC/A4DC who will provide the PM with the candidate depot and core assessment. The PM identifies the proposed new repair source and provides appropriate rationale. The exit criteria for Phase 1 are for the PM to obtain a candidate depot assignment and a core assessment.

3.5.2. Phase 2. To facilitate coordination, the PM shall establish a DSOR team consisting of Government stakeholders affected by the proposed workload shift. (T-2). If the workload shift involves more than one organic repair source, each organic source must coordinate on the final SORA package prior to submission to HQ AFMC/A4DC. (T-2). The PM will coordinate the final SORA package with HQ AFSPC A4/7 prior to approval by SMC/CC and submission to HQ AFMC/A4DC. (T-2).

3.6. **Commercial Items and the DSOR Process.** Commercial items are not exempt from the DSOR process; however, the requirements under 10 USC § 2464(a)(3) do not apply to items determined to be commercial items. The first time a weapon system or other item of military equipment is determined to be a commercial item for purposes of this exception, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a notification of the determination, together with the justification for the determination to include at least the minimum information required by the statute. A commercial item for these purposes is an end-item, assembly, subassembly, or part sold or leased in substantial quantities to the general public and purchased by DoD without modification in the same form that they are sold in the commercial marketplace, or with minor modifications to meet Federal Government requirements.

3.6.1. The PM shall initiate the justification for the determination of a commercial item for these purposes, containing, at a minimum, the information described in 10 USC § 2464(c)(2)(A-C). (T-1):

3.6.1.1. The estimated percentage of commonality of parts of the version of the item that is sold or leased in the commercial marketplace and the Government's version of the item.

3.6.1.2. The value of any unique support and test equipment and tools that are necessary to support the military requirements if the item were maintained by the Government.

3.6.1.3. A comparison of the estimated life cycle logistics support costs that would be incurred by the Government if the item were maintained by the private sector with the estimated life cycle logistics support costs that would be incurred by the Government if the item were maintained by the Government.

3.6.2. An approved exclusion from 10 USC § 2464 does not relieve the requirement to complete SORA by MS-B or MS-C for programs with no MS-B.

3.7. **Documentation.** The PM office shall create and retain an official DSOR folder in DSOR AMS. (T-2). This folder serves as a repository for all DSOR-related documentation: appropriate templates, assessments, memorandums, and other pertinent documentation used in making the DSOR determination. The approved DSOR package documents the depot level maintenance posturing decision.

#### 4. Depot Maintenance Interservice (DMI) Process.

4.1. **Introduction. Both SORA and DMI together constitute a DSOR decision.** The DMI review is required for new acquisitions, modifications, and some shifts. Some exclusions from DMI review exist (i.e., software workloads). HQ AFMC/A4D will notify the program office and HQ AFSPC/A4S of the requirement for DMI submittal after SORA completion.

4.2. After SORA determination, and as soon as information becomes available to complete the required DMI Template, the PM submits the template to HQ AFMC/A4DC (HQ AFMC/A5J for SAP programs) for DMI submittal.

4.3. Once the DMI review is completed, HQ AFMC/A4DC will release a joint DSOR decision memorandum to the appropriate parties. The PM and DMAWG team completes activities to implement the DSOR decision.

#### 5. Depot Maintenance Activation.

5.1. **DMAWG Overview.** The DMAWG is formally initiated after DSOR completion. The DSOR team will provide a foundation of information for the DMAWGs. If the organic candidate depot is another Service, the selected depot will provide the same support to the program office for sustainment planning and implementation. The PSM will chair the DMAWG and supervise the MAPTs. (T-2). The selected depot will provide support to the DMAWG and MAPTs, as required, to ensure the timely stand up of capability (hardware and software). The Acquisition Sustainment (AS) Tool Kit is a source of information for depot maintenance planning (reference AFI 63-101\_20-101). The AS Tool Kit lays out DMAP tasks by phase. This tool can be found at: <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=MC-LG-01-82>.

5.1.1. The DMAWG will have, as a minimum, the following voting members: The PSM or delegate as chair; MAPT lead assigned by each selected depot that has an assigned workload; and the owning Major Command. Non-voting members may consist of: The contractor and HQ AFMC/A4DC. For Joint programs, the DMAWG will include the other Services' depot and Maintenance Interservice Support Management Office. (T-2).

5.1.2. The PSM is the individual with functional responsibility for the sustainment portion of a system's life cycle in support of a PM. The PSM acts as sustainment champion to ensure that sustainment issues are addressed early in the acquisition process.

5.1.3. The PM, with support of the PSM, ensures that organic capability exists no later than four years after achieving IOC (hereafter known as IOC+4) or is fielded in support of operations (10 USC § 2464(a)(3)(B)). **(T-1)**.

5.1.4. Each candidate depot shall establish a MAPT and each MAPT may have multiple IPTs. The DMAWG will be responsible for the depot activation of the system assigned. The MAPT will provide the DMAWG with a schedule and regular updates on the progress of the workload. The DMAWG and PSM are responsible to ensure that the schedule is maintained, and that the PM and selected depot are aware of all developments.

5.1.5. One of the main products of the DMAWG is the DMAP. The DMAP depicts the events, resources, and schedules required to achieve an organic depot maintenance capability.

## **6. Depot Maintenance Activation Planning And Contract Strategy.**

**6.1. Development.** The PM/PSM is responsible for developing the DMAP and contract strategy to achieve depot maintenance. Preparation for depot maintenance activation should be reflected in appropriate updates to the LCSP to include organizational roles and responsibilities. Contracts shall include data rights, as required, to support planned depot activations. In addition, the contract should include as required analysis and support from the developing contractor for depot activation planning. **(T-1)**.

6.1.1. Depot activation planning will include: (1) an iterative Supportability Analysis to include, but not limited to, Level of Repair Analysis (LORA), and Maintenance Task Analysis at the time of the Preliminary Design Review (PDR). These decisions will be reassessed at the Critical Design Review (CDR); and (2) Support subsystem design requirements that are concurrent with weapon hardware development.

**6.2. Formal Planning.** Formal depot maintenance activation planning will begin as soon as possible following DSOR completion.

6.2.1. The formal establishment of the DMAWG will occur not later than MS B for new acquisitions, or at program initiation if, due to system maturity, process entrance is post MS B. The PSM will chair the DMAWG. **(T-2)**. The DMAWG will consist of core representatives from the lead command, product center, program office, candidate depot or other depot sources of support. **(T-2)**. Other participants may be included (e.g., HQ AFMC/A4D, contractor(s), AFMETCAL). For Joint programs, the Air Force PM should ensure the other service representatives are members of the DMAWG.

6.2.2. An initial DMAP will be developed by the DMAWG within 90 days of approving the DMAWG charter. The DMAP shall be coordinated through, and approved by, the DMAWG members. **(T-2)**.

**6.3. Modifications to DMAP.** The DMAPs will be reviewed annually and updated as significant engineering and/or funding changes occur. Participating activities shall report all status changes of the DMAP implementation to the DMAWG chair. **(T-2)**.

## 7. Funding.

### 7.1. Defense Funding Requirements.

7.1.1. The PM/PSM/IM, with assistance of the DMAWG, will assist in development and defense of funding requirements for support of organic depot activation, and recommend execution priorities. (T-1).

7.1.2. Programs submit funded workload requirements through the Program and Budget Review process that entails validation, consolidation, and approval of budget requirements.

7.1.2.1. There is no limitation on the amount of funding for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) however, there are several approval and notification requirements.

7.1.3. MILCON Program provides major facility construction on AF installations. This includes projects for all types of buildings, airfield pavements, and utility systems costing \$750K or more. The source of funds for the MILCON program is an annual appropriation by Congress. Projects are "line item" approved by Congress during the approval of the President's Budget. MILCON projects are currently funded for Current Mission, New Mission, and Depot Maintenance Transformation. Projects can also be funded through Congressional Inserts. (See AFMCI 21-109, *Air Force Depot Maintenance Activity Group Facilities and Equipment*, 18 May 2009 and AFI 32-1021, *Planning and Programming Military Construction (MILCON) Projects*.)

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## Attachment 1

## GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

*References*

AFI 32-1021, *Planning and Programming Military Construction (MILCON) Projects*, 14 June 2010

AFI 32-1032, *Planning and Programming Appropriated Funded Maintenance, Repair, and Construction Projects*, 15 October 2003

AFI 63-101\_20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, 7 March 2013

AFMCI 21-109, *Air Force Depot Maintenance Activity Group Facilities and Equipment*, 18 May 2009

DoDD 4151.18, *Maintenance of Military Materiel*, 31 March 2004

DoDI 5000.02, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*, 8 December 2008 10 USC § 2320, *Rights in Technical Data*

10 USC § 2464, *Core Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair Capabilities*

10 USC § 2466, *Limitations on the Performance of Depot Level Maintenance of Materiel*

10 USC § 2474, *Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence: Designation; Public-Private Partnerships*

*Adopted Forms*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

*Abbreviations and Acronyms*

**50/50**—refers to 10 USC § 2466 that states no more than 50% of depot maintenance dollars may be spent for contract repair.

**AF**—(United States) Air Force

**AFI**—Air Force Instruction

**AFLCMC**—Air Force Life Cycle Management Center

**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual

**AFMC**—Air Force Materiel Command

**AFMETCAL**—Air Force Metrology and Calibration AFNWC —Air Force Nuclear Warfare Center

**AFPEO**—Air Force Program Executive Officer

**AFSC**—Air Force Sustainment Center

**AFSPC**—Air Force Space Command

**ALC**—Air Logistics Center

**AMS**—Automated Management System

**AS**—Acquisition Sustainment  
**ASD**—Assistant Secretary of Defense  
**AT&L**—Acquisition, Technology and Logistics  
**RD**—Cost Analysis Requirements Description  
**CC**—Commander  
**CDR**—Critical Design Review CoP —Community of Practice DLR —Depot-Level Repairable  
**DMAP**—Depot Maintenance Activation Plan  
**DMAWG**—Depot Maintenance Activation Working Group  
**DMI**—Depot Maintenance Interservicing  
**DoD**—Department of Defense  
**DoDI**—Department of Defense Instruction  
**DSOR**—Depot Source of Repair  
**EMD**—Engineering and Manufacturing Development  
**HQ**—Headquarters  
**ICS**—Interim Contractor Support  
**ILS**—Integrated Logistics Support  
**IM**—Item Manager  
**IMT**—Information Management Tool  
**IOC**—Initial Operations Capability  
**IPT**—Integrated Process Team  
**LCSP**—Life Cycle Sustainment Plan  
**LORA**—Level of Repair Analysis  
**MAPT**—Maintenance Activation Planning Team  
**MDA**—Milestone Decision Authority  
**MDAP**—Major Defense Acquisitions Program  
**MILCON**—Military Construction  
**NII**—Networks and Information Integration  
**PDR**—Preliminary Design Review  
**PEO**—Program Executive Officer  
**PGM**—Product Group Manager  
**PM**—Program Manager  
**POM/FYDP**—Program Objective Memorandum/Future Years Defense Program

**PPP**—Public-Private Partnership

**PSM**—Product Support Manager

**RFP**—Request for Proposal

**SMC**—Space and Missile Systems Center

**SOR**—Source of Repair

**ORA**—Source of Repair Assignment

**USC**—United States Code

**USD**—Under Secretary of Defense

**USECAF**—Under Secretary of the Air Force

### *Terms*

**Design**—Those characteristics of a system or computer software configuration interface that are selected by the developer in response to the requirements. Some will match the requirements; others will be elaborations of requirements, such as definitions of all error messages in response to a requirement to display error messages; others will be implementation related, such as decisions about what software units and logic to use to satisfy the requirements.

**Critical Design Review**—A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that the system under review can proceed into system fabrication, demonstration, and test; and can meet the stated performance requirements within cost (program budget), schedule (program schedule), risk, and other system constraints. This review assesses the system final design as captured in product specifications for each configuration item in the system (product baseline), and ensures that each product in the product baseline has been captured in the detailed design documentation.

**Documentation**—A collection of data, regardless of the medium on which it is recorded, that generally has permanence and can be read by humans or machines.

**Interim Contractor Support (ICS)**—A temporary support method for an initial period of operation for a system, sub-system, training system, equipment or end-item.

**Milestone Decision Authority (MDA)**—The individual designated, in accordance with criteria established by the USD (AT&L), by the ASD (NII) for Automated Information System acquisition programs; for approval entry of a DOD Space program into the next acquisition phase, USECAF is the designated MDA for major defense acquisition programs (MDAP) and for non-MDAP space programs, it is delegated to AFPEO Space.

**Partnering**—Partnering arrangements include, but are not limited to: (1) use of public sector facilities and employees to perform work or produce goods for the private sector, (2) private sector use of public depot equipment and facilities to perform work for either the public or private sector, and (3) work-sharing arrangements using both public and private sector facilities and/or employees. Work-sharing arrangements share similar characteristics to customer-supplier partnerships. Partnering arrangements exclude the normal service contracting arrangements where contract personnel are used to supplement or assist depot personnel in performing work in depot facilities.

**Preliminary Design Review**—The PDR is a multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that the system under review can proceed into detailed design, and can meet the stated performance requirements within cost (program budget), schedule (program schedule), risk, and other system constraints. Generally, this review assesses the system preliminary design as captured in performance specifications for each configuration item in the system (allocated baseline), and ensures that each function in the functional baseline has been allocated to one or more system configuration items.

**Program Management**—The process whereby a single leader exercises centralized authority and responsibility for planning, organizing, staffing, controlling, and leading the combined efforts of participating/assigned contractor and organic personnel and organizations, for the management of a specific program or programs, throughout the system life cycle.

**SORA (DSOR) Support**—Providing support for completion of the Source of Repair Assignment, a.k.a. Depot Source of Repair process.

**Subsystem Design**—Analysis, planning, and definition of a functional grouping of components that combine to perform a major function within an element such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion.

**Test**—Any program or procedure which is designed to obtain, verify, or provide data for the evaluation of any of the following: (1) progress in accomplishing developmental objectives; (2) the performance, operational capability and suitability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items; and (3) the vulnerability and lethality of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items.