TPF

TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING

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1 INTRODUCTION TO *TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING (TPF) FOR THE 21st CENTURY

*Note: All terms preceded by an asterisk are explained in appendix A.

1-1. This informational pamphlet describes the TPF concept and explains seven major components of the TPF process.

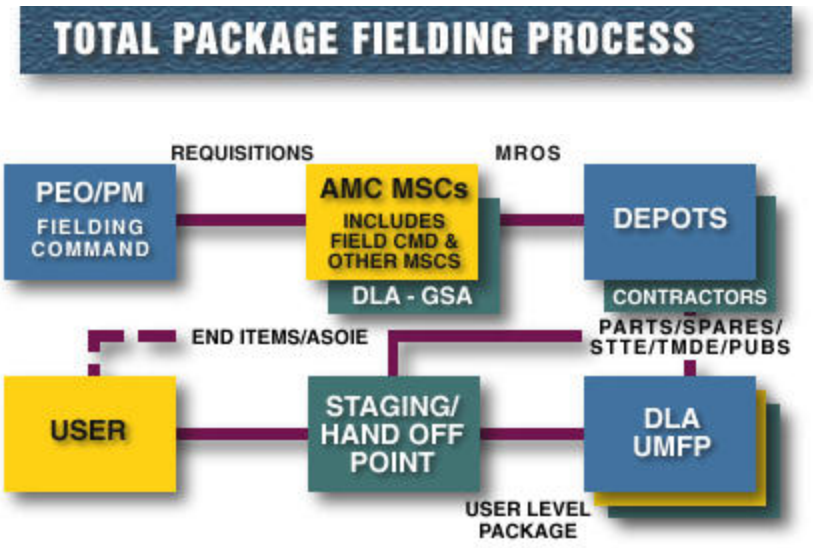
It also highlights some of the improvements coming in Army logistics which will make TPF more effective and efficient as we enter the 21st century. Consider if you will, how increasing computer aided design, manufacturing, and simulation will improve the equipment and materials provided under TPF. How will improved communication affect planning and control of the battlefield as well as all logistics support before and after the battle? What effect will the Total Quality Management approach have not only on our business processes but also on our morale and cohesion? Total Asset Visibility and in-transit visibility of assets are becoming a reality as a result of new technologies and improved communications. A better quality of life for all soldiers and designing the "soldier as a system", the most important system, will keep the U.S. Army the best in the world as we enter the 21st century. With these things in mind, let 's look at the TPF process.

1-2. Total Package Fielding (TPF) is the Army's standard fielding process. In 1984 the Army began using TPF on a test basis and made it the standard fielding process in 1987. It is designed to ensure thorough planning and coordination between the *Combat Developers/Trainers, the *Materiel Developers/Fielding Commands (MD/FC), and the gaining Major Army Commands and using units involved in the fielding of new materiel systems. At the same time, it is designed to ease the logistics burden on the using and supporting Army troop units.

1-3. Total Package Fielding is a logistics success story. Since 1984 the Army has used the TPF process to ensure that fully supportable materiel systems and their needed support is provided to using units with minimal disruption of the units' day-to-day mission. TPF minimizes the workload associated with fielding of new equipment by requiring the Materiel Developer/Fielding Command to do the up-front determination of all requirements, the funding and requisitioning of nearly all needed items,

the consolidation of the support items into unit level packages, and the coordinated distribution of the major system, its *Associated Support Items of Equipment (ASIOE) and the support packages, to a central staging site or to the unit itself. The gaining command will also be provided a tailored *Customer Documentation Package allowing them to establish accountability for all the TPF items received.

1-4. Regulatory guidance for TPF.
The official regulatory guidance for TPF is found in AR 700-142, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer, which assigns the responsibilities and prescribes the policies governing the TPF process. In addition see DA Pam 700-142, Instructions for Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer, which explains the policies and prescribes procedures used in TPF. Appendix A of this pamphlet contains an explanation of TPF terms, appendix B spells out the acronyms used in this pamphlet, and appendix C lists TPF Offices within the Army Materiel Command who can answer your TPF questions. We hope this pamphlet helps you understand the TPF process and motivates you to think of ways to improve it.



2 REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION FOR TPF

2-1. The identification of TPF package contents for a particular fielding is known as "Requirements Determination" or establishment of the *Materiel Requirements List (MRL). The range and quantity of support items in any TPF will be determined not only by the complexity of the system being fielded, but also by the structure of the gaining units involved in the fielding. It is the responsibility of the MD/FC to identify everything that is needed to use and support the new system and coordinate these requirements with the Combat Developer/Trainers and the Gaining MACOMs. This coordination ensures that a comparison is made between the existing Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) or Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) of the gaining units and the requirements imposed as a result of fielding the new equipment. This comparison is also used to identify changes in Manpower, Personnel, and Training as well as the materiel requirements associated with the Total Package Fielding.

2-2. The total fielding requirements are documented, coordinated, and agreed on through the Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP) and/or Memorandum of Notification (MON), the Mission Support Plan (MSP) and the Materiel Fielding Agreement (MFA). The MON notifies the *Gaining Command (GC) of the intention to field the new system and it is usually accompanied by a draft MFP which describes the system, the concept of support, and provides details on all elements of support, while outlining the responsibilities of both the GC and *Fielding Command (FC). The GC responds with comments on the accuracy and completeness of the MFP and provides a Mission Support Plan describing the support structure and identifying the planned support units. This coordination normally takes place about two years before the projected First Unit Equipped Date (FUED). An updated draft MFP is produced to take into consideration the input of the GC and any unique support considerations.

After review of the updated MFP the GC provides the final MSP about 340 days before the FUED for inclusion in the MFP and preparation of requisitions by the FC.

2-3. Using the MSP, MFP, and applicable authorization documents, the FC prepares a consolidated MRL and when necessary, conducts an MRL Coordination Meeting. About 240 days before the FUED an MRL package is sent to the GC and a coordination meeting is planned for 210 days before fielding. Based on the complexity of the system, this meeting may include a *New Materiel Introductory Briefing Team (NMIBT). This team may be composed of the Materiel Fielding Team Chief, a *New Equipment Training (NET) instructor, and various technical experts. The meeting may also include site visits to the staging site and to the gaining units to verify adequacy of facilities to conduct the fielding and training, and to safeguard and maintain the new system. The MRL will show everything needed to use and support the new system. The MRL includes the model and nomenclature, the Line Item Number (LIN), National Stock Number (NSN), and the authorized quantity for all items. This includes:

a. The new system including all component major items and Basic Issue Items (BII).

d. Test Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) including Automatic Test Equipment (ATE), Test Program Sets (TPS) and interconnecting cabling devices.

e. Communications Security (COMSEC) equipment.

f. Computed and authorized initial issue spare/ repair parts (for the Authorized Stockage List level only).

g. Special mission kits or equipment such as black out or artic kits.

h. A *Starter Set of Technical Publications and or commercial publications.

i. Customer Documentation.

The MRL also identifies requirements for ammunition, bulk petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL), and medical supplies even though these specially controlled items are not in the tailored packages. The FC verifies the availability of these items but the GC uses normal requisitioning procedures to obtain them.

2-4. The MRL is refined and tailored to each using and supporting unit thru the MRL coordination process.

MRL coordination can be accomplished thru message, letter, or telephone conversation for a simple system. For the complex systems, 30 days after the MRL coordination package is sent to the GC, the FC will sit down with representatives of each gaining unit and verify their specific requirements (about 210 days before FUED). This process ensures that TPF will not requisition and issue items beyond the need and authorizations of the gaining units. During this coordination the FC also identifies those items already known to be not readily available in the supply system and which may require redistribution within the GC or require accelerated issue for the GC. When an item is needed to support the fielding but will not be available according to the Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL), the FC will request out-of-DAMPL release from HQDA. If out-of-DAMPL is denied and no assets are available for redistribution to fill the requirement, the FC notifies the GC and together they decide if delay in receiving the non-available items will force a corresponding delay in the fielding.

2-5. The GC's role in requirements determination is essential to assure that a TPF is accurate, complete, and effective, the GC will normally: a. Provide Points of Contact (POCs) responsible for the coordination and review of the total fielding requirements and the MRL package.

b. Identify the MTOE or TDA that will be effective at the time of fielding

c. Complete an MSP and identify the using and supporting units and indicate any unique support considerations.

d. Participate in the MRL coordination as appropriate. This includes verifying the Unit Identification Code (UIC) and Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) of all units involved as well as verifying the automated supply system(s) supporting each unit involved. It also includes reviewing the MRL package to identify any items not needed because they are already on hand in sufficient quantity.

e. Finalize procedures for redistribution of assets being replaced by the new fielding.

f. Finalize the staging, handoff and New Equipment Training (NET) schedules and locations with the FC.

3 FUNDING FOR TPF

3-1. As mentioned in the introduction, a key feature of TPF is that the MD/FC will program and fund the initial issue materiel and services to be provided under TPF. AR 700-142 paragraph 4-12a reads as follows: "TPF is performed for new or significantly modified equipment that is new to the Army operational inventory. Current policy links equipment production and its initial fielding together. For these investment end items, the procurement appropriations fund both production and initial fielding. The system manager is responsible for programming and budgeting the necessary funding. Fielding also includes the acquisition of the initial support packages of materiel, including NET requirements, to successfully operate the new/modified TPF system when it reaches the using unit."

This means that the Program Executive Officers (PEOs) and Program/Project/Product Managers (PMs) or other assigned Fielding Commands; the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the Chief of Engineers (COE), The Surgeon General (TSG), the U.S. Army Information Systems Command (ISC), the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC) the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, or the U.S. Army Space Command plan, program and provide the funds for all the items provided in TPF. The GC needs only fund and requisition specially controlled commodities like ammunition, POL, and medical materiel, (TSG will fund and requisition the medical materiel when he is the appointed FC).

4 REQUISITIONING AND STAGING FOR TPF

4-1. The FC requisitions all the agreed on items and quantities from the coordinated MRL at about 180 days before FUED. Each gaining unit will receive record copies of all Class II and VII requisitions submitted by the FC for their MTOE, or TDA items. This allows the gaining command to verify that these items have been ordered, and fulfills the requirement that the unit have these items on hand or on order. Most support items are sent directly to a *Unit Materiel Fielding Point (UMFP) for consolidation into DODAAC level packages. The system and large ASIOE will usually be shipped from the manufacturer or storage depot at just the right time to a *Central Staging Site or the *Handoff Site and along with the support packages make up the TPF. Although the FC coordinates with the appropriate commodity managers to ensure that required bulk POL, ammunition, and medical supplies will be on hand at handoff, the GC uses normal requisitioning procedures to obtain them. Fielding of Training Devices (TD) or Instrumentation Systems (IS) is often done using a standard Memorandum of Notification (MON). All support requirements are coordinated and agreed on through the MON. As a general rule the TD or IS are not supported by the wholesale supply system nor do they require troop maintenance support. They generally will have Life Cycle Contractor Support (LCCS) paid for by the materiel fielder.

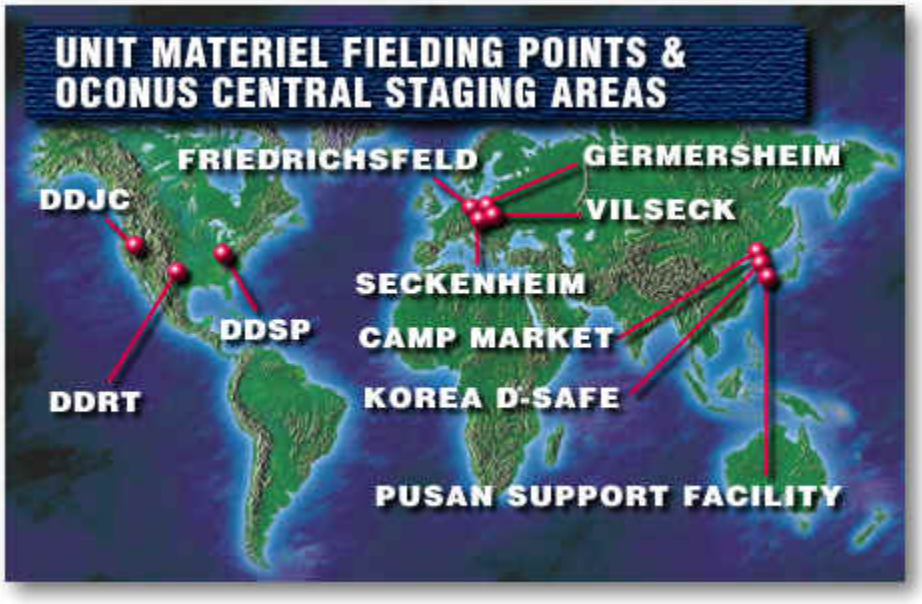
The GC, in most cases is relieved of the requirement to train instructor or maintenance personnel, purchase special tools and test equipment or spare and repair parts. Neither will the GC need to maintain, store, or issue the TD or IS because they are normally issued through the U.S. Army Training Support Centers located within the GC.

4-2. The UMFPs and staging sites play a key role in TPF. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) now runs three UMFPs for the Army. They are located at the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA (DDSP), the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX (DDRT), and the Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, CA (DDJC). These three UMFPs are where the initial issue items are consolidated to support TPF worldwide.

4-3. Staging sites are the facility or location where the total package comes together. It is usually here that all end items, support equipment, and packages of initial issue spare and repair parts are prepared for handoff to the gaining units. To support TPF outside the continental United States (OCONUS), AMC operates a number of central staging sites in Europe, and two sites in Korea. See appendix C for the telephone numbers and addresses for coordinating OCONUS staging needs.

a. In Germany, co-located with the 405th Army Field Support Brigade-Europe (AFSB-E) on Hammonds Barracks, is the Seckenheim Staging Activity (SSA) which is the central handoff site for COMSEC and other selected sensitive items. A second site, the Germersheim Staging Activity at Germersheim, GE, is the primary site for all other fielding and Modification Work Orders (MWO).

b. In Korea, the 403rd AFSB Korea, maintains two staging sites. One is at Camp Market, in the north near Inchon, and in the south, the Busan Support Facility serves as the other central staging site. Although any military post, camp, or station can also serve as a staging area to maintain security and control of equipment, with prior coordination the 403rd AFSB-K sites may be utilized on a reimbursible basis..



4-4. The *Joint Supportability Assessment (JSA) leads to Call Forward and shipment to the staging site. Before shipping any TPF packages, the fielding and gaining commands coordinate and agree on the final fielding and handoff schedule. The JSA is a detailed assessment which identifies all projected shortages of equipment and support items and any deficiencies which would impact the operation, maintenance or support of the system. For OCONUS fielding the JSA takes place about 90 days before the projected FUED and 60 days before fielding to a unit in the U.S. If all materiel, personnel, training, TMDE, STTE, facilities, and publications are deemed adequate to support the fielding, the UMFP is instructed to ship the support packages to the staging site or handoff point where they are married up with the system and ASIOE in preparation for handoff to the gaining units. If serious shortages or deficiencies exist and no agreed on work around is found, the fielding date will be delayed until a fully sustainable system can be provided.

5-1. Deprocessing ensures that systems are complete and ready to go. The FC will assure that those items requiring deprocessing will be inspected and made fully operational-ready before handoff to the gaining units. Many items will only need to be unpackaged, some will need to be calibrated by the supporting U.S. Army TMDE Support Group, while others will need Materiel Fielding Team or contractor personnel to prepare them for handoff. The FC determines and provides for, or negotiates for all personnel, skills, facilities, equipment, tools and materiel needed for deprocessing.

5-2. A *Joint Inventory is conducted to ensure all needed items are received, or placed on a shortage list for later delivery. Representatives of the gaining command will participate in a joint inventory of the TPF package at the handoff site. The date for this inventory is coordinated between the fielding command and gaining commands, with concurrence from the central staging area if it is to be used as the inventory and handoff site. Property Book Officers from the gaining units will inventory the end items to assure all components and BII are included. All Class IX items, TMDE, STTE, special mission kits and publications will be counted before being signed for.

5-3. Handoff is complete when the FC and GC representatives sign the DA Form 5684-R , Joint Inventory Report, and the shortage list is attached. The gaining command is also furnished instructions and given assistance, if needed, in establishing its accountable records for the TPF materiel. Damaged or missing items will be repaired or re-requisitioned by the fielding command, who will assure that they are provided to the user as soon as possible.

If the MFT discovers any missing, damaged, or defective items during deprocessing, handoff, or NET they will process the appropriate discrepancy documents or warranty claims. When the unit discovers any such problems when no MFT is present or has already departed, then they will submit the appropriate discrepancy or warranty claim documents. The FC will use the shortage list to follow up on all shortages until every item has been provided.

6 TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

6-1. A starter set of publications is provided by the fielding command. The starter set consists of two copies of each publication which applies to the user or support unit's authorized level of repair. This set of publications is in addition to any distribution by the U.S. Army Printing and Publications Command (USAPPC) and it ensures that complete publication coverage is included as part of the TPF. For a simple system that could be just a commercial owner's manual. A complex system could include:

a. Operator's Manual and/or Crew Checklist

b. Lubrication Order

c. Supply Catalog and/or Repair Parts and Special Tools List

d. Hand Receipt

e. TMs-10, -20, -30, -40, or -12, -24 and -34

6-2. Users still need to submit publication requisitions. The primary method by which users obtain DA publications, including the initial issue quantity for new systems is through USAPPC via the DA 12-series forms. Today publication requisitions can be submitted via Email and a status is automatically provided. A "turn-key packet" is required, it can be ordered through USAPPC (DSN 221-6238 or Commercial (703) 325-6238) which will enable you to fill out and send your orders in via Email. Most Army Information Management Offices that serve publications accounts have already been provided the turn-key packets. Operators manuals are still issued as BII with each end item.

6-3. No TPF would be complete without the needed technical manuals being on-hand. The Army is swiftly moving toward the 21st century in the technical publications arena. Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETMs) are being developed today. Instead of tons of paper manuals, which are being converted to electronic media, units will receive computer diskettes or CD-ROMs providing all the information and procedures needed to operate, maintain, and repair their systems.

7 TRANSPORTATION

7-1. Transportation coordination is the life-line of TPF. With a myriad of support items being shipped from various sources to the UMFPs to be consolidated into DODAAC-level packages, and various end items being shipped from other sources at different times to be married up with the support packages at a staging or handoff site, it is easy to see how important transportation is for TPF. All modes of transportation are used in TPF, but generally when the planning allows, the most cost effective means are used. Premium modes can be used to add flexibility to accommodate tight schedules.

7-2. Overseas, the gaining units arrange transportation for the materiel from the staging site or handoff site back to their unit location. The fielding commands send a release message when the packages are shipped, giving the Transportation Control Number and government Bill of Lading numbers for each shipment. With that information, the gaining command and staging sites can track the shipments through the Logistics Intelligence File. Receipt and transportation of all classes of supply from OCONUS ports of entry to the AMC staging areas will follow standard transportation procedures.

7-3. The 21st century transportation capabilities will feature improved equipment, communications and in-transit visibility. Today the Army is acquiring improved containers, materiel handling equipment, and large roll-on/roll-off ships. To keep track of the large quantities of supplies in-transit and prepositioned, the Army will rely on automatic tracking. The containers will transmit radio signals indicating their contents and destinations. All the improvements being introduced to make the U.S. Army a more effective rapid deployment force will also improve the effectiveness and efficiency of TPF.

CUSTOMER DOCUMENTATION

8-1. The FC provides a tailored Customer Documentation Package for each gaining unit. This package is provided at time of handoff and it allows the unit to establish property accountability and post a receipt for TPF materiel. The transactions in the package will be tailored to the specific supply system in use at the unit. Processing instructions are provided with each package and personal assistance may be available when requested. The fielding command also provides a shortage list and the documentation to establish a due-in for all items not provided in the handoff.

8-2. TPF documents are unique to ensure they will not duplicate a document previously used by the unit. All TPF documents contain an alpha character (A thru F) in the first position of the serial number. The Routing Identifier Code (RIC) is always "W75". This has no impact on processing but identifies the transaction as TPF.

8-3. Each unit can choose between three media for their documentation package; hardcopy, magnetic tape, or floppy disk. With the fast pace of change in computers and communications, these media may also become obsolete for the 21st century just as computer punch cards have become obsolete in the 1990s.

CONCLUSION

Logistics changes are helping the U. S. Army prepare for the challenges and missions of the 21st century. Many of these changes will apply directly to TPF. Improved equipment, communications, automation, and transportation will continue to keep the U. S. Army the best equipped and supported army in the world. The Army Materiel Command is dedicated to continuous improvement in the materiel and services it provides for our soldiers. We want every soldier to know that there are thousands of professionals behind the scenes ready to improve the equipment and logistics support that our soldiers need.

Any comments or ideas you have to improve TPF today or for the 21st century should be addressed to:

U.S. Army Materiel Command
Logistics Support Activity
(USAMC LOGSA)
ATTN: AMXLS-AI
Redstone Arsenal, AL. 35898-7466

or call DSN 897-6139
Commercial (256) 313-6139

or Email to
tdow@logsa.redstone.army.mil

or Fax DSN 645-8551
Commercial (256) 955-8551

APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY

ASSOCIATED SUPPORT ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT. End items of equipment that serve in support of another materiel system. **CENTRAL STAGING SITE.** The location where the end item and all support equipment is assembled and held pending handoff to the gaining unit.

COMBAT DEVELOPERS/TRAINERS. The principal combat developer and trainer is the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. In their specialized fields, The Corps of Engineers, The Surgeon General, The U.S. Army Information Systems Command, The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, The U.S. Special Operations Command, and The U.S. Criminal Investigation Command also serve as combat developers and trainers.

CUSTOMER DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE. Those documents required by the gaining unit and support activities to post receipts or due-ins, and to update Supply Support Activity accountable records, property books, and financial records.

FIELDING COMMAND. The organization which has the mission of fielding end items/weapon systems under the TPF concept. This is usually the materiel developer or AMC major subordinate command, or it may be a contractor hired for the fielding services.

GAINING COMMAND. The MACOM or subordinate organization designated to receive the end item/weapon system being fielded.

HANDOFF SITE. The location where the joint inventory is conducted, and accountability is transferred from the fielding command to the gaining command.

JOINT INVENTORY. An inventory carried out by the MFT and the gaining unit at the time of handoff to insure all items are provided or included on a shortage list.

JOINT SUPPORTABILITY ASSESSMENT. A joint assessment initiated by the fielding command identifying any materiel shortages expected for a TPF. This assessment, usually 90 days before OCONUS fielding, or 60 days before a CONUS fielding, determines whether the materiel is shipped and handed off as scheduled or if it needs to be rescheduled due to any significant deficiency.

MATERIEL DEVELOPERs/FIELDING COMMANDs. The principal Army materiel developers and fielding commands are: The Program Executive Officers and Program/Project/Product Managers, The U.S. Army Materiel Command, the Chief of Engineers, The Surgeon General, The U.S. Army Information Systems Command, The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, The U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command, The U.S. Army Special Operations Command, and The U.S. Army Space Command.

MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS LIST. A comprehensive listing of everything required to use and support a new materiel system regardless of source.

STARTER SET OF TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS. A one-time issue of two copies of each end item/system publication which applies to the user or support unit's authorized level of repair.

TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING. The U. S. Army's standard materiel fielding process designed to provide a fully supportable materiel system to Army units as a "total package".

UNIT MATERIEL FIELDING POINT. Any one of the three Defense Logistics Agency Defense Distribution Depots selected to receive and consolidate TPF materiel pending shipment to a staging site, handoff area, or Army unit location. The three UMFPs serving Army TPF worldwide are located in Susquehanna, PA, Red River, TX, and San Joaquin, CA.

APPENDIX B - ACRONYMS

AFSB-E	Army Field Support Brigade-Europe
AFSB-K	Army Field Support Brigade-Korea
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AR	Army Regulation
ASIOE	Associated Support Items of Equipment
ASL	Authorized Stockage List
BH	Basic Issue Items
CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory
COMSEC	Communications Security
COE	The Chief of Engineers
CONUS	Continental United States
DA	Department of the Army
DAMPL	DA Master Priority List
DDJC	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, CA
DDRT	Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX
DDSP	Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DODAAC	DOD Activity Address Code
DOD	Department of Defense
FC	Fielding Command

APPENDIX B - ACRONYMS

FUED	First Unit Equipped Date
GC	Gaining Command
IETM	Interactive Electronic Technical Manual
INSCOM	The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
JSA	Joint Supportability Assessment
LIN	Line Item Number
LOGSA	The U.S. Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity
MACOM	Major Army Command
MD/FC	Materiel Developer/Fielding Command
MFA	Materiel Fielding Agreement
MFP	Materiel Fielding Plan
MON	Memorandum of Notification
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System
MRL	Materiel Requirements List
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MSP	Mission Support Plan
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment
MWO	Modification Work Order
NET	New Equipment Training
NMIBT	New Materiel Introductory Briefing Team

NSN	National Stock Number
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
PEO	Program Executive Officer
PM	Program/Project or Product Manager
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants
RIC	Routing Identifier Code
SSDC	US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
STTE	Special Tools and Test Equipment
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
TMDE	Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
TPF	Total Package Fielding
TPS	Test Program Sets
TSG	The Surgeon General
UIC	Unit Identification Code
UMFP	Unit Materiel Fielding Point
USAISC	The U.S. Army Information Systems Command
USAPPC	The U.S. Army Printing and Publications Command

TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING OFFICES - U.S. ARMY

ARMY U.S - TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING (TPF) OFFICES (2008/09)

Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA)

U.S. Army TPF Policy Proponent
ATTN: SAAL-LP, 2511 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Suite 11500, Arlington VA 22202
Mr. Larry W. Hill, DSN 664-7450 Comm (703)604-7450 Fax 6862
larry.w.hill1@us.army.mil or kenneth.winters1@us.army.mil

Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

931 Chapek Rd., Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060
Chief, Equipment Readiness and Integration Branch
Commie Bussey, DSN 656-9656 Comm (703)806-9656
commie.bussey@us.army.mil
Team Lead, Materiel Fielding and Readiness Team
Andy Yedinak, DSN 656-9059 Comm (703)806-9059
andrew.yedinak@us.army.mil

Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

ATTN: ATBO-HS, 5F Northgate Rd, Room F306, Ft. Monroe, VA 23651-1048
Ms Cordelia Shands, DSN 680-5163 Comm (757) 788-5163 Fax 5305
cordelia.shands@conus.army.mil
Ms Laurie Angell, DSN 680-5246 laurie.h.angell@conus.army.mil

Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces Command

HQ FORSCOM, ATTN: AFLG-LER 1777 Hardee Ave, Ft, McPherson,
GA 30330 1062
Chief Equipment Readiness Division DSN 367-6785 Comm (404) 464-6785
david.skinner@us.army.mil
Branch Chief Aviation and Electronics (AMCOM/CECOM) DSN 367-7255
Comm (404) 464-7255 sam.seetin@conus.army.mil
General Equipment Branch Chief (TACOM/Troop Spt/Chem/Bio) DSN 367-6773
Comm (404) 464-6773 raymond.koshinski@us.army.mil
Unit Set Fielding joe.west@us.army.mil

Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army

CDR USAREUR & 7A, ATTN: AEAGC-FMD-DE Unit 29351, APO AE 09014
USAREUR POCs: Mr. Dan Williams, DSN 370-7974 Comm 011-49-6221-577974
daniel.l.williams@eur.army.mil
Mr. Tom Sandusky, DSN 370-8019 FAX DSN 370-6603
quentin.sandusky@eur.army.mil
Mr. Kurt Boehm, DSN 370-6425 Fax Comm 011-49-6221-576603
kurt.boehm@eur.army.mil
Ms. Stephanie Dempsey, DSN 370-7331 Fax Comm 011-49-6221-576603
stephanie.dempsey1@eur.army.mil
Mr. Cecil Moore, DSN 370-7128 Fax Comm 011-49-6221-576603
cecil.moore@eur.army.mil

Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army

CDR EUSA, ACofS G4, ATTN: EAGD-SO Unit 15236, APO AP 96205-0009
EUSA Points of Contact: Mr. Howard Lee, (315) 723-6145 howard.lee@korea.army.mil
AMCOM and Troop Support Items; CECOM and TMDE Items
DSN 315/723-4400/4405Comm 011-82-2-7913-4400/4405 FAX 4401
TACOM Items and Chemical Defense Items – Vacant
CDR EUSA, ACofS G3, ATTN: EAGC-FO Unit 15236, APO AP 96205-0009
LTC Dennis McCallum, (315)723-7617 dennis.mccallum@korea.army.mil
Mr. Eddie Finney, (315) 723-2250 eddie.finney@korea.army.mil

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

2929 Desert Storm Drive, Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310-9110
DCS G-8, Combat Developments Division
Mr. Dean George (910) 432-6144, DSN 239
NIPER georged@soc.mil; SIPER georged@usasoc.socom.smil.mil

Headquarters, U. S. Army Pacific (USARPAC)

CDR, USARPAC, ATTN: APLG-MMS, Bldg T-101, Room 1113
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5100
USARPAC Points of Contact: Fielding Team Leader (Primary POC for all fieldings)
Mr. Tom Jones, DSN 315 438-8643 Comm (808) 438-8643 Fax 3763 or 1120
jonest@shafter.army.mil
AMCOM, STRICOM, TACOM-RI Items (CSS & Soldier Spt, Aviation and Weapons)
Mr. Ralph Lewis, DSN 315 438-8624 Comm (808) 438-8624 Fax 3763 or 1120
Email: ralph.lewis@us.army.mil
TACOM Items, CE/MHE Items, Tactical, Construction, Engineer & Water Systems

Headquarters, U. S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) – Cont.

CECOM Items, Communications, Battle Command, C4ISR, Radar, NVGs, etc.
Michael O'Neill, DSN 315 438-0870 Comm (808) 438-0870 FAX 3763 or 1120
Email: michael.oneil2@us.army.mil

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USARC, ATTN: ARRC-FDS-M, 1401 Deshler St. SW Fort McPherson, GA 30330-2000
LTC Juan Guzman, DSN 367-8669 Comm (404) 464-8669
juan.guzman@us.army.mil

National Guard Readiness Center, ATTN: NGB-ARL, NGB-ARF, or NGB-AIS,

111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1382
Phone: NGB-ARQ (Fielding, NET and New Procurement) DSN 327-7831
Comm (703) 607-7831 john.moreth@ng.army.mil
Phone: NGB-ARL (Inventory Management) DSN 327-7401
Comm(703) 607-7401 Fax -8538 charles.baldwin@ng.army.mil
Phone: NGB-ARF (Force Structure) DSN 327-7827 Comm(703) 607-7827
edwin.rice@ng.army.mil
Phone: NGB-AIS (Non-tactical Automated Systems) DSN 327- 9631
Comm(703) 607-9631 gene.mcdaniel@ng.army.mil

U.S. Army Military District of Washington

Deputy Chief of Staff, G4 ATTN: ANSP (Mr. Kiser)
103 Third Avenue, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5058
DSN 325-6103 Comm (202) 685-6103 FAX 3435 charles.kiser@us.army.mil
chuck.kiser@jfhqncr.northcom.mil
ATTN: ANSP (Mr. Bender) DSN 325-2643 Comm (202) 685-2643 FAX 3437
lindsey.bender@us.army.mil or lindsey.bender@jfhqncr.northcom.mil

U.S. Army Field Support Brigade-Europe

405th AFSB, ATTN: SASEU-SO, Unit 29331, APO AE 09266
DSN (314)375-7807/3717 Comm 011-49-621-487-7807 Fax Ext. 7100
rita.cucchiara@eur.army.mil DSN Ext 7807
wayne.gillstrap@eur.army.mil DSN Ext 3724
Germersheim Site Manager - robert.taylor9@eur.army.mil
DSN (314) 378-3487 Comm 011-49-7274-58-3484
Seckenheim Site Manager - kenneth.ploskonka@eur.army.mil
DSN (314) 375-8126 Comm 011-49-621-487-8126

403rd Army Field Support Brigade-Korea

SASKO-ALT, Unit #15599, APO AP 96205-5599
LTC Sharlene Perry, Chief Acquisition Logistics and Technology (ALT)
DSN 315 721-7782 sharlene.perry@korea.army.mil or tpfkorea@korea.army.mil
James A. Bideaux, Project Manager, DSN (315) 721-7511
Jim.bideaux@korea.army.mil or tpfkorea@korea.army.mil
Michae L. Lee, Project Manager, DSN (315) 768-7941
michael.e.lee@korea.army.mil or tpfkorea@korea.army.mil
Deno M. Burton, Project Manager DSN (315) 721-7259
Deno.burton@korea.army.mil or tpfkorea@korea.army.mil
Rhonda C. Mustafaa, Project Manager, DSN (315) 721-7568
Ronda.mustafaa1@korea.army.mil or tpfkorea@korea.army.mil
SASKO-LG, Unit #15599, APO AP 96205-5599 S-4, DSN (315) 721-7519 Seoul
edwin.bugarin@korea.army.mil or tpfkorea@korea.army.mil

401st Army Field Support Brigade-Southwest Asia

Building 752, APO AE 09366-5000
joyce.j.taylor@Kuwait.swa.army.mil DSN 318-430-5623

Headquarters, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM)

HQ AMCOM ATTN: AMSMI-MMC-RE-SM, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5230
sheila.wilson@conus.army.mil DSN 897-1649 Comm (256) 313-1649 Fax 6261
TPF for Fire Support Systems and Aviation and Air Defense Systems DSN 788-7081
Comm (256)842-7081 elaine.rucker@conus.army.mil

U.S. Army TMDE Activity (USATA)

ATTN: AMSAM-TMD-LI Redstone Arsenal AL 35898-5000
DSN 788-2700 Comm (256) 842-2700 donald.boudah@us.army.mil

Product Director, Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (PD, TMDE)

ATTN: SFAE-CSS-JC-TM-TEMOD Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5000
DSN 897-2936, Comm (256)313-2936, Fax DSN 897-2940
Contractor ASI, adam.a.roap@conus.army.mil or reds.temod@conus.army.mil

U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (CE LCMC)

ATTN:AMSEL-LC-RE-FM, Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703-5000
Chief, Force Mod Division, (FMD) DSN: 992-7067, Com 732-532-7067, Fax-0131
douglas.antisell@conus.army.mil
TPF for C3T Systems DSN 992-0969 Comm. (732) 532-0969 Fax -1204
peter.tsang@conus.army.mil
TPF for IEW and Avionics Systems DSN 992-3531, Comm. 732-532-3531, Fax-1204
philip.atwell@conus.army.mil
TPF Operations Branch, DSN 992-3700, Comm. 732-532-3700 Fax-0501.
robert.jensen@conus.amy.mil
TPF Automation DSN 992-3916, Comm. 732-532-3916, Fax-0131
lisa.chase@conus.army.mil

U.S. Army TACOM-LCMC

1 Rock Island Arsenal ATTN: AMSTA-LC-LFF, Rock Island IL 61299-7630
nancy.kerr@us.army.mil or amsta-lc-lf@us.army.mil or joel.suhr@us.army.mil
DSN 793-1748/0765/1623 Comm(309)782-1748/0765/1623 Fax 0715
Armament/Biological/Chemical TPF: Bldg 108/W/1
1 Rock Island Arsenal ATTN: AMSTA-LC-LFFA, Rock Island IL 61299-7630
laurie.lartz@us.army.mil DSN793-4080, Comm (309) 782-4080 Fax 0715
Tank-automotive/Watercraft TPF:
ATTN: AMSTA-LC-LFFW, 6501 E. 11 Mile Rd, Warren, MI 48397-5000
chris.ford@us.army.mil DSN 786-5251 Comm (586) 574-5251 Fax 6286
TPF Soldier Systems: ATTN: AMSTA-LC-LFFN, Kansas St, Natick, MA 01760-5052
earl.marshall@us.army.mil DSN: 256-6072/Com: (508) 233-6072

U.S. Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA)

Director LOGSA ATTN: AMXLS-AI, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466
DSN 645-9841 Comm (256)955-9841 or DSN 645-9833 Comm (256)955-9833
thomas.dow@us.army.mil TPF Project Code Assignment DSN 645-9750
Comm (256)955-9750 jacquelyn.hayslett@us.army.mil