

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE MANUAL 63-143

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Acquisition

**CENTRALIZED ASSET MANAGEMENT
PROCEDURES**

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This Air Force (AF) Manual (AFMAN) implements and identifies Centralized Asset Management (CAM) procedures referenced in Department of the Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*. This publication applies to civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force (USAF), the AF Reserve Command (AFRC), and the Air National Guard (ANG). The publication does not apply to the United States Space Force. 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 located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route DAF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate chain of command to the CAM Requirements Branch (AFMC/A4FR) Workflow or AFMC/A4FR, 4375 Chidlaw Road, Room C117, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433-5759. To ensure standardization, any organization supplementing this manual must send the implementing publication to SAF/AQX for review and coordination before publishing. The authorities to waive wing or unit level requirements that are outside of the acquisition execution chain in this publication are identified with a Tier ("Tier 0, 1, 2, 3") number following the compliance statement. See Department of the Air Force Manual (DAFMAN) 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, 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. Mandates to the acquisition execution chain as described in DAFI 63-101/20-

101 are not elevated through the organizational chain of authority; therefore, tiering in accordance with DAFMAN 90-161, is not applied and the waiver authority is as specified. Waivers to the CAM processes and procedures are reviewed by the applicable program's Mission Panel Lead, coordinated by the branch chief, and the waiver authority is the appropriate Headquarters (HQ) Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) CAM Chief (AFMC/A4F, Product Support Management Division, or AFMC/FMM, Financial Management). The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the USAF.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Major changes include reformatted chapters based on CAM processes, expanded language on program group entry into Weapon System Sustainment and Cost Per Flying Hour, updated roles and responsibilities, inclusion of Cyber, Cloud and Artificial Intelligence, additional requirement change request guidance, and the removal of outlined processes (Depot Schedule and Depot Customer Workload Agreement (DCWA), Fixed Priced Worksheet (FPWS), Engineering Requirement Review Process (ERRP), Bill of Work (BOW), Maintenance Requirements Supportability Process (MRSP), and Work Specification). Removed applicability of United States Space Force (USSF).

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview.

1.1.1. Centralized Asset Management (CAM) is the management and execution of Weapon System Sustainment (WSS) funding for the USAF process owner. CAM integrates the management of USAF sustainment to optimize warfighter capability through effective and efficient allocation of resources across the enterprise. CAM is comprised of depot-level WSS and the active-duty Cost Per Flying Hour (CPFH) Program, except as outlined in paragraphs [8.1.2.1](#) and [8.1.2.2](#) of this publication.

1.1.2. WSS provides streamlined requirements and funding allocations aligned to USAF priorities by linking requirements to the capabilities delivered. WSS utilizes a standardized, repeatable, auditable, collaborative and transparent process that focuses on the total force fleet-wide requirements across the USAF enterprise and is managed by one USAF process owner. In accordance with (IAW) DAFI 63-101/20-101, AFMC is the designated USAF Executive Agent for WSS.

1.1.3. The CAM CPFH program is the funds holder and manager of all active-duty USAF CAM specific supply Lines of Accounting (LOAs). The CAM CPFH program is a product of the USAF Flying Hour Program (FHP) and consists of two primary activities: monitoring of coding and usage oversight of the MAJCOM's CAM CPFH program supply accounts, and participation in the annual recurring analytic processes managed by AF/A4P, Resource Integration. This includes template reviews and approvals, requirement examinations, and correcting data to provide accurate information to calculate the final flying hour cost rates. See [Chapter 8](#), for the CAM CPFH program.

1.1.4. CAM resources are located in two primary locations: CAM Training and Education Library (CAMTEL) SharePoint Site (location provided in section 1.6.) and the CAM Document Library at:

<https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/11015/CAM%20Document%20Library/Forms/AllItems.aspx?csf=1&web=1&Be=A6SNoo&FolderCTID=0x010100C11B20AAFE96954A99EEA121545AB3A0&viewid=a4d8031d%2De099%2D46b9%2Daccd%2Dca12221f4a9b>.

1.2. Applicability. This AFMAN applies to all USAF Weapon System Programs, Major Commands (MAJCOMs), Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), Direct Reporting Units (DRUs), ANG, and AFRC who utilize CAM funding, which includes WSS and specific activities within the CPFH program. ANG, AFRC and Transportation Working Capital Fund (TWCF) utilize CAM processes and schedules but manage their own internal requirements validation and overall execution of funds with the CAM office managing overall requirements validation. AF Special Operations Command (AFSOC), ANG, AFRC, Air Mobility Command (AMC) TWCF and AFMC manage their own CPFH programs. FOAs/DRUs designated as the Lead Agent for a Weapon System or Program Group may hold/act in various roles within the CAM process. USSF utilizes the Air Force CAM Information Technology (IT) system and associated schedules but manages requirements validation and funds execution processes independently.

1.3. Scope.

1.3.1. CAM is the executive agent for managing USAF stakeholder's sustainment requirements development by platform. CAM utilizes standard processes to execute a significant portion of the USAF Operation and Maintenance (O&M) budget associated with sustaining a weapon system post-production. CAM funds encompass WSS and the CAM CPFH program.

1.3.2. The WSS portfolio includes support of organic and contract Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM), Contractor Logistics Support (CLS), Sustaining Engineering (SE), and Technical Orders (TOs). AFMC/A4/10, Directorate of Logistics, Civil Engineering, Force Protection, and Nuclear Integration is responsible for the Aircraft and Missile Requirements (AMR), Logistics Requirements Determination Process (LRDP), USAF WSS Program Objective Memorandum (POM) build, and Requirement Change Request (RCR) processes. AFMC/FM, Financial Management Directorate, oversees for the USAF WSS Execution Plan (ExPlan), initial distribution of funds during the year of execution, mid-year reviews, Unfunded Requests (UFR) and annual closeout.

1.3.3. CAM is the active-duty CPFH program funds holder. Specific activities within the CPFH program contributes to the Total Ownership Cost (TOC) of a weapon system. Specific activities within the CPFH program consists of the organic costs directly supporting the launch, recovery, inspection, servicing, and maintenance of an aircraft, a.k.a. Mission Design Series (MDS), the aircraft components, and its support equipment for flight line operations. These organic costs include Depot-level Repairables (DLR), spares, exchangeables, consumable supplies, applicable government purchase card (GPC) purchases, and Aviation Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (AvPOL).

1.4. CAM WSS Governance.

1.4.1. AFMC A4/10 and AFMC/FM provide oversight over the CAM process through a three-tiered governance structure. The three-tiered governance structure is comprised of the Advisory Council (AC), the Executive Steering Group (ESG), and the Executive Committee (EC). Voting membership is established at each tier.

1.4.2. The governance structure manages the CAM technical content, participates in process collaboration and Senior Leader reviews, and establishes a recommended funding position for each WSS Program Group that is submitted to the AF Corporate Structure (AFCS).

1.4.3. The frequency of CAM governance structure meetings is primarily driven by major Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) milestones related to the development of the WSS POM and ExPlan. Situations, such as WSS reprioritization or major funding disconnects, following AFCS submission may drive additional governance structure meetings.

1.4.4. The AC serves as the advisory board to the ESG.

1.4.4.1. AC Chair. Co-chaired by AFMC/A4F and AFMC/FMM.

1.4.4.2. AC Voting Members. Each of the following organizations get one vote during the AC: AFMC, Air Combat Command (ACC), AMC, AFRC, ANG, AFSOC, Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC), Air Force Flight Standards Agency (AFFSA), Air Education and Training Command (AETC) Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations (AF/A3),

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering, and Force Protection (AF/A4), Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs (AF/A8), Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (SAF) for Logistics and Product Support (SAF/AQD) and Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget (SAF/FMB).

1.4.5. The ESG is responsible for providing resolution to challenges at the lowest level. If a resolution is not acceptable, the ESG is responsible to ensure all facts and pertinent documentation are consolidated and forwarded to the EC for a higher-level review and decision making.

1.4.5.1. ESG Chair. Senior Executive Director (AFMC/CA).

1.4.5.2. ESG Voting Members. Each of the following organizations get one vote during the ESG: AFMC, ACC, AMC, AFRC, ANG, AFSOC, AFGSC, AFFSA, AETC, AF/A3, AF/A4, AF/A8, SAF/AQD, and SAF/FMB.

1.4.6. The EC is the decision-making body providing oversight for the CAM process, sets goals, and provides vision and resources.

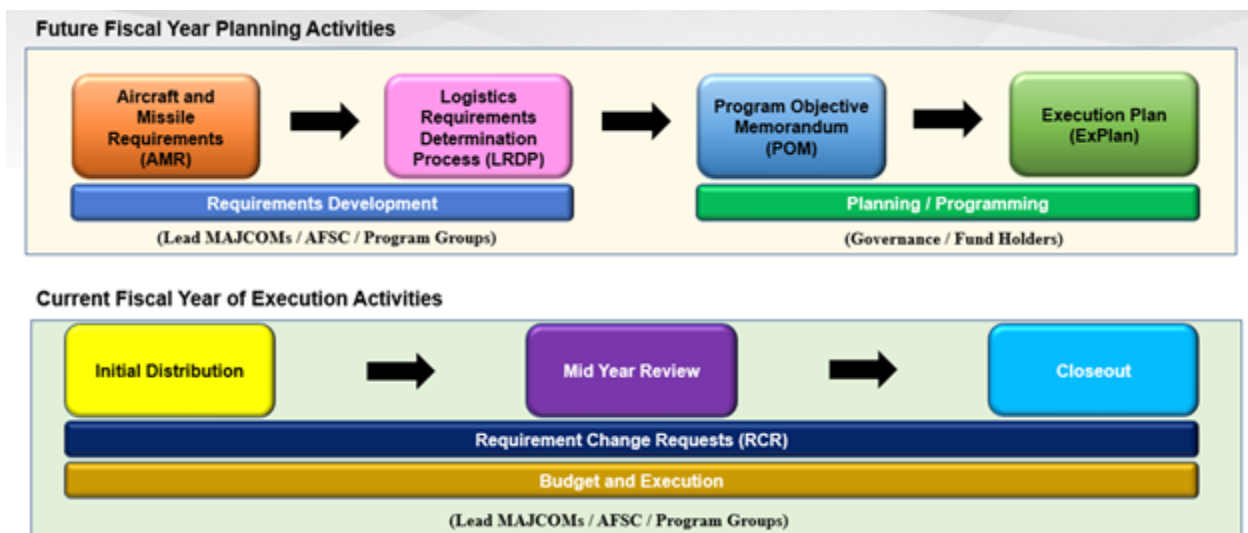
1.4.6.1. EC Tri-Chair. Deputy Commander, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC/CD), SAF/FMB, and AF/A4.

1.4.6.2. EC Voting Members. Each of the following organizations get one vote during the EC: AFMC, ACC, AMC, AFRC, ANG, AFSOC, AFGSC, AFFSA, AETC, AF/A3, AF/A8, and SAF/AQD.

1.5. WSS Process and Process Flow.

1.5.1. The WSS process, as identified in [Figure 1.1](#) below provides USAF-wide visibility for WSS requirements.

Figure 1.1. The WSS Process.



1.5.2. Lead Agents coordinate with Air Staff and supported commands (e.g., United States Air Forces in Europe-Air Forces Africa, Pacific Air Force) to provide the program offices/program groups with weapon systems desired level of performance. Appropriate metrics and level of performance used such as mission capable rates, depot schedule throughput, Execution Plan, etc. are defined by program leadership.

1.5.3. The program offices use guidance, direction, and where applicable, Flying Hour (FH) (with considerations for associations) and Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI), to develop valid and defensible requirements during LRDP. The published requirements from LRDP are used in the development of the POM and ExPlan.

1.5.4. A CAM governance-approved POM and ExPlan is developed and submitted to Air Staff annually. The Funds Holder works with the program offices and lead MAJCOMs to achieve a CAM governance-approved POM and ExPlan each year to be submitted to Air Staff. Air Staff works to receive an approved budget that meets the Strategic Defense Objectives and distributes dollars in each year of execution to the appropriate Funds Holder (e.g., Operating Agency Code (OAC) 41-ANG, OAC 62-AFRC, OAC 65-TWCF/AMC, and OAC 87-CAM).

1.5.5. The Funds Holder distributes funds to the program offices for execution.

1.6. CAM Training.

1.6.1. All CAM training documentation and materials are located on the CAMTEL SharePoint Site:

<https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/11015/CAM%20Document%20Library/Forms/AllItems.aspx?csf=1&web=1&Be=A6SNoo&FolderCTID=0x010100C11B20AAFE96954A99EEA121545AB3A0&id=%2Fteams%2F11015%2FCAM%20Document%20Library%2FCAMTEL%20%28CAM%20Training%20Hub%29>

1.6.1.1. CAM training documents include information on all CAM processes (AMR, LRDP, POM, RCR, ExPlan, Execution, etc.).

1.6.1.2. The CAM Communication Plan, located on CAM Document Library, contains email distribution and point of contact listing used to communicate with CAM stakeholders.

1.7. Program Group Entry to WSS.

1.7.1. To be considered for entry into the WSS portfolio, the responsible Program Manager (PM) must ensure the new program group, program or system meets the entry criteria as identified in the Program Group Entry to WSS Decision Tree in the CAM Document Library. **(T-1)**

1.7.1.1. The Lead Agent and Program Executive Officer (PEO) in conjunction with the PM must ensure initial Operations and Maintenance (O&M) sustainment and/or TWCF funds have been planned, programmed, and budgeted throughout the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) to support a new program group, program name, or system to enter the WSS portfolio. **(T-1)** The PM ensures coordination with Lead Agent, Program Element Managers (PEMs) and Weapon System Requirement Managers in the development of all funding strategies. All Program Groups/Program Names/Systems requesting entry into the WSS portfolio must come with funding throughout the FYDP. If the new Program Group/Program Name/System is requesting to come into the WSS portfolio with a funds

deficit, the PMs must acquire the necessary sustainment funding to support the addition to the WSS portfolio and ensure the plan is documented within the New Program Group/Program Names/System request. Funds must be transferred into the WSS portfolio as part of the entry process. **(T-1)**

1.7.1.2. All new programs or systems entering the WSS portfolio, must have a final Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) decision prior to entry unless exempted in DAFMAN 63-122, *Depot Source of Repair Planning and Activation*. **(T-1)**

1.7.1.3. All new programs or systems entering the WSS portfolio, must have a Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP) or equivalent prior to entry into the WSS portfolio.

1.7.2. If the requesting program office determines the entry criteria has been met, a “New Program Group, Program, or System Request” form will be completed and submitted by the requesting program office to the AFMC/CAM Portfolio Management email (hqafmc.cam.portfoliomanagement@us.af.mil). **(T-1)** The “New Program Group, Program, or System Request” form can be found in the CAM Document Library.

1.7.3. Coordination of the “New Program Group, Program, or System Request” form.

1.7.3.1. An AFMC/A4F Point of Contact (POC) will be assigned.

1.7.3.2. The AFMC/A4F point of contact coordinates the New Program Group, Program, or System Request form through the approval chain.

1.7.3.3. The AFMC/A4F Division Chief is the approval authority.

1.7.3.4. If a non-concur is received on the request through any level of coordination, the rationale for the non-concur will be documented within the coordination notes section.

1.7.3.5. All requests which have an approval determination are made available in the CAM Document Library.

1.7.3.6. The AFMC/A4F POC notifies the request initiator and the individuals who have coordinated on the request when the approval determination is complete.

1.7.3.7. Once a form is approved, the new program, program group, or system is added into the CAM IT system.

1.8. Cost per Flying Hour (CPFH).

1.8.1. The CPFH program is a rate calculation consisting of a subset of logistics factors used in the creation of the final flying hour rates and to forecast the USAF FHP budget requirement. (See AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors*).

1.8.2. CPFH Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group - Supply (CSAG-S) requirements are managed through the Spares Readiness Review Board (SRRB) process IAW AFMAN 23-120, *Spares Requirement Review Board (SRRB)*.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations (AF/A3).

- 2.1.1. Delivers monthly FH reports in support of the Air Force Working Capital Fund (AFWCF) bills.
- 2.1.2. Coordinates with SAF/FMB and CAM on execution year emerging issues.
- 2.1.3. Provides FH for the FYDP, to include a planning factor and final position.
- 2.1.4. Provides the total force FHP annual execution guidance memo.
- 2.1.5. Participates in WSS POM Senior Leader reviews.
- 2.1.6. Participates in the WSS governance as a voting member.

2.2. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering, and Force Protection (AF/A4).

- 2.2.1. Provides the unclassified Aircraft Inventory Force Structure Decision Memorandum file to inform major CAM processes.
- 2.2.2. Provides the budget position to the applicable Funds Holder.
- 2.2.3. Provides POM technical and strategic guidance, with SAF/AQD coordination.
- 2.2.4. Provides advocacy through the Logistics Panel and other corporate structure forums.
- 2.2.5. Coordinates Force Structure changes with AF/A8, SAF/FMB, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cost and Economics (SAF/FMC), AF/A3, and key CAM WSS stakeholders.
- 2.2.6. Advocates for additional funds in support of emerging USAF priorities.
- 2.2.7. Provides deferral report to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).
- 2.2.8. Serves as Tri-Chair for EC.
- 2.2.9. Serves as senior advisor and participant in WSS Senior Leader reviews.

2.3. Budget Operations Directorate (SAF/FMBO).

- 2.3.1. Provides Funds Holders the initial funding budget outlay for ExPlan development.
- 2.3.2. Provides execution year funding and financial guidance.
- 2.3.3. Provides AFCS funding changes to CAM.
- 2.3.4. Informs AFMC on funding changes directed down by the AFCS.
- 2.3.5. Publishes AF Element of Expense/Investment Codes (EEIC) (AFEEICs) and Program Element Codes (PEC) within the Financial Management Data Quality Service.
- 2.3.6. Oversees the FHP execution of dollars and funding.
- 2.3.7. Loads final approved FH factor sets into the Program Budget Estimate Submission (PBES), releases the locked factor sets to the field for use, and collaborates with AF/A8 on the USAF POM to present to OSD.
- 2.3.8. Serves as a senior advisor and participant in WSS Senior Leader reviews.

2.4. Air Force Material Command Commander (AFMC/CC).

2.4.1. Serves as WSS Executive Agent.

2.4.2. Authorizes the CAM governance structure as the approving body for CAM procedures and POM deliverables.

2.5. AFMC CAM Executive Agent.

2.5.1. Comprised of both AFMC/A4/10 and AFMC/FM. They have combined and individual responsibilities. AFMC/A4/10 and AFMC/FM both:

2.5.1.1. Manages the USAF active-duty WSS PPBE process.

2.5.1.2. Co-Chairs the CAM WSS AC.

2.5.1.3. Ensures available funding is provided to the highest priorities based on OSD and DAF guidance.

2.5.1.4. Coordinates on all policy agreements or procedures that impact WSS funding and commitments.

2.5.1.5. Validates final funding levels through CAM governance.

2.5.1.6. Manages the WSS schedule, training materials and WSS Process kickoff and training sessions.

2.5.1.7. Complies with higher headquarters taskings, call letters, and policy letters.

2.5.1.8. Manages the WSS portfolio.

2.5.2. AFMC/A4/10.

2.5.2.1. Chairs Senior Leader Programmatic Review (SLPR).

2.5.2.2. Chairs Senior Leader Operational Review (SLOR).

2.5.2.3. Approves and validates data calls and integrates all stakeholder requirements.

2.5.2.4. Assigns AFMC Mission Panel Leads and analysts for coordinating WSS processes with stakeholders.

2.5.2.5. Collaborates on all AMR and LRDP requirements and ensures all requirements with non-concur status are resolved or mitigated.

2.5.2.6. Provides direct assistance, oversight, and analysis to all stakeholders in developing and documenting WSS requirements and POM inputs.

2.5.2.7. Monitors proper coding and use of all CAM CPFH Program active-duty USAF supply accounts and the organic DLR and consumables transactions under them.

2.5.2.8. Reviews and approves SRRB templates as the active-duty USAF CPFH program funds holder during the SRRB process.

2.5.2.9. Performs requirements analysis and reports metrics to stakeholders.

2.5.2.10. Validates requirement reconciliation and prepares deferral report.

2.5.2.11. Serves as the CAM IT System functional owner.

2.5.2.12. Manages the CAM Education and Training program.

2.5.2.13. Ensures RCRs are reviewed, processed and approved.

2.5.2.14. Serves as AFMC's voting member for ESG.

2.5.3. AFMC/FM.

2.5.3.1. Provides ExPlan kickoff and training to programs and Lead Agents.

2.5.3.2. Sets funding baseline for initial distribution in the execution year as well as facilitates and oversees program office funds spread throughout the execution year.

2.5.3.3. Ensures program offices reconcile their obligations monthly within the CAM IT System.

2.5.3.4. Oversees FHP AvPOL funds and disbursements, with applicable agencies, on behalf of active-duty USAF organizations and as approved by AF/A3 and SAF/FMBOO.

2.5.3.5. Manages Contingent Liabilities for OAC 87.

2.5.3.6. Utilizes the UFR process to resolve OAC 87 shortfalls, as funding is available, in the execution year.

2.5.3.7. Oversees OAC 87 funds distribution and balancing within the program groups.

2.5.3.8. Monitors CAM funds control and execution of funding.

2.5.3.9. Manages CPFH program disbursement of funding to reimburse the AFWCF for active-duty organic depot level repairs and consumables.

2.5.3.10. Provides AvPOL funds disbursements to agencies that fly in support of approved USAF active-duty missions and are CPFH program model driven.

2.5.3.11. Provides the organic DPEM rates and updates to AFMC/A4/10 during the POM process.

2.6. Lead Agent/CAs.

2.6.1. Provide operational perspectives and recommendations that affect respective weapon system requirements.

2.6.2. Provide MAJCOM WSS POCs to review, prioritize, and coordinate requirement inputs, as applicable.

2.7. Lead Agents.

2.7.1. Ensures only authorized items are procured through the CAM OAC funded by the FH supply accounts and assists AFMC with validation and maintenance by ensuring accounts are accurately coded and any erroneous or unauthorized purchases are corrected timely.

2.7.2. Provides validation of programmatic changes, analysis input, and participation in the SRRB spares template approval and resulting requirement development process.

2.7.3. Supports CPFH program requirements development and budget narratives in support of the SRRB and CSAG-S CPFH program factor build.

2.7.4. Provides flying hour plan and actuals to support AFWCF billing process and AvPOL usage for each MDS.

2.7.5. Provides AFMC mission panel operational risk assessments and associated impact statements, as well as other information, as required to assess mission panel as part of the overall portfolio.

2.7.6. During the AMR process, collaborates on requirements at the task level, ensures all non-concurs are resolved prior to publishing of the AMR task data.

2.7.7. During the LRDP, establishes desired capability levels, collaborates on requirements, ensures all non-concurs have been resolved or mitigated, and works with program groups to prioritize requirements.

2.7.8. During the POM process, sets desired program group risk levels and weighting, provide operational impacts and funding trade-off options.

2.7.9. During ExPlan development, provides funding trade-off options within owned weapon systems to minimize risk to highest prioritized weapon system(s) and provides weights for each program within each mission panel.

2.7.10. During the execution year, advocates for program requirements based on mission need, coordinates on RCRs, and continuously updates prioritized 1 to N list of WSS UFRs and provides to AFMC/FM.

2.7.11. Coordinates with Funds Holder in validating, prioritizing and budgeting all requirements.

2.7.12. If needed, assign a Weapon System Manager to evaluate and collaborate on requirements.

2.8. Funds Holder.

2.8.1. Coordinates with the Lead Agent POCs in validating, prioritizing, and budgeting all requirements.

2.8.2. Collaborates on requirements and ensure all non-concurs have been resolved or mitigated. TWCF Funds holder spreads funding across supported CAM managed weapon systems to minimize risks for USAF priorities during the ExPlan.

2.8.3. Works with Lead Agent and program offices to prioritize requirements.

2.8.4. Establishes funding levels for applicable appropriation for each program group.

2.8.5. Performs initial funds spread within the CAM IT System.

2.8.6. Spreads approved funding (CAM, AFRC, and ANG) received from SAF/FMBO across supported weapon systems to minimize risk for USAF priorities during the ExPlan.

2.8.7. Coordinates on RCRs.

2.8.8. Manages funds according to existing approved requirements based on USAF priorities, and the mitigation solution for WSS UFRs within their respective OAC.

2.9. Program Executive Officer (PEO).

2.9.1. Ensures assigned PMs define, review, validate, and publish accurate, reliable, and timely unconstrained requirements to meet warfighter needs.

2.9.2. Ensures requirements are properly developed and documented within the CAM IT system for their programs.

2.9.3. Attends the annual SLOR to support MAJCOM operational risk discussions and attends the ESG.

2.10. Program Manager (PM).

2.10.1. During the AMR process, the PM is responsible for the following tasks:

2.10.1.1. Assigns an AMR Manager.

2.10.1.2. Ensure active tasks are updated accordingly and tasks no longer needed have been archived.

2.10.1.3. Publish AMR Task Data according to established timelines.

2.10.2. During the LRDP process, the PM is responsible for the following tasks:

2.10.2.1. Develops and updates detailed requirements to meet desired level of capabilities.

2.10.2.2. Validates, prioritizes, and publishes requirements according to established timelines.

2.10.3. During the POM process, the PM is responsible for the following tasks:

2.10.3.1. Establishes risk category weights.

2.10.3.2. Provides information to and gathers information from Lead Agents to support all risk assessments.

2.10.3.3. Prioritizes requirements from 1 to N list in collaboration with Lead Agents.

2.10.3.4. Manages allocated funding to minimize risk and maximize capability for the warfighter.

2.10.3.5. Provides impact statements for each Program Funded Level (PFL) provided in the POM technical guidance.

2.10.4. During the ExPlan process, the PM is responsible for the following tasks:

2.10.4.1. Establishes risk category weights.

2.10.4.2. Prioritizes requirements from 1 to N in collaboration with MAJCOM users.

2.10.4.3. Manages allocated funding to minimize risk and maximize capability for the warfighter in the CAM IT System.

2.10.5. Appoints PM Designee (PMD) and Program Group Requirement Manager (RM) for assignment of roles in CAM IT system via an appointment letter. The PMD can perform all CAM related PM and RM responsibilities.

2.10.6. Ensures all movement of funds affecting Depot Maintenance and deviations from the DSOR decision is coordinated with HQ AFMC/A4FD for 10 U.S.C. 2466 (50/50 law) impact assessment.

2.11. Program Office Requirement Manager.

2.11.1. Ensures Program Group requirements are developed, maintained, and valid in the CAM IT System.

2.11.2. Ensures requirements are processed through LRDP collaboration and approval processes.

Chapter 3

AIRCRAFT AND MISSILE REQUIREMENTS (AMR) PROCESS

3.1. Overview/Applicability/Stakeholders.

3.1.1. AMR is the cyclical process to develop, validate, and approve organic aircraft and missile systems heavy depot level maintenance requirements to include Direct Product Standard Hours (DPSH) at the individual task level.

3.1.2. AFMC/A4F provides the AMR timeline for each annual cycle.

3.1.3. AMR is file maintained in the CAM IT System.

3.1.4. The weapon system PM will ensure each maintenance task is fully defined, developed, and approved by the chief engineer no later than 18 months prior to the year of execution. At a minimum, each task must be assigned a task ID and published within the AMR Task Data utilizing the CAM IT System. (Note: Safety of Flight (SOF) tasks will be processed IAW Requirement Change Requests (RCR) within the year of execution).

3.1.5. The AMR published hours by task and Mission Design, will be passed into the associated organic depot level maintenance requirements in LRDP.

3.1.6. AMR functional stakeholders include but are not limited to program office AMR functional members, weapon system program manager, Lead Agent and funds holders, weapon system manager(s), WSS MAJCOM requirement manager, depot maintenance Production Groups (e.g., AMXG, CMXG, MMXG), planning and scheduling, Air Logistics Complex (ALC) Business Office, and supply chain organizations.

3.2. General Requirements Criteria.

3.2.1. AMR includes AFEEIC(s) 54101 and 54201 for all organic heavy depot maintenance on Repair Group Category (RGC) A for aircraft and RGC C for missiles. Refer to TO 00-25-4, *Depot Maintenance of Aerospace Vehicles and Training Equipment*, for the list of specific MDS included within AMR.

3.2.1.1. RGC A is designated for all aircraft programmed/scheduled depot-level maintenance recurring workload forecasted through analysis of Air Force programming documents.

3.2.1.2. RGC C is designated for all missile programmed/scheduled depot-level maintenance recurring workload forecasted through analysis for which a specific input/output schedule is developed.

3.2.2. Concurrent maintenance, PDM and Analytical Condition Inspection (ACI) aircraft/missile requirements must be presented to and approved by the PM with coordination from the MAJCOM during the annual AMR cycle review. **(T-3)**

3.2.3. Negotiated organizational and intermediate level aircraft maintenance to be performed by depot-level personnel is requested by the user via an Air Force Technical Order (AFTO) Form 103, *Aircraft/Missile Condition Data*, and certified by the MAJCOM as mission essential and beyond its current capability and capacity. This type of work must be negotiated between

the customer, Funds Holder(s), Lead Agent, PM, and the Source of Repair (SOR), and must be approved and funding secured prior to the depot performing the work. **(T-3)**

3.2.4. Modification based aircraft or missiles requiring a modification are funded with appropriation 3010. Prior approved heavy depot-level maintenance tasks through the LRDP and RCR processes can be accomplished concurrently while aircraft or missile is at depot for a modification. The approved workload will be funded by the owner of the aircraft or missile using appropriation CAM 3400.

3.3. AMR Task Data Overview.

3.3.1. The AMR Task Data (formerly called AMR Task brochure) is file maintained in the CAM IT system and developed to identify the depot maintenance (DM) tasks required to maintain USAF organic aircraft and missile systems. It documents the maintenance tasks, descriptions, hours, and occurrence factors. Requirements are based on need and not on the availability of funds.

3.3.2. Process scope changes impacting existing AMR Task Data requirements must be properly defined/coordinated utilizing the AMR supporting processes prior to implementation to prevent supportability issues. **(T-1)**

3.3.3. The weapons system PM will develop and manage the AMR Task Data. The Lead Agents and Funds Holders will provide input during the task collaboration phase. **(T-3)** The AMR Task Data is used primarily by weapon system Engineers, Equipment Specialists, Production Managers, Industrial Engineer Technician (IET) Maintenance Planner, requirement functionals, Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Maintenance (CSAG-M), HQ AF, HQ AFMC, and the other MAJCOMs. It also documents the PDM requirements for weapon systems and provides data used to substantiate budget submission.

3.3.4. The AMR Task Data supports organic workload agreements. IET maintenance planners ensure appropriate DPSH labor standards are assigned to maintenance tasks (new and amended) during AMR task maintenance. Standards hours are based on standard data, time studies, time measurement, group timing, work sampling, technical estimates, or trend analysis, and maintained in a project workload planning system. The weapon system PM will ensure the AMR Task Data sections are documented IAW TO 00-25-4.

3.4. The Annual AMR Cycle.

3.4.1. The annual AMR process begins not later than 15 November each year with HQ AFMC/A4F informing the AMR stakeholders of the AMR timelines identified within the CAM IT system.

3.4.2. The weapon system PM, for the MDS's identified in TO 00-25-4, must develop and file maintain the AMR Task Data within the CAM IT system. **(T-3)** The AMR Task Data must contain the criteria for depot accomplishment IAW MDS specific TOs (including operational checks and Functional Check Flights) IAW TO 1-1-300. **(T-1)**

3.4.3. The AMR Task Data should not be changed during the program execution year except for changes affecting Safety of Flight (SOF) or mission essential requirements. The weapon system PM is responsible for a critical review of all work prior to publishing the AMR Task Data. **(T-1)**

3.4.4. The AMR tasks must directly connect to work requirements identified within the respective MD AMR Work Spec document developed to meet the requirements within TO 00-25-4. **(T-1)**

3.4.4.1. Each Trended Task must be associated with a single Work Spec Code.

3.4.4.2. Work Spec Codes cannot be duplicated across Trended Tasks.

3.4.4.3. Non-trended Tasks may be assigned a Work Spec Code but not required.

3.5. Review, Collaborate, and Publish AMR Task Data.

3.5.1. The AMR Manager will conduct file maintenance on current FY+3 AMR tasks within the CAM IT system. **(T-1)**

3.5.1.1. The current FY+1 AMR Tasks are considered locked.

3.5.1.2. The current FY+2 AMR Tasks are reviewed for non-scope changes.

3.5.1.3. The current FY+3 through FYDP AMR Tasks go through coordination and agreement between the program office, MAJCOM, and ALC maintenance groups. The AMR Manager will build new tasks, verify existing tasks, and file maintain the hours and occurrence factors for the tasks within the CAM IT system.

3.5.2. AFMC/A4FR will send a trend data call message no later than 1 December for AMR functional stakeholders to finalize trend data. **(T-3)**

3.5.2.1. Standard data for trend analysis comes from the applicable depot Maintenance Information System and must include the following five categories of information: MDS, tail/serial number, 2-digit Work Spec code, DM completion date, and planned hours. **(T-3)** Planned hours will be determined after cleansing/scrubbing work specs for any inaccurate data for each completed Job Order Number (JON).

3.5.2.2. Use of alternate data, such as engineering data from other maintenance information systems, is acceptable if all five categories of information are used. Trend data must be presented using a Fiscal Year timeframe. **(T-1)**

3.5.3. DPSH and occurrence factors are developed for new scheduled maintenance tasks and are adjusted as needed. Man-hour data is shown in DPSH. New or changed maintenance tasks are assigned DPSH labor standards by IET maintenance planners. on standard data, time studies, group timing, work sampling, technical estimates, or trend analysis, and maintained in a project workload planning system. Where feasible, three years of data should be considered the standard.

3.5.3.1. When an AMR task applies to a MDS but is archived or recommended for archiving, the DPSH will remain unchanged, and the occurrence factor is set to 0.00.

3.5.3.2. The weapon system PM will use occurrence factors on non-trended tasks. **(T-3)** If the task is applicable to all aircraft or missiles of the same MDS, the occurrence factor is 1.00. If only a percentage of the aircraft or missiles receive the task, then the occurrence factor should reflect that percentage. For example, if 12 aircraft are scheduled in a FY, but only 6 receive a particular task, then the occurrence factor is 0.50.

3.5.3.3. Trend analysis can be performed on all tasks except for once-through-the-fleet tasks. The main purpose of trend analysis is to recommend hour and/or occurrence factor

changes. Any large change in hours (i.e., plus or minus 20% and/or 50 hours) using the recommended trend value must be justified in the CAM IT system to identify the rationale of change. Trending must be accomplished utilizing the CAM IT system. Non-trended task standard hours must be developed based on standard data, time studies, time measurement, group timing, work sampling, technical estimates, or trend analysis, and maintained in a project workload planning system.

3.5.3.3.1. The PM will utilize the following standard depot maintenance workload data for trend analysis: MDS, serial number, work specification code, completion date, and standard hours. **(T-3)**

3.5.3.3.2. Three years of historical or engineering data is the standard number of years for trend analysis. More or fewer years can be used to accommodate small fleets or to compensate for changes in scope. The PM will document any deviation from the three-year standard. **(T-3)**

3.5.3.3.3. The trend data analysis will be conducted utilizing the statistical model within CAM IT System.

3.5.3.4. The CAM IT System will establish business rules for identifying recommended hours to be utilized. If the recommended hours are not applied, the PM must document the rationale of any deviations from the recommended hours based on the trending dating and business rules within the CAM IT System.

3.5.4. The AMR Manager must collaborate with the AMR Trend File Maintainer to ensure trend data is error free and uploaded into the CAM IT system no later than 31 January. **(T-3)**

3.5.5. Annual negotiation meeting must be accomplished between Program Office and Depot Maintenance (Strategic Planning, Planning Chief/Leads) to review all tasks to discuss respective occurrence factors and set appropriate DPSH on existing and newly developed tasks.

3.5.6. AMR task maintenance within the CAM IT System will be completed no later than 6 April. **(T-3)**

3.5.7. Upon completion of the AMR task maintenance phase, the AMR Manager will move tasks into the collaboration phase during the identified timeline within the CAM IT system. **(T-3)** The Lead Agent and appropriate Funds Holder(s), will collaborate on all new, amended, and proposed deletions of active DM tasks for the performance year during AMR task collaboration phase within the CAM IT system no later than 14 June. **(T-1)**

3.5.8. Upon completion of the AMR task collaboration phase, the weapon system PM will publish the AMR Task Data within the CAM IT system no later than 15 June. **(T-1)**

3.5.9. Published task group hours from AMR are imported into LRDP where the program office will then assign quantities to the USAF organic DPEM requirements.

3.5.10. Changes to AMR Task Data cannot occur while the current data call requirements are published. If a valid change is required during the current data call, the CAM IT System process owners must rollback the published AMR Task Data to make the change. If change affects the out years, the change will be submitted during next data call. If change is required during the year of execution, the program manager will follow the requirement change request (RCR) procedures within [chapter 7](#) of this document.

Chapter 4

LOGISTICS REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION PROCESS (LRDP)

4.1. Overview. LRDP is the cyclical process to document new and review existing requirements; coordinate requirements between the Lead Agents and funds holders; and defend WSS requirements.

4.1.1. AFMC/A4F provides the LRDP timeline for each annual cycle.

4.1.2. LRDP requirements are file maintained in the CAM IT System.

4.1.3. Requirements must fit within the parameters of the various risk categories discussed in [paragraph 4.4](#).

4.2. LRDP Phases.

4.2.1. Prepare Requirements Phase. The PM in conjunction with the Lead Agent identifies new and emerging requirements and reviews existing requirements in the CAM IT System. Requirements describe the level of resourcing required to support the weapon system for its planned life cycle and planned level of usage as provided by Air Staff. Requirements are not constrained by fiscal, industrial capacity, parts availability, or other factors.

4.2.2. Define Requirements Phase. The PM documents new or updates existing program requirements in the CAM IT System and ensures unconstrained requirements are documented in the appropriate risk category and AFEEIC. The PM will evaluate each requirement based on force structure changes, changes in operational tempo, historical trends, PDM schedules, engine overhaul projections, TAI, FH, and any other major operational/programmatic impacts provided by Air Staff and Lead Agent POCs through the FYDP. **(T-1)**

4.2.2.1. The AMR process data is applied to the organic depot maintenance requirements. Quantities of inductions are assigned to each Driver and Non-Driver task group to be multiplied by the man hours to obtain the total man hours per requirement.

4.2.2.2. The PMs will ensure requirements are up-to-date and accurate prior to the suspense date established by the CAM office. **(T-1)**

4.2.3. Requirements Collaboration Phase. The Lead Agent and Funds Holder(s) will review and collaborate on all requirements using the CAM IT system. **(T-1)**

4.2.3.1. Collaboration provides concurrence of each requirement and documents any non-concurrence, problem, or concern and adjudication needed.

4.2.3.2. The Program Group and the organization of the non-concurred requirement should find resolution and correct the non-concur. The PM will ensure all requirements with non-concur status and problems or concerns within the program group are adjudicated prior to moving into the next LRDP phase. **(T-1)**

4.2.3.2.1. Requirements should be mitigated when there is a discrepancy between the program office, funds holder, Lead Agent, RM, or the weapon system manager.

4.2.3.2.2. Mitigations are completed in the CAM IT system by AFMC/A4F Mission Panel Leads to document any pertinent requirement decisions made and any that need to be considered during the POM CAM governance structure.

4.2.3.2.3. If non-concurs are unable to be resolved prior to publication, AFMC CAM will ensure all non-concurs are documented and presented as open action items by the owning stakeholder (program group, lead agents, and/or fund holders) to present for consideration during either the POM or Execution Plan senior leader level reviews or CAM Governance. In LRDP, Mission Panel Leads will be responsible for inputting into the mitigation the views of other to allow for publication of the brochure with the known non-concurrence.

4.2.4. Prioritize Requirements Phase. The PM validates that the requirements are accurate, reliable, and timely. The PM, with input from Lead Agent, prioritizes requirements according to relative importance in meeting USAF mission priorities (e.g., aircraft availability, weapon system availability, mission capability, readiness, nuclear assurance, pilot throughput) for the POM year. **(T-1)**

4.2.5. Publish Requirements Phase. Once all Program Group requirements have been collaborated and prioritized, the PM will electronically publish all the Program Group requirements in the CAM IT system. **(T-1)**

4.3. LRDP Requirements Management. The PM will develop WSS requirements within the CAM IT system IAW this publication. **(T-1)** AFMC/A4F provides an LRDP Desk Reference Checklist annually as a guide to ensure requirements across the CAM Portfolio are consistent. Center POCs will ensure LRDP Desk Reference Checklist is provided to assigned Program Offices.

4.3.1. The PM reviews requirements from an operational (i.e., what is the impact to the warfighter and mission?) and programmatic perspective (i.e., what is the impact to the program?) at an unclassified level. The PM must document impact statement with the CAM IT System.

4.3.2. Ensure requirement attributes are correct such as the AFEEIC, Cost Element Structure (CES), MDS, SOR, depot, and contract information. To ensure maximum transparency, each requirement is correlated to one AFEEIC.

4.3.3. When describing the requirement, the PM/PMD will ensure the description answers the following questions: Who, What, Where, When, How and Why. Who is doing the work (e.g., the name of the contractor or facility)? What is the requirement funding (what are you paying for?) Where is the work being accomplished? When is the work taking place? How is the work being accomplished? Why do you need the requirement and work? **(T-3)**

4.3.4. The mission description explains the Program Group or the Program Name, what it does, and what mission it supports.

4.3.5. Ensure the operational and programmatic impact statement supports the need for the requirement. Explain how varying degrees of funding impact the mission based on established risk points.

4.3.6. The basis of the estimate should clearly define the logic, rationale method, data, and documented calculations used to estimate the resources required to perform the requirement effort. If the requirement value is based on historical documentation, then upload supporting documentation in the CAM IT system.

4.3.7. If the requirement is a WSS DPEM Software requirement, ensure the Software Change Requests (SCR) overview is updated reflecting prior, expected, planned and remaining SCRs.

4.3.8. If the historical or current-FY obligation amount is greater or lower than 10% or \$100K than the requirement amounts for the current POM year, document what caused the variance to the requirement. **(T-1)**

4.3.9. Placeholder requirements are used to signal and identify that there is not enough known information to determine the actual requirement value. Placeholder requirements may or may not develop in the year of execution. Placeholder requirements are identified in the CAM IT System.

4.3.10. If there is a contract for the requirement (i.e., CLS managed), the PM will ensure the contract value, or pre-negotiated option value is used to determine the dollar value of the requirement. **(T-1)** The PM will file maintain the contract information within the CAM IT system to include, but not limited to, the contractor's name, the contract number and period of performance. **(T-1)**

4.3.11. The PM must input Funds Holders information into the CAM IT system. **(T-1)** This includes the PEC, OAC, and Sub Activity Group (SAG).

4.3.12. The PM must input requirement amounts into the CAM IT System by the cost type (Dollars, Quantity, Man-Hours, or Man-Hours/Quantity). **(T-1)**

4.3.13. Max Executable. The PMs will provide max executable values for all requirements. **(T-1)** Max Executable allows program groups to identify requirements; the program will not be able to fully execute 100% of the requirement even if provided full funding. Some of the limiting factors can be known depot capacity, contractual ceiling, parts supportability, and manpower, based on base year funding assumptions. PM will assume their current recovery and mitigation plans to resolve executability challenges will be met at the time of requirement development in LRDP.

4.3.14. Cost Share. The PM will identify those requirements that are cost share during the requirement development phase of LRDP. A requirement is considered a Cost Share if all Funds Holders within a requirement must fund their fair share of the requirement, or the requirement cannot be executed. **(T-1)**

4.3.14.1. Requirements will be cost shared in the event the sustainment activity focuses on a fleet wide capability and/or driven by contractual means to maintain configuration management across the fleet. These could include CLS mx support contracts, software mx, CLS simulator contracts, etc. The PM will work with their applicable fund holders to outline the cost share plan for developing the requirement as part of the basis of estimate in LRDP for programs already in SPERS and part of the new program request form when garnering entry into CAM.

4.3.14.2. Active duty will fund technical order sustainment (AFEEIC 594**) for the total force of a system when active duty is an owner and operator of the system. If active duty does not own/operate or has divested the system, then the majority owner and operator of the system will be responsible for funding the technical order sustainment for the total force.

4.3.14.3. AMC supports selected weapon system TOs in the TWCF. Affected programs are provided specific instructions by AMC regarding the use of these funds. Obligation and expenditure of TWCF funds must be in the appropriate FY.

4.3.15. Historical Execution and Variance Narratives.

4.3.15.1. When documenting either historical execution variance or the variance from the last year's LRDP requirement position to the current year's LRDP requirement, the PM will ensure the variance statement explains the cause of the positive or negative dollar adjustment. **(T-1)**

4.3.15.2. The PM must explain the change in cost, quantities, man-hours, or other qualitative details of the variance. **(T-1)**

4.3.16. Programmatic Risk Model Position.

4.3.16.1. The Programmatic Risk Model detailed in [paragraph 5.3](#) is a tool which provides program offices and lead agents an opportunity to gauge programmatic risk during senior leader programmatic reviews. To support the model, risk points are established for each Requirement Control Number (RCN) representing the WSS requirement with the highest risk to meeting the minimum quantity, man-hour, or dollar thresholds that will prevent the program from meeting its mission or sustainment goals. Current risk point definitions are defined for each risk category and outlined in [Attachment 2](#).

4.3.16.2. The PM must provide justification for how risk points were determined and calculated in the CAM IT system during the LRDP cycle. **(T-1)**

4.3.17. A Program Control Number (PCN) is created in the CAM IT system for organic depot maintenance requirements (AFEEICs 54001, 54101, 54201, 54301, 54401, 54501, 54601, 54801 and 583OR). PCNs are used to plan, track, and execute workload in Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC) IT systems at the three ALCs and AFSC/SW, Software Directorate.

4.3.18. The PM must create a new requirement for any changes in the type of work (CLS, Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement (DMISA) or Organic), Risk Category, or SOR. **(T-1)**

4.3.19. The task description must reflect the proper CES code in which requirements should be separated out between scheduled or unscheduled requirements. For example, if a CES code states "scheduled depot maintenance, then only scheduled depot maintenance activities should be built into the requirement. CES codes are located in the LRDP Desk Reference Checklist.

4.3.20. A requirement must be within WSS parameters and criteria.

4.3.20.1. The PM must ensure the WSS requirement is intrinsic to the function of a weapon system. **(T-1)**

4.3.20.2. A list of invalid WSS requirements is maintained on the CAM Document Library. This list is not all inclusive and is updated as invalid requirements are identified. Current Invalid List includes:

4.3.20.2.1. Requirements from other services (i.e. Navy, Space Force).

4.3.20.2.2. Foreign Military Sales (FMS).

- 4.3.20.2.3. Requirements from other appropriations (e.g. Military Construction Research Test and Development, Military Personnel).
- 4.3.20.2.4. Facility maintenance or upgrades.
- 4.3.20.2.5. Items determined to be Investments per Department of Defense (DoD) 7000.14-R, *Financial Management Regulation*.
- 4.3.20.2.6. Modifications (i.e. Service Life Extension Program or parts modifications). If PDM or other planned maintenance is conducted during the modification effort, only the PDM, or other planned maintenance effort will be built into the WSS requirement.
- 4.3.20.2.7. System development (i.e. production engineering and prototypes).
- 4.3.20.2.8. Operational requirements that are capabilities, performance measurements and processes needed to address mission area deficiencies, evolving threats, emerging technologies, or weapon system cost improvements.
- 4.3.20.2.9. Procurement of initial organic spares or the cost associated with standing-up an organic depot repair line.
- 4.3.20.2.10. Sustainment activity cannot be covered during Interim Contract Sustainment (ICS) period.
- 4.3.20.2.11. Do not create tasks in any category for organic Program Management Administration (PMA)/Program Support Cost (PSC) work. PMA/PSC is a cost which supports the operation of a PM in their management and oversight role and is not a valid WSS requirement. PMA/PSC includes costs such as program office manpower, travel, office printing, supplies, equipment, and program unique computer, and communication costs. This includes Advisory and Assistance Services (A&AS) contracts that perform PMA type functions.
- 4.3.20.2.12. Any costs associated with CSAG-S managed items (i.e. procurement, sustainment).
- 4.3.20.2.13. Any cost associated with the development, sustainment, or support of an IT system.
- 4.3.21. Requirement must align with DSOR decision. Organic or DMISA AFEEICs will be used for organic DSOR decisions and CLS AFEEICs will only be used for CLS DSOR decisions.
- 4.3.22. If there is a disagreement between the PM and the AFMC mission panel lead, an AFMC/A4F CAM Branch Chief will determine which AFEEIC is applicable and provide justification for decision. **(T-3)**
- 4.3.23. Unique requirement parameters applicable to a specific Program Group will be documented in Memorandum For Record (MFR) format as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
 - 4.3.23.1. The MOUs will be signed by the AFMC/A4F Division Chief and acknowledged by the Program Office PM.
 - 4.3.23.2. The MOUs will be stored in the CAM Document Library. The MOUs will be updated as needed.

4.3.24. Cloud, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Cyber Programs.

4.3.24.1. Aspects of Cloud: Categorized for direct sustainment from an enterprise level versus a specific system; Compute, Network, Storage (basic), Software License, Data Access Fees (upload/download), Configuration Management, System Administration (patches, repairs, and replacements), Security, and Engineering Support.

4.3.24.2. Aspects of AI capabilities include hardware (cloud, on-premises, combo), software, and activities to construct models, monitor performance and maintain the system.

4.3.24.3. Cyber requirements include the costs incurred to comply with Federal, DoD, and USAF cyber mandates on a weapon system, simulator, maintenance training device, or test equipment used to test a weapon system (including Cybersecurity activities).

4.4. Explanation of WSS Risk Categories.

4.4.1. Aircraft Depot/Heavy Maintenance.

4.4.1.1. Aircraft Depot/Heavy Maintenance encompasses all depot-level maintenance activities performed on USAF aircraft.

4.4.1.2. Requirements in this risk category can include PDM, Unscheduled Depot Level Maintenance (UDLM), Depot Field Team (DFT), and scheduled depot-level maintenance.

4.4.1.3. Organic requirements are derived using the AMR process contained within [Chapter 3](#). The AMR hours develop the DPEM requirement.

4.4.1.4. RGC A designates programmed requirements. Programmed requirements are those which are scheduled on a calendar or time cycle basis.

4.4.1.5. RGC B designates field teams and unprogrammed maintenance. Unprogrammed maintenance requirements generate unpredictably. If a field team is used, utilize RGC B organic rates and include labor costs only. The owning unit orders required material against its local FH account.

4.4.1.6. Maintenance assist requests submitted according to TO 00-25-107, *Maintenance Assistance*, from the customer for depot assistance are funded under RGC B. The ALC may fulfill the requirement using a field team or by repairing the aircraft at a depot-level facility.

4.4.1.7. Aircraft Depot/Heavy Maintenance File Maintenance requirements.

4.4.1.7.1. Document induction cycle (e.g., 48 months) in the CAM IT System in the description, basis of estimate, or via attachment regardless of the maintenance type. Variance statements should document induction changes and why the quantity changed such as retirements, change in the schedule (e.g., 48 months to 60 months).

4.4.1.7.2. Document the number of PDMs or heavy maintenance inductions per FY. The PM will ensure PDM quantities are in line with the current induction schedule for each FY.

4.4.1.7.3. Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement (DMISA) PDM induction requirements should have quantities as part of the requirement calculations. The PM should not express the requirement solely in dollars.

4.4.2. Missiles.

4.4.2.1. A missile maintenance requirement is defined as all depot-level maintenance on USAF missiles.

4.4.2.2. Requirements in this risk category include PDMs, UDLMs, DFTs and CFTs.

4.4.2.3. Organic missile maintenance requirements are derived using the AMR process in [Chapter 3](#).

4.4.2.4. Programmed requirements utilize RCG C. Unprogrammed, RGC D organic and contract maintenance requirements for the missiles are generated primarily using program management, engineering assessments, and the historical trend of past year obligations, as well as known program changes (e.g., PDM directions or the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty).

4.4.2.5. Missile File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.2.5.1. Ensure the annual PDM quantities are in line with the current induction schedule. The induction schedule is documented within the requirement, basis of estimate, or via attachment regardless of the maintenance type (e.g., organic, DMISA, or contract).

4.4.2.5.2. Contract and DMISA PDM inductions should be documented as quantities, not just dollars.

4.4.2.5.3. Variance Statements should explain why the quantity has increased or decreased. For example, platform or system retirements or change in the schedule from 48 months to 60 months.

4.4.2.5.4. Organic DPEM requirements should be documented as hours.

4.4.3. Engines.

4.4.3.1. Policy and procedures for the whole engine repair requirements computation and negotiation are found in DAFI 63-101/20-101 and AFMAN 20-116, *Propulsion Life Cycle Management for Aerial Vehicles*, which facilitates the development of the engine AMR Task Data.

4.4.3.2. Engine Requirements are either documented as RGC E for programmed or RGC F for unprogrammed.

4.4.3.3. Requirements in this risk category include engine overhaul organic, contract, DMISA, DFTs and CFTs.

4.4.3.4. Engine File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.3.4.1. Ensure engine overhaul induction requirement describes the work to be accomplished and not just the name of the engine. Engine type model series should be documented in the description.

4.4.3.4.2. Organic, contract, and DMISA engine overhaul inductions should have quantities as part of the requirement calculations, not just dollars.

4.4.3.4.3. DFTs and CFTs should be documented in dollars and are cost type requirements.

4.4.3.4.4. Variance Statements for engine overhaul induction changes should document what is driving the change and what the change is (e.g., time on wing, FHs, total accumulated cycles, actuarial removal interval calculations).

4.4.3.4.5. Engine Overhaul Tasks. Document the number of engine overhauls per FY within the requirement.

4.4.4. Other Major End Items (OMEI).

4.4.4.1. OMEI requirements are defined as depot-level maintenance and contractor workloads, to include repair work, and utilize RGC G for programmed workload or RGC H for unprogrammed workload (i.e., hardware repaired on an as needed basis). Requirements are either identified in D200C with either Expendability, Repairability, Recoverability Code (ERRC) Code S or U or non-system generated requirements. These requirements do not fall under aircraft, missiles, engines, or exchangeable. This applies to all work performed using military personnel, government civilian personnel, interservice agreement or CLS contractor personnel. Requirements in this category include PDM, UDLM, DFTs and CFTs.

4.4.4.2. Communication-Electronic (C-E) OMEI requirements include PDM, DFT support, and unprogrammed repair and overhaul items, and can also include fielded Atmospheric Early Warning System, Ground Theatre Air Control Systems, Air Traffic Control and Landing Systems, Range Threat Systems, Radio and Television Communication Systems, and Military Satellite Communication Terminals. C-E OMEI requirements follow the C-E schedule review process contained in TO 00-25-108-WA-1 and aligns with the LRDP and Requirements Review and Depot Determination (R2D2) process.

4.4.4.3. Other OMEI requirements consist of, but not limited to, repair work on support equipment, pods, missile transportation and handling equipment, ground power generators, physiological trainers, specialty vehicles, cryogenic systems, automated test equipment, hush houses, and noise suppressors.

4.4.4.4. Programmed requirements must be documented in hours. Unprogrammed requirements are documented as dollars.

4.4.5. Exchangeables.

4.4.5.1. Exchangeables are defined as stock fund exempt, Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group (CSAG), Non-CSAG-S (Supply) items.

4.4.5.1.1. Exchangeables include replacement items subject to repair as depot-level maintenance in RGC coded J, K or L.

4.4.5.1.2. Non-CSAG-S Exchangeables are defined as DPEM exchangeables items and do not fit into the business constructs of the AFWCF under this requirement. These requirements must be accomplished within CSAG-M organically by military personnel, government civilian personnel, or via interservice agreement.

4.4.5.2. Examples of WSS requirements are the repair of tactical and strategic CSAG-S exempt missile items; the repair of the fuel tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons; repair, replacement, and testing of Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Device items usually required due to scheduled change out programs; and depot-level rework (e.g.,

inspections, component disassembly, paint stripping, and propellant and lot acceptance testing).

4.4.5.3. Exchangeable File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.5.3.1. Repairable requirements are documented as hours.

4.4.5.3.2. Non-repairable requirements may be documented as dollars.

4.4.6. Area Support/Base Support/Local Manufacturing (A/B/M).

4.4.6.1. A/B/M requirements are defined as maintenance on area or base support equipment in support of depot workload. This includes Host Tenant Agreement maintenance support, Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory, and local manufacturing costs.

4.4.6.2. Maintenance on area or base support equipment programs are identified as RGCs M, N, P, and R. These processes are applicable to the A/B/M requirements at the ALC and AFSC/SW.

4.4.6.3. Requirements in this risk category account for purchase by organic or contract depot maintenance on area or base support equipment.

4.4.6.4. File Maintenance requirements.

4.4.6.4.1. Contract requirements are represented in dollars.

4.4.6.4.2. Organic DPEM manufacturing requirements are file maintained in man-hours.

4.4.7. Software.

4.4.7.1. Software maintenance requirements include software embedded in aircraft, vehicles, missiles, and support equipment and fall under RGC S. Software maintenance requirements are changes designed to correct errors or deficiencies, improve performance within the current baseline of the weapon system or adapt to a changing environment.

4.4.7.2. O&M appropriations may fund software sustainment and maintenance to include the following: costs incurred in continuing operations and current services; minor improvements in software functionality accomplished during routine maintenance; software releases categorized as iterations on the basic release and not involving significant performance improvements or extensive testing; and integration of Commercial-off-the-shelf software into current DAF systems, not requiring changes to the Commercial-off-the-shelf software or DAF system's objective performance. (see DAFMAN 65-605, Vol. 1, Budget Guidance and Technical Procedures). These software maintenance requirements primarily fall into two categories: DPEM and CSAG unit under test (UUT) funded software. **Note:** AFSC manages CSAG software not in the WSS portfolio.

4.4.7.3. The USAF utilizes organic software engineers, contractors, interservice, or a combination, depending on the DSOR, to determine the best solution for software maintenance performance.

4.4.7.4. At a minimum, the PMs have direct responsibility for the following software types: operational flight programs; test program sets (TPSs) that test a system as installed on the aircraft at the organizational level; software that supports a weapon system and is

not used for the repair of items (e.g., mission planning or organizational level TPSs); and DPEM software that is funded with EEIC 540 and includes National Security Software (NSS) and the associated software services (e.g., correcting, perfecting, and adapting deficiencies, and software validation and verification) for weapon systems.

4.4.7.5. The proper use of WSS software sustainment funding depends on the transition between software development (i.e., when the software is baselined) and software support (i.e., when the software is fielded).

4.4.7.6. The key transition point between these two life cycle phases is the weapon system user operational acceptance of functional capability. This may happen as a full operational acceptance, or incrementally with an Initial Operational Capability decision and multiple follow-on designated operational capability deliveries. It is imperative that all acceptance activities, either final or incremental, be specifically documented to clearly identify the software system's developmental or operational status.

4.4.7.7. Requirements can include the following: software maintenance engineering; analysis, design, code, and test; independent verification and validation; appropriate certifications (e.g., nuclear certifications); Ground, Flight, and Live Fire Test; engineering data and user documentation (e.g., TOs, source code, TCTOs); temporary duty (e.g., CSAG-M personnel in direct support of a software change); TPS changes not related to modifications; changes made to mission planning and trainer or simulator software driven by a change to operational flight program software; software initial deficiency investigation and lab sustainment; and software tools in direct support of a particular software change.

4.4.7.8. Requirements include Software Licensing cost with purchasing Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) or other software license fees to sustain the baseline function of the system.

4.4.7.9. Requirements include repair or replacement costs of hardware on a weapon system, simulator, maintenance training devices or test equipment used to test a weapon system driven by software maintenance to maintain the baseline function of the system. This includes technical refresh for non-supportable hardware.

4.4.7.10. Requirements that are incurred to comply with USAF cyber mandates on a weapon system (including Cybersecurity activities).

4.4.7.11. Requirements include costs incurred for Cloud Services directly tied to the function of a weapon system, simulator, maintenance training device, or test equipment used to test a weapon system. This includes storage and services necessary to maintain and manage the data integral to the function of the weapon system.

4.4.7.12. Software File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.7.12.1. Document software project or block cycle schedules to include as much detail and definition of the project as possible. All known elements such as urgent or emergency software updates, lab sustainment, initial deficiency investigations, and customer support (i.e., computability investigations, documentation reviews, phone, E-mail support, or site visits – not necessarily related to currently fielded software) of each software project or block cycle should be documented within the requirement.

4.4.7.12.2. If the software project or block cycle work is accomplished using both organic and contract, there should be one requirement for each SOR and both requirements should reference each other.

4.4.7.12.3. Document the number of expected or planned SCRs. Ensure accomplished historical SCRs are documented within the CAM IT System. The PM should monitor trends to ensure sufficient resources are applied to meet the most critical mission needs.

4.4.7.12.4. All Software Control Center requirements should be under the Common-ALC program group. These requirements should not be under a specific weapon system. Program specific software control center requirements are not considered a valid WSS expense.

4.4.7.12.5. Organic software requirements are file maintained in man-hours.

4.4.7.12.6. Contract software requirements are file maintained in dollars.

4.4.7.12.7. Define and describe the DPEM software requirements for the entire, non-severable project in the year the project will begin.

4.4.8. Storage.

4.4.8.1. This encompasses storage of USAF-owned aircraft, missiles, engines, production tooling and OMEI.

4.4.8.2. Requirements in this risk category include input to storage (i.e. induction into storage facility; withdrawal of a weapon system (e.g., flyaway overland and demilitarization prior to disposal); mobilization upgrade or re-preservation; and all items such as storage containers, support equipment and other end item support requirements for storage. Excludes storage of consumable items, exchangeables components or harvesting parts "budget code 8" for CSAG-S.

4.4.8.3. Aircraft program offices develop migration plans IAW AFI 16-402, *Aerospace Vehicle Programming Assignment, Distribution, Accounting, and Termination*. Program offices develop requirements for the induction and withdrawal of assets to and from storage. Funding for the reclamation of budget code 8 parts from an inducted aircraft (i.e. harvesting) is funded through Consolidated Sustainment Activities Group-Supply (CSAG-S).

4.4.8.4. The Storage Sustainment Program Group is responsible for other storage related maintenance of USAF assets at Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group (AMARG). This includes but is not limited to funding in-storage maintenance inspections and related repairs, aircraft and engine re-preservation, the induction of National Museum of the United States Air Force assets into the storage facility, and other activities or equipment supporting the long-term preservation of USAF assets in storage at AMARG.

4.4.8.5. Tasks include induction of aircraft into storage, storage maintenance, withdrawal or regeneration, and Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) handling and mobilization upgrade. In addition to aircraft, items such as storage containers, engines, exchangeable items, support equipment, special tooling or special test equipment and anything else required for storage and mobilization upgrade support are included. Other items stored at AMARG (or other storage facilities) are the responsibility of the owning organization.

4.4.8.6. The Storage Sustainment PM develops post-induction storage requirements for most USAF owned assets (e.g., aircraft, missiles, and all immediate supporting items such as engines, tooling and OMEI) currently stored at AMARG and not part of a MAJCOM active inventory. AFI 16-402 requires weapon system PMs to develop and update migration plans on a regular basis. Migration Plans communicate the USAF's plans and requirements as related to the disposition of USAF aircraft to better manage the operational fleets and coordinate on aircraft divestitures. These types of storage accomplished at AMARG are defined in TO 1-1-686, *Desert Storage, Preservation and Process MNL for Acft, Acft Engs, and Acft Aux Power Unit Engs*.

4.4.8.7. Once an asset is inducted into AMARG, assignment typically transfers to AFMC. The Storage Sustainment PM is then responsible for storage sustainment cost IAW TO 1-1-686, USAF directive, or customer Statement of Work for aircraft, missiles, engines, production tooling and OMEI at AMARG. Funding for any upward change in storage category, other than what is directed by USAF or TO 1-1-686, should be sourced by the requestor of the change.

4.4.8.8. Storage File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.8.8.1. Ensure the requirement quantities are in line with the retirement schedule, storage type, and documented within the requirement.

4.4.8.8.2. If there are changes to induction costs, notify the respective analyst within CAM for the Storage program to ensure the out-year sustainment costs have been documented in the Storage portfolio.

4.4.8.8.3. All organic requirements are documented as man-hours or a combination of quantity and man-hours.

4.4.9. Technical Orders.

4.4.9.1. TO requirements are categorized as labor, distribution, or improvements. Official guidance on funding technical data requirements is found in DAFMAN 65-605V1. Policy direction for TOs is provided in DAFI 63-101/20-101 and DAPFD 10-9, *Lead Command/Lead Agent Designation and Responsibilities for United States Air Force Weapon Systems, Non-Weapon Systems, and Activities*. Generally, the funding used to acquire, modify or sustain the end item of equipment or system determines the funding used to procure and print technical data IAW with DAFMAN 65-605V1.

4.4.9.2. WSS funds are used to sustain TOs on fielded systems and equipment. Requirements include activities such as converting source data to standard USAF formats (e.g., S1000D), preparing change, complete revisions, and printing TOs on traditional paper. Printing TOs on traditional paper must meet the exemption(s) as stated in TO 00-5-3, *Air Force Technical Order Life Cycle Management*.

4.4.9.3. AMC supports C-5 and C-17 TOs with TWCF funds. Affected programs are provided specific instructions by AMC regarding the use of these funds. Obligation and expenditure of TWCF funds must be in the appropriated FY. **(T-3)**

4.4.9.4. Foreign Military Sales use of USAF TOs results in costs to the USAF. Costs associated with Foreign Military Sales are not included in LRDP requirements or funded through the WSS portfolio.

4.4.9.5. WSS requirements in this risk category may include the shipping of compact discs, digital versatile discs, or paper TOs. A viewer for visualization of interactive electronic technical manuals is available from AFLCMC/LZP at no cost for programs utilizing the Air Force Technical Order Authoring and Publishing (TOAP) system.

4.4.9.6. MAJCOMs may select a different interactive electronic technical manuals viewer but will be responsible for its procurement and sustainment. Funding of eTools such as electronic flight bags, ruggedized laptops or tablets, or iPads is a MAJCOM responsibility and will not be funded through the WSS portfolio.

4.4.9.7. For EEIC 594, post-acquisition or post-modification TO requirements are funded by O&M appropriation or AFWCF, depending on the source which purchased the acquisition or modification of the system or end item and include O&M, AFWCF CSAG-S, and TWCF requirements. EEIC 594 is used for technical data procurement activities, including TOs and is classified under AFEEIC 59400 or 59451.

4.4.9.8. TO File Maintenance requirements.

4.4.9.8.1. Conversion requirements should be identified as a separate requirement.

4.4.9.8.2. If a TO Information Sheet is the basis of estimate, attach a Microsoft Excel file to show the basis of estimate or provide a Comprehensive USAF TO Plan (CAFTOP) to the respective CAM analyst.

4.4.9.8.3. The requirement calculated in the TO Information Sheet should agree with the task requirement.

4.4.9.8.4. Regular USAF funds TO sustainment for the total force of a system when they are an owner and operator of the system. If active-duty USAF does not own, operate, or must divest the system, then the majority owner and operator of the system is responsible for funding the TO sustainment for the total force.

4.4.9.8.5. O&M EEIC 594 requirements for a specific TO use only one PEC and are not split among multiple PECs. Requirements for a specific TO are also not split between O&M and WCFs.

4.4.9.8.6. TO task requirements are entered under three categories in the CAM IT System: Labor, Distribution, and Improvements.

4.4.9.8.6.1. Labor tasks are for recurring level of effort sustainment work over the FYDP to keep TOs up to date by doing Recommended Changes (RCs), complete revisions, or other work as appropriate for electronic media.

4.4.9.8.6.2. Distribution tasks include printing and shipping paper products, producing CD or DVDs, or other work as appropriate for electronic media.

4.4.9.8.6.3. Improvement tasks typically are efforts which can be accomplished in one or two years. The PM may enter a single improvement task with a requirement across the FYDP; however, the PM must explain and justify the task. **(T-3)**

4.4.9.8.7. CAFTOP is the source to evaluate historical usage data and technical requirements to maintain and deliver TOs in formats needed to meet the USAF TO program objectives.

4.4.9.8.7.1. CAFTOP applies to all USAF programs regardless of support concept, life cycle, or funding source and identifies PM and Lead Agent mutual agreements about sustainment, digitization processes, and future-plans, etc.

4.4.9.8.7.2. Each CAFTOP is a management plan for a specific list of documents and establishes technical requirements for acquiring, sustaining, and distributing TOs.

4.4.9.8.7.3. CAFTOPs identify overall health status and provide a future road map for each program's TOs, to include plans, schedules, and progress in converting to appropriate digital formats.

4.4.9.8.7.4. The AF Centralized TO Management committee, chaired by AFMC/A4F, sponsors a CAFTOP Working Group and has a CAFTOP SharePoint site.

4.4.10. CLS Management.

4.4.10.1. CLS Management is a method of contracting WSS support for a program, system, subsystem, training system, equipment, or item used to provide all or part of the product support elements in direct support of the approved sustainment strategy.

4.4.10.2. WSS CLS requirements mirror the sustainment requirement types found on organically supported programs and should ensure logistics tasks are included (e.g., program management, financial management, engineering).

4.4.10.3. CLS may include sustainment elements not traditionally considered WSS, such as partnership work accomplished by the government for which the weapon system PM is responsible for performance outputs.

4.4.10.4. When defining CLS requirements, it is imperative that PMs ensure that CLS contracts are written in a manner to provide:

4.4.10.4.1. Flexible provisions to address a range of support requirements, to accommodate changes in operational tempo or execution year funding, including surge or contingency requirements to the extent that they can be defined.

4.4.10.4.2. A contract structure reflecting a work breakdown structure supporting assignment of a single CLS AFEEIC to each Contract Line-Item Number (CLIN) in the accounting system to facilitate accurately documenting and reporting funds obligated for CLS to the maximum extent possible.

4.4.10.5. CLS Management File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.10.5.1. Ensure the appropriate SAF/FM AFEEIC 578 shred is used for each task and sub-task to capture the predominate type of CLS activity being accomplished and the predominate method of accomplishment per the AFEEIC definitions detailed on the CAM Document Library SharePoint site.

4.4.10.5.2. Ensure requirements are developed in alignment with approved TAI, FHs, and site location and are based on the President's Budget (PB) and/or USAF position.

4.4.11. CLS Spares.

4.4.11.1. This category includes cost of purchasing or repairing DLR spares used to replace initial spares stock specifically related to CLS and consumables.

4.4.11.1.1. CLS Spares may include the following: repairable individual parts, assemblies or subassemblies required on a recurring basis for the repair of major end items of equipment; consumable repair parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and material consumed in the maintenance of a weapon system; or the repair of a major system, associated support equipment, and unit-level training devices. **Note:** DLRs do not include courseware.

4.4.11.1.2. This also includes the costs incurred to replace equipment needed to operate or support an aircraft, missile, other non-flying weapon systems, and other associated support equipment.

4.4.11.1.3. WSS does not fund initial spares.

4.4.11.2. CLS Spares File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.11.2.1. Ensure the appropriate SAF/FM AFEEIC 578 shred is used for each task and sub-task to capture the predominate type of CLS activity and method of accomplishment per the AFEEIC definitions.

4.4.11.2.2. Where applicable, ensure the TAI, FHs, and site locations are accurate and based on the PB and/or USAF position.

4.4.12. Trainers/Simulators.

4.4.12.1. This category includes costs to operate and maintain on-site or centralized simulator training devices for an aircraft, missile or other non-flying weapon system, associated subsystem or related equipment.

4.4.12.2. Applies to material, labor, and overhead costs of simulator operations.

4.4.12.3. Applies to system specific training of military and government civilian personnel to be replaced due to attrition and normal rotation for non-standard systems. Including the cost of instructors, training support personnel and course materials where such items and services are performed by a CLS contract.

4.4.13. Sustaining Engineering (SE).

4.4.13.1. WSS funded SE requirements are those engineering efforts required to review, assess, define, and resolve technical, or supportability deficiencies revealed in fielded systems, products, and material.

4.4.13.2. The objective of SE is to sustain the fielded system, product, or material to the current approved specification capability/baseline. WSS SE efforts may lead to the need to perform development or production engineering efforts funded outside of WSS.

4.4.13.3. Examples of WSS funded SE activities include, but are not limited to: engineering to support compliance with environmental protection directives; analysis of

system, or materiel deficiencies; diminishing manufacturing sources and material shortages; environmental, safety, and occupational health hazard identification, risk assessment, and mitigation measures; failure analysis; mishap and safety investigations; reverse engineering; engineering studies to identify the depth of, and replacement solutions for, unsupportable sub-systems or components; structural integrity analysis; aging & surveillance testing and analysis of energetic items (e.g., warheads, rocket motors, explosive bolts); engineering analysis to support Federal Aviation Administration requirements; test articles; prototyping to find a solution for obsolescence, and physical computer modeling for the purpose of validating solutions.

4.4.13.4. Sustaining Engineering File Maintenance Requirements.

4.4.13.4.1. The requirement should explain the deficiency in terms of impact, solution, or deliverables as well as the work to fix it to include start and stop dates for the tasks when possible. Requirements should be consistent with start and stop dates.

4.4.13.4.2. Document organic AFEEIC 583OR SE task requirements with dollars. When using this AFEEIC, ensure the SOR is identified in the requirement attributes section.

Chapter 5

WSS PROGRAM OBJECTIVE MEMORANDUM (POM) PROCESS

5.1. Overview.

5.1.1. The WSS POM details the planned funding of WSS requirements and the corresponding risk to the WSS portfolio through a senior leader driven review process via the annual Senior Leader Programmatic Review (SLPR) and the Senior Leader Operational Review (SLOR). CAM completes this task utilizing USAF, MAJCOMs and program priorities, risk modeling, and planned force structure changes to develop the WSS budget and submit it to USAF corporate structure. Documentation of requirements, funding, and risk is accomplished in the CAM IT system. AFMC/A4F provides the POM timeline for each POM cycle.

5.1.2. The WSS POM is submitted at the total force level (active-duty, ANG, and AFRC) while accounting for projected TWCF baseline and reimbursement funding to better convey programmatic and operational risk to support decision making in the SLPR/SLOR forums.

5.1.3. An additional output of the WSS POM process is the WSS workload file, one of three inputs into Requirements Review/Depot Determination (R2D2) and is used in planning future organic workload. The workload file requirements are vetted and reviewed throughout the annual WSS POM build through the SLPR/SLOR/Governance forums.

5.1.4. There are four phases to building the POM: Preparation; Development; Review, Validation, and Adjustment; and Approval. A graphical representation which documents stakeholders, inputs, major actions, and approval of the WSS POM are located on CAM Document Library.

5.2. Phase One - Preparation Phase.

5.2.1. The preparation phase consists of using the latest published WSS requirements, adjusting for any force structure changes, and pricing out the requirements from base-year (BY) to then-year (TY) dollars.

5.2.1.1. BY is the FY value utilized across the FYDP in the development of the WSS requirements. For example, FY24 values are used to price out the FY25 through FY32 requirements, for use in the FY26 POM and FY27 ExPlan.

5.2.1.2. The POM utilizes approved DPDM rates and factors for organic requirements and OSD inflation for inter-service requirements to price out the BY requirement values into TY dollars (e.g., FY25 POM, FY24 ExPlan, and any other financial drills required) for all WSS LRDP requirements. CLS and contract requirements do not require price out and are developed to contract cost.

5.2.2. Program Groups may need to adjust LRDP published requirements in the WSS POM based upon updated USAF guidance (force structure, program group relevancy, Air Staff prioritizations, etc.).

5.2.3. Risk points published during the LRDP are utilized in the risk model.

5.2.4. Max executable will be validated during the prep phases of the POM after LRDP publication. Max executable will be utilized by funds holders when setting initial fund targets and point of consideration during the Senior Leader Reviews.

5.2.5. The PMs will establish risk category weights for their respective program groups, which require collaboration from the Lead Agents. **(T-3)** Program weighting reflects the relative proportional importance or criticality to the overall mission at the risk category level. A higher weighted risk category will indicate higher importance or criticality to the mission and therefore less willingness by the PM to assume risk in WSS funding for that risk category. Weighting also influences the programmatic risk model in projecting programmatic risk based off the relative importance of each risk category weighted. Each requirement is associated with an EEIC tied to a risk category and rolls up to an overall risk rating for a program.

5.2.6. For all fly systems, the PM must provide a detailed breakout of availability for senior leaders to better understand how WSS dollars impact aircraft availability (AA) and if there are additional areas beyond WSS affecting readiness. **(T-3)** Based on latest force structure and funding postures, programs will be asked to provide AA along with the following: Non-Mission Capable Maintenance (NMCM), Non-Mission Capable Supply (NMCS), Non-Mission Capable Both (NMCB), Unit Possessed Not Reported (UPNR), and Depot Possessed Rate.

5.2.7. For non-fly systems, PMs must provide an equivalent sustainment/availability metric or methodology to senior leaders to understand how WSS dollars impact readiness. **(T-3)** All equivalent sustainment/availability metrics or methodologies must be endorsed at the appropriate MAJCOM/3-letter approval authority to support the SLPR. **(T-3)**

5.2.8. Each Lead Agent provides weighting of program groups within their respective mission panel and desired program risk level.

5.2.9. Utilizing USAF priorities, risk modeling, POM technical guidance, Lead Agent desired program risk, and approved force structure changes, the Funds Holder will establish funding targets for each program group within the respective OAC and within the funding targets and guidance provided by the USAF. **(T-1)**

5.3. Phase Two-Development Phase.

5.3.1. During the development phase, the Program Groups spread funding targets provided by the Funds Holder(s), assess program risk, and build a programmatic risk briefing to support the SLPR review. Documentation of requirements and funding is accomplished in the CAM IT system.

5.3.2. Although not required, Program Groups can realign funding within the funding target during this phase. Realignment should optimize the program's funding and reduce program risk while accounting for executability and cost shares. Funds Holders will provide additional guidance as part of funding realignment task, to include projected TWCF realignments, during annual training events.

5.3.3. The WSS POM utilizes a programmatic risk model to optimize resources; PMs may use the risk model assessment generated from the CAM IT System or provide a separate program risk assessment if not in concurrence with the CAM risk model. If the PM disagrees with the risk model's assessment, the PM will document the justification for the difference within the CAM IT System. **(T-3)** LRDP risk points, program weighting, and fund spread are inputs into the programmatic risk model's output of projected risk. The model is a tool PMs can utilize when completing programmatic impacts and identifying areas of trade space within their portfolio.

5.3.4. AFMC/A4F will provide the program groups and Lead Agents with the SLPR/SLOR chart template and training. **(T-3)**

5.3.4.1. The PM will develop programmatic impact narratives IAW AF/A4 Technical Guidance and CAM direction to meet established timelines and present charts during the SLPR forum. PMs will also provide updated induction schedules based on projected fund spreads to support the PM or Product Support Manager (PSM) programmatic impacts, Lead Agents operational impacts, and workload planning as part of the annual WSS workload submission. **(T-3)** The PM or PSM are expected to brief or be available to support the program group's designated briefer, during the annual SLPR forum. **(T-3)**

5.3.4.2. At the SLOR, Lead Agents will provide an operational risk assessment and associated operational impact statements based on the recommended funding level position assigned at the SLPR. **(T-3)**

5.3.4.3. Lead Agents will utilize the template provided by AFMC/A4F. **(T-3)** Template will align to latest guidance provided in annual strategic and technical guidance from USAF/A4. Lead Agents, based on operational mission, will provide an assessment of the SLPR recommended funding position for the program groups to allow the SLOR chair and advising board the opportunity to refine funding positions prior to being presented to the CAM Governance. **(T-3)**

5.4. Phase Three - Review, Validation, and Adjustment Phase.

5.4.1. During the review, validation and adjustment phase, CAM holds the SLPR to give PMs an opportunity to brief program risk based on projected funding for the POM year.

5.4.1.1. The SLPR is focused on the programmatic impacts of Program Funding Levels (PFLs) within the WSS portfolio. PFLs are funding scenarios set based upon the annual strategic and technical guidance provided by AF/A4P. PFLs provide senior leaders with programmatic trade-space and risks associated with enterprise recommended funding positions. In addition, PFLs inform the Air Force Corporate Structure as the WSS POM position moves to the corporate POM. The SLPR chair and advising board recommends a PFL for each program group and request Lead Agents to operationally assess and present findings at the annual SLOR.

5.4.1.2. HQ AFMC/A4/10 chairs the SLPR and is advised by SAF/AQD, SAF/FMB, AF/A4P, AF/A3, USAF Logistics Panel, AF/A8 panel representation and Lead Agents.

5.4.1.3. The SLPR chair and advisors will recommend a funding level based on the SLPR briefings to set a baseline starting point for operational impacts during the SLOR. The SLPR will account for programmatic impact, affordability assessments, historical execution, MAJCOM prioritization, program group relevancy, max executable, and sustainment metrics for fly and non-fly systems.

5.4.2. The SLOR is held to evaluate operational impacts at the SLPR recommended funding level and provides Lead Agents an opportunity to voice recommendations on how to refine the SLPR recommended funding positions prior to CAM pushing the WSS POM position to Governance.

5.4.2.1. HQ AFMC/A4/10 chairs the SLOR and is advised by SAF/AQD, SAF/FMB, AF/A4P, AF/A3, USAF Logistics Panel, and AF/A8 Panel representation.

5.4.2.2. Primary stakeholders for this phase are the PEO, PMs, Lead Agents, Funds Holders (active-duty, ANG, AFRC, TWCF, etc.), AF/A4P, USAF Logistics Panel Chair, SAF/FMB, and SAF/AQD. Dependent on program priority or special interest, other participants may attend.

5.4.2.3. The SLOR will be briefed by the applicable Air-Staff (A3, A4, etc) identified by the Lead Agent and the primary briefer must be in the grade of O-6 or GS-15. **(T-3)**

5.4.2.4. PEOs may attend SLOR briefings for situational awareness but are not required to brief.

5.4.2.5. AFMC/A4F will document changes from the SLOR with respect to requirement value, risk points, or funding and will be documented and signed in the CAM IT System. SLOR decisions will be incorporated into the CAM governance meetings. **(T-3)**

5.5. Phase Four - Approval Phase.

5.5.1. During the approval phase, CAM schedules briefings through the CAM governance to garner approval of the total force POM submission to the AFCS.

5.5.1.1. The PM or PMD will attend the AC. **(T-3)**

5.5.1.2. Lead Agent will attend all three tiers of the CAM governance. The Lead Agent should be prepared to speak on operational impacts during ESG and EC. **(T-3)**

5.5.1.3. The Funds Holder(s) will attend all three tiers of the CAM governance. **(T-3)**

5.5.1.4. AFMC/A4F will schedule the CAM governance meetings, provide read ahead slides to WSS stakeholders, and host the meetings.

5.5.2. Changes from the CAM governance with respect to requirement value, risk points, or funding, will be documented and signed in the CAM IT System. CAM governance decisions will be incorporated and updated in any CAM exercises such as POM, ExPlan, etc.

5.5.3. Once changes have been completed and updated, the final product will be submitted to the AFCS. These decisions will be carried forward into future years' final USAF WSS budgets (e.g., future POM cycles and the next current year ExPlan).

Chapter 6

EXECUTION PLAN (EXPLAN) PROCESS

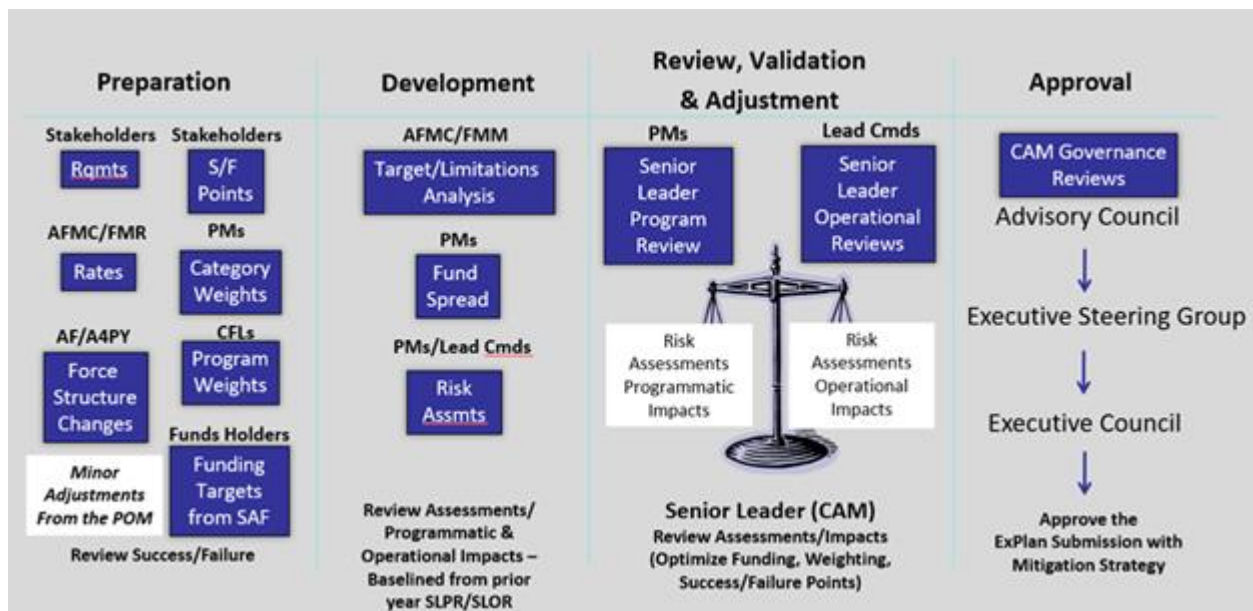
6.1. Overview.

6.1.1. The ExPlan process provides USAF the capability to review detailed planned funding and corresponding requirement risk for the upcoming FY prior to the President's Budget Program Budget Estimate Submission (PBES) position to address mission readiness. AFMC/FMM completes this task for the WSS budget and submits it to SAF/FMBO. AFMC/FMM will provide the ExPlan for each POM cycle once a BOGEY (Budget Obligations Governing Execution Year) has been released from SAF/FM. (T-1)

6.1.2. The WSS ExPlan is submitted at the total force level which means it includes all Funds Holders (e.g., Active-Duty, ANG, AFRC, and TWCF).

6.1.3. The four phases to building the ExPlan are: Preparation; Development; Review, Validation, and Adjustment; and Approval. **Figure 6.1** documents stakeholders, inputs and major actions, and the approval process.

Figure 6.1. ExPlan Process.



6.2. Phase One - Preparation Phase.

6.2.1. The latest WSS requirement position for each program are the starting points for adjustments in the ExPlan. The FHP and AFWCF factor rates along with the established force structure plans remain unchanged. FH fuel rates are subject to change at any time. Only under special circumstances, and by both SAF/FMBOO and AF/A3 authority, can other factor set rates be changed.

6.2.2. Requirements.

6.2.2.1. AFMC/FMM anticipates no changes, other than AF approved/dictated force structure changes, to requirements since requirements and risk points were recently vetted through the POM process for active-duty programs (Note in the POM process, programs can adjust budget year requirements). Programs with multiple funds holders should coordinate with those applicable offices (ANG, AFRC, TWCF) on any requirement updates made in the execution plan build.

6.2.2.2. Updates should be limited to fluctuations in requirements due to factors outside the control of the PM and Lead Agent and have a significant dollar or percent change to the program. The specific parameters will be outlined in the FY ExPlan Guidance.

6.2.2.3. No promise of funding for new requirements will be made since new requirements were not included in the POM from which funding was programmed.

6.2.2.4. The PM's next opportunity to update a requirement is when the execution year begins via the RCR process. See section [7.4](#).

6.2.3. Rates and Force Structure Changes.

6.2.3.1. AFMC/FMM will use the approved POM position, which is built to approved rates and force structure changes, to set the baseline position for initial BOGEYs provided to the programs.

6.2.3.2. In the event of updated guidance, AFMC/FMR will provide updated rates to inform the ExPlan build. **(T-1)**

6.2.3.3. The AF/A4 Resource Integration Branch will provide any anticipated force structure changes to inform the ExPlan Build. **(T-1)**

6.2.4. Risk Points.

6.2.4.1. The stakeholders, in conjunction with the Lead Agents, review the program risks and adjust as required. CAM adjusts funding to programs based on programmatic and operational reviews with the programs and MAJCOMs.

6.2.4.2. Each requirement is associated with an EEIC tied to a risk category. Each Lead Agent provides program priorities.

6.2.4.3. During the ExPlan, CAM works with the Lead Agents priorities to ensure mission success.

6.2.5. Funding Targets from SAF. The Funds Holders (Active-Duty, AFRC, ANG) receives a budget outlay governing execution year file from SAF/FMBO pulled from the Financial Management Suite and has the initial breakout of the funding by financial limitations (e.g., sub-activity group, Military Intelligence Program (MIP), emergency special program code). This is not applicable to TWCF execution year processes.

6.3. Phase Two - Development Phase.

6.3.1. The development phase directly builds off the preparation phase. The Funds Holder utilizes the risk points to complete the funds spread.

6.3.2. Target and Limitation Analysis. Once CAM uploads the initial budget outlay governing execution year file into the approved system, the Funds Holders must determine how to best minimize risk across the portfolio while optimizing funding of USAF priorities. **(T-1)** CAM adheres to fiscal limitations such as: SAG, supplemental funding versus peace funding, and MIP funding.

6.3.3. PM Funds Spread and Risk Assessments. Once CAM completes the initial spread of the funding, the PM reviews the funds spread and has the opportunity, within CAM business rules, to re-spread funds to align with program requirements more accurately. PMs can provide an independent risk assessment along with reasoning if different from the CAM risk model assessment. PMs provide an overall risk assessment based on the funding level.

6.3.3.1. The UFR tool is updated at time of the funds spread, indicating the initial execution year program UFRs.

6.3.3.2. Subsequent updates will be made in accordance with the UFR process detailed in **section 7.6**.

6.3.4. Review Total Force funds holders (AD, ANG, AFRC, and TWCF) work with PMs, and AFMC A4/10 to review cost share allocation to ensure funds allocation is assessed accurately with requirements. If not, adjust accordingly to appropriate level of risk and align program requirements with funds amongst cost partners.

6.4. Phase Three - Review, Validation & Adjustment Phase.

6.4.1. During this phase, the funding spread, and risk assessments completed in the first two phases are used to evaluate the risk levels of the programs.

6.4.2. In preparation for governance, CAM will hold programmatic reviews and operational reviews with key stakeholders to include (but not limited to) the program offices, Lead Agents, AF/A4, SAF/FMB, AFSC, AFWCF, and all funds' holders to assess how to best support the readiness mission.

6.4.3. ExPlan Chart Submission. CAM will provide the ExPlan Chart template and may request additional information from PMs to help determine where to best realign funding. Requested deliverables give programs the opportunity to highlight major issues and programmatic and operational impacts on the overall health of the WSS portion of the program due to UFRs. The ExPlan charts provide decision makers an overall program health assessment for the upcoming FY.

6.4.4. The ExPlan charts are reviewed during the programmatic and operational reviews.

6.4.5. Programmatic Reviews. AFMC/FMM organizes programmatic reviews to provide programs opportunity to reassess prior year SLPR impacts based on updated fund spread and requirement shifts. During these reviews, program office, Lead Agent, fund holders identify areas of potential excess and UFRs, risk changes from the original SLPR impacts, identify executability constraints and challenges to track during the year of execution. Programs provide updates to Lead Agents to support operational reviews.

6.4.6. Operational Reviews. AFMC/FMM organizes operational reviews to provide Lead Agents with the results of the funds spread and the risk assessments for each program within the command. During these reviews, the funds holders, Lead Agent, and CAM discuss the recommended way forward and propose resource allocation changes to reduce risk and

maximize readiness within available funding limits. If there are UFRs, the Lead Agent feels must be funded, the Lead Agent will review the portfolio to find trade space. **(T-3)** Priorities which cannot be funded within the Lead Agent portfolio are considered for review across the entire CAM portfolio. The goal of the operational reviews is to allocate funding across the CAM portfolio to maximize warfighter capability and minimize risk.

6.5. Phase Four - Approval Phase. The final phase of the ExPlan process involves submission of the approved ExPlan through the CAM governance structure. The completed, collaborated operational risks assessments are briefed by program through the CAM governance. The EC gives final approval to the USAF WSS ExPlan to be submitted to SAF. There may be programs or requirements at operational risk failure at the approval of the ExPlan that will be addressed during the UFR process in the year of execution.

6.6. Post-Approval Activities. Once the EC approves the ExPlan, AFMC/FMM tasks the PMs to provide a baseline monthly obligation forecast by requirement.

Chapter 7

EXECUTION PROCESS

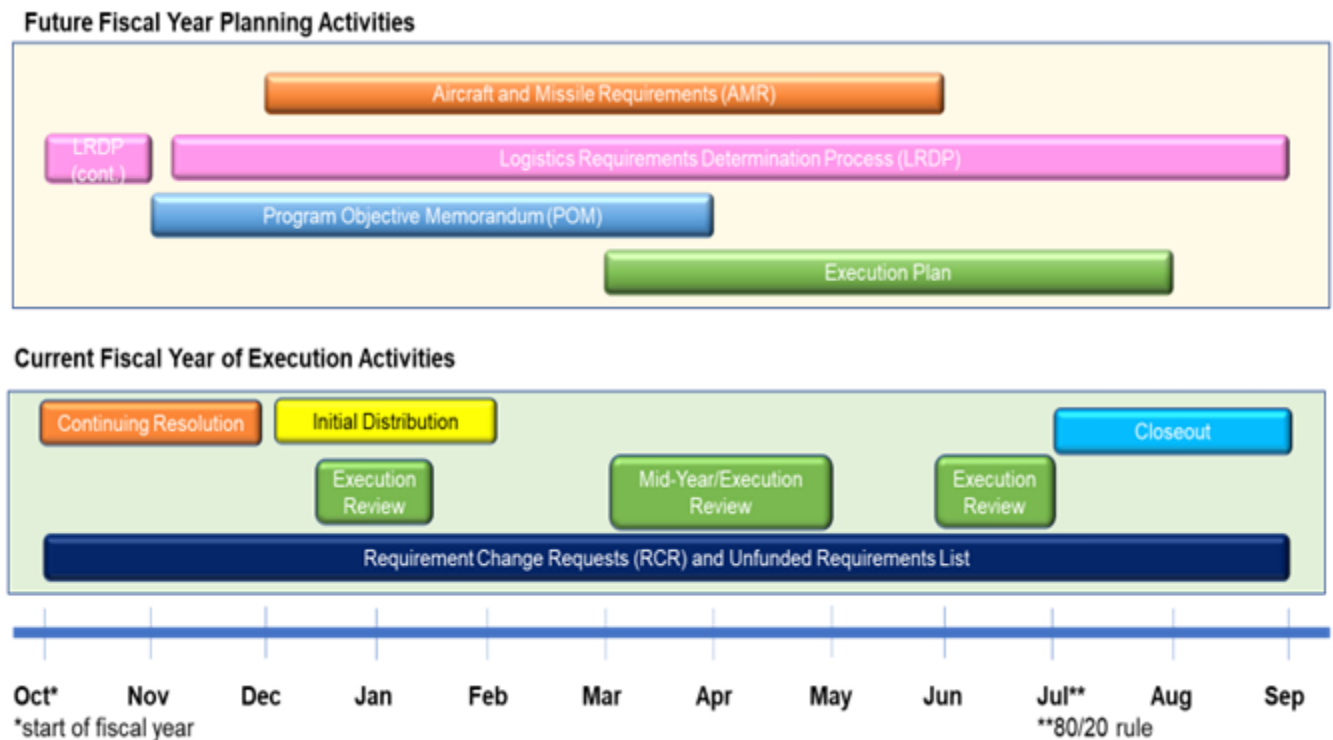
7.1. Overview.

7.1.1. The CAM Execution process includes WSS, the FHP, and the CAM CPFH programs. In the year of execution, CAM is responsible for execution of all funding budgeted for active-duty USAF WSS, FHP, and CAM CPFH program requirements.

7.1.2. CAM monitors, manages, and reports on the Congressional fiscal limitations set forth in the annual National Defense Authorization Act. CAM oversees the active-duty USAF CPFH program to include funding of the Depot Working Capital Funds, DLRs and consumable bill, and the reimbursement process.

7.1.3. Based on specific guidance and direction received from Air Staff each FY, AFMC/FMM will issue updated execution year guidance for WSS and CPFH. Execution year activities begin on 1 October and end 30 September of each FY in accordance with [Figure 7.1](#) below.

Figure 7.1. Execution Activities Timeline.



7.2. Weapon System Sustainment Requirements.

7.2.1. The PM will ensure the requirements are current and maintained in the CAM IT System to reflect mission needs. **(T-1)**

7.2.2. The PM will ensure the max executable amount is current and maintained in the CAM IT System to inform prudent decision-making during execution. **(T-1)**

7.2.3. The PM will update any current year requirements deferred from a previous year to show the requirement increased. **(T-1)**

7.2.4. The PM will make necessary adjustments to any current year requirements funded as a buy down in the previous FY. **(T-1)**

7.2.5. The PM will follow the RCR process documented in [paragraph 7.5](#) for any RCRs created due to requirement changes. **(T-1)**

7.2.6. Monthly Obligations. The PM will ensure the requirement funding values in the CAM IT System matches the end of month position in the official USAF Accounting System no later than the fifteenth business day after the end of the month. **(T-1)** This includes approved funding, obligations, processing RCRs, and updating the UFR list.

7.3. Funding.

7.3.1. For CAM USAF active-duty (OAC 87) WSS requirements, funding is distributed based on approved ExPlan, Congressional language, and USAF Execution guidance priorities. For the CAM CPFH program see [Chapter 8](#).

7.3.2. AFMC/FMM will provide overarching FY execution guidance for major activities that impact WSS execution and funding at the PM, Lead Agent, and portfolio level. The Funds Holder may issue additional FY guidance based on respective appropriations. Different processes exist for managing and allocating funds during the following:

7.3.2.1. Continuing Resolution. Minimal funding to continue operations until a budget is passed, typically 3-6 months.

7.3.2.2. Initial Distribution. Annual authority provided to programs aligned with the current ExPlan. Any Congressional marks or directives could potentially impact the annual authority allotted during the ExPlan.

7.3.2.3. Active-Duty Execution Reviews. AFMC/FMM holds three execution year reviews. The Execution Review purpose is to understand any execution year challenges the programs face, track weapon system funds execution to forecast, identify excess funding and UFRs, highlight canceled year funding and address program concerns, and review overall portfolio progress meeting statutory limitations of the 80/20 rule (i.e., not more than 20% of one-year appropriations may be obligated during the last two months of the fiscal year). For all other WSS Funds Holder requirements (e.g., ANG, AFRC, TWCF, and AFSOC), the process will be IAW the individual funds holder's procedures.

7.3.2.4. Total Force ExPlan. Details the planned funding and corresponding risk to requirements for the upcoming FY with the intent to balance operational need(s) with funding.

7.3.2.5. UFR List. Prioritization of remaining unfunded and executable requirements in preparation for annual close out.

7.3.2.6. Close out. Management and re-distribution of remaining unobligated balances for obligation by 30 September of current-FY. AFMC/FMM provides close out guidance each year.

7.3.2.7. Balancing. Each program is required to ensure a balanced budget and stay within fiscal limitations (Appropriations, SAGs, MIP, Peace vs. Supplemental).

7.4. Forecast and Actual Obligation Updates.

7.4.1. Stakeholders rely upon this data to respond to execution year taskers and real-time decisions. These updates provide historical execution for each requirement, which is used for justification of requirements and risk points for future POM cycles.

7.4.2. Upon approval of Upward Obligation Authority, requirement and funding values will be updated in the applicable FY version of the CAM IT system. Changes made to a requirement value will require a RCR to be processed.

7.4.3. Deferral Reporting. The PM will identify deferrals by following the RCR process documented below to support deferral reporting. **(T-1)** There are two types of deferrals captured during the execution year of WSS; Deferred Maintenance and Repair (DM&R) and Deferred Non-Maintenance and Repair (DNM&R), but only DM&R is reported in the deferral report.

7.4.3.1. DM&R. Maintenance and repairs not performed as scheduled which are put off or delayed for a future period. Maintenance and repairs are defined as activities directed toward keeping fixed assets in an acceptable condition.

7.4.3.1.1. Examples of activities include preventive maintenance; replacement of parts, systems, or components; and other activities needed to preserve or maintain the asset. Maintenance and repairs, as distinguished from capital improvements, exclude activities directed towards expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, its current use.

7.4.3.1.2. Requirements corresponding to the following EEICs can be considered and included in the USAF FY Agency Financial Reports: 54001, 54002, 54101, 54102, 54201, 54202, 54301, 54302, 54401, 54402, 54801, 54802, 56000, 56010, 56020, 56030, 56040, 56080, 57811, 57812, 57813, 57814, 57816, 57819, 57820, 57822, 57823, 57825, 57828, 57832, 57842, 57843, and 57882.

7.4.3.2. DNM&R. Non-maintenance and repairs not performed as scheduled which are put off or delayed for a future period. Only requirements corresponding to the following EEICs can be considered DNM&R and will not be included in the USAF FY Agency Financial Reports: 54501, 54502, 54601, 56050, 57802, 57805, 57806, 57815, 57817, 57818, 57831, 57833, 57834, 57835, 57837, 57844, 57845, 57846, 57847, 578TV, 57881, 57891, 57892, 58300, 583OR, 58302, 59400, and 59451.

7.4.3.3. AFMC/A4F, ANG and AFRC are required to provide AF/A4PY, Weapon System Sustainment Division, a final DM&R report at FY end.

7.5. Requirement Change Request (RCR) Process.

7.5.1. The RCR process is used in the CAM IT System to identify, validate, coordinate, document, amend, and approve requirement changes to WSS requirements outside the normal LRDP cycle. Specifically, RCRs are created to document fact of life changes in the current execution year for new or changes to existing requirements within the CAM IT System.

7.5.2. The PM will initiate an RCR as soon as the change in requirement is identified. **(T-3)** The PM will not obligate on a requirement until an RCR has been completely approved at all levels within the CAM IT System. **(T-1)**

7.5.3. Each Funds Holder (e.g., AFMC-CAM, AFRC, ANG, and TWCF) sets thresholds in the CAM IT System to determine whether the RCR is automatically approved or requires processing for approval.

7.5.3.1. The determination of whether an RCR will be automatically approved or will have to go through official approval is based on the RCR type and the corresponding threshold.

7.5.3.2. Thresholds may change based on business practices or decisions made by AFMC/FMM and AFMC/A4F leadership. The listing of RCR thresholds by type is available in the CAM Document Library.

7.5.3.3. When creating or adding an RCR, the requirement must be within WSS parameters and criteria established in [Chapter 4](#) of this publication.

7.5.4. RCR Process.

7.5.4.1. In the CAM IT system, the PM and/or PMD must coordinate the RCR through all levels of the approval chain within thirty business days of RCR initiation. **(T-3)**

7.5.4.2. When accomplishing an RCR for organic depot workload (i.e., AFEEICs 54101, 54201, 54301), the ALC Business Office must concur with the identified workload changes prior to approval.

7.5.4.3. The PM will provide the correct RCR type, RCR justification, current proposed requirement, and mission impact. **(T-3)**

7.5.4.4. AFMC/A4F will use the DM&R type RCRs to provide AF/A4P the final deferral report at FY end. **(T-3)**

7.5.4.5. RCR Types and Definitions:

7.5.4.5.1. Buy Down. The requirement for the current execution year did not change but is being increased to buy down future work. This will apply existing funds for requirements planned in future years but will now execute in the current year. Buy downs will always be increases to current year requirements and decrease future year or next FY requirement.

7.5.4.5.2. Contract Price Change. The contracted volume of work or scope of the requirement did not change but the price increased or decreased due to negotiated contract values.

7.5.4.5.3. Deferral. Valid requirement(s) not published as zero dollars in the recent LRDP published brochure not performed as scheduled and are put off or delayed for a future period. A future period is defined as the upcoming execution year or a future year in the FYDP. There are two types of deferrals captured during the execution year of WSS, DM&R and DNM&R, which are further defined in section [7.4](#).

7.5.4.5.3.1. The existing requirement will have to be budgeted or programmed for in the future, causing a future year to increase. A future year could be the upcoming execution year or a future year in the FYDP. Deferrals do not include any requirement: that was underestimated, will not generate, or will not increase in a future year.

7.5.4.5.3.2. A deferral type RCR will always be a requirement decrease.

7.5.4.5.4. Prior Buy Down. The offsetting RCR type for a requirement bought down in the previous FY. This will always be a requirement decrease and should not exceed the amount or quantity bought down in the previous FY.

7.5.4.5.5. Prior Deferral. The offsetting RCR type for a requirement previously deferred in a prior FY. This will always be a requirement increase and should not exceed the amount or quantity deferred in a previous FY.

7.5.4.5.6. Scope Change. The volume of work increased or decreased.

7.5.4.5.7. Unexecutable. This represents a valid requirement not executed due to funding constraints, schedule changes, etc. and resulted in a missed opportunity in the year of execution. This requirement will not defer to another year and will always be a decrease to the requirement.

7.5.4.5.8. Unpublished Requirement. Any new task or requirement, which had been previously archived or published as zero dollars.

7.6. Unfunded Requirement (UFR) Requests.

7.6.1. Emerging WSS requirements are a fact of life which may lead to unfunded requirements. UFRs can mean either the program group does not have the necessary funds to execute the requirement, as determined during the ExPlan, or an unexpected increase in the requirement during the year of execution. Funding decisions are limited to Budget Activity Codes, statutory floors, and 50/50 considerations.

7.6.2. The PM, in conjunction with the applicable stakeholders, will look internally to resolve funding deficiencies. **(T-3)** Procedures may be adapted in the year of execution due to budgetary restraints. Funding changes within the program office are limited by SAG requirements, overseas operation costs, and military augmentation funds, etc. In addition, funding movements in to or out of the MIP and Cyber Superiority mission panel programs are restricted.

7.6.3. UFR submissions start at the beginning of the FY in the ExPlan taskings (see section [6.3.3.1](#)). After mid-year review, if funding is unable to be realigned within the program, the PM will identify the need for an UFR in the CAM IT system and to the applicable CAM analysts/AFMC mission panel team lead. **(T-3)** At a minimum, the UFR should have a corresponding RCR if the requirement value is increasing, document the requirement that funds are being requested, and the operational and programmatic impacts of funding the addition to the requirement.

7.6.4. In the event CAM is unable to realign funding across the portfolio, CAM will request assistance at the USAF level. **(T-3)**

Chapter 8

CAM COST PER FLYING HOUR (CPFH) PROGRAM

8.1. Overview.

8.1.1. The CAM CPFH Program is a product of the USAF FHP owned by AF/A3 and contributes in part to the Total Ownership Cost of a weapon system. It consists of the organic DLR spares and consumables costs of all items (whether stored or used on the aircraft) in direct support of aircraft launch, recovery, inspection, servicing, and maintenance, its aircraft components, maintenance of support equipment for flight line operations, and its fuel.

8.1.2. The CAM CPFH Program includes most active-duty Air Force Commands and is the centralized funds holder for CAM CPFH supply flying accounts. These commands include ACC, AFGSC, AMC (excludes TWCF), AETC, Pacific Air Forces, and United States Air Forces in Europe-Air Forces Africa.

8.1.2.1. The ANG, AFRC, AFSOC and AMC/TWCF manage CPFH Programs independently from CAM.

8.1.2.2. AFMC Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) assigned mission aircraft operations are not part of the CAM CPFH Program. AFMC is a separate Funds Holder responsible for aircraft flown in support of these missions. Other portions of AFMC, as noted throughout this publication, are integral to supporting the CAM CPFH Program.

8.2. HQ AFMC.

8.2.1. AFMC/A4F.

8.2.1.1. Monitors all USAF active-duty OAC 87 flying supply accounts and transactional lines of accounting (LOAs). LOA transactions are for specific MDS organic DLRs and consumables usage only. Monitors these accounts for valid CAM CPFH program coding and prevention of both unauthorized and erroneous purchases.

8.2.1.2. Participates in the SRRB IAW AFMAN 23-120.

8.2.1.2.1. CAM CPFH program analysts, with active-duty MAJCOMs collaborate with the ANG, AFSOC, and AFRC to review and approve templates, examine requirements; analyze and compute “eaches” for calculating flying hour rates; and support annual SRRB disconnect meetings during the SRRB process.

8.2.1.2.2. Provides Subject Matter Expert (SME) assistance, as needed, during the FHP CRB kick off meeting and Executive briefing.

8.2.2. AFMC/FMM.

8.2.2.1. Acts as the Executive Agent for execution of active-duty USAF FHP centralized funds.

8.2.2.2. Oversees management and execution of all FH disbursements and reimbursable collections on behalf of the USAF active-duty (3400 O&M) FHP only.

8.2.2.3. Disburses funding towards the monthly AFWCF bill based on actual hours flown (by MDS/Aircraft) multiplied by CPFH rate. This only includes organic DLRs (EEIC 644) and consumables (EEIC 605) only.

8.2.2.4. Has oversight of AvPOL rejects from DFAS; collaborates with the Air Force Petroleum Agency (AFPET)/Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), AF/A3TR and DFAS Limestone on any rejects not valid FH aviation fuel (EEIC 699) expenses.

8.2.2.5. Manages the Active Duty FHP funding centrally (EEICs 605, 644, and 699) to include supplies purchased within the Integrated Logistics System-Supply (ILS-S). Local purchases (including Government Purchase Cards (GPC)) are not centrally funded and are handled by Air Staff through each MAJCOM.

8.3. Authorized CAM CPFH Supply Requirements/National Stock Number (NSN) Items.

8.3.1. CAM CPFH requirements are NSN items: officially labeled parts procured, stocked, or issued within the entire DOD inventory managed by the 448 Supply Chain Management Wing or by DLA as defined in [Table 8.1](#).

8.3.2. The determination for authorized CAM CPFH items is based on the approved data within ILS-S: Supply Budget Code (BC), USAF and DLA ERRCs, and Federal Supply Group (FSG). The proper combination will render a specific EEIC for acceptable CAM CPFH use.

8.3.3. [Table 8.1](#) displays the criteria for authorized CAM CPFH Program supplies.

Table 8.1. Authorized CAM CPFH Supplies Combination Coding.

Authorized CAM CPFH Supplies Combination Coding There are limitations within Budget Code 9 . See Table 8.2. below for Non-CPFH FSGs					
ILS-S Type Org Code (TOC)	Budget Code	Air Force ERRC	DLA ERRC	ILS-S/BC/ERRC combination (left columns) assigns an EEIC of:	CAM CPFH Items/supplies
3	8	XB3	N	644	Organic Depot Repairable/Spares
		XF3	P		
		XD2	T		
	9	XB3	N	605	Organic Consumables
		XF3	P		

8.3.3.1. Depot Level Repairables (DLR) must have: BC 8; USAF ERRC: XB3, XF3, or XD2; ERRC: N, P, or T; and EEIC 644. Fly EEIC 644 covers expenses attributed to items provided by the Materiel Support Division (MSD) to repair aircraft and end-items in direct support of aircraft operations. DLRs are commonly referred to as Line Replaceable Units (LRUs) or Shop Replaceable Units (SRUs). **(T-3)**

8.3.3.2. DLA Consumables require: BC 9; USAF ERRC: XB3, or XF3; DLA ERRC: N, or P; and EEIC 605. Fly EEIC 605 covers expenses provided by the General Support Division (GSD) used in direct support of aircraft operations, repair parts used to maintain the aircraft and assets associated with end items permanently installed on aircraft. Consumables consist of disposable items, expendable parts, and non-repairable spares, identified in the Federal Catalog (DLA) system as ERRC “N” or “P.”

8.4. Unauthorized CAM CPFH Supply Requirements/National Stock Number Items (NSN).

8.4.1. **Table 8.2** displays criteria for unauthorized CAM CPFH Supplies, specifying BC 9 limitations.

Table 8.2. Unauthorized CAM CPFH (flying) Supplies.

ANY ITEM in the following categories, <i>regardless</i> of Federal Supply Group, description, purpose, or use (<i>including but not limited to life support</i>) are NOT authorized CPFH expenses and must be purchased with Non-fly/discretionary funds. (T-1)			
Budget Code	FSG	ERRC	BC/ERRC combination (left) assigns an EEIC of...
9	Any	NXX	628 or 6X2
	Any	Any	604 (hospital supply purchase)
	70XX (<i>except 7020, 7022, 7045</i>)	Any	627
	7435	Any	
Other Unauthorized Expenses The following do not qualify for CPFH. <u>*Note: this list is not all inclusive</u>			
Service and/or Maintenance Contracts			TDY, travel, and/or Personnel costs
Shipping Costs			CLS or ICS

Table 8.3. Unauthorized CAM CPFH FSG Codes.

For more info go to www.nsnlookup.com/dla/federal-supply-group-fsg			
FSG	Description	FSG	Description
18 through 20	Ships, docks, and space vehicles	72	Household furnishings
22 through 25	Auto, delivery truck, and locomotive parts	73	Food preparation equipment
32	Woodworking machinery	74	Office machines
35	Service and trade equipment	75	Office forms
36	Special industrial machinery	77	Musical instruments, phonographs, radios
37	Agricultural machinery	78	Recreation and athletic equipment
38	Highway construction equipment	81	Containers, packaging, and packaging supplies
39	Material handling items	84	Clothing
51	Hand tools	85	Toiletries
65	Medical/dental equipment	87	Agricultural supplies
70	ADP Equipment/software	88	Live animals
71	Office furniture	89	Subsistence

8.4.1.1. FSG exceptions are listed in [Table 8.4](#). Certain BC 9 items identified in the above FSG list have been permanently waived for approval and can be purchased under CAM CPFH.

Table 8.4. FSG Exceptions.

These Exceptions only apply to those assets with an ERRC of XB* or XF* (ERRC NF*assets, regardless of description or use are considered Non-fly)		
G Suits, Flyers' Gloves, Helmets, Safety of Flight/Multi Climate Protective System (MCPS) items (does NOT include flight suits or Flyers' coveralls) Ref. Table 8.5	Hand Tools and accessories: (e.g. screwdrivers, wrenches, drill bits, used to repair aircraft, Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) and Support Equipment)	On-Aircraft Equipment: (e.g. food prep, sanitation, probes, testers, personnel locator beacons)

8.4.1.2. **Table 8.5** specifically identifies non-fly items. These items cannot be purchased under CAM CPFH. Any waiver requests will be denied. Items considered part of a uniform and not used exclusively in the production of sorties/flying operations are not considered CAM CPFH.

Table 8.5. Unauthorized Non-fly Supplies.

Unauthorized Non-fly Supplies			
Includes: <u>All items with an ERRC of ND* or NF*</u> ; most Federal Supply Class (FSC) 70XXs; and FSC 7435 (e.g. EEIC 627)			
Flight jackets Glasses: sun or eye Watches	Flight Suits (considered uniform item)	Shoes/Boots (including steel toe)	Bags (helmet, flight, publication, etc...)
Screw/parts bags (FSG 81)	Forms Binders/holders/containers (Typically, FSG 81)	Pens/Pencils/Paper Plotters/Protractors clip/Knee boards	Tool cabinets/boxes to include handheld
Storage: Cabinets, racks, bins, lockers	Self Help Tools	General purpose cleaning supplies, Haz Mat containers	CLS funded: Simulators, trainers, and ground mockups
Benches, chairs	Real Property	Equipment hardwired/attached to real property	Cold weather/rain gear
Flags	Initial issue flight bags that contain start-up gear		

8.4.1.3. The wear and use of an item outside of/beyond the flight line/maintenance area by an operator or maintainer is considered Personal Individual Equipment and thus not a valid CAM CPFH item.

8.4.2. Consideration of an item as CAM CPFH, validate the BC, EEIC, and ERRC, identify the item in an aircraft Illustrated Parts Breakdown, and/or cite an aircraft specific Tech Order Reference requiring its installation/use. For more detailed guidance, please refer to the CAM CPFH Frequently Asked Questions document located on the CAM Document Library under the CAM CPFH Program navigation page.

8.5. Composing a Valid CAM CPFH Account (OAC 87).

8.5.1. All CAM CPFH supply accounts require exact inputs and coding combinations to qualify as and for legitimate use. There is no requirement for funds to be loaded/present in lines of accounting to place orders or receive parts/supplies.

8.5.2. Active-Duty aircraft maintenance squadrons/organizations assigned to Maintenance and/or Operations Groups are authorized to establish and utilize CAM CPFH Supply accounts.

8.5.3. CAM CPFH accounts are produced and managed at base level by a Logistics Readiness Squadron financial management/supply POC as directed by the Resource Advisor. **Table 8.6** shows the required identifier codes specifically needed to create a CAM CPFH account.

Table 8.6. Identifier Codes.

For all active-duty organizations except C-5 and C-17		
Title	Identifier Code	Notes
OAC (Operating Agency Code)	87	Code for CAM Office, where HQ USAF allocates funds
OBAN (Operating Budget Account Number)	87(xx)	- All CAM funding should start with “87” (can be fly or non-fly) - Only OBAN 87 can use combo 1PF/E-Indicator 3 & TOC 3 - CAM builds this code and only CAM accounts are authorized to use it
RC/CC (Responsibility Center/Cost Center)	XX(xxxx)	- Should always start with “XX” - Created by CAM affiliated MAJCOMs’ Resource Advisor/Responsibility Center Manager - AFI 65-601V2/6.2.4. Only valid RC/CCs found in Financial Management Data Dictionary (FMDD) at the Data Quality (DQS) website (https://fmdqs.cce.af.mil/saml/home.htm) may be used. (T-1). If current RC/CCs do not meet mission needs, re-route all requests for additions or modifications through the MAJCOM Data Panel representative for consideration of inclusion in the FMDD. (T-1).
MDS (Mission Design Series, aka weapon system/aircraft)	e.g. C130, RC135, F16, B1, etc.	- All active-duty MAJCOM aircraft/weapon systems, etc. that fall under the CAM CPFH Program - MDS’ need to correlate with respective validated RC/CC
PFMR E Indicator (aka 1PF or ECO Flag) (Primary Funds Management Record)	3	- Found in the PFMR 311 Record - DFAS (Defense Finance and Accounting Service) creates, is responsible for, and manages this code. It is then loaded and linked by the MAJCOMs’ LRS/SCOS - This code must be set to a 3 or the ILS-S transactions will interface with base accounting system and will be “charged”. Using the 3 blocks that action and instead, re-routes the “charge” to the CAM FM/FHP office for reimbursement to the AFWCF. - Non-use of this code for CAM CPFH supplies results in Reverse Post Pay or Journal Voucher actions to correct errors.

ILS-S Type Org Code (aka TOC)	3	- Found in the OCCR (Organization Cost Record) 518 Record, which is the responsibility of the base level FM/Supply Office - Failure to set this code to 3 will allow ILS-S transactions to wrongfully interface with the AFWCF accounting system directly, requiring Reverse Post Pay actions to correct errors
Fund Code (FC)	30	- DFAS creates, is responsible for, and manages this code - For USAF Operations and Maintenance (O&M) 3400 funds
Sales Code (SC)	16	- For USAF Operations and Maintenance (O&M) 3400 funds
Debtor Code	CAM	- DFAS creates, is responsible for, and manages this code - This code blocks the billing interface “charge” between Supply and Finance - The “CAM” code means “Fly” and is to be used for flying accounts. It does not mean the office or program itself.

8.6. Building and Managing AvPOL Requirements.

8.6.1. Each Funds Holder works with SAF/FM to develop AvPOL Requirements (e.g., EEIC 699 & 693).

8.6.2. CAM Office and MAJCOMs are provided the approved FH program rates, force structure, CRB rates, and any updates from SAF/FM with AF/A3 and OSD coordination.

8.6.3. USAF Cost Accounting Agency, with coordination from SAF/FM, calculates aircraft internal burn rates using actual gallons consumed per Air Force Total Ownership Cost (AFTOC) data divided by actual FHs flown from the AF/A3 FH reports or an approved substitute. Those rates will be used to calculate the CPFH CRB rates for each MDS using AFTOC fuel consumption data from the Enterprise Business System and the FHs from the AF/A3 FH report or approved substitute.

8.6.4. AF/A3 identifies approved programmed FHs to each MAJCOM for use in development of a Strategic FH Plan.

8.6.5. Based on the inputs and coordination with AF/A3, SAF/FMB provides funding planning numbers to CAM prior to the beginning of each FY.

8.6.6. AF/A3 and SAF/FMB provides CAM-approved ExPlans utilizing FHs, CPFH and any updates through the year based on communications with the MAJCOMs.

8.6.7. SAF/FMB notifies the CAM Office prior of any MDS movements to allow the CAM Office to coordinate appropriate fuel LOA changes with the USAF Petroleum Agency.

8.6.8. CAM Office monitors funds control, execution, and fully addresses execution year changes with available resources. Additional resource requests will be handled through the fund distribution process.

8.6.9. MAJCOM Agency Program Coordinators (APC) organize activities with Wing POCs to assist in identifying and explaining AvPOL variance drivers to resolve issues.

8.6.10. MAJCOM APC support may be required to answer questions resulting from execution analysis and will work closely with the wing refueling document control officer IAW AFI 11-253, *Managing Off-Station Purchases of Aviation Fuel and Ground Services*.

8.6.11. AFMC/FM and other Funds Holders will closely monitor and allocate funding towards AvPOL related fuel miscellaneous obligation reimbursement document(s) for their respective appropriation as required during the end of year budgetary process, thereby ensuring sufficient funds remain in place to source unbilled and anticipated aviation fuel charges through FY-end (i.e., 30 September; annually). **(T-3)** AF/A3 and MAJCOM APCs must provide unbilled charges accumulated and anticipated fuel bills from the wing refueling document control offices no later than 15 September annually. **(T-3)** This assists the CAM Office and Funds Holders in providing substantiating and auditable documents in support of establishing end of FY fuel miscellaneous obligation reimbursement document.

8.7. AF Working Capital Fund Bill.

8.7.1. For every hour flown, there is a corresponding expense per MDS which the SAF-published CRB rates capture.

8.7.2. By the 15th of each month, MAJCOM FH managers consolidate and validate hours flown in the previous month and submit these reports to AF/A3 and AFMC/FM.

8.7.3. AFMC/FMM compiles each report and inputs the hours for each command by MDS or mission and Command.

8.7.4. AFMC/FMM calculates the AFWCF bill each month to provide reimbursement of authorized CPFH expenses to the AFWCF.

8.7.5. AFMC/FMM provides the consolidated report to AFMC/FMR no later than the 20th of each month and the report is used by AFWCF to issue a bill for reimbursement from many agencies such as AFMC, AFRC, ANG, etc.

8.8. Disbursements and Reimbursements.

8.8.1. The CAM CPFH Program supports the USAF Reimbursable Budget Authority & Execution as part of the overall total force.

8.8.2. To be compliant with the Reimbursable Budget Authority & Execution processes, monthly hours executed are validated by the user, received and reconciled with the current FY aviation fuel factor set reimbursement rate which is validated for each MDS aircraft flown.

8.8.3. AFMC/A4F provides disbursements to agencies that fly in support of approved active-duty USAF missions.

WILLIAM D. BAILEY

Director & Program Executive Officer, Air Force

Rapid Capabilities Office

Performing the duties of the Assistant Secretary of
the Air Force

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

DoD 7000.14-R, *Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation*, March 2024

DAFPD 10-9, *Lead Command/Lead Agent Designation and Responsibilities for United States Air Force Weapon Systems*, 25 May 2021

DAFPD 11-1, *Flying Hour Program Management*, 8 December 2020

AFPD 63-1/20-1, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, 7 August 2018

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AFMCI 21-118, *Aircraft Maintenance Production/Compression Report*, 24 June 2022

AFMCI 23-105, *Planning for DLA Managed Consumables (PDMC)*, 6 June 2023

AFMAN 63-122, *Depot Source of Repair Planning and Activation*, 21 January 2020

AFMCI 65-101, *Depot Maintenance Accounting and Production System-Financial Policy and Procedures for Depot Maintenance*, 17 Jun 2014 (Certified current, 10 December 2020)

TO 00-05-3, *Air Force Technical Order Life Cycle Management*, 29 November 2023

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TO 00-25-107, *Maintenance Assistance*, 1 October 2015

TO 1-1-686, *Desert Storage, Preservation and Process MNL for Acft, Acft Engs, and Acft Aux Power Unit Engs*, 24 March 2020

MIL-STD-1530D, *DoD Standard Practice: Aircraft Structural Integrity Program (ASIP)*, 13 October 2016

NIST Special Publication 800-53 Rev 5, *Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems*, 23 September 2020

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

AFMC Form 202, *Nonconforming Technical Assistance Request and Reply*

AFMC Form 800, *Item Manager Workload Projection Summary*

AFTO Form 103, *Aircraft/Missile Condition Data*

AFTO 781A, *Maintenance Discrepancy and Work Document*, 17 June 2017

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

A/B/M—Area Support/Base Support/Local Manufacturing

AC—Advisory Council

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACI—Analytical Condition Inspection

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCS—Air Force Corporate Structure

AFEEIC—AF Element of Expense/Investment Code

AFFSA—Air Force Flight Standards Agency

AFGSC—AF Global Strike Command

AFI—AF Instruction

AFMAN—AF Manual

AFMC—AF Materiel Command

AFMC/CC—Air Force Material Command Commander

AFMCI—AFMC Instruction

AFPET—Air Force Petroleum Agency

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFSC—Air Force Sustainment Center

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFTO—Air Force Technical Order

AFTOC—Air Force Total Ownership Cost

AFWCF—Air Force Working Capital Fund

AI—Artificial Intelligence

ALC—Air Logistics Complex

MARG—Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group
AMC—Air Mobility Command
AMR—Aircraft and Missile Requirements
ANG—Air National Guard
APC—Agency Program Coordinators
ASIP—Aircraft Structural Integrity Program
AvPOL—Aviation Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
BC—Budget Code
BOGEY—Budget Obligations Governing Execution Year
BY—Base Year
CAFTOP—Comprehensive Air Force Technical Order Plan
CAM—Centralized Asset Management
CAM IT—Centralized Asset Management Information Technology
CAMTEL—CAM Training Education Library
C-E—Communication-Electronic
CES—Cost Element Structure
CFT—Contract Field Team
CLIN—Contract Line Item Number
CLS—Contractor Logistics Support
COTS—Commercial off the Shelf
CPFH—Cost Per Flying Hour
CRB—Cost Review Board
CSAG-M—Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Maintenance
CSAG-R—Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Retail
CSAG-S—Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Supply
DAF—Department of the Air Force
DAFMAN—Department of the Air Force Manual
DFT—Depot Field Team
DLA—Defense Logistics Agency
DLR—Depot Level Reparables
DM—Depot Maintenance
DMISA—Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement

DM&R—Deferred Maintenance and Repair
DNM&R—Deferred Non-Maintenance and Repair
DoD—Department of Defense
DPEM—Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance
DPSH—Direct Product Standard Hours
DQS—Data Quality System
DSOR—Depot Source of Repair
EC—Executive Committee
EEIC—Element of Expense/Investment Code
ERRC—Expendability, Repairability, Recoverability, Code
ESG—Executive Steering Group
ExPlan—Execution Plan
FH—Flying Hour
FHP—Flying Hour Program
FHP CRB—Flying Hour Program Cost Review Board
FM—Financial Management
FMS—Foreign Military Sales
FSC—Federal Supply Class
FSG—Federal Supply Group
FYDP—Future Years Defense Program
FY—Fiscal Year
GPC—Government Purchase Card
HAZMAT—Hazardous Material
HQ AFMC—Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command
HQ—Headquarters
IAW—In Accordance With
ICBM—Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ICS—Interim Contract Sustainment
IET—Industrial Engineering Technician
ILS-S—Integrated Logistics-Supply
IT—Information Technology
JON—Job Order Number

LCSP—Life Cycle Sustainment Plan

LOA—Lines of Accounting

LRDP—Logistics Requirements Determination Process

MAJCOM—Major Command

MCPS—Multi Climate Protective System

MDS—Mission Design Series

MIP—Military Intelligence Program

NGB—National Guard Bureau

NMCB—Non-Mission Capable Both

NMCM—Non-Mission Capable Maintenance

NMCS—Non-Mission Capable Supply

NSN—National Stock Number

NSS—National Security Software

O&A—Over and Above

O&M—Operation and Maintenance

OAC—Operating Agency Code

OMEI—Other Major End Item

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense

PB—President’s Budget

PBES—Program Budget Estimate Submission

PCN—Program Control Number

PDM—Programmed Depot Maintenance

PDMC—Planning for DLA Managed Consumables

PEC—Program Element Code

PEO—Program Executive Officer

PFL—Program Funding Level

PM—Program Manager

PMA/PSC—Program Management Administration/Program Support Costs

PMD—Program Manager Designee

POC—Point of Contact

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PPBE—Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution

PSM—Product Support Manager

R2D2—Requirements Review and Depot Determination

RC—Responsibility Center

RCN—Requirement Control Number

RCR—Requirement Change Request

RDT&E—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

RGC—Repair Group Category

RM—Requirement Manager

SAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SAG—Sub-Activity Group

SCR—Software Change Request

SE—Sustaining Engineering

SLOR—Senior Leader Operations Review

SLPR—Senior Leader Programmatic Review

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SOR—Source of Repair

SRRB—Spares Requirement Review Board

TAI—Total Aircraft Inventory

TCTO—Time Compliance Technical Order

TO—Technical Order

TOAP—Technical Order Authoring and Publishing

TPS—Test Program Set

TWCF—Transportation Working Capital Fund

TY—Then Year

UDLM—Unscheduled Depot Level Maintenance

UFR—Unfunded Requirements

UPNR—Unit Possessed Not Reported

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFR—United States Air Force Reserves

UUT—Unit Under Test

WCF—Working Capital Fund

WSS—Weapon System Sustainment

Office Symbols

AF/A3—Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

AF/A4—Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection

AF/A4P—Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection, Resource Integration

AF/A4PY—Weapon System Sustainment Division

AF/A8—Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs

AFMC A4/10—Air Force Material Command Directorate of Logistics, Civil Engineering, Force Protection and Nuclear Integration

AFMC/A4F—Product Support Management Division

AFMC/A4FD—Source of Repair Branch

AFMC/A4FR—Air Force Material Command Centralized Asset Management Branch

AFMC/FM—Air Force Material Command Financial Management Directorate

AFMC/FMM—Financial Management Centralized Asset Management Office

AFMC/FMR—Working Capital Funds Division

AFSC/SW—Software Directorate

SAF/AQD—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Logistics and Product Support

SAF/AQX—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition Integration

SAF/FMB—Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget

SAF/FMBO—Deputy Assistant Secretary Budget Operations Directorate

SAF/FMC—Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cost and Economics

Terms

1 to N—Represents the sequential numbering of requirements within a program group, program, or mission panel with 1 being the highest priority requirement.

Accurate—Individual tasks defined in sufficient detail to represent all known sustainment requirements, properly categorized by type of funds, and properly sized in terms of units of measure (e.g., dollars, hours, or quantities).

Accurately Captured—Represents all known sustainment requirements, properly categorized by type of funds, properly sized in terms of units of measure (e.g., dollars, hours, or quantities), and logistically supportable for the year(s) requested.

Actual Hours—Used in trend analysis during the AMR process; the actual number of hours it takes to complete a task.

Annual Review—A forum to discuss any engineering issues affecting the maintenance of USAF weapon systems that may adversely or positively affect airworthiness of the systems during the Engineering Requirements Review Process.

AMR Task Data—An export of documented depot tasks and associated task hours within the CAM IT System.

Approved—Formal sanction by PM or recognized authority.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)—The collection of multiple technologies that allow machines to detect, understand, act, and learn either on their own or to augment human activities. Providing the ability of machines to perform tasks which normally require human intelligence. Activities can include items as rudimentary as if-then rule based programs that mimic SME decision process, to aircraft autopilot systems.

Base Year—A reference period which determines a fixed price level for comparison in economic escalation calculations and cost estimates. The price level index for the base year is 1.000.

Budget Outlay Governing Execution Year—The estimate of what will eventually be in the appropriation bill passed by Congress. After the bill is passed, dollars are issued to the Office of the Secretary of Defense to apportion to the service. The service allocates to organizations to execute dollars against their specific requirements to meet mission intent and need as requested during the budgeting process to include the POM and ExPlan.

Buy Down—The requirement for the current execution year did not change but is being increased to buy down future work. This will apply existing funds for requirements planned in future years. Buy downs will always be increases to current year requirements and decrease future year or next FY requirement.

Canceled Year Funding—Funding that is no longer available for obligation or expenditure for any purpose.

Certifications—Any special certifications such as nuclear.

Close Out—Documentation and reconciliation of all activities involved with contractor's completion of overall tasks.

Cloud—The delivery of services, such as data storage, servers, databases, networking, or software.

Commodity—A segmentable category of goods or services. CAM utilizes AFEEICs to establish WSS commodities.

Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Maintenance (CSAG-M)—The CSAG-M provides major overhaul and repair of systems and spare parts while striving to meet or exceed required standards for quality, timeliness, and cost. In peacetime, readiness is enhanced by efficiently and economically repairing, overhauling, and modifying aircraft, engines, missiles, components, and software to meet customer demands. During wartime or contingencies, repair operations surge and capacity is realigned to support the warfighters' immediate needs. Repair and overhaul are accomplished through both the AFMC depots and contract operations. Customers' funds are obligated for engine repair when an engine is inducted into the depot-level repair facility, organic or contractor. Depot maintenance operates on the funds received through sales of its products and services. CSAG-M organic services are provided by the three AFMC ALCs, AFSC/SW, AMARG at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, and other Services' depots.

Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group—Supply (CSAG-S)—The mission of the CSAG-S is to provide policy, guidance, and resources to meet USAF needs for spare parts during war and peace. The CSAG-S manages approximately two million items, including weapon system spare parts, medical and dental supplies and equipment, and items used for non-weapon system applications. Materiel is procured from vendors and held in inventory for sale to authorized customers. CSAG-S consists of these divisions: the Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Supply (CSAG-S), Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group-Retail (CSAG-R), Fuels Division, Medical and Dental Division, and USAF Academy Cadet Issue Division. AFMC manages the CSAG-S, and CSAG-R. HQ USAF manages the Medical and Dental and USAF Academy Cadet Issue divisions.

Concurrent Maintenance—Any depot level maintenance being accomplished on an aircraft/missile system while at the depot undergoing programmed/scheduled/planned depot maintenance activities.

Contractor Logistics Support (CLS)—A method of contract support for a program, system, subsystem, training system, equipment, or end item used to provide all or part of the sustainment elements in direct support of the approved sustainment strategy. It may include work managed or accomplished by the Government but for which the contracted communities are responsible for performance output.

Customers—Any entity that inputs or utilizes information during the CAM processes and procedures.

Define Requirements—PMs will identify and update all program requirements within the CAM IT System. Program requirements will include force structure changes, operational tempo, historical trends, programmed DM schedules, engine overhaul projections, and any other major programmatic changes through the FYDP as provided from HQ USAF and Lead Agents.

Depot Maintenance—Material, software maintenance, or repair requiring the overhaul, upgrade or rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, or software programs, regardless of source of funds, location, or if accomplished organically or commercially. The term does not include procurement of modifications for performance improvement. It does include testing, installation of parts for modifications, and reclamation of materiel. Reference Title 10, United States Code, Section 2460.

Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM)—Covers the method for procuring depot maintenance services from organic or contractor depot maintenance resources. This involves customer management to determine requirements, obtain financial Obligation Authority, and provide programming authority for ordering work from depot maintenance including aircraft PDM, engine overhauls, software, etc.

Direct Product Standard Hour (DPSH)—The time it should take to complete a task of an acceptable quality according to a specified method, working at a normal pace under normal working conditions to produce a described unit of work. Acceptable methods for measuring time for all required tasks include Time study (preferred), job sampling, and technical estimates.

Note—DPSH represents the time it takes to complete a task from start to finish, regardless of the number of employees required to complete the task.

Direct Reporting Unit (DRU)—A subdivision of the Air Force, directly subordinate to the Chief of Staff, US Air Force or a subdivision of the Space Force directly subordinate to the Chief of Space Operations and can be designated as Lead Agent for Weapon Systems/Product Groups.

Driving Record—The task group that is driving the aircraft or missile into the depot.

Driving Workload—The requirement that is the primary reason an aircraft is scheduled into a repair facility.

Earned Hours—The amount of hours to complete a task.

Executable—Individual tasks logistically supportable for the year(s) requested.

Execution Year—The year in which there is a bona fide need. PMs seek funds in the execution year's budget to finance the need. This funding is in Then Year (TY) dollars.

Field Operating Agency (FOA)—A subdivision of the Air Force, directly subordinate to a HQ USAF functional manager. FOAs perform field activities beyond the scope of any of the major commands. Their activities are specialized or associated with an Air Force wide mission and can be designated as Lead Agent for Weapon Systems/Product Groups.

File Maintain—The physical act of entering or updating data in the CAM IT System.

Financial Management Data Quality Service—The USAF Financial Management Data Quality Service (DQS) is the Authoritative Data Source (ADS) for Air Force financial programming, execution, reporting data element code values, titles, descriptions, and period of availability. Access DQS at the following website: <https://fmdqs.cce.af.mil/>.

Funds Holder—The organization with authority to commit funds and issue a project order or other funding document directing depot maintenance to perform a repair action.

Ground, Flight, and Live Fire Test—This is testing of the software during ground or flight operations and includes temporary duty to support ground and flight test, the cost for test preparation, test support back at home base and on site, test analysis and reporting.

Independent Verification & Validation—This is performed by an outside organization and is done prior to field testing, which may also be called field service evaluation.

Industrial Engineer Technician—Per the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) standard dated May 2009, this series covers nonprofessional technical positions engaged in industrial engineering work. Industrial engineering technician positions are concerned primarily with planning, designing, analyzing, improving, and installing integrated work systems comprised of men, materials, and equipment, for use in producing products, rendering services, repairing equipment, or moving and storing supplies and equipment. The work typically involves studies of engineered time standards, methods engineering, layout design of work centers, control systems, materials handling, or manpower utilization. It requires a knowledge of the principles and techniques of industrial engineering and practical knowledge of pertinent industrial and related work processes, facilities, methods, and equipment.

Intrinsic—Requirement is essential and has a currently approved technical baseline component (hardware/software) for the system to be capable to perform its mission.

Lead Command/Agent—The lead command/agent within CAM WSS is the MAJCOM or Lead Agent that serves as the operators' interface with the PM for a system as defined by AFPD 10-9.

Live Fire Testing—This is the part of flight test that requires actual live firing of on-board weapons.

Logistics Requirements Determination Process (LRDP)—Simplified, standard, repeatable and consistent process to determine and prioritize weapon system requirements across the entire USAF to optimally sustain weapon systems within requisite resource constraints.

LRDP Published Schedule—A calendar year schedule providing due dates for the major phases of the LRDP. The LRDP schedule will be distributed annually by means of Power Point slides, emails, and through The CAM IT System by CAM to the start the process.

Maintenance Group—In the USAF, a wing is normally the organizational tier below a Numbered. USAF wings are structured to fulfill a mission from a specific base and contain a headquarters and four groups: an operations group, a maintenance group, a medical group and a mission support group. Maintenance groups support all maintenance operations.

Major Command (MAJCOM)—A major subdivision of the USAF that is assigned a major part of the USAF mission. A MAJCOM is directly subordinate to Headquarters Air Force. Most MAJCOMs have the word Command as part of their designation; MAJCOM headquarters are management headquarters and thus have the full range of functional staff.

Mission Design Series—The system by which military aerospace vehicles are identified.

Mission Planning Software—Covers changes to the weapon system specific mission planning software driven by the software change to the operational flight program software.

Mobile Depot Maintenance—The action of a depot maintenance field team traveling to a unit, or base, geographically separated from the depot, to perform depot-level maintenance on an approved asset.

Modification—A change in form, fit, or function to an airframe component, end item, piece of equipment, or software that affects the performance, ability to perform the intended mission, flight safety, production, or maintenance. Such modifications are generally accomplished to add a new capability or function to a system or component, or to enhance the existing technical performance or operational effectiveness of the asset.

Negotiated Hours—Negotiated hours are utilized when a new task or action occurs that does not have developed hours and are only for O&A or non-standard tasks. Negotiated hours are not part of the original task for maintenance and are outside of captured maintenance tasks within the AMR Task Data.

Non-Mission Capable Both—Materiel condition status when maintenance is still being performed on the equipment and parts are still on order, not allowing the system and equipment to be capable of performing their assigned mission.

Non-Mission Capable Maintenance—Materiel condition status when system or equipment is unable to perform mission due to unit level maintenance requirements.

Non-Mission Capable Supply—Materiel condition status when system or equipment is unable to perform mission due to awaiting parts to be fixed

Non-parts—Non-parts can be defined as items such as personal protective equipment, support equipment, hazardous materials, special equipment, special tools, etc.

Non-trended task—Aircraft and Missile Requirement depot tasks that have a set number of hours needed to accomplish the task.

Organic—Logistics support provided by Government-owned material, equipment, or facilities and Government personnel.

Organic Depot—Depot maintenance facility where actions are performed by a military service under military control using government owned or controlled facilities, tools, test equipment, spares, repair parts, and military or government civilian personnel.

Out Year—Any year beyond the budget year for which projections of spending are made.

Over & Above (O&A)—Work or tasks discovered during the course of performing overhaul, maintenance, and repair efforts that is/are (1) not within the general scope of the AMR work specification, program Project Directive (PD) or contract, (2) not covered by the line item(s) for the basic work under the AMR work specification, PD or contract, and (3) necessary in order to satisfactorily release the aircraft.

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE)—The PPBE (Ref. AFRD 90-6) consists of two major programming and budgeting exercises, the President's baseline review, and the PB. It is a continuous cycle with the PPBE segments in any given year overlapping segments of a number of other years. Programming links mission requirements to the financial resources required. The result of this linkage is that resources can be allocated in a systematic way with direct relationship to the roles and missions of the USAF and Department of Defense (DoD or DD when referring to forms). The process also provides the information USAF senior leaders need to balance all the Service's fiscal needs. The Whole Engine Repair Requirements process is linked to the PPBE via the HQ AFMC LRDP, which provides the depot-level whole engine repair requirements input to the POM to ensure the proper funding and resources be available to overhaul USAF engines. Requirements are first identified in the POM, the first phase of the PPBE. It is the place to bring forward all requirements to be funded across the FYDP so the USAF can identify funds needed to accomplish the work. The POM forecasts USAF requirements five to six years into the future to accomplish long-term planning and secure funding. The PB ultimately results in funding authorized and appropriated by Congress to the USAF for the execution year and sets the rates for the AFWCF.

Prepare Requirements—Identify new emerging requirements and validate existing requirements.

Prioritization—Sorting of requirements according to their relative importance by weapon system, applicable end-items, commodity, or common process.

Prioritized—Requirements sorted according to their relative importance using approved criteria and methodology.

Prioritize Requirements—Once validated, the PM, with assistance from Lead Agents and supported commands, will prioritize requirements according to their relative importance in meeting USAF priorities (weapon system availability, capability, pilot throughput, etc.).

Program Control Number (PCN)—A six-position alphanumeric code used by customers of the CSAG-M to identify a specific customer order to be negotiated.

Program Executive Officer (PEO)—The individual dedicated to executive management and supervision of a portfolio of mission-related acquisition category (ACAT) and selected programs. The PEO is accountable to the Service Acquisition Executive.

Program Funding Level (PFL)—Funding scenario generated during the annual POM process to develop trade-space and understand programmatic and operational impacts across multiple weapon system sustainment funding positions.

Program Group—A CAM unique term that's used extensively throughout the WSS process. In most cases the program group is synonymous with a weapon system PM. All WSS requirements are grouped into specific program groups with each having a PM, typically a 0-6/GS-15 who validates and publishes those requirements annually.

Program Manager—The designated individual with responsibility for and authority to accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the user's operational needs for their assigned weapon system. The PM for programs is accountable for credible cost, schedule, performance, and materiel readiness.

Program Office—This office is generally at the program group level and may consist of a PM, item manager, production management specialist, equipment specialist and financial manager.

Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM)—Depot modification and maintenance of all scheduled depot requirements accomplished normally on a calendar time cycle.

Properly Documented—All required data fields are populated and file maintained in the CAM IT System.

Publish Requirements—Requirements are electronically signed by the PM or designee and published in the CAM IT System. Each program office will produce a standardized electronic report documenting the validated and prioritized requirements for each program.

Reliable—Individual tasks developed using a repeatable process that provides a consistent value.

Repair Group Category (RGC)—A single-position, alpha or numeric code that identifies specific commodity or effort groupings of AFMC maintenance work requirements.

Represervation—The represervation process occurs every four years and pertains to aircraft in Type 1000 storage. Represervation reverses the induction process and begins with the removal of the protective coating from the aircraft. The aircraft is inspected and treated for corrosion, greased or lubed, and washed. The aircraft is refueled, and the engine is run with all systems operating. The aircraft is then put through the induction procedures again and towed back to the storage area for another four years.

Requirement—A depot maintenance workload task to assure operational safety, suitability & effectiveness of a weapon system or commodity, or a validated need satisfied by a buy or repair action required to assure the preservation of baseline characteristics of systems or end-items.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E)—The type of funding, appropriation (3600) intended for RDT&E efforts. The term research and development (R&D) broadly covers the work performed by a government agency or the private sector. Research is the systematic study directed toward gaining scientific knowledge or understanding of a subject area. Development is the systematic use of the knowledge and understanding gained from research for the production of

useful materials, devices, systems, or methods. RDT&E includes all supporting test and evaluation activities.

R-Squared value—In statistics, the coefficient of determination, denoted R^2 and pronounced R-Squared, is used in the context of statistical models whose main purpose is the prediction of future outcomes on the basis of other related information.

Software Maintenance—Those activities necessary to correct errors in the software; add incremental capability improvements (or delete unneeded features) through software changes; and adapt software to retain compatibility with hardware or with other systems with which the software interfaces. Comprised of software maintenance performed on military materiel (e.g., weapon systems and their components, automated test equipment and test package sets, and systems integration laboratories).

Software Project or Block Cycle—Effort to address one or more software updates resulting in an executable resolution. Effort will include all elements of performing block cycle updates to include planning, coding and design, test and integration, software tool updates, and documentation updates.

Software Reproduction and Distribution—This includes any cost for reproducing and distributing or fielding of the software.

Software Tools—Simulation software, compilers, assemblers, interpreters, emulators, and translators that enable other NSS to be designed and tested.

Source of Repair (SOR)—An industrial complex (organic, commercial contract, or interservice facility) with required technical capabilities to accomplish repair, overhaul, modification, or restoration of specific types of military hardware or software.

Stakeholders—For the purposes of this publication, a stakeholder is an individual or organizational entities (users, developers, acquirers, technologists, testers, budget analysts, sustainers, and industry) that are, or will be, associated with implementing and supporting the associated system, subsystem, or end-item capability requirements.

Standard Hours—Standard hours are based on approved data, group timing, work sampling, technical estimates, or trend analysis, and maintained in a project workload planning system. Where feasible, three years of data should be considered.

Storage Maintenance—This requirement includes maintain-in, re-preservation, and other miscellaneous requirements for most USAF owned assets that are not part of a MAJCOM's active inventory. The PM involved funds input to and removal from storage.

Supportability—The degree to which the planned logistics support allows the system to meet its availability and wartime usage requirements. Planned logistics support includes the following: test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment; spare and repair parts; technical data; support facilities; transportation requirements; training; manpower; and software.

Supported Command—USAF Organizations that share a system with a Lead Agent, other USAF organizations, units of the AFRC, or the NGB.

Sustaining Engineering (SE)—Technical tasks to ensure continued operation and maintenance of a system with managed known risk. SE involves the identification, review, assessment, and resolution of deficiencies throughout a system's life cycle. SE both returns a system to its baselined

configuration and capability and identifies opportunities for performance and capability enhancement. It includes the measurement, identification and verification of system technical and supportability deficiencies, associated root cause analyses, evaluation of the potential for deficiency correction and the development of a range of corrective action options.

Sustainment—The continuing materiel support which consists of the planning, programming, and execution with a logistics support strategy, subsystem or major end item to maintain operational capabilities from system fielding through disposal.

Tactical Missiles—The requirement consists of hardware repair and testing of whole missiles captured under EEIC 542, missile components and containers captured under EEIC 545 that are not the responsibility of CSAG-S, or missile support equipment, which is usually captured under EEIC 545, but may also be EEIC 544. This also includes changes to operational NSS captured under EEIC 540, if the missile or support equipment is programmable. It includes changes to operational UUT TPSs, when the UUT is not the responsibility of CSAG-S. Guided Bomb Units-15 component items are also included.

Technical Data—A general term used when referring to any or all technical publications as a whole or separately, and without reference to any one specific type of publication, such as technical manuals, technical orders, composition, artwork, engineering data, engineering drawings, master layout drawing, un-dimensioned drawings, specifications, parts list, automatic equipment program master tapes or cards, microfilm, printed copies, commercial manuals, film, sound tracks, or any other media used primarily for conveying technical information. The term technical data also applies to the reproducible copy from which multiple copies of technical data are reproduced.

Technical Order (TO)—A publication that gives specific technical directions and information in regard to: inspections, storage, operations, modifications, and maintenance of USAF equipment. The various types of technical orders include technical manuals, TCTOs, methods and procedures technical orders, automation type TOs (e.g., tapes and cards that are TO data in digital, magnetic, film, or sound form), index type TOs, and abbreviated TOs.

Then Year—Refers to obligations (or dollars which will be spent over time).

Timely—Individual tasks identified at the appropriate time to support the requirements development process schedule.

Trend Analysis—A process used to analyze the historical hours and occurrence rates for unpredictable Aircraft and Missile maintenance tasks in order to estimate future hour and occurrence rates. Trend Analysis is based on a principle of data analysis whereby a trend line is fitted to a set of data.

True Cost—The approved contract value set within the period of performance.

Unit Possessed Not Reported—Materiel Status when equipment is awaiting decision from another agency regarding how to proceed; remains in UPNR status until further instruction is provided.

Unit Under Test Software—UUT software changes on test equipment.

Validate Requirements—PMs, in conjunction with Lead Agent POCs, Funds Holder POCs, with assistance from supported command POCs, will conduct an annual review of requirements as documented within the CAM IT system by the applicable PM. These collaborative reviews will

ensure requirements are accurate, reliable, timely, properly formatted, and documented and file maintained in the CAM IT system.

Validated—Confirmation that requirements were accurately captured, rigorously supported, and properly documented.

Validation—The PM and customer approval of WSS requirements.

Weapon System—A combination of elements that function together to produce the capabilities required for fulfilling a mission need, including hardware, equipment, software, and all performance-based logistics sustainment elements, but excluding construction or other improvements to real property.

Weapon System Sustainment (WSS)—A portfolio of depot maintenance, technical orders, and sustaining engineering efforts necessary to maintain the current approved technical baseline of weapon systems through maintenance, repair, and overhaul activities.

Workload—Requirements that will generate on a periodic schedule demanding test, fault isolation, disassembly, repair or modification, reassembly, inspection, and final test. Workload is expressed in DPSH and represents the unit of measure to posture the Command.

Attachment 2

RISK POINT DEFINITIONS BY RISK CATEGORY

Table A2.1. Risk Point Definitions by Risk Category.

Risk Category	Definition
Area Support/Base Support/Local Manufacturing (A/B/M)	WSS position that presents highest risk to meeting the minimum operational needs (i.e., consider aircraft availability, operational availability, mission capable rate); minimum dollar amount needed to maintain industrial base for repair.
Aircraft Depot/Heavy Maintenance	Depot-level maintenance requirement that presents highest risk to meeting minimum operational requirements, mission capability rates, availability or A_o , maintenance down time, etc; minimum requirement amount needed to maintain industrial base for repair
CLS Mgmt Support	WSS position that presents the highest risk to program not meeting contractually defined programmed and/or scheduled hours, performance objectives, or required minimal level of effort; less than defined contractual programmed and/or scheduled FHs and/or operational requirements;
CLS Spares	WSS position that presents highest risk to program not meeting programmed and/or scheduled hours, performance objectives, or required minimal level of effort; less than defined contractual programmed and/or scheduled FHs and/or operational requirements.
Exchangeables	The computed number of depot-level repairs which generates highest risk to program's Availability/Mission Capable/Operational Rate to drop below a system's/program's minimum operational availability standard.
Engines	WSS position which presents highest risk to depot/contractor engine production to meet standard War Readiness Engine levels; unable to meet most units surge capabilities; aircraft engine holes are imminent.
Missiles	WSS position which presents highest risk that Depot-level maintenance threshold that will not achieve minimum operational requirements such as mission capability rates, availability or A_o , maintenance down time, etc; minimum requirement needed to maintain industrial base for repairs.
Other Major End Items (OMEI)	WSS position which presents highest risk of program OMEI repair(s) falling below program's or system's minimal operational availability standard and/or falls below operational requirement to meet mission needs; minimum requirement necessary to maintain industrial base for repair.
Software	WSS position that presents highest risk of program's ability to maintain core capability sufficient to correct urgent and emergency software updates which may include but not limited to: specialized skills and expertise; data; infrastructure (e.g., software lab); information assurance (e.g., authority to operate); the inability to fix CAT I deficiencies; includes safety mandates (e.g., cybersecurity), and mission critical updates.
Sustaining Engineering (SE)	WSS position that presents highest risk to program's ability to support engineering efforts required to meet defined minimal performance objectives and to ensure the mandatory requirements of Operational,

	Safety, Suitability, & Effectiveness and work all safety of flight deficiency report investigations.
Technical Orders (TOs)	WSS position that presents highest risk to programs ability to produce and distribute emergency or urgent TO change requests.
Training	WSS position that presents highest risk for program to meet minimum training requirements (e.g., readiness, relevance, realism) resulting in minimum trainer availability and high risk to meeting student throughput requirements; minimum position needed to maintain the industrial base for repairs.
Storage	WSS position that presents highest risk to program's ability to maintain USAF-owned assets that are inducted into storage, storage maintenance, withdrawal or regeneration, and HAZMAT handling; presents high risk to programs ability to induct aircraft or equipment in meeting scheduled approved divestment plans.