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Acquisition

DEPOT SOURCE OF REPAIR PLANNING AND ACTIVATION

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This Department of the Air Force Manual (DAFMAN) implements Department of the Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, and provides guidance on the Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) and activation processes. This publication applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force, United States Space Force (USSF), Air Force Reserve (AFR), and Air National Guard (ANG), except as noted in the publication. The authorities to waive wing/delta/unit level requirements outside of the acquisition execution chain in this publication are identified with a Tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See DAFI 90-160, *Publications and Forms Management*, 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 requestor's commander for non-tiered, non-acquisition execution compliance items. Direct acquisition execution chain compliance mandates to the Program Executive Officer (PEO), Milestone Decision Authority, Program Manager, and other program office members above the Wing/Delta/FOA/DRU level. Ensure all records generated because of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, which is in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

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standardization, any organization supplementing this publication must send the implementing publication to SAF/AQD for review and coordination before publishing.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and needs to be completely reviewed. Changes have been made to streamline the DSOR process and supporting activities including Depot Activation, Workload Approval Documents, and Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreements. References to DSOR requirements for Special Access Programs and classified programs have been significantly streamlined. Additional guidance for managing Public-Private Partnerships has been added. Content resulting from the creation of the United States Space Force has also been included.

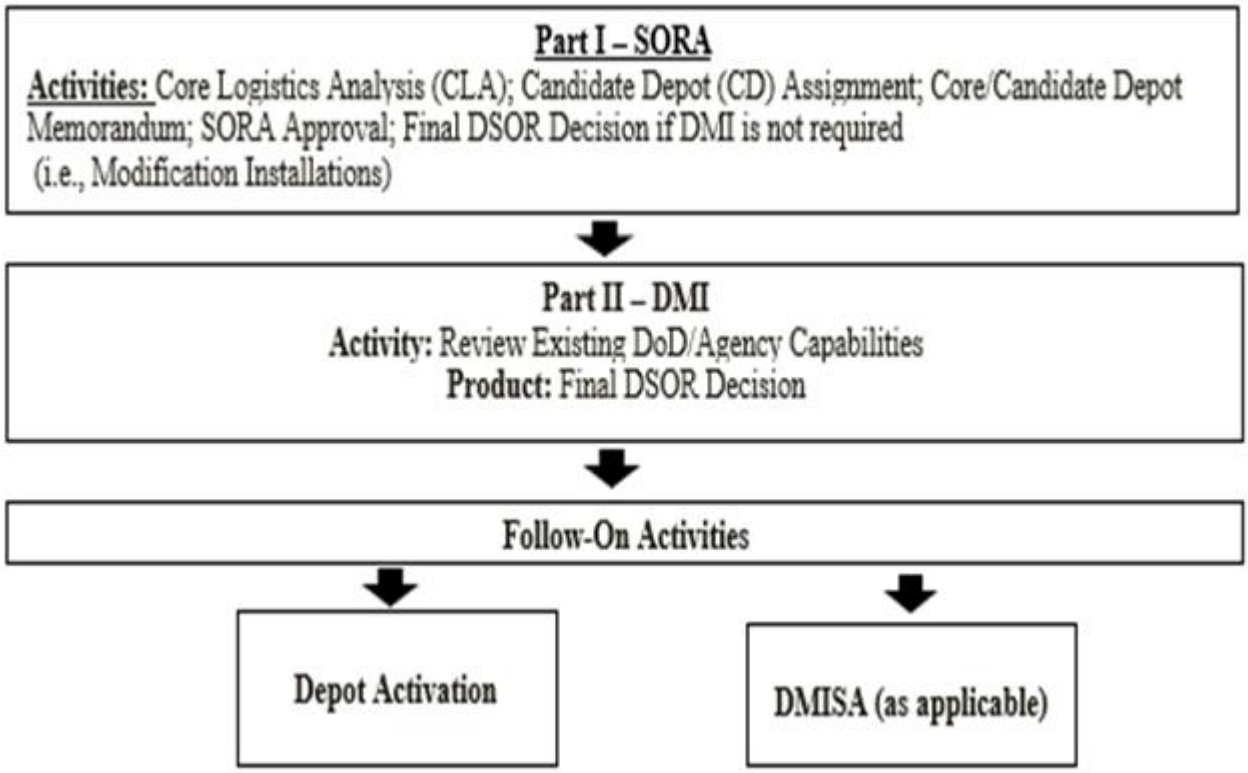
Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview.

1.1.1. This publication provides policy and procedures governing execution of the DSOR process. Programs, regardless of acquisition pathway, ensure the DSOR process is applied to workloads for hardware, software, new acquisitions, and fielded systems. The DSOR process is broken into two sub-processes that provide definition to the materiel sustainment processes for depot-level maintenance. The sub-processes are the Source of Repair Assignment (SORA) and Depot Maintenance Interservice (DMI). Additional activities supporting the DSOR process include Depot Activation (DA), Workload Approval Document (WAD), Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Strategic Planning, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), and if applicable, Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreements (DMISA), as shown in **Figure 1.1** below.

Figure 1.1. DSOR Overview.



1.1.1.1. DSOR. DAFI 63-101/20-101 requires all systems that include depot-level maintenance workloads to have an approved DSOR decision(s) by Milestone-B (MS-B) or Milestone-C (MS-C) if there is no MS-B. The DSOR process applies to all depot-level maintenance (hardware, software and crypto) for new acquisitions and fielded systems, including the unique Air Force (AF) portion of joint programs not covered in a Joint

Department of Defense (DoD) DSOR Decision. **Note:** Programs following the adaptive acquisition pathways that do not contain traditional milestones will strive to accomplish DSOR activities during timeframes aligning with the guidance in this DAFMAN.

1.1.1.2. Title 10, US Code (USC) Section 2460, defines depot-level maintenance and repair, as the overhaul, upgrading, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and the testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair or the location at which the maintenance or repair is performed.

1.1.2. The DSOR process provides a structured approach for making and implementing depot-level maintenance support decisions. The DSOR process informs contract methodologies, supply chain management constructs, PPPs, and other aspects of product support management. The SORA provides a recommended location for performing depot-level maintenance and a Core Logistics Analysis (CLA) with a percentage of the workload to be organic.

1.1.3. The DSOR has two parts. Part I is the SORA which includes the CLA and Candidate Depot assignment using the Technology Repair Center (TRC) construct, and a statutory compliance impact assessment (addressing Title 10 US Code Section 2464, *Core Logistics Capabilities*, and Title 10, US Code Section 2466, *Limitations on the performance of depot-level maintenance of materiel*). Part II is the DMI review, which identifies existing capabilities within the DoD to reduce duplication or justify additional capabilities. Work will be assigned to other Services only if the capability already exists in that Service and no similar capability exists within the AF sustainment community. If the new capability exceeds peacetime requirements, additional capabilities can be justified through the DSOR process. The results of the DSOR process are documented in a DSOR Decision Memorandum in accordance with **Chapter 3** of this AFMAN.

1.1.4. DA. The DA process is used to implement DSOR decisions in support of statutory depot-level maintenance requirements. DA establishes depot-level maintenance and repair capability in either public or private sectors to meet warfighter requirements.

1.1.5. DMISA. DMISAs define the agreement between the AF and other DoD entities to provide depot maintenance and related support functions for weapon systems, equipment end items, systems, sub-systems, components, or commodity groups (to include software maintenance). DMISAs are the required method to implement DSOR decisions between the AF and other DoD entities unless a non-consumable Item Material Support Code 5 is utilized. DMISA management will be in accordance with **Chapter 6** of this Manual.

1.1.6. OIB Strategic Planning. OIB Strategic Planning provides goals and objectives to deliver cost effective materiel readiness to meet DoD's warfighting requirement.

1.1.7. PPPs. PPPs are cooperative agreements involving a program office, an organic product support provider and one or more private sector entities to perform defense-related work, use DoD facilities and equipment, or both.

1.2. DSOR Automated Management System (AMS). The DSOR AMS is the authoritative source for all DSOR activities and provides resources to aid the Product Support Manager (PSM) in completing the associated processes including depot activations, workload approval documents, and DMISAs. The DSOR AMS is a web-based application enabling shared management of the DSOR Process and is a repository for historical documentation by program. The DSOR AMS is available at the following link: **https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/DSOR/AMS/Pages/Home.aspx** and can also be found through AF Portal under Applications. Associated DSOR process templates and tools are in the DSOR AMS, DSOR Library. Supplemental guidance referenced in this policy and hosted on DSOR AMS will be used for initiation and execution of processes identified.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (SAF/AQ):

2.1.1. Provides policy for DSOR planning, activation, and oversight of all sub-processes.

2.1.2. Monitors DSOR decision implementation across the enterprise.

2.1.3. Ensures program sustainment strategies are consistent with approved DSOR decisions.

2.1.4. Coordinates Core exclusion requests and submits to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for congressional notification.

2.1.5. Designates Lead PEO for common depot activations that cross PEO portfolios.

2.1.6. Processes Acquisition Category (ACAT) I SORAs in accordance with DoDI 4151.24, *Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) Determination Process*.

2.2. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Space Acquisition and Integration) (SAF/SQ):

2.2.1. Coordinates with SAF/AQ on depot maintenance related activities for space systems and programs.

2.2.2. Coordinates all Core exclusion requests for space systems. This may be delegated to SAF/SQS.

2.2.3. Monitors USSF DSORs for all space systems and programs.

2.2.4. Coordinates on USSF ACAT I SORAs in accordance with DoDI 4151.24, DSOR Determination Process.

2.2.5. Retains decision/approval authority on DSOR related activities for space systems and programs.

2.3. Program Executive Officers (PEO):

2.3.1. Ensure program offices provide input to support the DSOR process and related activities (e.g., SORA, DMI, DA, Core, 50/50, etc.).

2.3.2. Supports DA funding requirements.

2.3.3. Coordinates Core exclusion requests and DSOR exclusion requests.

2.3.4. Ensures program offices implement DSOR decisions to facilitate compliance with Core Logistics Capability requirements.

2.4. Commander, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC/CC):

2.4.1. Serves as the AF Executive Manager for the DSOR process and TRC construct as delegated by Assistant Secretary of AF (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics). This authority may be further delegated to the Director of Logistics, Civil Engineering, Force Protection, and Nuclear Integration (HQ AFMC A4/10).

2.4.2. Assists PSMs with the DSOR applicability and generates a DSOR non-applicability memorandum for exclusion requests that meet appropriate criteria. Obtains SSC/CC concurrence on all exclusion requests related to space systems.

2.4.3. Reviews and monitors DSOR status to ensure timely submission, approval and implementation.

2.4.4. Develops, manages and funds the DSOR AMS, to include developing and providing DSOR AMS user guidance, access management, training, user functional support, operation, and sustainment and assisting the PSM with providing justification for funding requirements.

2.4.5. Ensures financial systems meet cost accounting requirements to support depot maintenance.

2.4.6. Provides PSMs with CLA determinations and Candidate Depot assignments using the TRC construct as defined in the Center of Industrial Technical Excellence memo to include points of contact.

2.4.7. Coordinates on Core exclusion requests from PSMs.

2.4.8. Approves SORAs and provides the DSOR Decision Memorandum to respective PSMs.

2.4.9. Assesses impacts to depot maintenance statutory compliance and notifies SAF/AQ of potential compliance risks.

2.4.10. Serves as the Major Command (MAJCOM) integration lead for the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) strategic planning activities.

2.4.11. Assesses annual future organic workload requirements.

2.4.12. Ensures the Director of Propulsion (AFLCMC/LP) coordinates on all aspects of the DSOR process and supporting activities that relate to propulsion system requirements.

2.4.13. Acts as AF interface with the Joint Depot Maintenance community by providing a representative to the Joint Group on Depot Maintenance.

2.4.14. Implements joint depot maintenance policies within the AF as directed by SAF/AQ.

2.4.14.1. Coordinates DMI decision activities between the Services.

2.4.14.2. Resolves depot maintenance conflicts and disputes between the Services.

2.4.15. Oversees DSOR decision implementation.

2.4.16. Provides PPP process guidance, maintains templates and archives requirements in the DSOR AMS library.

2.4.17. Uses the DSOR AMS to track and monitor for timely completion and annual review of PPPs.

2.4.18. Manages depot activation process, maintains guidance, approved templates, and archives requirements in the DSOR AMS library.

2.4.19. Uses DSOR AMS to track and monitor for timely completion of Depot Maintenance Activation Plans (DMAP).

2.4.20. Ensures DMAPs include steps to complete a DMISA for all interservice depot activations.

2.4.21. Provides subject matter experts (SMEs) to support the PSM with development of the DSOR and depot activation.

2.4.22. Ensures SMEs are assigned to support the Depot Maintenance Activation Working Group (DMAWG) and Maintenance Activation Planning Team (MAPT) to include DMAWG co-chair assignment for timely support to all DMAWG and MAPT efforts.

2.4.23. Stores Depot Organic Capability Memos identifying depot-level maintenance capability as stated in the DSOR decision.

2.4.24. Ensure HQ AFMC A4/10 administration of interservice depot maintenance is handled through a single office of primary responsibility which includes a Maintenance Interservice Support Management Officer (MISMO), which will also act as the servicing office for the USSF DSOR Process.

2.4.25. Ensures primary and alternate Maintenance Interservice Support Officers (MISOs) are assigned at any AFMC complex conducting depot maintenance via DMISAs. Each applicable complex will have, at a minimum, MISOs assigned to cover principal (program office or commodity repair requirements) and agent (performing organic depot-level maintenance repair or modification efforts) workloads.

2.4.26. Ensures all interservice depot-level maintenance workloads are conducted via a DMISA and all applicable DMISAs are reviewed, updated, and reported annually.

2.4.27. Obtains USSF coordination on all space programs, systems/sub-systems, and end item DSORs, Depot Activations, WADs and DMISA activities.

2.4.28. Manages the WAD process and maintains guidance, WAD template, approval process, and archives requirements in the DSOR AMS library.

2.4.29. Assists PSM with justifying funding requirements.

2.4.30. Ensures DSOR AMS DMISA Management Application is used to complete/manage and track all DMISAs for all interservice depot activations.

2.4.31. Maintains TRC descriptions and the TRC/Federal Supply Class (TRC/FSC) Table.

2.4.32. Assists AFSC/LG with the ability to pull DSOR reports from DSOR AMS. Report will include applicable TRC(s) for Contract decisions so that AFSC can review annually for potential repatriation of workload.

2.4.33. Develops and publishes Annual Requirements Review and Depot Determination (R2D2) Guidance.

2.5. Commander, Space Systems Command (SSC/CC):

2.5.1. Reviews and coordinates on space program DSORs, DMISA activities, WADs, and DMAPs. This authority may be delegated to the Director of Logistics and Product Support (USSF/SSC/S4).

2.5.2. Coordinates all Core and DSOR exclusion requests for space systems.

2.5.3. Supports DA funding requirements for DMAWG activities for space systems.

2.5.4. Monitors USSF DSORs through depot activation implementation.

2.5.5. Coordinates with AFMC to resolve SSC disputes involving depot-level maintenance issues.

2.5.6. Ensures all DSOR/DMISA assignments for space systems are processed through the AFMC A4/10 MISMO Office and ensures assignment of primary and alternate MISOs for respective centers activities using interservice depot-level maintenance.

2.5.7. Ensures a DMISA is established and reviewed annually for all depot maintenance inter-service workloads for space systems in the DSOR AMS, DMISA Management Application at the following link **https://usaf.deps.mil/sites/DSOR_DMISA/SitePages/Home.aspx**.

2.5.8. Supports all data call taskings for Core and 50/50 reporting, Requirements Review and Depot Determination (R2D2) and OIB strategic planning activities.

2.6. Program Manager/Product Support Manager (PSM):

2.6.1. Completes all DSOR requirements and documentation (e.g., CLA, SORA, DMI templates) prior to MS-B (or MS-C if there is no MS-B).

2.6.2. Requests the CLA prior to MS-A for inclusion in documentation prepared to satisfy Title 10, US Code Section 4251, *Major defense acquisition programs: determination required before Milestone A approva*l.

2.6.3. Initiates, completes and documents DSOR requirements in the DSOR AMS.

2.6.4. Obtains maintenance facility requirements and environmental impact consideration data.

2.6.5. Delays obligation of procurement dollars to establish a depot-level maintenance and repair capability at a specific site (e.g., facilities, support equipment), institute warranties, or establish PPPs (including Performance Based Logistics agreements) until a DSOR has been completed. **Note:** Funds will not be invested or obligated related to a specific DSOR assignment under consideration to establish a depot-level maintenance and repair capability or expand capacity of an existing capability at a specific site to repair a system, subsystem, or component without an approved DSOR assignment.

2.6.6. If applicable, submits DSOR exclusion requests in accordance with **Paragraph 3.7** and Core exclusion requests in accordance with **Paragraph 3.8**.

2.6.7. Addresses all impacts to statutory requirements within the DSOR documentation and recommendation rationale.

2.6.8. Requests support assistance from the Organic Sustainment Product Support Providers Functional Office and/or Lead Source of Supply as necessary to properly and effectively accomplish any of the processes in this DAFMAN.

2.6.9. Coordinates DSOR processes and activities related to propulsion system requirements with the Director of Propulsion (AFLCMC/LP).

2.6.10. Obtains and reviews Level of Repair Analysis or equivalent data to capture initial depot-level repairable list, participates in depot-level maintenance, repair decisions and incorporates information into the DSOR submissions.

2.6.11. Develops, submits, and executes DMAP, including a schedule for implementation to HQ AFMC A4/10 with annual updates. This is accomplished through DSOR AMS for unclassified programs.

2.6.12. Supports AFMC’s OIB strategic planning activities.

2.6.13. Ensures all DA costs are current and included in the program's life cycle cost estimates and that implementation timelines are provided to lead command for budget considerations.

2.6.14. Submits and updates DA funding data line entries in the web-based Comprehensive Cost and Requirements System in accordance with Comprehensive Cost and Requirements System guidance.

2.6.15. Notifies HQ AFMC A4/10 and SSC/S4 (space systems) if DA funding is realigned or reduced at any time before the depot-level maintenance capability is established.

2.6.16. Establishes the DMAWG and approves all products in conjunction with DMAWG co-chair in accordance with **Chapter 4**.

2.6.17. Co-chairs the DMAWG with Organic Sustainment Product Support Provider Functional Office representative.

2.6.18. Initiates MAPT stand-up in coordination with the Organic Sustainment Product Support Provider Functional Office and provides resources (e.g., analysis, data, functional manpower) to support integrated process team (IPT), MAPT and Sub-IPT functions.

2.6.19. Assigns Program Office Functional Lead to each major IPT (e.g., air vehicle, commodities, propulsion, software) to manage activities and report to the DMAWG during quarterly DMAWG meetings on findings, actions, and activities.

2.6.20. Ensures depot activation data fields are updated in the DSOR AMS in support of DMAWG activities.

2.6.21. Funds a Gap Analysis to evaluate the candidate depot at a minimum for assessment of current capabilities against the required repair capabilities.

2.6.22. Ensures the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan incorporates the DSOR decisions and DA strategy.

2.6.23. Ensures the appropriate depot-level maintenance repair technical data, software, data rights, and delivery obligations are obtained and included within program contract activities, in accordance with the program's intellectual property strategy.

2.6.24. Updates depot-level reparable (DLR) listing in DSOR AMS throughout DA as new information is found through Gap Analysis, Level of Repair Analysis, Maintenance Task Analysis, DMAWG activities, failure data, and other post-production activities that affect repairable item listing.

2.6.25. Ensures Data Item Description (DID) DI-MGMT-81749B, *50/50 Requirements Report*, is incorporated into all contracts requiring depot maintenance to be performed.

2.6.26. Ensures DID DI-MGMT-82309, *Public-Private Partnership Funded Organic Workload Forecast*, is incorporated into all contracts requiring depot maintenance to be performed under a public-private partnership.

2.6.27. Ensures DID DI-PSSS-81970, *Common Repairable Item Identification Listing*, is incorporated into applicable contracts.

2.6.28. Identifies common items during the DSOR development and elevates potential common repair items for DA consolidation opportunities to HQ AFMC A4/10.

2.6.29. Uploads Organic Depot Capability Memorandum into the DSOR AMS to report completion of Depot Activation.

2.6.30. Ensures a current DMISA is in-place for all interservice depot maintenance workloads and all applicable DMISAs are reviewed, updated, and reported annually.

2.6.31. Ensures compliance with local guidance is established by their respective MISO. Local guidance can be found in the DSOR AMS library.

2.6.32. Updates DLR information in DSOR AMS no later than 90 calendar days after Critical Design Review and whenever DLR information for the system changes.

2.6.33. Ensures funded requirements are forecast and file maintained in the authoritative system of record to support the annual Requirements Review and Depot Determination Process.

2.6.34. Maintains supporting records for a minimum of three years that describe methodologies, algorithms, or estimation formulas used for Core and 50/50 data call submission inputs.

2.6.35. Ensures personnel submitting workload forecast requirements as part of the Annual R2D2 process and data submissions in support of Core and 50/50 data calls attend HQ AFMC provided training.

2.7. PSM Functional Office (Center LG Office):

2.7.1. Participates in DMAWGs when requested by the program office.

2.7.2. Executes MAJCOM/FLDCOM DSOR education and training program. Supports DSOR planning, activation, and PPP activities.

2.7.3. Establishes local guidance for DSOR Planning, activation, and PPP activities as required.

2.7.4. Elevates potential Common Repairable Item DA consolidation opportunities and implementation recommendations to HQ AFMC A4/10.

2.7.5. Establishes local guidance for DMISA development and execution, if required.

2.7.6. If Center DMISAs/PPPs or Implementation Agreements (IA) are established, provides functional oversight and acts as the Center DMISA/PPP/IA focal point.

2.7.7. Appoints Center MISO to develop and track DMISAs.

2.7.8. Supports all data call taskings for Core and 50/50 reporting, Requirements Review and Depot Determination (R2D2) and OIB strategic planning activities.

2.8. Organic Sustainment Product Support Provider's Functional Office (AFSC/LG):

2.8.1. Educates, trains, and supports workforce for DSOR planning and activation activities.

2.8.2. Establishes Center level guidance for the DSOR planning and activation.

2.8.3. Ensures local guidance is reviewed by HQ AFMC A4/10.

2.8.4. Co-chairs DMAWGs.

2.8.5. Coordinates with the PSM as the DMAWG co-chair on metrics reported to AF senior leadership.

2.8.6. Assigns MAPT Lead by requesting Point of Contact (POC) from Organic Product Support Provider Leadership to support DMAWG activities.

2.8.7. Assigns Source of Supply lead to support DMAWG activities.

2.8.8. Elevates potential Common Repairable Item DA consolidation opportunities and implementation recommendations to HQ AFMC A4/10.

2.8.9. Provides a report to HQ AFMC A4/10 addressing all supported DMAWGs and respective DSORs as requested.

2.8.10. Advises AFMC A4/10 and AFMC/FM on any budget decisions and/or shortfalls that may affect DA.

2.8.11. Coordinates with the Program Manager/Product Support Manager (PM/PSM) and the assigned organic product support provider to assist with filling out DMI Documents, providing similar or specific capability and capacity information.

2.8.12. Provides response to Core/Candidate Depot (CCD) and PSM Comments no later than 30 calendar days after request is received from HQ AFMC/A4/10.

2.8.13. Coordinates and provides sustainment provider analysis on Sister-Service DMIs, Request for Information, and Request for Quote within 30 business days of receipt from AFMC.

2.8.14. Supports PPP development and execution.

2.8.15. Ensures full recovery of costs and setting of prices are referenced in all Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC) Partnering and/Implementation Agreements to capture canceled or reduced in scope after Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) activity has commenced work or incurred costs. DWCF activity shall charge the customer for the direct and indirect production costs incurred, plus the applied overhead plus costs associated with the cancellation or reduction.

2.8.16. Conducts analysis to identify current and future constraints and requirements impacting facilities.

2.8.17. Identifies the process used to evaluate local depot capacity during initial SORA coordination process as candidate depot.

2.8.18. Supports all data call taskings for Core and 50/50 reporting, Requirements Review and Depot Determination (R2D2) and OIB strategic planning activities.

2.8.19. Directs Complexes to complete a manpower and capability plan in support of the Annual R2D2 process.

2.8.20. Delivers the approved D2/Budget Estimate Submission (BES) briefing and the consolidated Yearly Organizational Distribution Allocation (YODA) file to HQ AFMC/A4FD no later than 5 business days following D2/BES approval.

2.9. Air Force Metrology and Calibration:

2.9.1. Participates in DMAWGs.

2.9.2. Provides engineering, technical and logistical calibration support to the DMAWGs.

2.9.3. Develops metrology support concepts and provides calibration standards and technical order requirements to support DAs.

2.9.4. Coordinates with Organic Product Support Provider's Depot Industrial Metrology Flight in support of DAs.

2.10. AFSC Software Engineering Directorate:

2.10.1. Provides SMEs to support the PM/PSM with development of the DSOR when requested by the program office.

2.10.2. Collaborates with the product support provider functional office to evaluate the software sustainment capacity and capability during initial SORA coordination and provide initial candidate depot determination recommendations for software workloads.

2.10.3. Supports the product support provider functional office with all software DSOR planning and activation activities as well as PPP development and execution.

2.10.4. Assigns a SW organization lead as POC and ensures SW engineering technical and logistical SMEs are assigned to support the Depot Maintenance Activation Working Group (DMAWG) and MAPT activities.

2.10.5. Participates in DMAWGs as a voting member.

2.10.6. Collaborates with the product support provider functional office and coordinates with the PM/PSM as a member of the DMAWG on software metrics reported to AF senior leadership.

2.10.7. Works closely with the product support provider functional office to conduct analysis to identify current and future constraints and requirements impacting software facilities.

2.11. Lead Source of Supply:

2.11.1. Identifies supply chain requirements.

2.11.2. Establishes the supply chain in support of new DAs.

2.11.3. Maintains the supply chain for long-term sustainment.

2.11.4. Attends DMAWG meetings.

2.12. Support Equipment/Automatic Test Systems Product Group:

2.12.1. Supports PM/PSM and MAPT during DMAWG activities to ensure Common Support Equipment and Automatic Test Systems are programmed, requisitioned, and utilized.

2.12.2. Assists with waivers in accordance with DAFI 63-101/20-101 when appropriate.

2.13. DMAWG MAPT Members:

2.13.1. Provides input into DMAP development by applying lessons learned and known activation requirements.

2.13.2. Defines existing repair capabilities at the Source of Repair (SOR).

2.13.3. Performs gap analysis, addresses requirements versus existing capabilities, identifies Common Repairable Item synergies and provides DMAWG co-chairs recommendations for DSOR implementation.

2.13.4. Develops and maintains activation Implementation Schedules (IS) and plans using timelines and repair requirements provided by the program office.

2.13.5. Initiates, maintains, and coordinates on a depot Technical Order (TO) verification plan with the Technical Order Management Agency or applicable private partner, as required by DAMWG co-chairs.

2.13.6. Identifies and validates facility requirements including projected facility availability based on workload changes.

2.13.7. Tracks and reports facility modifications, additions, and construction status listed in the Facility Requirements Plan to ensure future capability exists to support projected workload. **Note:** The Facilities Requirement Plan must be coordinated through the Base Civil Engineer.

2.13.8. Reports depot Support Equipment status, installation planning and/or progress, checkout, and equipment demonstration during activation.

2.13.9. Provides PSM with identified list of parts required for First Article Testing (FAT).

2.13.10. Tracks and reports consumable and common tool requisitions.

2.13.11. Provide the organizational/tactical perspective.

2.13.12. Coordinates activation activities to support new workload acquisition. This includes ensuring all activities are performed for successful FAT and completion of Depot Activation.

2.13.13. Reviews pertinent sustainment planning documents and establishes a strong interface with the appropriate program office pre-production planning team.

2.13.14. Reports activation concerns to the DMAWG. Provides the PM/PSM information on government-furnished resources and specific depot maintenance activation schedules.

2.13.15. Reports MAPT planning efforts to the DMAWG for inclusion in logistics management information, reviews, and DMAP.

2.13.16. Works with the PM/PSM and Product Support Integrator to prioritize depot repair capabilities based on the criticality of need to the program, incorporates these priorities into the IS, and supports inclusion in the DMAP.

Chapter 3

DEPOT SOURCE OF REPAIR (DSOR) PROCESS

3.1. Introduction.

3.1.1. The DSOR process postures depot-level maintenance workloads based upon the TRC construct, including activation of prioritized workloads. The DSOR process ensures a life cycle perspective is utilized when planning and programming for depot-level maintenance, ensures compliance with statutory and regulatory guidance, and provides an audit trail for the life of the system.

3.1.2. A DSOR decision is required before investment dollars are obligated to establish a depot-level maintenance and repair capability at a specific site (e.g., facilities, support equipment). Per DoDI 4151.24, funds are not to be obligated to establish a depot-level maintenance capability or expand capacity of an existing capability at a specific site to repair a system, subsystem, or component without an approved DSOR assignment. Funds may be obligated without a DSOR decision for non-site-specific items. The CLA must be complete by MS-A, and the DSOR must be complete prior to MS-B (or MS-C if there is no MS-B). **Note:** Programs that do not have traditional DoD 5000-series milestones are still required to execute the DSOR process.

3.1.3. The PSM ensures depot-level maintenance and repair technical data required for DA are included in all contract actions.

3.1.4. The DSOR AMS includes all process instructions, and resulting documentation for the CLA, SORA, DMI, DA, PPP and DMISA activities.

3.1.4.1. DSOR decisions can be accomplished at multiple levels (e.g., System, Sub-System, Line Replaceable Unit/Shop Replaceable Unit).

3.1.4.2. If a DSOR is completed at a higher level than all lower sub-indenture DLR, then all DLRs are subsumed by the same DSOR designation unless specifically identified in the DSOR Decision Memorandum. Detailed DSOR guidance is provided in the DSOR AMS library.

3.2. Technology Repair Center Construct.

3.2.1. The AF uses the TRC construct of grouped technology descriptions to posture depot maintenance workloads. The TRC construct applies to all materiel subject to depot maintenance, properly categorizing workloads in groups based on unique skills, equipment, and the facilities required to perform depot-level maintenance.

3.2.2. The current version of the TRC construct and the TRC/FSC tables are in the DSOR AMS.

3.2.3. The TRC/FSC table may help determine the potential AF Candidate Depot based on the technology description. The TRC/FSC table is an updated listing of items repaired, or planned to be repaired, at each depot.

3.2.4. TRC designations/documents are updated on an as-needed basis and identified by the most current version.

3.3. Waivers. There are no waivers for the DSOR requirement, but there are exclusions (reference **Paragraph 3.7**).

3.4. Warranties. Warranties do not replace the DSOR process and are not considered a long-term depot maintenance strategy. The PSM must obtain the DSOR decision before committing to a long-term, depot-level repair posture, including warranties or extended service contracts.

3.5. DSOR Triggers.

3.5.1. A DSOR decision is required for all depot-level maintenance, including but not limited to new acquisition, workload adjustment, modification installation, modification follow-on, overseas workload, workload shifts, and legacy workloads. Several events trigger the requirement for a DSOR decision.

3.5.2. New Acquisition. A new acquisition includes any system, item, component, subsystem, or software that will result in a new requirement for depot-level maintenance. DSORs for new acquisitions are on the total anticipated inventory to be acquired. For new acquisitions, the DSOR requirements are initiated no later than the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction Phase and within sufficient time to obtain a DSOR decision for inclusion into the acquisition strategy.

3.5.3. Workload Adjustment. Workload adjustment may be identified by a 20 percent or more change in workload hours/cost. Change in workload requires expansion of current or new repair capabilities. Percentage change is measured from the capability established to support the workload identified in the DSOR package. Note if the amount was not clearly indicated at the respective level for the workload in question in the DSOR or if the DSOR was completed prior to MS-B, then the DMAWG Gap Analysis is the basis for the measurement.

3.5.4. Modification Installation. Modifications are installed by government personnel in a depot, by a depot field team, by contractors in a contractor facility, by contract field teams, or by any combination of these methods of implementation. This is not a long-term sustainment decision. However, the DSOR must be accomplished to determine the Source of Repair (SOR) for each modification, to facilitate accurate reporting for 10 USC §2466, and ensure compliance with 10 USC §2460 for installation of modifications.

3.5.5. Modification Follow-on. When a modification introduces one or more components requiring depot-level maintenance, it is necessary to complete the DSOR to determine where the follow-on depot maintenance will be performed. The DSOR applies to modifications (a change to form, fit, function, or integration) to existing systems for which the depot-level SOR has been approved. This may be combined with the modification installation DSOR.

3.5.6. Overseas Workload. DSORs are required for any SOR involving the potential for depot-level maintenance by a source outside of the United States. The DSOR packages are prepared and submitted in the same manner as new acquisition packages. Overseas Workload DSOR assignments will only be authorized as a secondary source if mission drives need (e.g., Mission Impaired Capability Awaiting Parts in theater). Detailed Overseas Workload guidance is provided in the DSOR AMS Library.

3.5.7. Workload Shift. A permanent change in the SOR or source of modification. The DSOR process is required for a workload shift when there is a proposed change in the SOR that results in a SOR shift from an assigned organic depot to another organic depot, an assigned organic

depot to a contract, or from a contract SOR to an organic depot. Changes from one contract repair source to another or consolidating several contract workloads, do not require performing the DSOR process. For a workload shift, the DSOR process must be used to ensure compliance with Title 10 US Code Section 2469, Contracts to perform workloads previously performed by depot-level activities of the Department of Defense: requirement of competition. **(T-0)**

3.5.8. Legacy. A Legacy DSOR is used to officially assign a source of repair for undocumented depot-level maintenance workloads that are fully activated at the established source(s) of repair for a minimum of 3 years and requires no additional capability at the location(s). **Note:** A Legacy DSOR cannot be used for Core workloads requesting contract repair authorization if the weapon system or military equipment has not met Initial Operating Capability (IOC) plus 4 years.

3.5.9. DLR updates. A DLR update is required whenever additional DLR are realized through the acquisition of a program. All DLRs need to be addressed in the DSOR process and input into the DoD DSOR repository. This includes Line Replaceable Units and Shop Replaceable Units. A new DSOR is not necessarily required; a refresh DMI can be used to update. A DMI refresh cannot be used for DLR updates if the technology is novel to the system (e.g., upgrades, time compliance technical orders). If a new capability is required at the depot, a new DSOR will need to be completed.

3.6. Depot Maintenance Software Workloads.

3.6.1. Software maintenance is to correct faults (corrective maintenance) after IOC of a software product, improve software performance or other attributes (perfective maintenance), or to adapt a weapon system to a changed environment within the bounds of existing top level system specifications (adaptive maintenance).

3.6.2. The software maintenance process includes problem/change identification and classification, analysis, design, implementation, regression/system testing, acceptance testing, and delivery.

3.6.3. Software maintenance is performed on military materiel (e.g., weapon systems and their components, space control systems and their components, Automated Test Equipment and Test Program Sets, and systems integration laboratories). Depot-level software maintenance does not include maintenance of business data systems. There are three types of software maintenance workloads requiring a DSOR.

3.6.3.1. Operational Software (including Operational Flight Programs, Mission Planning, Training Systems and Weapon System Simulators). This software pertains to both airborne and ground weapon systems. Weapon systems software also includes programs or applications that are not directly tied to a specific system such as mission planning software that is provided for the management of the battle space. Implementing typical operational software involves using one or more computers, controllers, sensors, and/or indicators, etc. to collect data related to the weapon system environment and provides the functionality to perform the weapon system mission. Software supporting space system ground segment is included in this section.

3.6.3.2. Test Software (Automated Test Equipment/Test Program Set). Test software includes the operating software resident in test equipment (Automated Test Equipment software) and software associated with testing serviceability of an end item (Test Program

Set software). This includes user equipment software supporting space system ground segments.

3.6.3.3. Software Modifications. Modifications include software changes, upgrades, technology refresh, and updates. Modifications include but are not limited to incorporation of additional, new, or improved capability.

3.6.4. Industrial Plant and Equipment Software. This software includes automated depot operations equipment including robotic, cleaning/plating, and other industrial processes. No DSOR is required for this type of software.

3.7. Exclusions to the DSOR Process. Several types of workloads may be excluded from the DSOR process. When seeking an exclusion, the PSM verifies a specific workload meets the exclusion criteria and provides data and a justification to HQ AFMC A4/10.

3.7.1. The approved SOR location may have specific local requirements that need to be completed by the program office to adequately prepare for the workload. Program Office will support SOR in meeting these local requirements. The SOR will decide if the workload is similar to work already being performed. The SOR may also refer the program office to complete a DSOR if they do not believe that criteria for an exclusion is met. **Note:** Failure to meet local SOR capability and capacity requirements could jeopardize organic supportability. Modifications to components that do not change the form, fit, function, or integration of the component modified and do not change the basic part number, only the version (dash number change), if the SOR of the end item does not change and does not drive an investment for new or expanded capability at the SOR.

3.7.2. Foreign Military Sales programs. If an AF Organic Depot is used for repairs, follow the TRC construct.

3.7.3. United States Special Operations Command workloads that are Major Force Program-11 funded for sustainment activities. However, all sustainment workloads transferring to the AF require a DSOR at time of official transfer.

3.7.4. Automated data processing equipment workloads that are not for national security systems (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).

3.7.5. Department of Energy special design military spares. Examples include, but are not limited to, nuclear weapon trainers, nuclear weapons test and evaluation or handling equipment, and use control equipment. Department of Energy acquired, operated, and maintained systems that are supported by the AF.

3.7.6. Medical Equipment. Management and sustainment for medical materiel for peacetime and wartime support is established under the Air Force Medical Support Agency as prescribed in AFI 41-201, *Managing Clinical Engineering Programs*. Examples of medical equipment exclusions include field intravenous fluid reconstitution and deployable oxygen systems.

3.7.7. Test Program Set software when the cost, capability, and hours are included in the DSOR decision for its associated hardware (unit under test).

3.7.8. DSOR for airframe Modification Installations occurring at approved airframe Organic DSOR location. DSORs for airframe Modification Installation occurring at the same airframe Organic SOR that has an approved DSOR assignment on record is not required if the work is being accomplished in conjunction with like and similar work and the program funds any costs

required to establish modification related capability and capacity. The approved SOR location may have specific local requirements that need to be completed by the program office to adequately prepare for the workload. The Program Office will support the SOR in meeting these local requirements. The SOR will decide if the workload is similar to work already being performed. The SOR may also refer the program office to complete a DSOR if they do not believe the criteria for an exclusion is met. **Note:** Failure to meet local SOR capability and capacity requirements could jeopardize organic workload assignment.

3.7.9. Classified and Special Access Programs (SAP). This exclusion applies to SAPs and to specific classified components that are part of an overall system. This exclusion does not apply to an entire system or program that simply has classified components.

3.7.9.1. Any unclassified components still require a DSOR. If the program transitions to non-SAP or components become unclassified, a DSOR will be required.

3.7.9.2. Programs using this exclusion will conduct a best value sustainment evaluation to assess whether organic capability should be used to support depot maintenance requirements. Program Offices will consult with AFSC/LG to complete the evaluation. If organic sustainment will be pursued, programs will:

3.7.9.2.1. Engage with potential organic sustainment providers (Hardware Workloads: AFSC/LG, Software Workloads: AFSC Software Directorate, Cryptologic Workloads: AFLCMC- Cryptologic and Cyber Systems Division) as early as practicable and continuously throughout the depot activation process.

3.7.9.2.2. Follow the DAF TRC construct.

3.7.9.2.3. Assist organic sustainment providers in being read-in to the program to support depot activation requirements.

3.7.9.2.4. Comply with the DMAWG requirements in this DAFMAN to the maximum extent practicable.

3.8. Core Exclusions.

3.8.1. Commercial items are not exempt from the DSOR process. However, applicability of the 10 USC §2464 core exclusion clause to a workload will be captured and approved during the SORA process via congressional notification of core exclusion. The core exclusion does not alleviate the requirement to complete the DSOR. The template format, instructions and process for submission are in the DSOR AMS.

3.8.2. The process for core exclusion is:

3.8.2.1. PSM completes congressional notification of core exclusion template in DSOR AMS.

3.8.2.2. PSM obtains coordination from HQ AFMC A4/10 and USSF/SSC.

3.8.2.3. PSM submits template to their PEO for coordination.

3.8.2.4. PEO coordinates with SAF/AQ.

3.8.2.5. SAF/AQ processes notification documentation to Office of the Secretary of Defense for submission to Congress. The notification to Congress constitutes core exclusion approval.

3.9. Execution of the DSOR Process.

3.9.1. The DSOR process includes (1) SORA and (2) DMI. The DSOR addresses all impacts to statutory compliance for depot-level maintenance.

3.9.1.1. SORA Process. The PSM initiates the SORA process by requesting a CLA determination through the DSOR AMS.

3.9.1.1.1. The PSM provides data, prepared at the appropriate system/sub-system-level for data obtainment and execution, in the following areas: System Capability, Functional Description of System/Sub-system, Final Application, Technology Assessment, Cryptologic Description, Workload Description, Acquisition Category, and Joint Service Program information.

3.9.1.1.2. For new acquisition programs, the PSM may use data based on similar existing systems/sub-systems.

3.9.1.1.3. AFMC A4/10 performs the CLA and assigns a Candidate Depot based upon the TRC construct.

3.9.1.1.4. AFMC A4/10 issues a Core and Candidate Depot (CCD) Memorandum, including organic depot points of contact and Core shortfall data, to the PSM. CLA determination is required by MS-A in accordance with 10 USC §4251, *Major defense acquisition programs: determination required before Milestone A approva*l, and §4252, *Major defense acquisition programs: certification required before Milestone B approval* and is included in the CLA Annex to the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan.

3.9.1.2. Prior to initiating a Workload Shift SORAs, the PSM obtains DMAWG co-chair-approval, populates the Cost Analysis Tool (CAT), and develops a DLR list.

3.9.1.3. If shifting from an Air Logistics Complex (ALC), an AFSC Workload Shift Justification memo (found in the DSOR AMS Library) is required.

3.9.1.4. If shifting from a non-USAF Depot location, any other form of documentation reflecting both parties' agreement (PO and Sustainment Provider) will suffice (e.g., e-mail, memo, signed meeting minutes etc.).

3.9.1.5. Prior to initiating an organic legacy SORA, the PSM submits an Organic Depot Capability Memorandum and develops a DLR list.

3.9.1.6. HQ AFMC A4/10 initiates the required 30 calendar day response period(s) for applicable parties after issuing a CLA and CCD memorandum. If no comments are received after 30 calendar days, concurrence with candidate depot will be assumed. HQ AFMC A4/10 makes the final determination of the SORA recommendation.

3.9.1.7. The PSM receives CCD memo from HQ AFMC/A4FD prior to final Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) decision. The PSM completes the following steps upon receiving CCD memo:

3.9.1.7.1. Provide AFSC/LG with the program's name, ACAT level, new acquisition/replaced platform, number of assets at full fielding, fielding schedule and first induction, possessed rate, and depot strategy.

3.9.1.7.2. AFSC/LG will determine if military construction (MILCON) funding is required to support organic activation based on program office input.

3.9.1.7.3. AFSC/LG will provide a rough order of magnitude estimate (in dollars) with need date to support depot activation no later than 60 calendar days from receiving program office inputs.

3.9.1.7.4. The PSM will ensure MILCON funding requirement is captured in Program Office Estimate.

3.9.1.7.5. The PSM will request a mission impact statement from the owning MAJCOM/FLDCOM to justify MILCON requirements. Mission impact statement must include impact to Operational Plan support without specific reference to named plans, cost of contract logistics support, etc.

3.9.1.7.6. The PSM will provide AFMC/A4FD and AFSC/LG a copy of impact statement to be included in annual MILCON prioritization reviews.

3.9.1.7.7. AFMC/A4FD will provide AFMC/A4C an info copy for tracking purposes.

3.9.1.7.8. HQ AFMC A4/10 conducts analysis on AF statutory compliance impacts from the DSOR recommendations prior to issuing the SORA approval memorandum to the PSM.

3.9.2. DMI Process.

3.9.2.1. The DMI process is required for all DSORs except Modification Installations. If necessary, the PSM submits the completed DMI template in the DSOR AMS after receiving the signed SORA. Subsequently, HQ AFMC A4/10 forwards the DMI packages to the other Services (and the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Materiel Readiness (DASD(MR)) for ACAT 1 system and subsystem packages only) for coordination and comment within 45 calendar days. Work is assigned to other Services only if the capability already exists, no similar capability exists within the AF sustainment community, and when the recurring cost of sustainment is less than the AF.

3.9.2.2. Upon receiving the Services' input on the DMI, HQ AFMC A4/10 issues the DSOR Decision Memorandum for each DSOR to the PSM (DASD(MR) for ACAT 1 Programs) and all appropriate stakeholders. This completes the DSOR process.

3.9.2.3. If the Service's reply identifies existing capability, AF DSOR Executive Manager forms and leads an interservice cost study team including the PSM, AF depot, and the other Service-nominated SOR(s). The team assesses the nominated SOR capabilities and determines the best value. DMIs will be routed to the other Services. Based upon the assessment rationale, the DSOR Decision Memorandum is issued to the PSM and all appropriate stakeholders. This completes the DSOR process.

3.10. DSOR Termination and Retirement.

3.10.1. To terminate or retire a DSOR, contact HQ AFMC A4/10 for guidance.

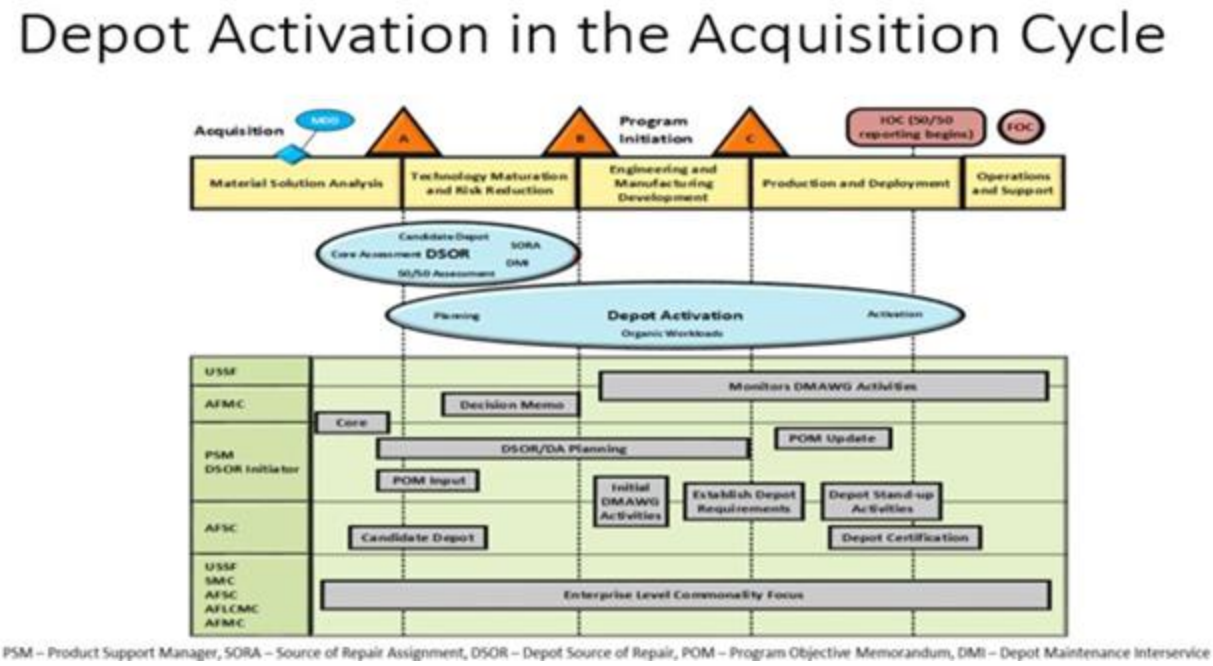
Chapter 4

DEPOT ACTIVATION

4.1. Introduction.

4.1.1. The DA process identifies and assembles all required facilities, equipment materials processes, technologies, training, and certified personnel to perform depot-level maintenance for weapon systems and military equipment. DA planning begins during DSOR development and ends when all assigned workload capabilities are activated (reference **Figure 4.1**). PSMs use the DA process to execute the DSOR decision, regardless of the outcome, and to inform Request for Proposal development for either contract depot maintenance or Original Equipment Manufacturer assistance for organic depot activation.

Figure 4.1. Depot Activation (DA) in the Acquisition Cycle.



PSM – Product Support Manager, SORA – Source of Repair Assignment, DSOR – Depot Source of Repair, POM – Program Objective Memorandum, DMI – Depot Maintenance Interservice

4.1.2. Funding. The PSM plans and programs sufficient funding to support all DAs including new or expansion of capability. The estimated costs for DA efforts will be included in the program life cycle cost estimates. PSMs ensure DA funding requirements are included in the Comprehensive Cost and Requirements System. The lead command is the DA funding advocate as detailed in DAFI 63-101/20-101. Additional funding related inquires can be sent to HQ AFMC A4/10 who may request assistance from AFMC/FM to provide proper clarification.

4.1.2.1. Schedule. The PSM ensures depot activation schedule is developed and published in the DMAP. The DMAP supports organic capability establishment no later than four years after achieving IOC or whenever the system is fielded in support of operations.

4.1.3. The DMAP template is in the DSOR AMS library. Utilize the DSOR AMS to publish the depot activation DMAP.

4.1.4. The PSM immediately notifies HQ AFMC A4/10 if the depot activation falls behind schedule. Include the appropriate rationale if special circumstances are identified during system acquisition or deployment warranting an activation delay. Submit a WAD if there are changes (e.g., extended Interim Contract Support) due to the delay.

4.1.5. The PSM ensures DA funding requirements are modified to support the new schedule and updates the DMAP and DA section in DSOR AMS. Utilize the reporting tabs in the DSOR AMS, in addition to updating the Comprehensive Cost and Requirements System appropriately.

4.1.6. The PSM provides supportability analysis (e.g., Level of Repair Analysis), Maintenance Task Analysis) results to the MAPT Lead and/or Software Organization to support DA efforts.

4.1.7. Common Reparable Item. Common Repairable Item depot repair capabilities will be explored and documented throughout the acquisition life cycle. DA activities, to include repair capabilities, will be consolidated to the fullest extent possible in order to provide best value to the Government. The PSM reviews deliverables received under DI-PSSS-81970 with DMAWG members and develops DA consolidation recommendations where possible.

4.2. DA Process for DSORs with Contract Designated Workloads. The PSM integrates Contract Data Requirements Lists required for statutory and regulatory reporting requirements, monitors all progress until depot-level repair capabilities are available, and resolves any impacts to the production line(s).

4.3. DMAWG and MAPTs Construct.

4.3.1. Robust DMAWGs, major IPTs, MAPTs and Sub-IPTs are critical to achieving DA priorities (reference **Figure 4.2**).

4.3.2. A DMAWG is required for all organic/split DSOR decisions requiring new or expansion of capability at an organic Depot.

4.3.3. The PSM establishes a DMAWG to facilitate implementing DA requirements, enable involvement from all stakeholders, and ensure timely activation of component depot repair capability. The PSM and Organic Sustainment Product Support Provider-Functional Office co-chair the DMAWG.

4.3.3.1. The PSM plans the initial DMAWG meeting no later than 90 calendar days after receiving the Final DSOR Decision Memorandum and continues the DMAWG until all assigned workload capabilities are activated.

4.3.3.2. DMAWG meetings must include discussion of all DSOR(s) and DLR(s) involved with the activation.

4.3.3.3. The DMAWG meets at least quarterly.

4.3.3.4. AFMC ensures SMEs are assigned to support the DMAWG and subordinate MAPTs.

4.3.3.5. DMAWGs may be organized into major IPTs to better support a larger DMAWG structure. The DMAWG structure is approved and documented by the DMAWG Co-chairs in the DMAP.

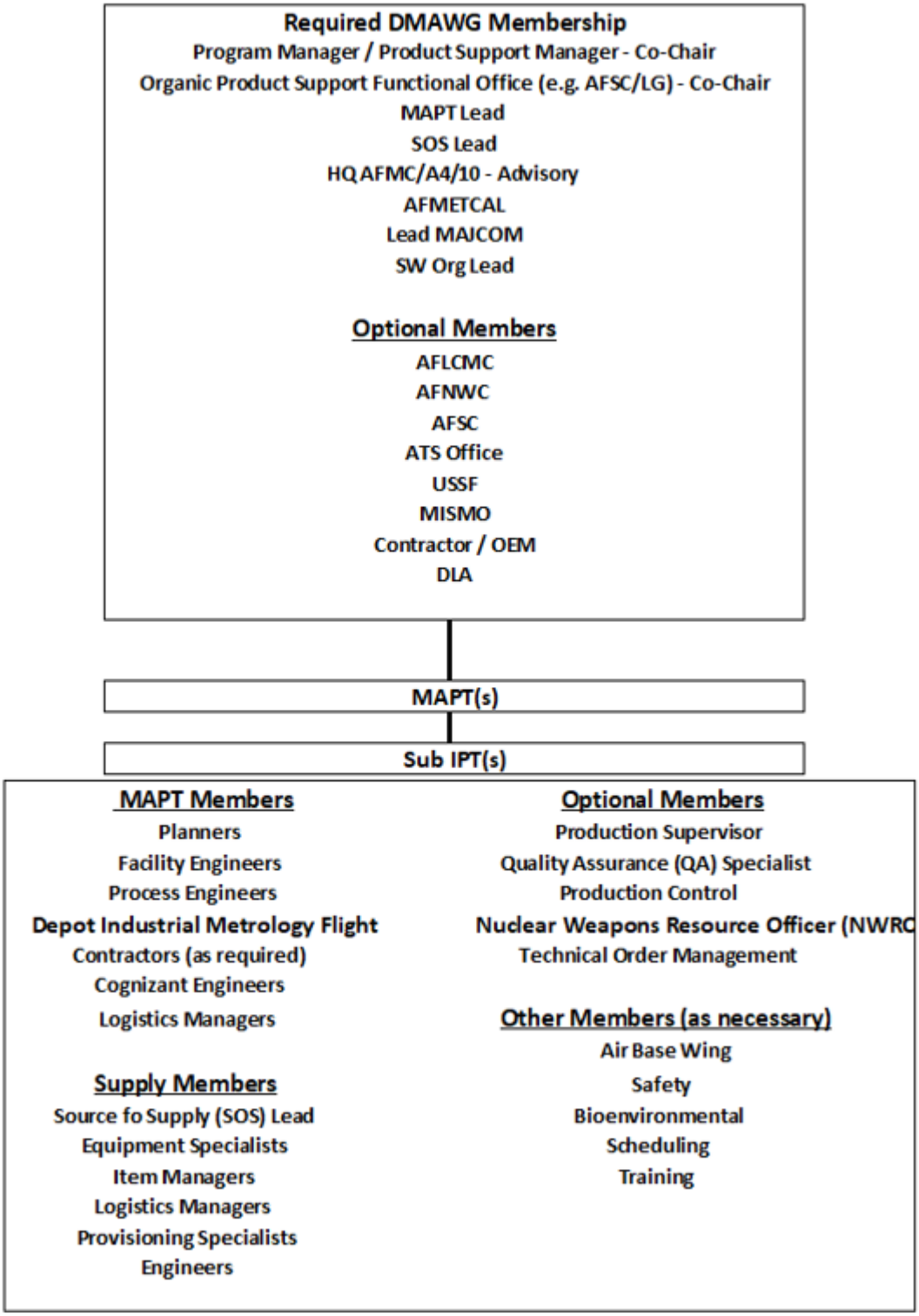
4.3.3.6. The DMAWG is supported by MAPTs. MAPTs are subgroups with SMEs from all applicable Integrated Product Support Element disciplines.

4.3.3.7. A single MAPT is assigned to support implementation of specific depot activation.

4.3.3.8. MAPTs develop and brief detailed DA plans to DMAWG for DMAP input.

4.3.3.9. DMAWG co-chairs determine if the plan is ready and route for final approval.

Figure 4.2. DMAWG Structure.



4.4. DA Process for DSORs with Organic Designated Workloads.

4.4.1. The PSM updates the DSOR AMS and DMAP during each DMAWG meeting to reflect current activation status.

4.4.2. The PSM ensures depot activation data fields are updated in the DSOR AMS in support of DMAWG activities.

4.4.3. The DMAWG develops a DMAP no later than 90 calendar days after the initial DMAWG meeting. The DMAP is a living document and is updated as a function of the DMAWG activities. All updates to the DMAP must be maintained on the DSOR AMS.

4.4.3.1. The DMAP will include: DA Objective, Membership Roles and Responsibilities, MAPT Structure, Team Duration, References, Meeting Cadence, all Integrated Product Support Element planning factors. Additionally, it will describe DA events, resources, and schedules to implement all the DSOR decisions within the DMAWG's portfolio.

4.4.3.2. The DMAP addresses Interim Contract Support requirements and adjusts the DA schedule as appropriate to reduce Interim Contract Support.

4.4.3.3. The DMAP includes participating Service's requirements for joint service programs.

4.4.3.4. The DMAP addresses all DSORs and DLRs involved with the activation to include status of all DLRs.

4.4.3.5. The DMAP is a living document the PSM continually updates as significant programmatic, engineering, and/or funding changes occur. The PSM provides the DMAWG Co-chair a copy when updates are made.

4.4.4. PSM is responsible for funding and executing a Gap Analysis of the DSOR and evaluating current organic depot capabilities against the required repair capabilities with the assistance of the MAPT Lead and contractor as applicable. The Gap Analysis identifies the following repair requirements for the DLRs covered in the respective DSOR decision(s): Support Equipment (including calibration), facilities, technical data, supply support, packaging, handling, shipping, transportation, failure data and current cost of repairs.

4.4.4.1. When possible, the PSM considers an organic GAP Analysis. Final determination of contract or organic Gap Analysis will be made during the DMAWG.

4.4.4.2. The gaps identified between current organic depot capabilities and required capabilities must have an estimated cost to resolve the gaps as part of the analysis deliverable.

4.4.5. If the contractor is not supportive of organic depot activation and government purchase of technical data has been researched; a PPP should be explored. The MAPT provides recommendations to the DMAWG on activations to pursue/not pursue and executes an implementation schedule as directed by the PSM and DMAWG co-chair.

4.4.6. The PSM updates the DMAP based on results of the DMAWG and MAPT implementation schedule, to accurately depict the activation plan and any DSOR changes proposed and agreed upon during the DMAWG. The PSM initiates DSOR changes based on DMAWG results.

4.4.7. Utilize the Depot Activation Checklist stored in the DSOR AMS for all depot activations.

4.4.8. PSM shall submit a workload forecast as part of the Annual Requirements Review and Depot Determination process to ensure initial and recurring manpower requirements are

planned for at the organic depot. Additional information and guidance can be found in the DSOR AMS repository.

4.4.9. AFMC A4/10 ensures the DA process is complete by receiving an Organic Depot Capability Memorandum from the PSM. The PSM uploads the Organic Depot Capability Memorandum "and applicable documentation" in DSOR AMS within 10 calendar days of receipt.

4.4.10. PSM maintains current approved DMAWG, DMAWG minutes, DMAP, MAPT decisional briefings including associated data/rationale, and the Organic Depot Capability Memorandum in the DSOR AMS repository.

Chapter 5

WORKLOAD APPROVAL DOCUMENT (WAD)

5.1. Process Overview and Execution.

5.1.1. The WAD is the process for documenting approval of a short-term depot-level maintenance workload shift. WADs apply to temporary shifts of work (from an organic repair depot to another organic facility, from an organic repair depot to contract support, or from contract support to an organic repair depot) and temporary approval of work at a repair location until completion of the final DSOR decision.

5.1.2. Short-term depot maintenance workload can be the result of workload transition, backlog, or emergency/contingency requirements to ensure statutory compliance.

5.1.3. WADs differ from the DSOR in that WADs address temporary shifts of workloads. The DSOR process addresses permanent shifts or new workload.

5.1.4. Impacted workload types include Interim Contract Support, interim organic support, organic workload performed by Depot On-site Contract Augmentee Teams, and depot-level maintenance workloads funded by bridge, contingency, or emergency contracts. WAD approval is required to ensure statutory compliance.

5.1.5. Get-well plans are attached to WADs and provide a schedule for transferring workloads to organic repair. The WAD Initiator tracks progress of the transfer to ensure the schedule in the get-well plan is met and to ensure mission support challenges are mitigated. The WAD Initiator tracks progress to re-establish organic support if a short-term contract is used to support requirements. The WAD Initiator notifies the applicable ALC when they are executing the plan. Repetitive WADs for the same workload will not be approved if the reason for needing an additional WAD is failure to track and execute the get-well plan or initiate the required DSOR. Failure to initiate the DSOR in a timely manner is not grounds for submitting multiple WADs.

5.2. Additional Guidance. The WAD guidance, template, and approval process is provided in the DSOR AMS library.

Chapter 6

DEPOT MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENTS

6.1. Applicability.

6.1.1. This Chapter applies to all DAF DMISAs, regardless of the method by which the DSOR decision was reached (e.g., DMI study or Directed DSOR). DMISAs will be managed in the DSOR AMS, DMISA Management Application.

6.1.2. The DMISA is used for all multi-year interservice depot maintenance workload assignments unless the Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Code 5 credit exchange method is selected. DMISAs are required for Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Codes 2, 3, 4, and 8; see DoD Manual 4140.68, *Integrated Materiel Management of Non-consumable Items*, for further Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Code details. Other support agreements are acceptable for interim periods of recurring workload less than 1 year in duration or a finite workload requirement of less than 2 years. (**Note:** working capital funds cannot be used to fund Interservice Support Agreements (ISA) or Department of Treasure Forms 7600A).

6.1.3. If any agreement other than a DMISA is utilized, the MISO is not responsible for the management of that agreement. Only the DMISA may be used for an Interservice depot maintenance assignment resulting from a Service Workload Competition.

6.2. Scope of DMISAs.

6.2.1. DMISAs are established to document the requirements of depot maintenance and related support functions for weapon systems, equipment end items, systems, subsystems, components, or commodity groups (to include software maintenance) in accordance with DoDI 4151.26, *DoD Inter-Service Depot Maintenance*.

6.2.2. DMISAs are normally used between the Military Services; however, they may also be used between a Military Service and another DoD Component or Federal Agency receiving organic depot-level maintenance support.

6.2.3. DMISAs are only used to assign and manage workload. They are not used to document transfer of responsibility for a function or mission from one Military Service or Federal Agency to another. DMISAs do not have an established expiration date unless both parties (Principal and Agent) agree to establish one. DMISAs require annual review and update, and completion of the periodic review page indicates agreement of annual review compliance. DMISA signature page is completed upon initial creation and at least every five years to ensure Agent's Depot commander has adequate resources available and ensures resources are applied against workload.

6.2.4. Detailed DMISA guidance, templates and policy is provided in the DSOR AMS library.

6.2.5. Air Force DMISAs are managed and tracked in the DMISA Management Application located in the DSOR AMS library.

6.2.6. DMISAs are established for periods of performance that are mutually acceptable to the Principal and Agent Services, and they are reviewed annually. Annual reviews are initiated by the Principal. DMISAs are prepared, coordinated, negotiated, reviewed, maintained, and terminated in accordance with the guidance in the DSOR AMS library. A completed DSOR workload shift, in accordance with DoDI 4151.24 and **Chapter 3**, is completed before a DMISA with existing or continual workload may be terminated.

Chapter 7

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

7.1. Process Overview and Execution.

7.1.1. PPPs opportunities shall be considered throughout the lifecycle. The PSM shall ensure a final DSOR decision is obtained prior to PPP consideration.

7.1.2. When a product support strategy includes depot maintenance PPPs, the PSM must analyze and incorporate the following elements into the DSOR and DMAWG documentation: structure, costs, benefits, opportunities, risks, investments, resources, constraints, impacts to statutory requirements, and the best use of public and private sector capabilities.

7.1.3. PSMs shall assess each PPP against its ability to drive down cost, maintain core and critical skills, infuse new technology into Air Force industrial base, and enhance readiness.

7.1.4. PSMs ensure PPPs use existing maintenance policies, procedures, and processes to the maximum extent practicable.

7.1.5. PSMs enter the approved IA/PA/Contract Documents into the DSOR AMS.

7.1.6. The PSM collaborates with the sustainment provider (assigned by the DSOR process) and industry partner to ensure requirements of the IA/PA/Contract are met and updated as needed.

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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFI 41-201, *Managing Clinical Engineering Programs*, 10 October 2017

DAFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management,* 16 February 2024

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

DAFI 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, 15 April 2022

DI-PSSS-81970, *Common Repairable Item (CRI) Identification Listing*

DI-MGMT-81749B, *Distribution of Department of Defense (DoD) Depot Maintenance Workload (50/50) Report*

DoDI 4151.24, *Depot Source of Repair Assignment Determination Process*, 7 November 2023

DoDI 4151.26, *DoD Inter-service Depot Maintenance*, 21 October 2022

DoDM 4140.68, *Integrated Materiel Management of Non-consumable Items*, 5 March 2020

10 USC §4251, *Major defense acquisition programs: determination required before Milestone A approval*

10 USC §4252, *Major defense acquisition programs: certification required before Milestone B approval*

10 USC §2460, *Definition of depot-level maintenance and repair*

10 USC §2464, *Core logistics capabilities*

10 USC §2466, *Limitations on the performance of depot-level maintenance of materiel*

10 USC §2469, *Contracts to perform workloads previously performed by depot-level activities of the Department of Defense: requirement of competition*

10 USC §2472, *Prohibition on management of depot employees by end strength*

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Department of Defense Form 1144, *Support Agreement*

Department of Treasury Form 7600A, *Interagency Agreement (IAA) – Agreement Between Federal Agencies*.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACAT—Acquisition Category

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AMS—Automated Management System

CCD—Core/Candidate Depot

CLA—Core Logistics Analysis

DA—Depot Activation

DAFI—Department of the Air Force Instruction

DAFMAN—Department of the Air Force Manual

DASD—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense

DID—Data Item Description

DLR—Depot Level Reparable

DMAP—Depot Maintenance Activation Plan

DMAWG—Depot Maintenance Activation Working Group

DMI—Depot Maintenance Interservice

DMISA—Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

DoDM—Department of Defense Manual

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DSOR—Depot Source of Repair

DWCF—Defense Working Capital Fund

FOA—Forward Operating Agency

FSC—Federal Supply Class

IOC—Initial Operational Capability

IOC—Integrated Process Team

FLDCOM—Field Command

MAPT—Maintenance Activation Planning Team

MILCON—Military Construction

MISMO—Maintenance Interservice Support Management Officer

MISOs—Maintenance Interservice Support Officers

MS—Milestone

OIB—Organic Industrial Base

PEO—Program Executive Officer

PPP—Public-Private Partnership

PSM—Product Support Manager

R2D2—Requirements Review and Depot Determination

SAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SOR—Source of Repair

SORA—Source of Repair Assignment

SSC—Space Systems Command

TO—Technical Order

TRC—Technology Repair Center

USAF—United States Air Force

USC—United States Code

USSF—United States Space Force

WAD—Workload Approval Document

Office Symbols

AFMC/CC—Commander, Air Force Materiel Command

DASD(PS)—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Product Support)

SAF/AQ—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics)

SAF/SQ—Assistant Secretary for Space Acquisition and Integration

SAF/SQS—Director of Capability Delivery

SSC/CC—Commander, Space Systems Command

Terms

50/50—Refers to 10 USC §2466, which states no more than 50 percent of depot-level maintenance funds made available in a fiscal year may be used to contract for depot-level maintenance and repair by Non-Federal Government personnel.

Candidate Depot—The AF prospective or "candidate" organic depot being considered for long term, depot-level repair of a system/sub-system/end item. It is not a final depot selection until the DSOR process is complete. The TRC construct is used to select AF "candidate" depots.

Core—Refers to 10 USC §2464, which states the DoD must maintain a Core logistics capability that is government-owned and government-operated (including government personnel and government-owned and operated equipment and facilities) to ensure a ready and controlled source of technical competence and resources necessary to ensure effective and timely response to mobilization, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements.

Depot-Level Reparable—An item of supply that is designated for repair at a depot.

Depot-Level Maintenance—Materiel maintenance or repair requiring the inspection, overhaul, upgrading, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for maintenance, repair or the location at which the maintenance or repair is performed. The term includes (1) all aspects of software maintenance classified by the Department of Defense as of July 1, 1995, as depot-level maintenance and repair, and (2) interim contractor support or contractor logistics support (or any similar contractor support), to the extent that such support is for the performance of services described in the preceding sentence. The term does not include the procurement of major modifications or upgrades of weapon systems that are designed to improve program performance or the nuclear refueling or defueling of an aircraft carrier and any concurrent complex overhaul. A major upgrade program covered by this exception could continue to be performed by private or public sector activities. The term also does not include the procurement of parts for safety modifications. However, the term does include the installation of parts for that purpose.

Depot Maintenance Activation Plan—A plan, developed by the PSM, showing the events and schedules required to achieve a depot-level maintenance capability for specified systems, equipment, and resources. This plan will consider organic, Interservice, and contractor support requirements in accordance with the DSOR decision.

Depot Maintenance Activation Working Group—A group of representatives from the stakeholders involved in activating a depot-level maintenance capability for individual systems and equipment.

Depot Maintenance Interservice—The interservice process to select site specific depots to perform maintenance support. Reviews are accomplished by a Joint Service forum to ensure consideration of all Services' depot capabilities.

Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement—A formalized agreement whereby one Service/Agency (the Agent) obligates itself to provide depot maintenance support for another Service/Agency (the Principal). DMISAs may be used when a Military Service is the Agent, and another Federal Government department or agency, or element thereof, is the Principal.

Depot Source of Repair—The authorized organic, contract, or combination of organic and contract activity(s) or facility(s) that performs, or is planned to perform, depot-level repair on a system/sub-system/end item.

Director of Propulsion—Key leadership position designated with authorities as defined in DAFI 63-101/20-101 and held by the AFLCMC Propulsion Director.

End Item—Final combination of systems, sub-systems, components, parts, and other materiel ready for its intended use.

Fit—Involves the manner, in which an asset physically attaches to, or integrates with, an adjacent component or higher-level assembly. For hardware assets, fit involves such things as mechanical and electrical attachment points and methods (e.g., connectors, mounting trays, equipment racks, etc.). For firmware and software assets, fit involves the manner in which computer code is installed into its host platform, system, or sub-system.

Form—Involves the physical properties and manufacturing characteristics of an asset. For hardware assets, form includes size, shape, weight, and appearance, as well as materiel properties,

treatments, finishes, and production tolerances. For firmware and software assets, form includes items such as computer language and the media that the application is hosted on.

Function—Involves the manner in which the asset operates, performs an intended action, or provides a designated capability.

Integrated Process Team—A multi-disciplinary group of individuals, who are collectively responsible for delivering a defined process. The team is composed of personnel who plan, execute, and implement life cycle decisions for the system being acquired. It includes empowered representatives (stakeholders) from all of the functional areas involved with the process (i.e., design, manufacturing, test and evaluation, logistics personnel, and especially, the customer). Because the activities relative to a system's acquisition change and evolve over its life cycle, the roles of various process teams and its members evolve.

Level of Repair Analysis—A prescribed procedure for defense logistics planning. It is conducted to determine the best, most efficient and effective echelon to perform maintenance on systems/sub-systems/end items.

Maintenance Activation Planning Team—A group of SMEs, who support the DMAWGs in activating organic depots for new workloads. The team is established using the integrated product development philosophy.

Modification—Change to the form, fit, function, or interface of an in-service AF hardware or software configuration item.

Modification Follow-on—New components or altered components that will require long-term follow-on depot maintenance.

Modification Installation—The act of installing modifications of a weapon system, item, component, system, or sub-system.

New Acquisition—Any system, sub-system, component, item, or software that will result in a new requirement for depot-level maintenance.

Organic—Depot-level maintenance performed by a Military Department under military control utilizing government-owned or government-controlled facilities, tools, test equipment, spares, repair parts, and military or civil service personnel regardless of location or type of funds supporting the workload. Depot-level maintenance support by one Service for another is considered organic within the DoD.

Overseas Workload Program—DSORs are required for any SOR that involves the potential for accomplishment of depot-level maintenance by a source outside of the United States.

Principal—The military service, federal department, or agency receiving depot-level maintenance support from an Agent.

Product Support Manager—The individual responsible for managing the package of support functions required to field and maintain the readiness and operational capability of major weapon systems, sub-systems, and components.

Program Manager—The individual responsible and authorized to accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment in order to meet the user's operational needs. Individual is also accountable for credible cost, schedule, and performance reporting to the Milestone Decision Authority.

Requirements Review and Depot Determination—AFMC's annual two-phased process utilized to align DoD and DAF priorities through Enterprise collaboration for development of a high confidence file that reflects the funded requirement position for the next three fiscal years, to support DAF Organic Industrial Base manpower planning IAW Title 10 US Code Section 2472.

Source of Repair Assignment—An iterative process used to address AF depot-level maintenance requirements and maintenance locations. The process complies with requirements contained in 10 USC §§4251, 4252, 2464, and 2466, and applies to new acquisition and fielded systems. It begins at program initiation with a determination of the requirement for Core depot-level maintenance and repair capabilities, and identification of Candidate Depot(s). The process continues throughout the life cycle for sustainment planning and best value analysis. It culminates with a sustainment strategy determination and applicable SOR locations. The results are coordinated across DoD Services and are documented as a DSOR. The coordinated DSOR document is submitted to the acquisition office for action and inclusion in the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan.

Sub-system—A combination of equipment, groups, etc., performing operational functions within a system. Sub-systems form the major subdivisions within a system.

System—A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally-related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements, for which the group of elements form a unified whole.

Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction—The second phase of the Major Capability Acquisition pathway within the Adaptive Acquisition Framework. It is initiated by a successful MS-A decision, and its purpose is to reduce technology risk and to determine the appropriate set of technologies to be integrated into the full system. This effort is normally funded only for advanced development work and does not mean a new acquisition program is initiated.

Workload Adjustment—Workload adjustment is identified by 20 percent or more change in workload hours/cost. The change in workload requires expansion of current or new repair capabilities.

Workload Shift—permanent change in the officially-designated SOR or source of modification and can only be accomplished through the DSOR process when such change involves an organic depot.