

Management

Army Major Item Systems Management

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 5-23

Army Major Item Systems Management

This new regulation prescribes policy for the management of Army Major Item Systems.

Management

Army Major Item Systems Management

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

R. L. DILWORTH
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a new Army regulation that is effective 26 December 1987.

Summary. This regulation establishes policy and procedure for the management of Army Major Item Systems.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the

Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Internal control systems. This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of local and command are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DACSDS-ZA), WASH DC 20310-0200.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army. Users are invited to

send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DACSDS-ZA), WASH DC 20310-0200.

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Glossary

RESERVED

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policy and responsibility for the management of Army Major Item Systems (AMIS). It provides an integrated systems management concept in support of all Army processes as described by the Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) Information Model.

1-2. References

Related publication are listed below.

- a. AR 1-1, Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES).
- b. AR 25-1, The Army Information Management Program.
- c. AR 37-100 Series, The Army Management Structure.
- d. AR 70-1, Systems Acquisition Policy and Procedures.
- e. AR 71-2, Basis of Issue Plans (BOIP) Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI).

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

- a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) is the approval authority for Army Major Item Systems.
- b. Heads of Army Staff agencies, Commanding Generals of major Army commands (MACOMs), and program executive officers (PEOs) will assist the DCSOPS concerning the content of AMIS.
- c. The Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (DISC4) will ensure that AMIS are in consonance with both the Army Information Architecture and the Army Information Management Program. (See AR 25-1.)
- d. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) will provide technical details and advice for structuring information on secondary items and spare and repair parts.
- e. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management) (ASA (FM)) will provide—
 - (1) Technical details and advice on costing so that it can be applied to the definition of AMIS.
 - (2) Codes for AMIS management and incorporate them into the finance and accounting structure and PPBES processes.
- f. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) (ASARDA) will provide technical details and advice concerning the major component items and associated support items of equipment (ASIOE) to be included in AMIS definitions.
- g. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) will provide technical details and advice concerning personnel-related data to be included in AMIS definitions.
- h. The Assistant Chief of Engineers (ACE) will provide technical details and advice concerning the facility-related data to be included in AMIS definitions.
- i. The Commanding General, Information Systems Command (ISC) will serve as Data Administrator.
- j. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) serves as executive agent for all AMIS applications and recommends, as materiel developer, the AMIS management codes. For systems managed by a PEO, AMC will coordinate, as appropriate, with the PEO who serves as the materiel developer.

1-5. Army Item Management Study

a. The Army Item Management Study by the Concepts Analysis Agency recommended that the Major Item System Map (MISM) be expanded to interface with all phases of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) regarding materiel in the Total Army. (See AR 1-1.) The MISM definitions are part of the Army Materiel Plan Modernization (AMP MOD) automated data base network. They provide cross references of most existing item

codes in a system/quantity relationship, which facilitates management by systems and allows items to be sequentially “tracked” from force structuring through acquisition to item distribution. Thus, the MISM code permits integration of Army policies contained in AR 70-1, AR 71-2, and Secretary of Defense equipment guidance concerning secondary item weapon systems management.

b. The force structure, materiel, facilities, training, and other functional plans of the Army are developed based upon analyses of the threat, Army missions, current situation, and anticipated technological opportunities within constrained resources. Process managers of these plans have typically used information categorized by units, items, or funds. The category of “major item system” has not typically been used because a standard definition of a “system” was not determined.

Chapter 2 Army Major Item Systems Process

2-1. Description

a. The AMIS lays out materiel, personnel, and facility relationships in terms of codes and associated quantities for major item systems. A major item system is defined as a weapon system, a support system, or an ammunition system. (See the glossary for precise definitions of systems.) An illustration of an infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) AMIS is shown in figure 2-1.

b. Using data sources such as basis of issue plans (BOIPs), the AMIS establishes coding relationships that identify the components, ASIOE, and related munitions included in a major item system. Coding relationships for repair parts and spares (engines) will also be incorporated into the AMIS when information technologies permit.

c. An example of a system is the Bradley (weapon), generator sets (support), 25mm rounds (ammunition), driver (personnel), and motorpool (facilities). The particular items contained in these systems are defined by a wide variety of identification codes. The AMIS provides an instant crosswalk between items referenced by the codes identified in the line item number/standard study number (LIN/SSN) coding system (as defined by AIMS) as well as the other identification codes.

d. Because the AMIS is based on a hierarchical coding structure, item quantities and hence dollars can be both aggregated or disaggregated within a major item system. The AMIS allows the item codes to be rolled up and unrolled with their associated quantities and dollars on a major item systems basis. For example, in the case of the illustrative IFV AMIS, one possible rollup could be from 25mm munition (NSN) to the Bushmaster (LIN) to the IFV budget line item number (BLIN) to the IFV system (AMIS code), and vice versa for the unrolling. Also, each major item system is identified by a unique code as defined in the AR 37-100 series.

2-2. Methodology

a. An overview of the AMIS process is illustrated in figure 2-2. The scope of the process covers key PPBES activities from the development of AMIS concepts by combat developers to the development, fielding, and eventual disposal of major item systems by the materiel developers. The transfer of information (data) among the organizations depicted in figure 2-2 is accomplished through an acquisition information management capability linked to several Army information networks.

b. The first activity in the AMIS process is the development of system concepts by the combat and materiel developer. System concepts include information on identifying major items and their supporting personnel, materiel, and facilities. System concepts are provided to—

(1) Appropriate HQDA proponents and MACOMs that define in detail the personnel, materiel, and facility element and subsystem relationships (in terms of type, quantity, and dollars) that compose the AMIS.

(2) Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

(ODCSOPS), which approves the element and subsystem definitions that combine (roll up using the AMIS) to form a detailed description of the major item system.

c. ODCSOPS provides type/quantity data on each system to the appropriate HQDA proponent for preparing systems information such as cost analyses, program objective memorandum (POM), and budget submissions. Proponents then develop and send approved information to their respective materiel/personnel/facility developers. Using the AMIS, the major item systems are disaggregated (unrolled) into the monies and quantities associated with the materiel, personnel, and facility resources required to support the systems. The materiel, personnel, and facility developers acquire

and distribute the prescribed elements and subsystems consistent with the major item systems specifications. The process ends when the item is either replaced, disposed, or terminated.

d. Once a major item system concept has been established the system integrator from ODCSOPS is assigned to manage that system until it is finally disposed. The program manager (PM) (project/product) or item manager (IM) provides technical assistance to the system integrator (SI). The roles of the SI and PM/IM are to track and account for information (data) on their assigned system as it transitions through the AMIS process activities shown in figure 2-2. This tracking procedure provides a feedback mechanism by which AMIS data can be accessed (at various stages of the system's life cycle) by Army organizations from the designated SI and PM/IM.

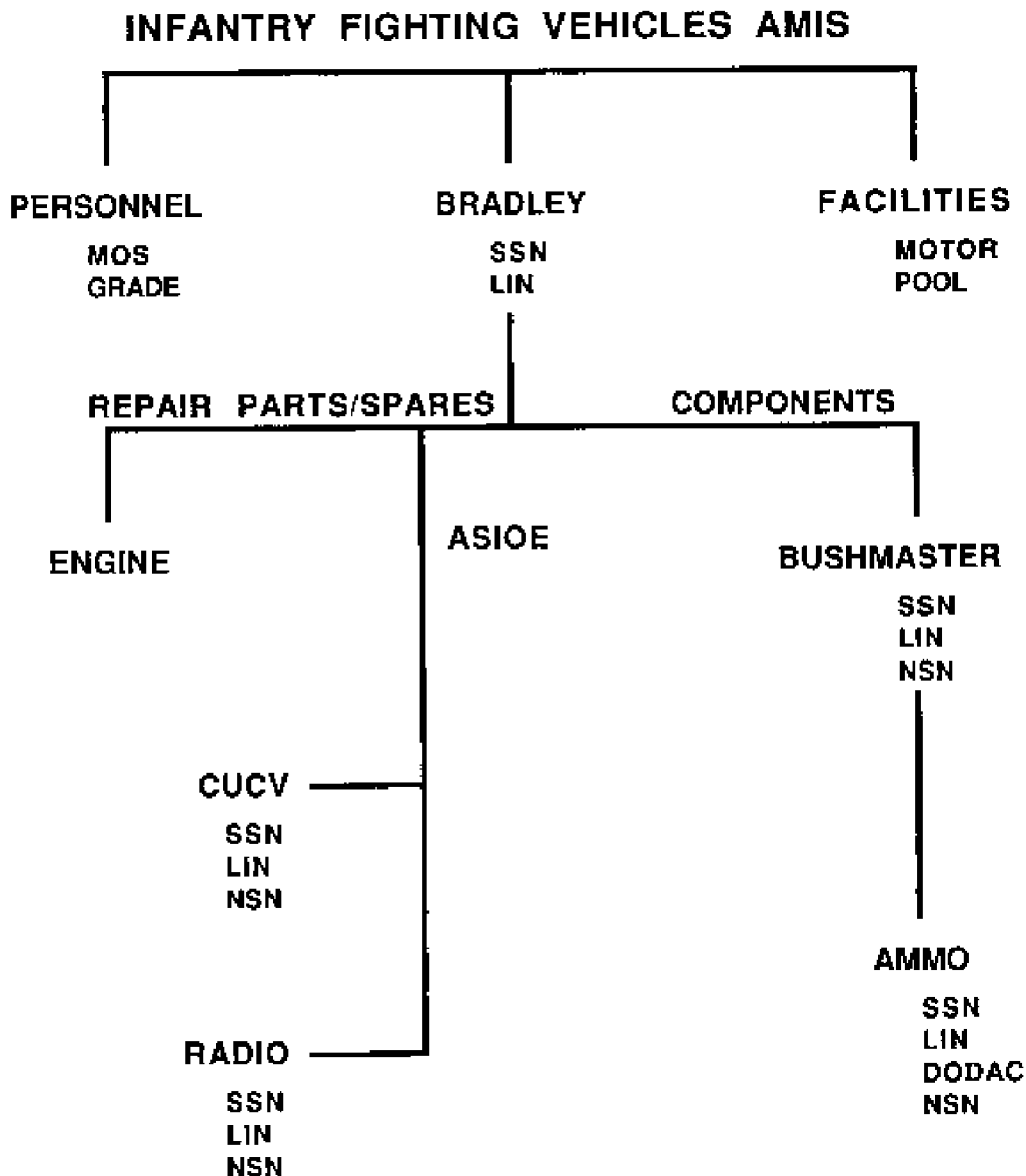


Figure 2-1. Illustration of Infantry Fighting Vehicle AMIS

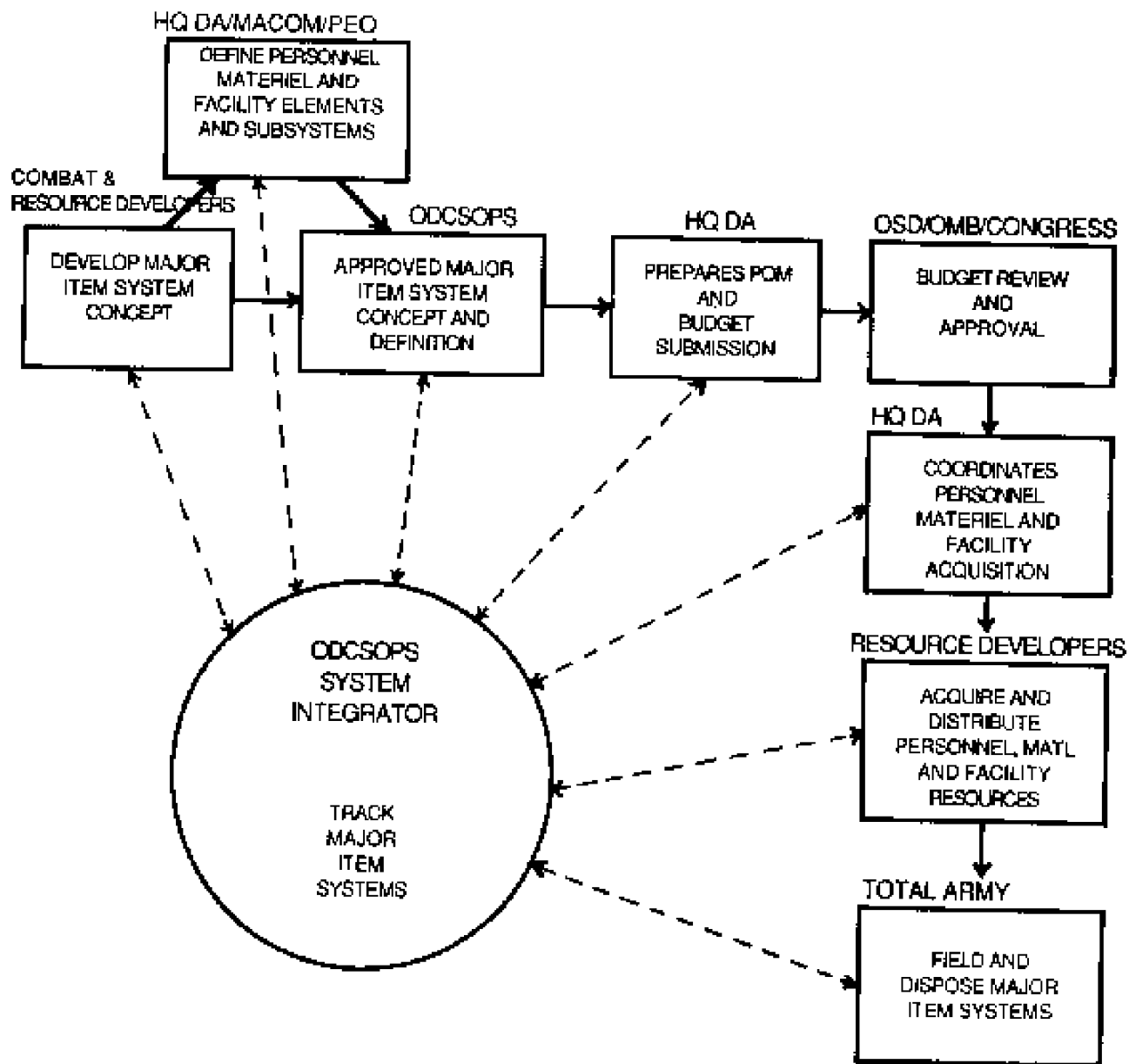


Figure 2-2. Army Major Item System (AMIS) Process

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACE

Assistant Chief of Engineers

AMIS

Army Major Item Systems

AMP MOD

Army Materiel Plan Modernization

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

ASIOE

associated support items of equipment

ASA (FM)

Assistant Secretary of Army (Financial Management)

ASA (RDA)

Assistant Secretary of Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

BLIN

budget line item number

BOIP

basis of issue plan

CUCV

commercial utility and cargo vehicle

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DODAC

Department of Defense Ammunition Code

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IFV

infantry fighting vehicle

ISC

U. S. Army Information Systems Command

IM

item manager

LIN

line item number

MACOM

major Army command

MISM

Major Item System Map

MOS

military occupational specialty

NSN

national stock number

ODCSOPS

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OMB

Office of Management and Budget

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

PEO

program executive officer

PM

program manager

POM

Program Objective Memorandum

PPBES

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

SSN

standard study number

Section II Terms

Major item

A final combination of end products, components, and/or materiel that is ready for its intended use. For purposes of Army major item system management, a major item can be any supply class 2, 5, 7, or 8 item that has been assigned a LIN and is accounted for within the SSN system.

Major item system

A combination of major items, separately authorized secondary items, component major items, associated support items of equipment, spare and repair parts, munitions, personnel, and facilities that are jointly used to accomplish a specific function. Major item systems can be categorized as follows:

a. Weapons system. A major item system that uses/fires/dispenses supply class 5 (ammunition).

b. Support system. A major item system that supports the function of a weapon system and/or unit organization. It does not use supply class 5.

c. Ammunition system. A major item system generic grouping of standalone (non-weapon-fired/dispensed) ammunition.

Army Major Item System

A term that includes Army functional management of a major item system. AMIS includes a specific combination of materiel, personnel, and facilities that provides the Army with a particular capability and the ability to accomplish a specific function. There are no special terms.

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