ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

LEAD MATERIAL INTEGRATOR'S- DECISION SUPPORT TOOL HANDBOOK

For Proposed Sourcing Decision Processing and ARNG Policy Regarding Use of Decision Support Tool

Proponent:
Army National Guard
Logistics Division, Supply
and Services Branch,
ARNG-LGS

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Preface

This publication is intended as a quick internal reference guide for Lead Materiel Integrators (LMI's) and ARNG material stakeholders across commands to electronically staff the movement of materiel ultimately resulting in disposition instructions to be published for execution. This guide will also assist in processing Master Divestiture List (MDL) equipment and visibility of incoming equipment being fielded with Mission Support Plans (MSPs).

The ARNG standards and best practices listed in this handbook do not replace Army regulation, policies, and directives; but strives to enhance automated processes for efficient and effective redistribution efforts within ARNG. ARNG specific policies will be listed at the end of this handbook.

References are currently under review with HQDA G4. AR 710-2, DA PAM 710-2-1, AR 735-5 and DA PAM 735-5 will be updated to AR 710-4.

AR 870-20 Dated 27 Jun 2022

EXORD 283-20. FY 21-22 Setting Equipment on Hand Readiness in Support of Modernization

DST-SM User manual can be used as reference of specific actions; and assistance can be requested from ARNG DST Administrator. Additional walk-through training guides are available on ARNG LMI LGS Teams site.

For the purposes of this publication, ARNG States, Territories and the District of Columbia will be referred to as "States".

To refer to the most current property accountability system being utilized by an activity – to include but not limited to: Global Combat Support System - Army (GCSS-Army), Enterprise Business System - Convergence (EBS-C), and others – all will be referred to as Accountable Property Systems of Record (APSR).

This handbook is a progressive document that will be updated as processes change. Comments and improvements are addressed to the Army National Guard Supply Policy and Programs Division, Supply Branch (ARNG-LGS) for validation and inclusion in this Handbook. Submit comments or suggested changes to the ARNG-LGS mailbox at: **ng.ncr.ngb-arng.list.nggb-arng-ilz-ils-e-item-mgr@army.mil**

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Chapter 1
DST Introduction and Access

1-1 Introduction

The Lead Materiel Integrator – Decision Support Tool (LMI-DST) was released by the Army Materiel Command's Logistics Data Analysis Center (LDAC), formerly known as Logistics Support Agency (LOGSA), on 15 Dec 2011 to lead Army stakeholders through the planning and execution of the materiel distribution and redistribution process. DST assists commands within the Army National Guard (ARNG) at all levels to staff and make materiel sourcing and redistribution decisions. DST is a tool that provides a decision on proposed materiel distribution and redistribution actions. Decisions reached are executed in APERS in accordance with directives published by materiel managers at each command level of authority.

DST allows ARNG materiel stakeholders across commands to electronically staff the movement of materiel with coordinating comments and "vetting" windows ultimately resulting in disposition instructions. DST tracks actions from initiation to completion, and acts as a repository that stores historical Proposed Sourcing Decision (PSD) data. DST integrates Army logistics and requirements data, enabling Materiel Integrators, Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), Direct Reporting Units (DRUs), and other materiel managers to make informed, optimized, effective equipping decisions up to two years in the future.

DST currently allows users to view, monitor and execute—

- Master Divesture List (MDL)
- Equipment being fielded and if Mission Support Plans (MSP) is needed.
- Excess equipment for redistribution or turn in
- Shortages of equipment and information on the ordering process and updated National Stock Numbers (NSN) to order in APSR
- Reset Plans for equipment
- Equipment serial numbers
- Incoming and Outgoing equipment PSDs
- Equipment on Hand (EoH) readiness

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1-2 Army Enterprise Integration Program (AESIP) Hub

AESIP Enables integration among the Business Mission Area domains by linking business processes and data across existing IT investments. This integration optimized business processes and support enterprise level information requirements.

AESIP provides the Army near real-time maintenance and accounting data for equipment throughout the Army's footprint. It delivers a web-based solution for the creation and management of customer and vendor master data. It integrates an optimized messaging platform and serves as a hub for multiple systems by providing a central site for conducting support analytics. AESIP Access will be required to access DST and other useful applications.

1-3 Lead Material Integrator and Duties

Lead material integrators (LMI) are the principal, day-to-day managers with lots of roles to perform. Part of those duties includes helping the executive staff manage the pace and momentum of the integration, pushing for timely decisions on key issues, and providing true accountability for action items and deadlines.

Each State has a LMI and an alternate normally in the USPFO. The LMI is the key personnel to gain access to DST. LMI's have several roles and duties. Some States share the duties with their Director of Logistics (DOL) sections. LMI from the NGB ARNG point of contact (POC) listing must be listed as your supervisor when requesting DST access.

LMI Duties-

- ✓ Monitor Access to DST for the State
- ✓ Review and update filter sets, force tree and PSDs
- ✓ Vet PSDs from CORPS level to ACOM
- ✓ Action request from NGB for example: Pass Backs, PSDs, Reports
- ✓ Attend meetings with NGB for PSD updates
- ✓ Enforce NGB policy using DST

Performing the role as a LMI is a high visibility job. As the States NGB contact good communication is required to complete different actions.

DST LMI DUTIES AND TASKS					
TASK	**DAILY**	**WEEKLY**	**MONTHLY**	**QUARTERLY**	**ANNUALLY**
Vet Current PSDs	**X**				
Check PSDs Below Level	**X**	**X**			
Review Reports			**X**		
Close Completed PSDs					
Review Excess				**X**	
Redistribution MTOE/TDA Update					**X**
Review Supply Sets					**X**
Review Email Sets					**X**
Review Force Tree					**X**
Review State Access					**X**
Review Approved Templates					**X**

Table 1-1 DST LMI Duties and Tasks

1-4 DST Command Levels

DST is set up with several Command Levels for commands to vet on equipment PSDs. The States will need to be familiar with the below levels:

- Unit- Unit level role for Supply SGTs

- Brigade- Brigade Level is used for States PBO's
- Division- Division Level is for States DOLs
- CORPS- CORPs Level is the USPFO
- ACOM- ACOM Level is NGB

1-5 DST Roles

Along with different DST command levels there are different roles in DST. Not having the proper role to the correct Force Assess Set (FAS) can cause user not to be able to perform certain functions. Roles are also assigned to the command level. States should be familiar with the below roles:

- Viewer- Allows view access to DST
- Analyst- Can create and run sourcing plans but cannot create PSDs
- Vetter- Can provide vetting feedback on PSDs but cannot create PSDs
- Planner- Can create, vet, approve and publish PSDs

FAS is the supply set that will be used with your role and command level to allow you to access units in that FAS. An example of a FAS for a State level is #NGB_IL. Users with that FAS will be able to see all units in that State. If you are a planner at the CORPS level, you will be able to create, vet, approve and publish PSDs for your States FAS. States can create lower-level FAS for Brigades for PBOs to only have access to create, vet, approve and publish PSDs for their units. (*States will not approve or publish Turn in PSDs, only Lateral Transfers within their command)

Examples of common Command Level, Role, and FAS:

- USPFO Level: CORPS, Planner, #NGB_GA
- DOL Level: Division, Planner, #NGB_GA
- PBO Level: Brigade, Planner, #NGB_GA_48th BDE (this FAS would have to be created by State)
- FIRO/G3 Level: Division, Vetter, #NGB_GA (FIROs may need to vet on PSDs needing MSPs)

ARNG will use the proper naming conventions for any sets being created. Start all naming conventions with #NGB_**, ** is the abbreviation for you State. This includes Supply Sets, Email Sets and Unit Sets.

1-6 DST Access

Users will require access to AESIP prior to requesting access to DST. AESIP is a central hub of several useful applications. It is recommended that users go to Army Learning Management System (ALMS) to take the below courses for instructions on gaining access to AESIP-

- AESIP Hub Access
- AESIP Hub Enterprise Identity Management (IDM) end user
- AESIP Hub Enterprise Identity Management (IDM) approver/provisioner
- AESIP Hub Enterprise Identity Management (IDM) help desk

The above courses are easy to find by using the search on top of the ALMS screen and typing AESIP. Several courses will show in your search. The above courses are recommended by NGB. ALMS web site is https://www.lms.army.mil/

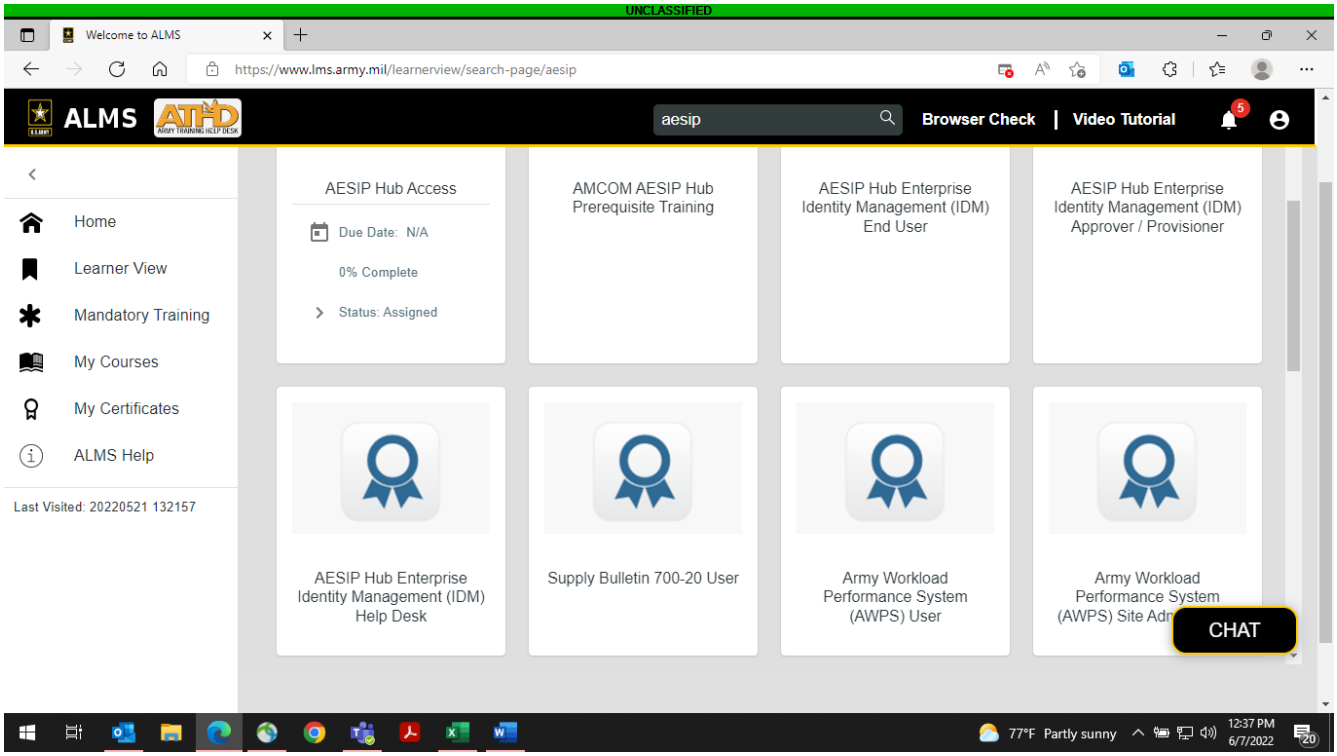


Figure 1-1 ALMS Courses

Once the user has access to AESIP users will need to fill out the "My Information" link. To request DST Access, you will need your States LMI listed as your supervisor to be approved access by LDAC. All other applications requested user can provide their current supervisor.

Use the request roles tab to search catalog for DST. The different roles will populate for DST access. The roles were described above in paragraph 1-4 and 1-5. Ensure you are requesting the proper role for your position otherwise LDAC will disapprove request. Once you hit the next button on top of the screen you will need to add to your justification your current duty position, command level and FAS that you require access to. Once requested you can track status in the IDM app.

1-7. Change of Access Request

Users may need to change access to other required access. Below is listed on how to request changes:

- Change in Role- If a user needs the role changed for DST user will need to request the role through the IDM app in AESIP. This includes changes from Vetter to Planner or Viewer to Planner.
- Change in FAS- If a user needs the FAS changed in DST an email through the State LMI will be completed. LMI will validate the access change request and will need to request through LDAC. This can include the FAS access from a BDE level to the State level
- Level Change- Level changes will be processed the same as FAS changes. User will need to request change through LMI who will validate and submit to LDAC for approval.

Chapter 2
DST Visibility Capabilities

2-1. Catalog

The Item Catalog provides you with the capability to view LIN and NIIN associations and characteristics. The Item Catalog has three distinct tabs: LIN/NSLIN Catalog, LIN/NSLIN Attachments and NIIN/MCN Catalog. The information found in the catalog is comparable to the details you will find in APSR or FEDLOG.

Catalog is useful for searching LINs and view all NIINs associated with the LIN. This can assist in using APERS to order most current equipment. The catalog can also be used to view Sub LINs for authorization realignments.

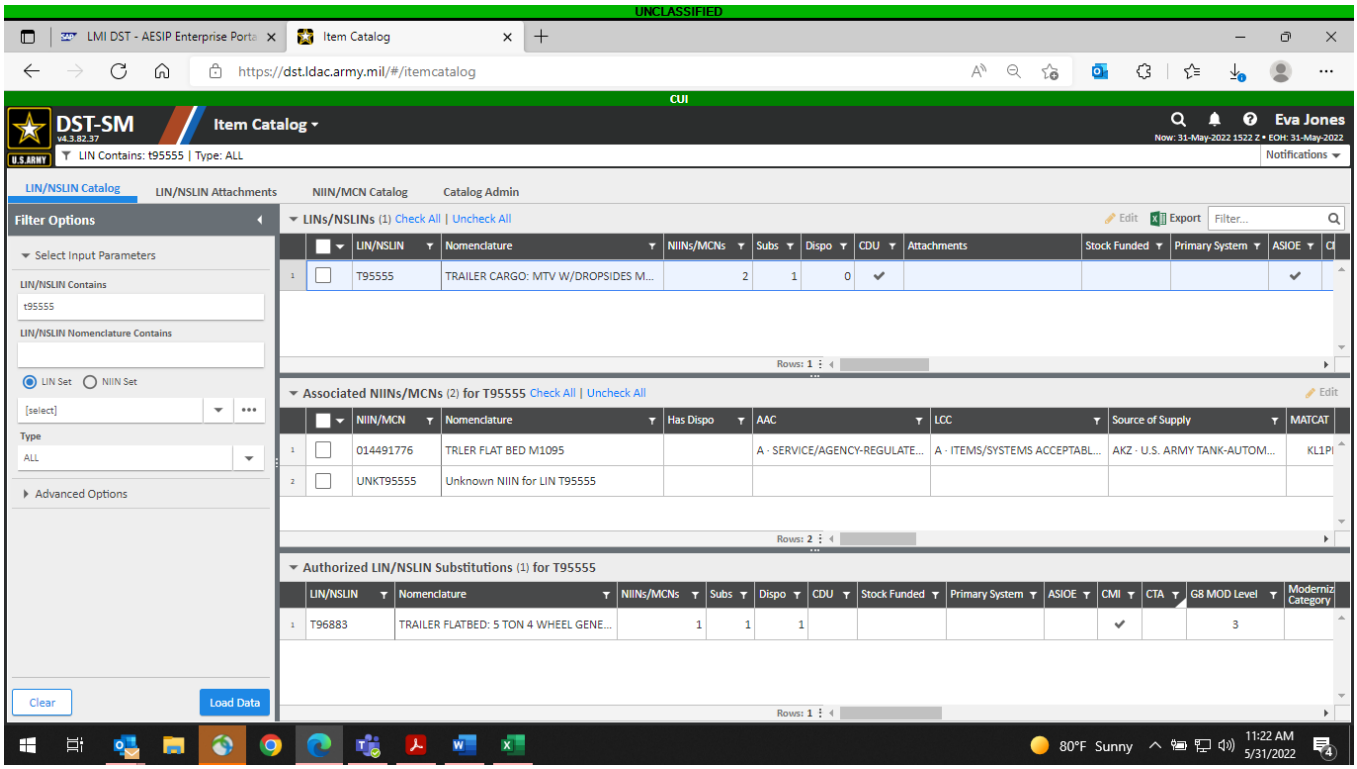


Figure 2-1 DST Item Catalog

2-2. LIN / NIIN Properties

In the catalog you can scroll to the right and see MI and LCMS notes on a LIN or NIIN. The visibility of these properties is limited. Notes are provided by the Program Manager (PM) on the status of the LIN or NIIN. Notes can include ordering instructions or authorized Sub due to shortage of equipment. This is a good source for accurate comments in Unit Status Reporting (USR)

Using the Unit LIN Dashboard, you can also right click on an item and go to properties to

view a more detailed listing of the equipment information. The properties will also provide if vetting is required for equipment and the approving authority. If vetting is required to ASC States should provide proper required documentation. This information can help to plan for excess execution. Properties that identify equipment to have auto disposition must be approved by ACOM. States will not approve any PSDs for turn in based on the auto disposition information.

LIN/NIIN properties can also provide useful information on equipment based on serial numbers. This can allow States to cross level newer serial numbers when older serial numbers may be MDL or processing for turn in to a depot.

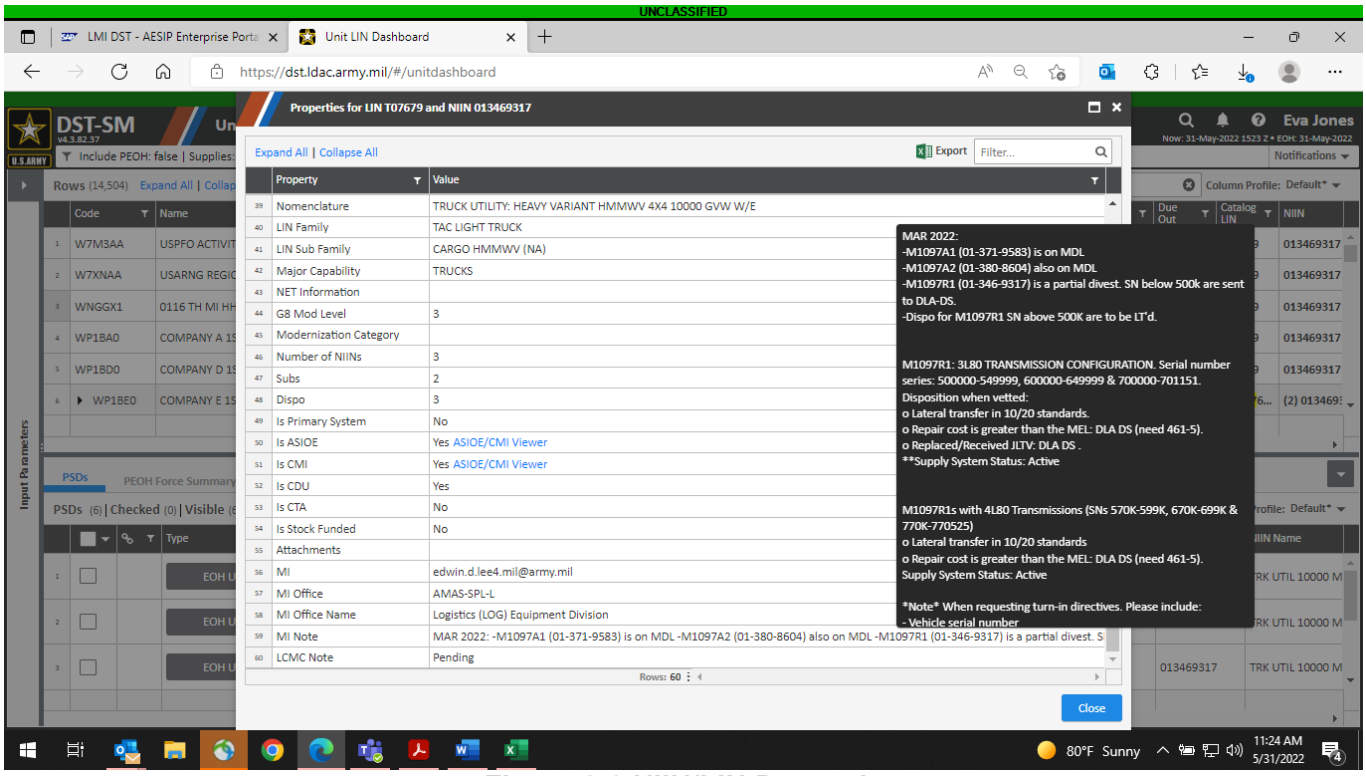


Figure 2-2 NIIN/LIN Properties

2-3. Unit LIN Dashboard

Unit LIN Dashboard provides information on quantities for LIN/NSLIN for a Supply Sets within a given organization. Users can also use the force tree to choose organization to view. Unit LIN Dashboard provides a detailed or summary view of property book on hand equipment compared to the next two years' worth of authorizations. The dashboard also allows users to view/create PSDs for shortages and excess. The dashboard shows PSDs that may be used to realign equipment to fill shortages as Sub LINs or to the future authorization.

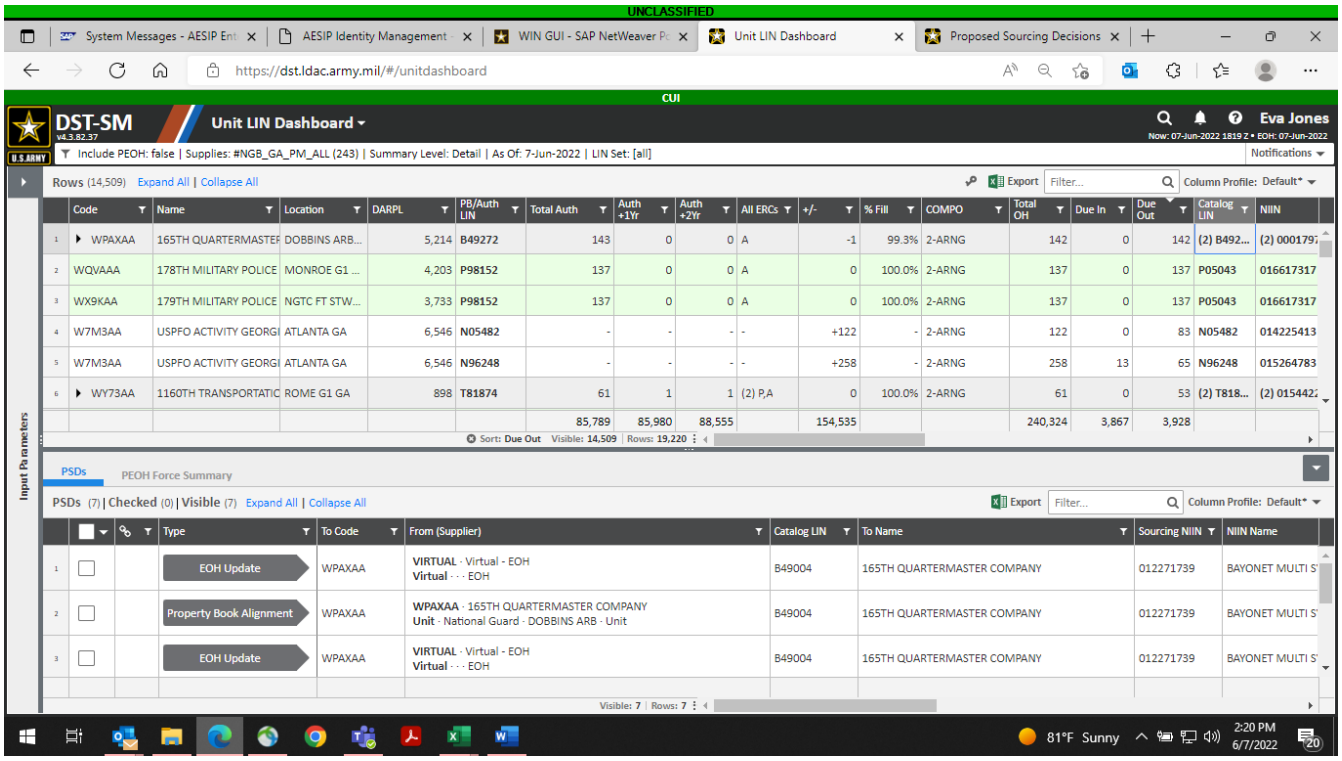


Figure 2-3 Unit LIN Dashboard: ULD

2-4. Asset Visibility

Asset Visibility shows data based off a LIN or LIN Set for the chosen organization from the force tree or using the Supply Set. Asset Visibility is best used for looking at a States serial number for a specific LIN

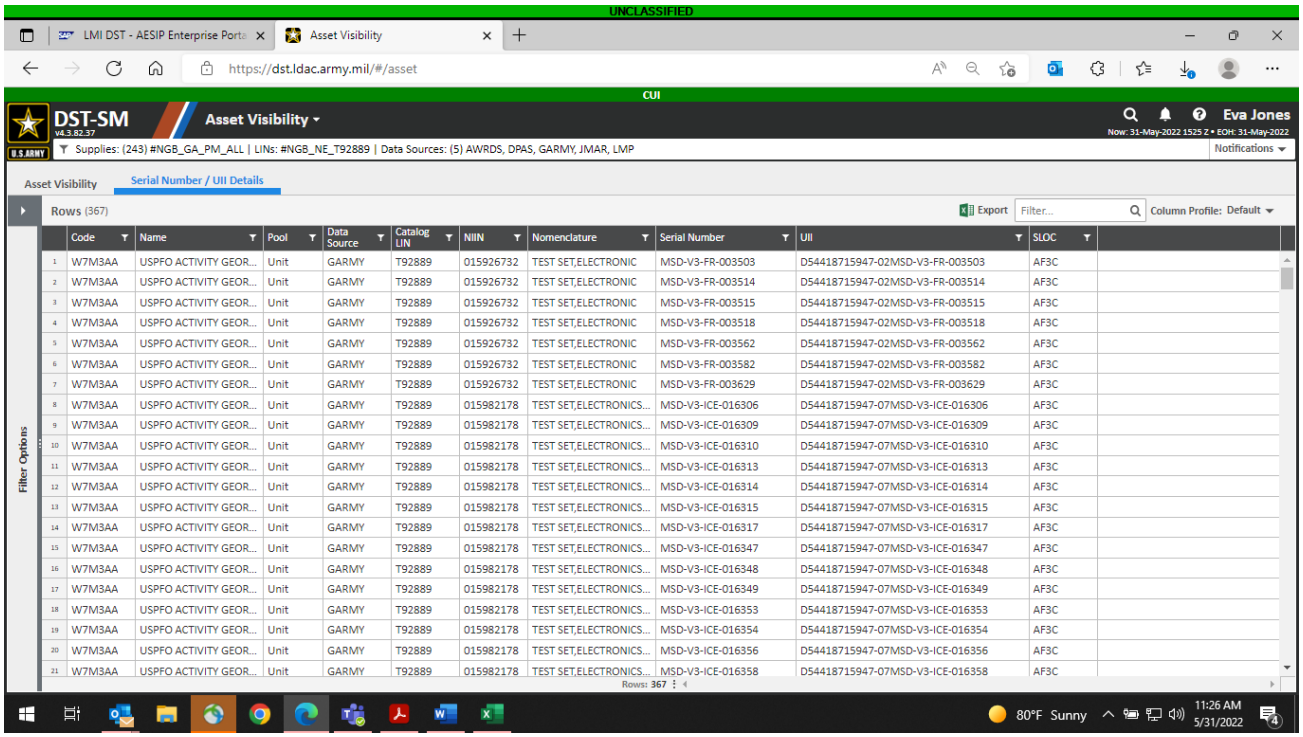


Figure 2-4 Asset Visibility with Serial Numbers

2-5. Auto Sourcing

Auto Sourcing provides you with "COA Analysis" in which you may define and simulate multiple auto sourcing Courses of Action (COA) and compare the results. In addition, it allows you to convert those COA Sourcing Decisions into Proposed Sourcing Decisions.

A COA is a plan - a set of intended actions through which you intend to achieve a goal. It will support Executable COAs. Executable COAs are created within the existing DST framework, compare sourcing strategies and produce valid sourcing decisions.

The Auto Sourcing screen will enable you to create and compare multiple materiel sourcing plans and support iterative refinement, reporting and execution of those plans.

The Auto Sourcing screen enables you to request that the system automatically propose sourcing solutions for LIN shortages, based on your selected sourcing strategy. Auto Sourcing generates multiple proposed sourcing decisions for users to vet before execution.

When working with the Auto Sourcing function, you can define multiple supply strategies and the sequence that they will run, define what units and LINs to include, define supply business rules and define percent fills. Once you have made the necessary selections, the sourcing engine runs and creates the sourcing solutions

2-6. Dashboard Options

Dashboards provide visual and graphical analysis of supply transactions for ARNG units. On the right side you can set up notifications of required actions that need to be taken. On

the left side you will normally have the System notifications. Once a user deletes a system notification they cannot go back and retrieve it. These will notify users as changes are made to the program or if the system will be down for maintenance.

Each user will can create multiple dashboards they can customize. Items that DST gives you as options for the dashboard are-

- Custom Dashboards (users input the information they want to see for their assigned level)
  - Comparison Metrics (Shows as a bar graph)
  - PSD Charts
  - Vetting Metrics
- Non-Customizable (System managed)
  - Active Users
  - Alerts
  - PSDs Created by me
  - Suspense Date Notification
  - Vetting Level Assignment Date Notification

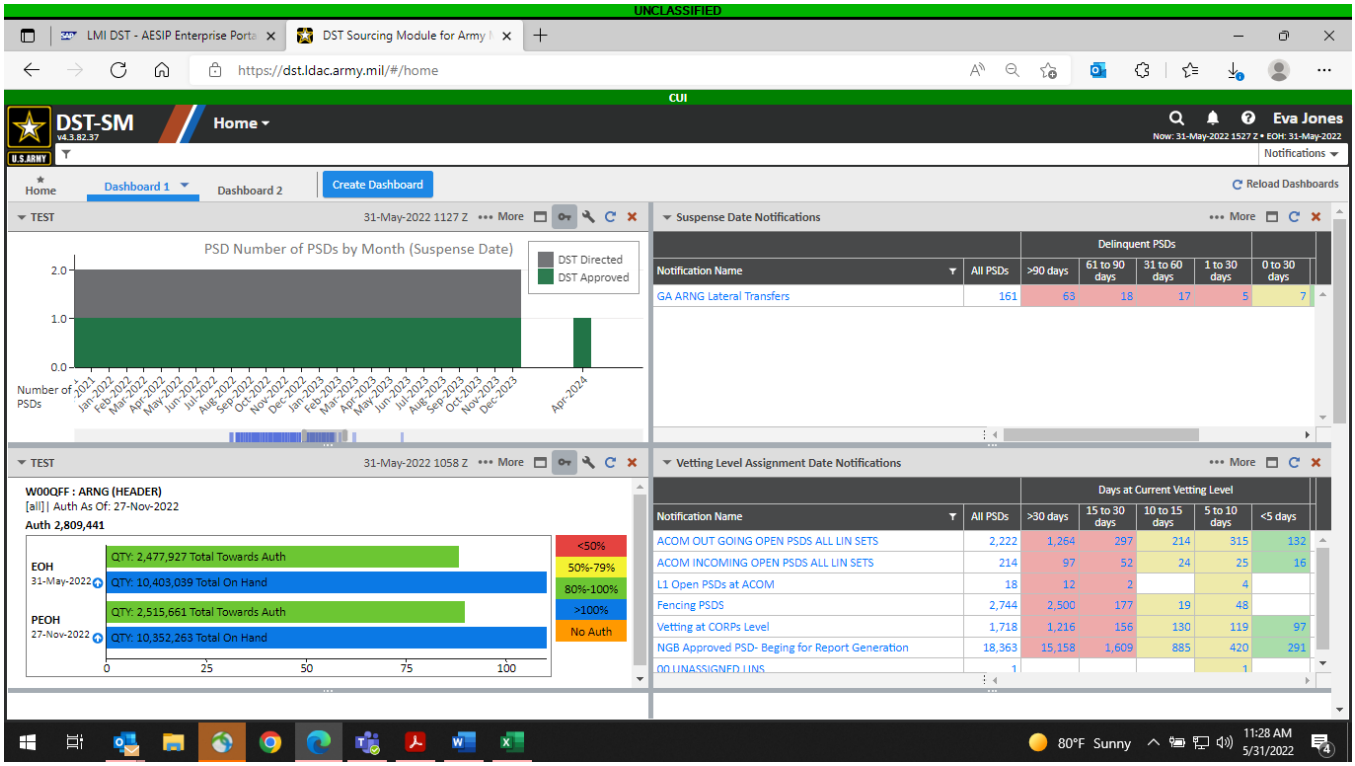


Figure 2-5 DST Dashboards

2-7. Notifications

Notifications are settings you can create to monitor different types of actions. States are recommended to have the below notifications set up.

- Suspense Date Notification
  - Outgoing Lateral Transfers Cross Compo

  - Outgoing Lateral Transfers ARNG Units
  - MDL Turn Ins
- Vetting Level Assignment Date Notification
  - CORPS Incoming
  - CORPS Outgoing
- Vetting Open Below CORPS

The above notifications will assist in the State vetting required PSDs in a timely manner and have the visibility of approved PSDs that need to be executed or close

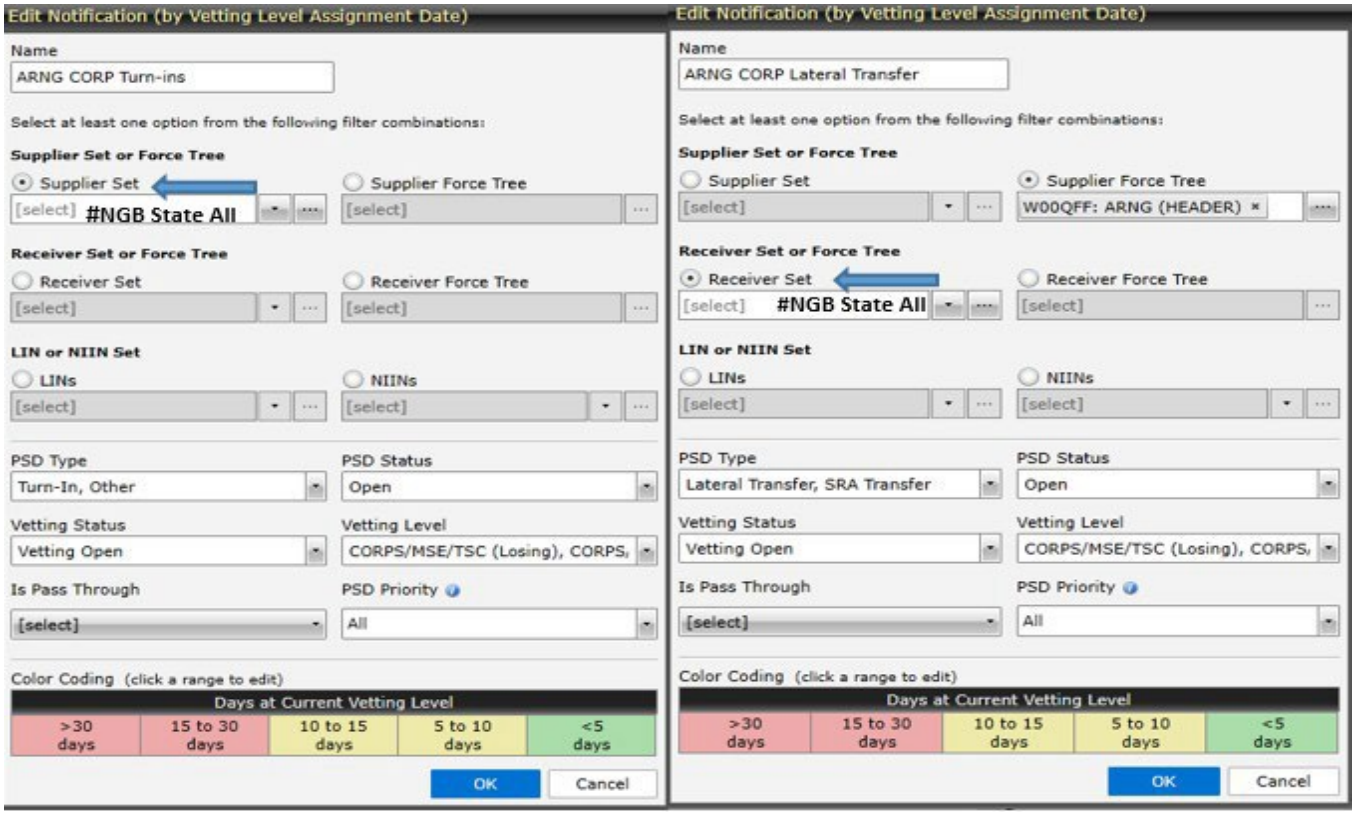


Figure 2-6 CORPs Notification Set Up

2-8. Equipment On Hand (EoH) and other graphics

The customizable widgets on the dashboard allow you to see visual bar graphs that you can click on that will take you to different location in DST dependent on the data. Types of information that can be seen are-

- Comparison Metrics- shows EoH and Primary EoH
- PSD Charts- Shows over the year PSD actions (Approved, Directed, Vetting Open)
- Vetting Metrics- Shows over a year the amount of time taken to vet PSDs.

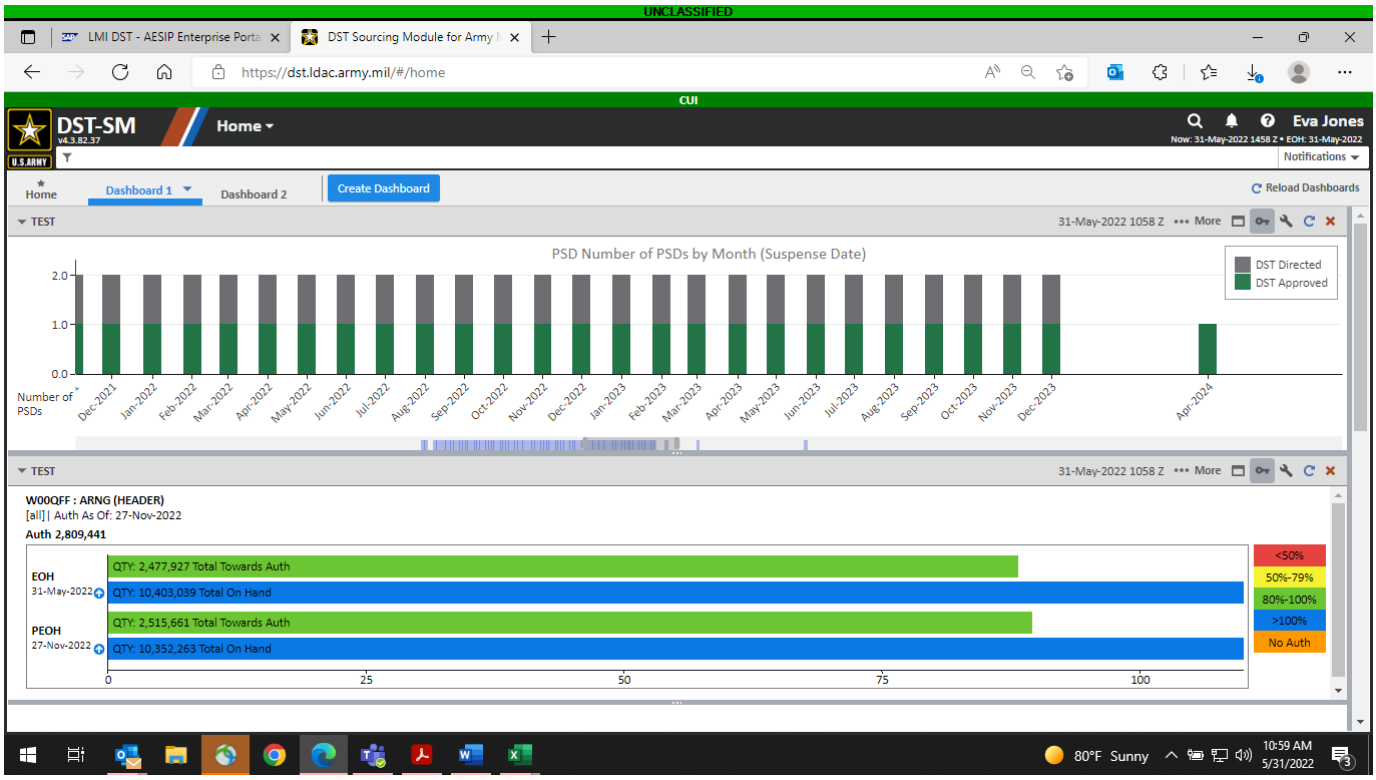


Figure 2-7 DST Metric Example

Chapter 3
DST Filter Sets

3-1. Force Tree

The Force Administration screen gives you the ability to see units that have been added to the Unit Priority List and your current Force Tree set up. There are two tabs in Force Administration: Unit Priority and Force Tree Setup. The Unit Priority is a listing of units that will have a higher priority on open PSDs. The Unit Priority listing cannot be modified by users.

The Force Tree tab's purpose is to allow NGB DST Administrator to maintain a tree-representation of the ARNG units. States that need modification to the Force Tree for their State should email the DST Administrator to action. Only units that can be moved are those units that are in FMS Web. Units are automatically loaded from FMS Web along with the current and next two years of authorization of equipment.

LMI's should monitor the Force Tree and ensure units that are activating are added to the States Force Tree and units that are deactivating are removed from the States Force Tree. Prior to any unit that is deactivating NGB DST Administrator will verify there is no authorizations showing and no open PSDs in DST. States should ensure all PSDs are completely closed.

3-2. Supply Sets

DST recognizes any owner of Army materiel as a potential source of supply. This includes the following supply pools: APS, CIF, Depot Production, Depot Stock, G8 Distribution, LBE, NEFF, New Production, Op Project, Other Project Cd Stocks, Other Property Book, PDTE, PM -Owned, SARSS, TPE, TSS, PDTE, Unit Requisition, and Unit.

The Supply Sets tab is accessed from the Filter Sets option in the main menu and enables you to create, edit, duplicate and delete groups of supply sources. Supply Filter Sets are named lists of Supplies in a user-defined sequence or order. A Supply set can consist of a single Supply source or any user-specified group of Supplies.

NGB Supply Sets will have official naming conventions. The Supply Sets will start with #NGB_**, and the two-letter abbreviation for the State. NGB manages the State's official Supply Set. Any additions or deletions should be emailed to the DST Administrator. States can create additional Supply Sets at or below their level. For example, #NGB_GA_48th BDE would be a State created Supply Set for the 48th BDE in GA ARNG. Ensuring the Force Tree is correct, this Supply Set will have all the Battalions and Units under the 48th BDE.

Supply Sets is what will give the users the proper access to the units that they will be able to manage. If you do not have a unit in your Supply Set that you were given access to you will not be able to create PSDs for equipment.

LMI's should review and validate any sets annually for updates.

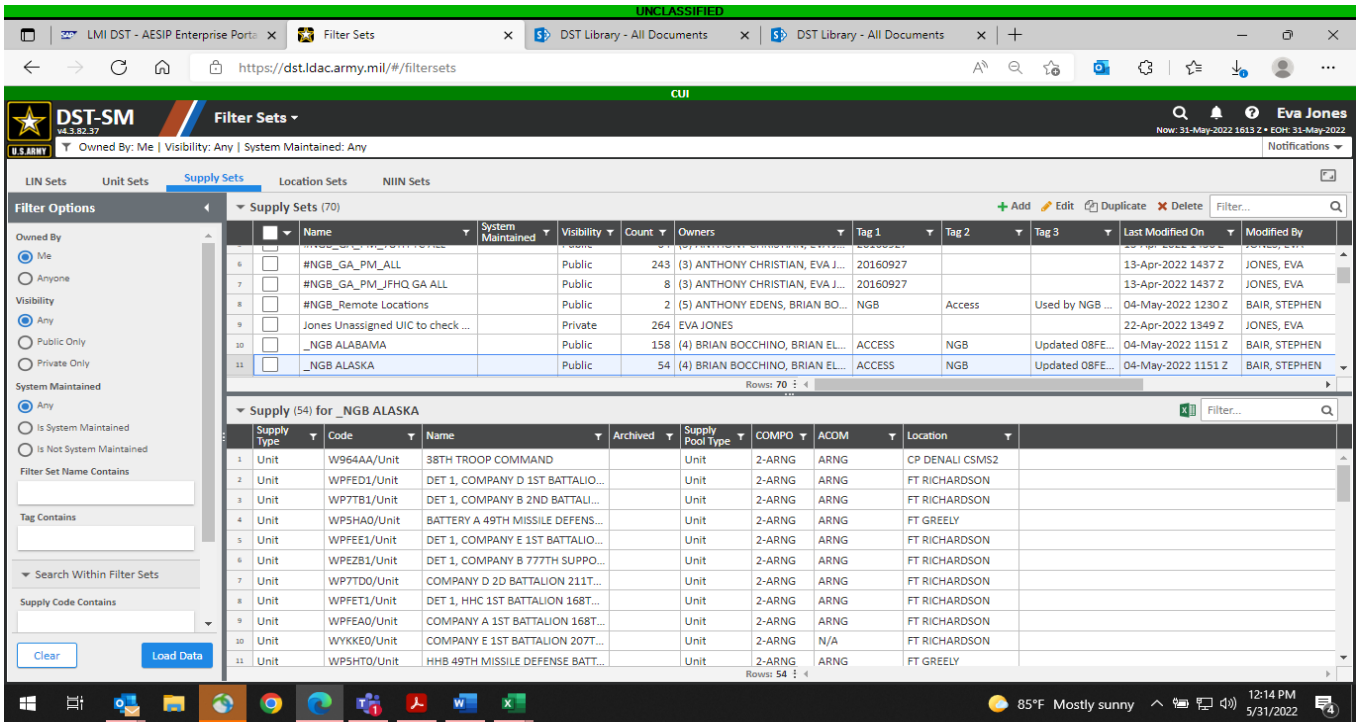


Figure 3-1 Filter Sets: Supply Sets

3-3. LIN/NIIN Sets

The LIN/NIIN Sets tab of the Filter Set screen is accessed from the Filter Sets option in the main menu and enables users to create, edit, and delete groups of LIN/NIINs. This is a very useful tool for sourcing particular LIN/NIINs. Users can add primary LIN/NIINs along with substitute or ILO LINS to easily have visibility of equipment that may need to be cross leveled. LIN/NIIN Sets can then be used throughout the DST-SM application for sourcing, vetting, analysis or reporting.

LIN/NIIN Sets are named lists of LINs in a user-defined sequence or order. A LIN/NIIN Set can consist of a single LIN or NIIN, or any user specified group of LINs or NIINs.

ARNG Units will continue to use the NGB naming conventions. The naming convention will start with #NGB_Trucks for example.

There are Department of the Army LIN/NIIN sets as well. LMI's should run the monthly official MDL NIIN set against the Supply Set for the State to identify MDL that may not have PSDs created for turn in. LMI's should address or create the PSDs for MDL.

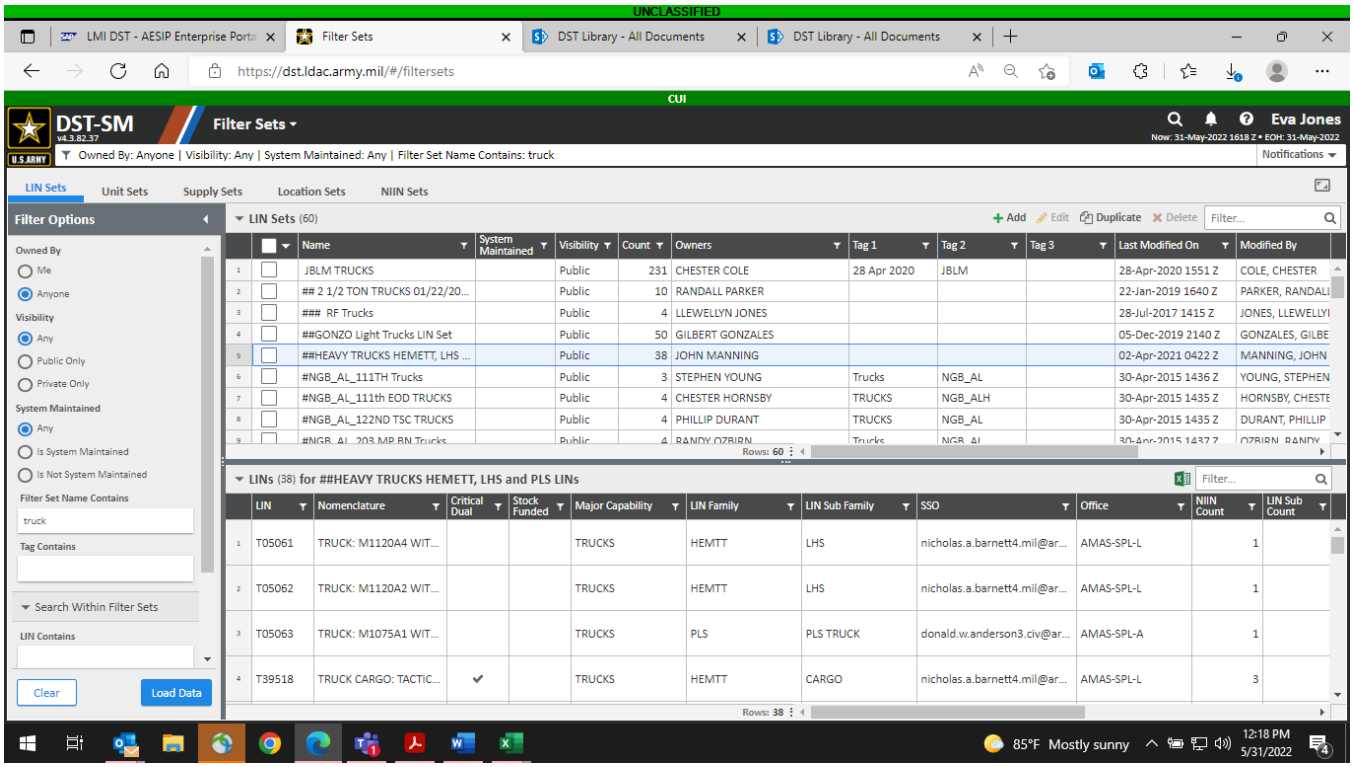


Figure 3-2 Filter Sets: LIN Sets

3-4. Email Sets

The Email screen allows you to manage email lists, edit Directive templates and see a history of email directives that have been sent. Access the Email screen through the main menu or from the right-click menu of the Proposed Sourcing Decisions screen.

In this tab you can edit your email address upon changes. Users should ensure their email is correct in DST. This will assist in user receiving approved dispositions and alerts

NGB manages the official States USPFO Email Sets. LMIs should review the sets for any required updates to ensure the correct personnel are receiving approved disposition for the State. States can request changes by sending email request to the DST Administrator.

Email Sets will follow the NGB naming convention as well. The set will start with #NGB_**_USPFO. States can create and manage any other Email Sets below the USPFO level.

Chapter 4
Item Manager Information

4-1. Item Manager

An Item Manager is an individual within NGB assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of materiel. NGB provides updated item manager list in Teams. Item managers are designated by a LIN Sets created in DST.

4-2. Item Manager Designation

As previously stated, Item Managers are assigned a set of LINs to manage. NGB uses the below designation for LIN Sets created in DST for each Item Manager to manage.

Item Manager Designation-

- A1/A2- Aviation
- C2- COMSEC
- G1- CECOM Equipment, Radios, SATCOM, C4ISR
- G2 – Small Arms
- G3- FA, ADA, AMCOM
- G4- Generator, Field Feeding Equipment, Fuel, Water distribution, Soldier Support Items
- G5- Light Wheeled Vehicles
- G6- Combat Tracked Vehicles, Stryker Vehicles
- G7- Engineer Equipment
- G8- CDE Equipment, Sets Kits and Outfits
- G9- Heavy Wheeled Vehicle
- L1- Trailers
- L2- Dive/EOD, Night Vision, Optics
- M1- Medical
- N1- Non-Tactical Vehicles
- T1- STAMIS Computers and Technology
- GSA- GSA Fleet Vehicles

4-3. Item Manager Point of Contact

Item Manager Point of Contact list is maintained on GKO G44(S) Item Management Resource page and Teams. The GKO link is:

https://gko.portal.ng.mil/arng/g4/D03/B07/Item_Managers/SitePages/Home.aspx

Users may not know what Item Manager to contact for a specific item. It is recommended for users to go to LIN Sets and search for the LIN they are inquiring about. User can add #NGB _IM in the "Name Contains" box and the Item Manager designation and name will appear.

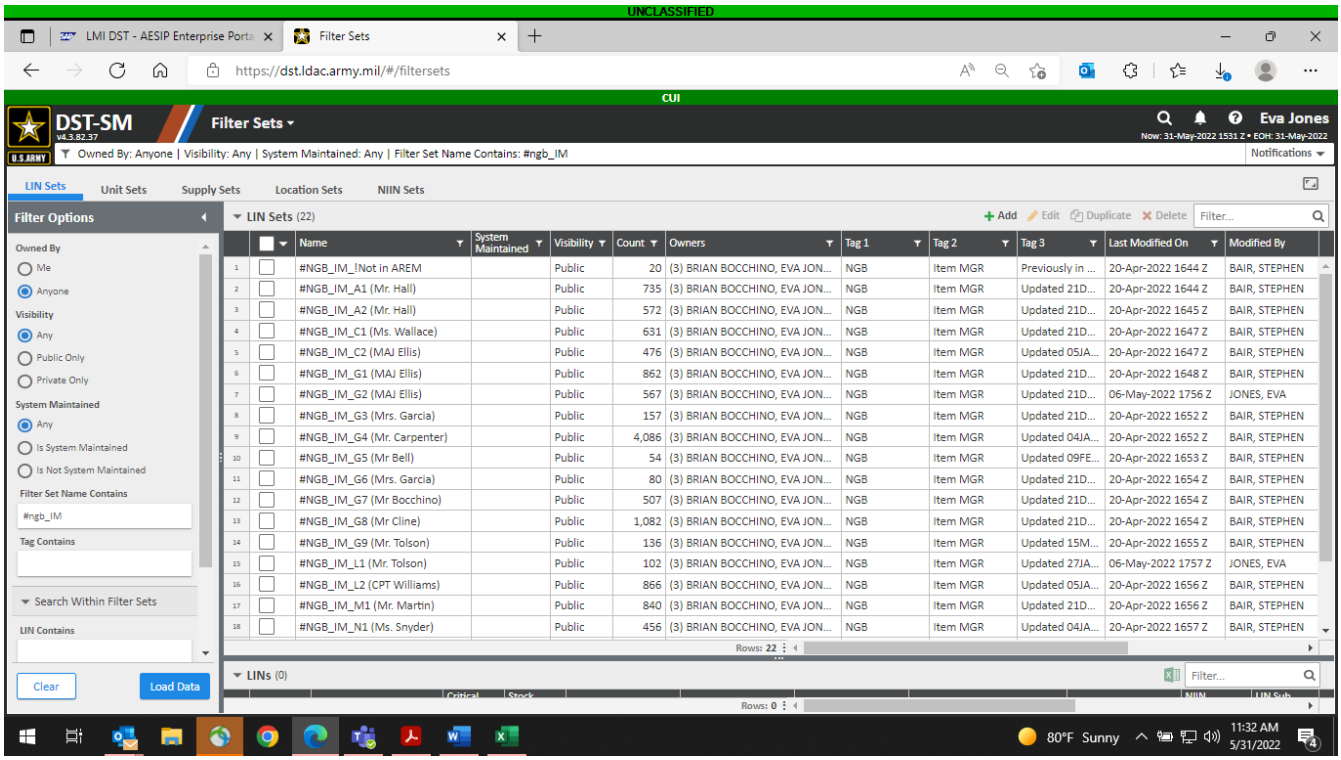


Figure 4-1 Item Manger POC in DST

Chapter 5
Proposed Sourcing Decision

5-1. PSD Types

There are several types of PSDs in DST. Below is a listing of types of PSDs

- EOH Update- Equipment on Hand is updated from data that is migrated in from APSR.
- Property Book Realignment- PSD that is system generated and does not require user action. DST realigns equipment for the highest unit readiness. Users can use this information to update APSR.
- COA- Course of Action PSD is a suggested PSD that will be shown when you are using Auto Sourcing. The COA PSD is not officially a PSD until the user agrees to the COA changing to a PSD
- Compo Distribution- PSDs that have been created for fielding of equipment.
- Lateral Transfer- PSD identified for lateral transfer between two units.
- Turn In- PSD created for the turn in of equipment. This can be excess, MDL or unserviceable equipment. NGB or ASC will be the approval authority for turn in PSD approval.
- Depot Issued- PSD for equipment being issued from the Depot
- SRA Transfer- PSDs that require a unit to transfer to the supporting RIC. All ARNG disposition instructions will be processed to the Supply Support Activity (SSA) with further movement to turn in location of the equipment.
- Fenced- PSDs created to identify equipment that is not currently authorized by the MTOE or TDA but required in unit.

5-2. PSD Creation

Users with Planner roles will be able to create PSDs for their Force Access Set from the Force Tree in DST. PSDs will be used to vet and cross level equipment for Lateral Transfer first before determined equipment is excess. Lateral Transfers must be approved by the next higher Command for example, Lateral Transfer from one Brigade in the State to another Brigade in the State will be approved by either the State DOL or USPFO. NGB will approve any Lateral Transfers that are State to State. NGB does not have access to create pass-throughs for use of the USPFO Transformational account when providing Disposition from State to State. Lateral Transfers that are cross COMPO will be cut by ASC with the pass-through using the USPFO Transformational account.

Turn In PSD will be created for MDL and unserviceable equipment. Unserviceable equipment that must be vetted up to ASC or higher will require the proper documentation to support the condition code.

PSDs should not be created from an SSA RIC Account. PSDs with an SSA in the From Account create reporting issues in DST and complicate the transfer process if the PSD is approved as a lateral transfer to another State. For PSDs vetted to ACOM from an SSA, the reporting State may be required to move the equipment into the USPFO UIC for further processing.

Equipment that is not in APSR that require disposition must be brought to record and then request disposition. PBOs should conduct the causative research prior to bringing equipment to record to ensure proper coding is used in APSR. Causative research can provide information on equipment such as if it was processed as a FLIPL or turned in prior to the SSA without completely processing. Once equipment is brought to record PBO can continue to request disposition.

Equipment that is involved in a FLIPL but still needing a final disposition, will need to include the ECOD and FLIPL attached to the PSD when requesting disposition.

Fenced PSDs protect required equipment from being included in auto sourcing such as the ASC All Army Excess COA run that target excess equipment for redistribution.

5-3. PSD Vetting

PSDs will need to be vetted to allow Command comments on movement of equipment. Vetting will follow the hierarchy in DST. The hierarchy is shown below:

- Unit
- BN
- BDE
- DOL
- USPFO
- NGB
- ASC

There are six types of vetting options a user can choose. They are Concur, Non-Concur, Notes, Return for Further Action or Hold Pending Decision.

- Concur- Concur will be used when the Vetter concurs with the PSD request and has reviewed required documentation and provided required notes in vetting feedback.
- Non-Concur- will be used when the user does not concur with the PSD request. The user must provide the proper detailed reason on why they non-concur to the action
- Notes- will be used for any comments that need to be tracked for the PSD. This can include suspense date change request or cancelation
- Return for Further Action- will be used when not all documentation is provided for the disposition or if additional specific information is needed. User will ensure that detailed information requested is listed in the vetting feedback.
- Hold Pending Decision- will be used when coordination outside of DST needs to be completed. This can be additional email for Commands or communication with maintenance. Hold Pending Decision should also have a detailed response in the vetting feedback notes. These should be monitored to ensure they move forward for disposition

All PSDs vetted up to NGB must have the proper vetting feedback comments. PSDs vetted to NGB without the proper comments will be returned to the USPFO for required information. Initial vetting from the USPFO to NGB will have the following: (** indicates the States two letter abbreviation)

- Example 1:
    - ** ARNG excess C05002 and not needed for modernization. Serial number 12345 and is below the serial number threshold per NIIN properties in DST. USPFO POC CW5 John Snow at john.b.snow.mil@army.mil
- Example 2:
    - ** ARNG request disposition for C05002 that is Condition Code H. Serial number 98765. Technical Inspection is attached. USPFO POC CW5 John Snow at john.b.snow.mil@army.mil
- Example 3:
    - ** ARNG is excess T07679 and not needed for modernization. Serial number 30597 is below serial number threshold per DST NIIN properties. Technical Inspection is attached with a Cost of Repair of $9546.55. This does not exceed the Maintenance Expenditure Limit **(**MEL**)**. Condition Code: F USPFO POC CW5 John Snow at john.b.snow.mil@army.mil
- Example 4:
    - ** ARNG is excess T07679 and not needed for modernization. Serial number 678596, Condition Code: F with Cost of Repair of $9546.55, Technical Inspection is attached. If lateral transfer is approved losing State requests to MIPR, the gaining State for cost of repairs to reduce time on lateral transfer coordination. USPFO POC CW5 John Snow at john.b.snow.mil@army.mil
- Example 5:
    - ** ARNG Concurs to Lateral Transfer of T07679 to fill shortage in WPUPAA. Gaining State requests that equipment is brought to 10/20 Standards. Any additional coordination for MIPR will be coordinated prior to shipment of equipment. Please provide disposition. Lateral Transfer to WPUPAA (Some States use the USPFO Transformational Account to process posting faster upon receipt of the equipment)
    - Ship to:
    - USPFO for **
    - 125 East Apple Drive
    - Atlanta, GA 30316
    - Attn: CW5 Snow, John, john.d.snow.mil@army.mil, Phone: 555-555-5555
    - Gaining PBO: CW3 Balue, Matt, matt.e.balue.mil@army.mil Phone: 555-555-5555
    - Shipping POC/ SSA POC: Mr. Don Clyde, don.m.clyde.civ@army.mil Phone: 555-555-5555
    - Shipping Hours:
    - Monday – Thursday 0700-1500 No shipments received on Fridays or Federal Holidays.
- Example 2:
    - ** ARNG Non-Concur to Lateral Transfer. State is currently using ILO to fill shortage. (List any reason why the State is not wanting to conduct the Lateral Transfer)

Equipment may be shipped to a USPFO approved alternate location (MATES, UTES, WTC, etc.); however, under no circumstances will equipment be shipped directly to a receiving unit, DEPOT, or DLA/DS site. If Transformational UIC is used States must have "Mark for:"

in the Feedback Notes of the PSD.

Per EXORD 283-20

- Losing commands have
  - 60 days to review and vet Internal PSDs.
  - 45 days to review and vet Cross COMPO PSDs.
- Gaining commands have
  - 30 days to vet back to ASC.

This time frame includes all vetting from ASC (Start) through ACOM, State, BDE, BN, and Unit back up to ASC. Days per the EXORD refers to calendar days.

NGB INTERNAL (ASC INITIATED)		
Level	Days	Total
ACOM	20	60
CORPS	20	
BDE	20	

Table 5-1. NGB Internal PSDs ASC Initiated

Example of an ASC initiated PSD that will be vetted to NGB is MDL, and Excess auto runs. Internal will be used anytime that the gaining unit in a PSD is **NOT** a unit.

NGB				COMPO 1 OR 6	
NGB (LOSING)		NGB (Gaining)		Losing or Gaining	
Level	Days	Level	Days	Level	Days
ACOM	15	ACOM	10	ACOM	15
CORPS	15	CORPS	10		
BDE	15	BDE	10		

Table 5-2. Cross COMPO PSDs

5-4. Approving PSDs and Disposition Published

Once the proper vetting has been completed the PSD will be changed to Approved and set suspense date to 90 days from approval date. Detailed information will be provided in the comments of the disposition. Once published PSD should be pushed to all actioning units. NGB will email USPFO using the States Email Address Set in DST.

LMI's should ensure all Disposition instructions for Lateral Transfers in State are reviewed annually for the proper approving authorities, updated reference publications, and addresses.

Any user found to be approving PSDs that require NGB vetting, or approval will have rights suspended to Vetting Role only. Monthly reports will be run by NGB to identify those not abiding by NGB Policy.

5-5. Requesting PSD Cancelation

Units that are requesting cancelation of an DST Approved PSD must use the hierarchy in DST for request. Vetting comments should be updated on the PSD along with email to the next higher level requesting cancelation. Once LMI's review and approve of the cancelation that ACOM action or higher is required on, will provide vetting feedback notes on PSD and provide email to NGB with PSD ID number and reason for cancelation request. States will be held responsible for PSD until PSD is changed to DST Not Approved.

5-6. Cross-COMPO PSD Disposition

Lateral transfers originating from other COMPOs will include Losing and Gaining POC information, including emails and phone numbers. The originator's contact information is also listed. This information is found in the body of disposition instructions and in the Feedback Notes portion of the PSD in DST. Lateral transfers from external COMPOs will be directed to the USPFO Transformation Account UIC in DST and APSR. Although the USPFO UIC will be used the shipping of the equipment will be provided by the State to the location of choice.

Upon receipt and regardless of condition, the equipment will be brought to record. The gaining unit will complete the receipt of lateral transfer to bring the item to record regardless of the condition the item is received and prior to evacuating equipment for maintenance. Equipment standard is TM 10/20 except for organizations impacted by BCT reorganization.

If equipment is not received in TM 10/20 standards from other COMPOs, the USPFO or G4 should have the TM 10/20 Fault Summary Worksheet filled out with attachments and email to NGB- ARNG LGS mailbox at: **ng.ncr.ngb-arng.list.nggb-arng-ilz-ils-e-item-mgr@army.mil** The TM 10/20 Fault Summary Worksheet can be found in the DST Document Library on GKO **https://gko.portal.ng.mil/arng/g4/D03/B07/DST/Documents**. Once received, ARNG-LGS will forward to the applicable ACOM for resolution.

Appendix H Fault Summary Worksheet contains information and direction on filling out the worksheet.

5-7. Internal NGB PSD Disposition

Lateral transfers that are within NGB (State to State) have more leniency. Due to the time of shops repairing equipment or units ordering shortages States can agree on sending and receiving MIPR prior to receiving equipment. This can reduce excess in losing State and increase on hand readiness in gaining units at a quicker pace. Agreement of accepting and sending MIPR should be completed in writing using Appendix I and attached to the PSD for future reference. States that cannot reach a resolution on equipment at the lowest level should attach documentation and send email to LGS at **ng.ncr.ngb-arng.list.nggb-arng-ilz-ils-e-item-mgr@army.mil**

States that will require the losing State to bring equipment to TM 10/20 Standards will

ensure to include proper comments in the vetting feedback. States should not bring equipment to TM 10/20 until disposition is received to reduce amount of money and time spent on equipment that may be turned in instead of lateral transferred.

Chapter 6
PSD Execution

6-1. PSD Status

Once PSDs are created, they can have several different statuses. Below is a listing of different types of statuses for the LMI's to monitor:

Vetting Status:

- Vetting Open- This is a PSD that is being vetted through the commands for comments and or approval.
- DST Approved- This is a PSD that has been vetted through commands and ready for execution by owning unit.
- DST Directed- A PSD changes from DST Approved to DST Directed when a Document number from APSR has been matched to the losing unit's action of the PSD.
- DST Not Approved- PSDs cannot be deleted in DST. If PSDs were created and they now need to be canceled DST Not Approved will be applied to the PSD.

PSDs Status:

- Infeasible- PSDs can go infeasible if they are vetting open or DST Approved. They are seen in DST as red when looking at listings of PSDs. This is caused due to equipment no longer on hand or in the location when the PSD was initially created. Infeasible PSDs with a QTY of 0 on hand do not count against units in Army reporting.
- Expired- Expired PSDs are PSDs that are extremely beyond the suspense date. Expired PSDs are no longer holding equipment spots holder as a loss in the losing unit. It also is not seen as a gain in the gaining unit. When requesting TAC for transportation funding ASC will not approve until a new PSD is created and approved.
- Open- Open PSDs are PSDs that are approved but not completed
- Closed- Closed PSDs are completed PSDs that have been completely matched with losing and if required gaining document numbers.
- Rejected- Rejected PSDs are PSDs that have been changed from another status then to DST Not Approved.

6-2. PSD Matching

PSD need to be matched in DST to close and show in reports that actions have been completed. Lateral transfers will require to be matched with both the losing units document number and the gaining document number to show the PSD is completed and closed. Turn ins to the SSA also require both document numbers to close the PSD. Turn in from the SSA to the depot or DLA only require the one document number.

LMI's should monitor reports by checking States for open PSDs in DST that are past the required suspense date. Many times, directives are completed but not closed in DST. This causes NGB reporting to be higher in numbers of delinquent and open PSDs versus the reality of the directives being executed but not closed in DST.

6-3. PSD Matching Pass Throughs

Pass through PSDs should be treated like two PSDs when matching document numbers. First leg of the PSD will require two document numbers to close that PSD. Second leg will require one document number if equipment is going to depot but two document numbers if the equipment is a cross compo lateral transfer.

6-4. Lateral Transfer Execution with Discrepancies

The gaining unit will complete the lateral transfer immediately upon receipt to bring the item to record and close the open shipment regardless of the condition the item is received in. The gaining unit must also complete the Receipt of Lateral Transfer prior to evacuating equipment for technical inspection. Gaining units or activities will post the equipment on the property book within 30 calendar days upon receipt of equipment from the USPFO SSA to complete the lateral transfer process. Refer to Appendix H ARNG Fault Summary to further request compensation for discrepancies.

State to State transfers internal to NGB are authorized to agree upon MIPR of funds prior to transfer of equipment. See Appendix I for ARNG MIPR Agreement.

Chapter 7

State and Unit Readiness in DST

7-1. State and Unit Readiness

State and unit readiness is visible in DST. PSDs can be used to create additional readiness off future authorization documents such as MTOE, TDA and Joint Missions. DST also will show fielding's allowing for State and Units to modernize equipment and cross level if needed to replace older equipment. DST is the Army's authoritative data source for material management. Commanders and Staff at all levels will use the DST data as the primary source for managing and viewing readiness in units.

7-2. ReARMM

The Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM) is replacing previous Army Sustainment models. ReARMM is being implemented in FY 2022. The role of DST for ReARMM is ensuring units are using the Reset Planner function.

7-3. Equipment Reset

The primary driver in equipment reset operations is ensuring equipment reset is synchronized to establish the desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission. Equipment reset restores equipment to a pre-deployment condition, where it can be maintained at the unit level. Many States are processing Reset with in the State at supporting shops. This has put a large strain on State missions. Proper Reset Planning is required to assist with the strain.

7-4. Reset Planning

DST has subsumed the reset capability. The Reset Planning tool is to be able to create PSDs and match document numbers to completed PSDs, you must have the proper "Planner" permissions and access sets within DST to access Reset Planning.

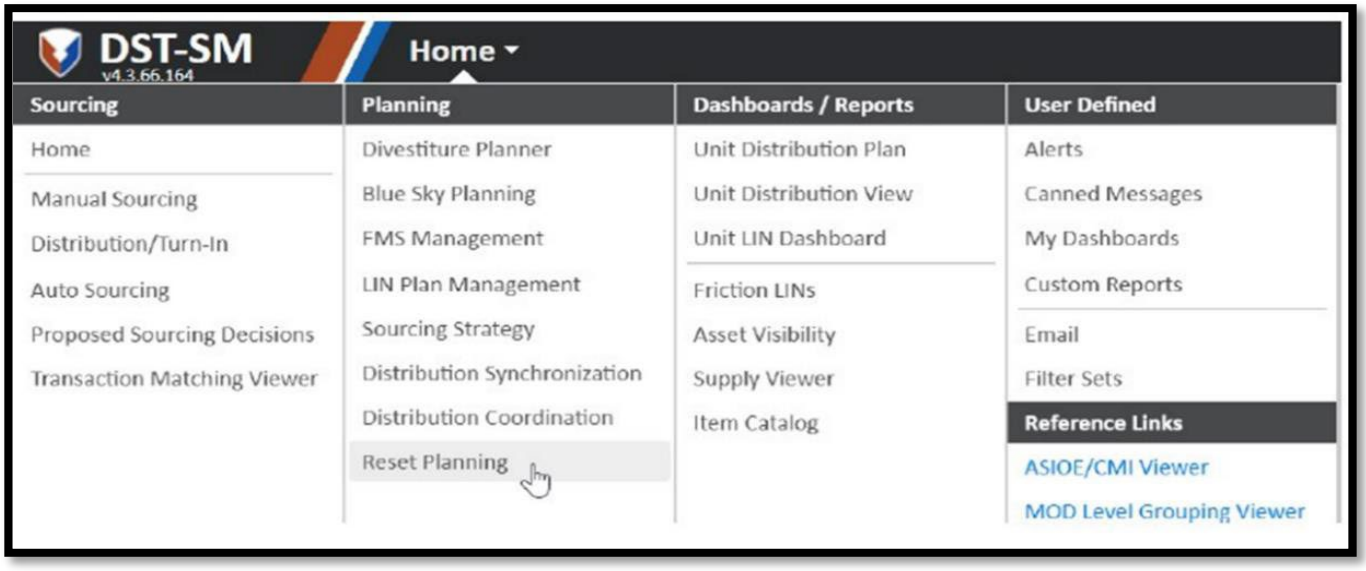


Figure 7-1. DST-SM Main Menu- Reset Planning

- The main screen of Reset Planning consists of three panes. The Filter options pane, located on the left side of the screen, allows users to select the reset plans to view. The center pane will populate the Reset Plans and the lower pane provides a quick reference of the last 10 Reset Plans that you have viewed

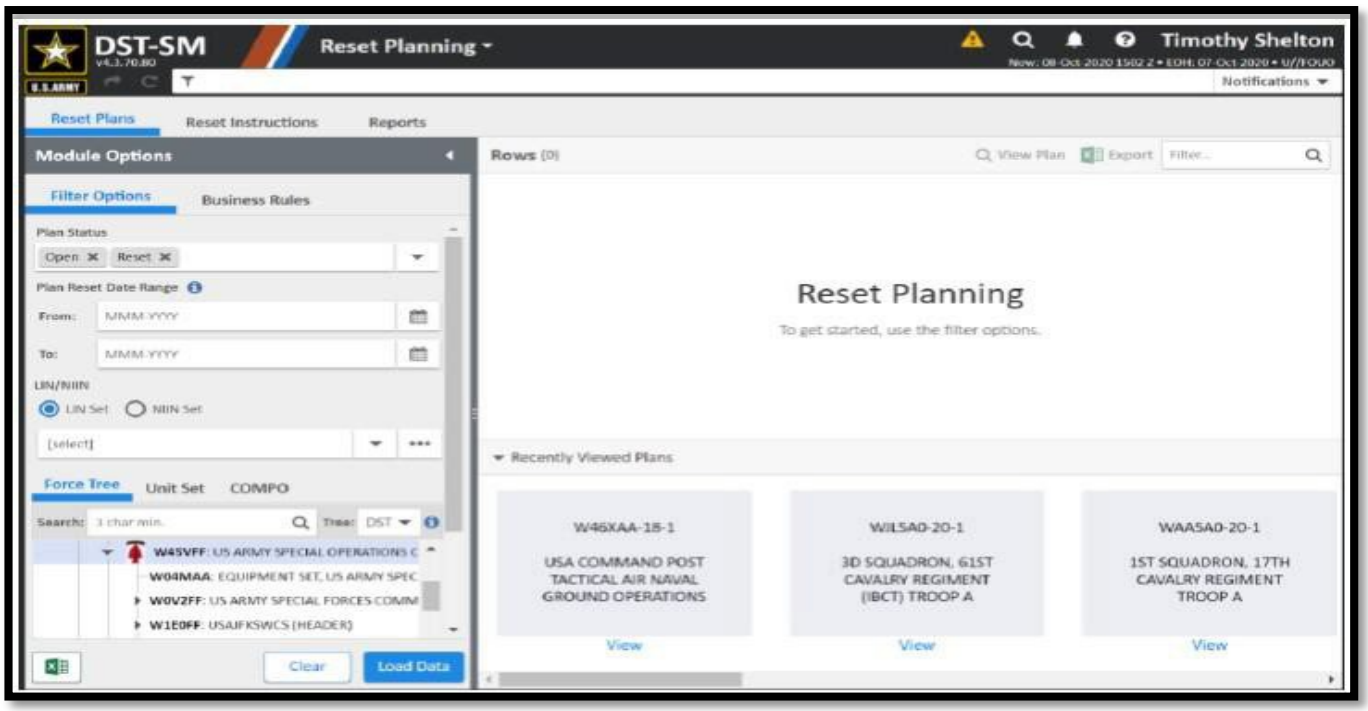


Figure 7-2. Reset Planning

To load Unit's Reset Plan(s) for a given unit, use the filter options to select the Unit(s).

- Plan Status: This default to the statuses of "Open" and "Reset." However, you can also select "Pre-Open" or "Archived" statuses to view plans that are not yet open or

are closed (archived)

- Plan Reset Date Range: Allows you to view plans from a specified date range
- LIN or NIIN Set: Allows you to view specific LINs or NIINs within Reset Plans
- Force Tree or Unit Set: Use either to select which units reset plans load into the center pane of the Reset Plan screen
- Once you have selected your filter options, click the "Load Data"

The Reset Plan screen consists of two panes. The upper pane displays all of the unit's equipment that is on the forward property books. Property on the Rear-D property book will not display within the Unit Reset Plan. The lower pane is a PSD screen that displays all of the PSD that are associated to the unit's plan or PSDs that are not associated to the plan. This allows the PBCC to view and associate existing PSDs to account for all of the unit's equipment being reset or otherwise directed. If a PSD is already associated to the plan it will populate in the upper pane.

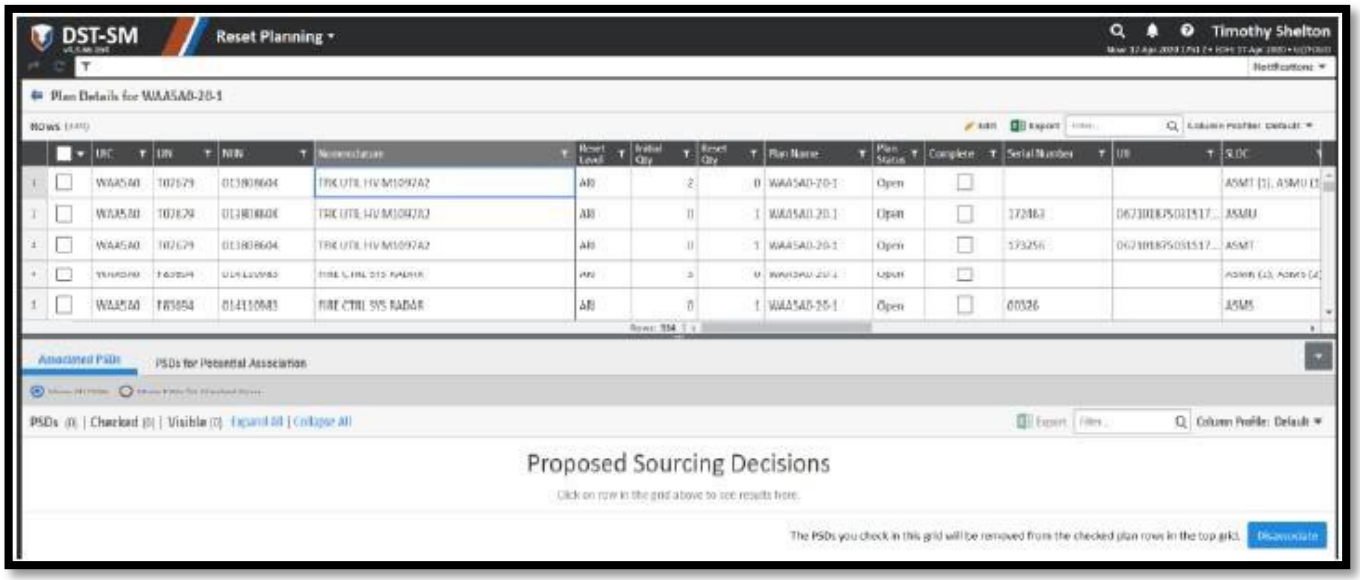


Figure 7-3. Proposed Sourcing Decisions under Reset Planning

In the DST Reset Planner you can view specific guidance for reset of individual NIINs or LINS.

7-5. Distribution Coordination

Distribution Coordination in DST will be used by the State G3 to schedule fielding of new equipment and sign Material Fielding Agreements. As more actions are transitioned into DST the move visibility units have on incoming and outgoing equipment for Unit Readiness.

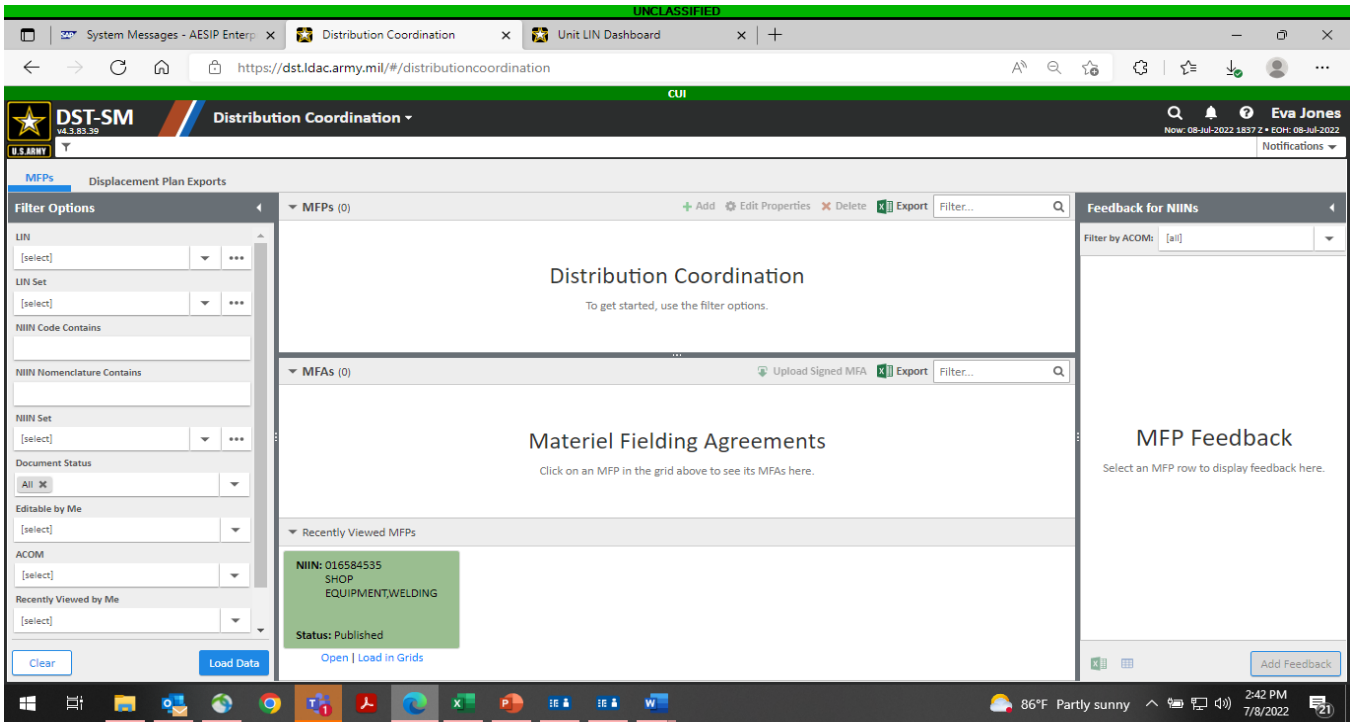


Figure 7-4. Distribution Coordination

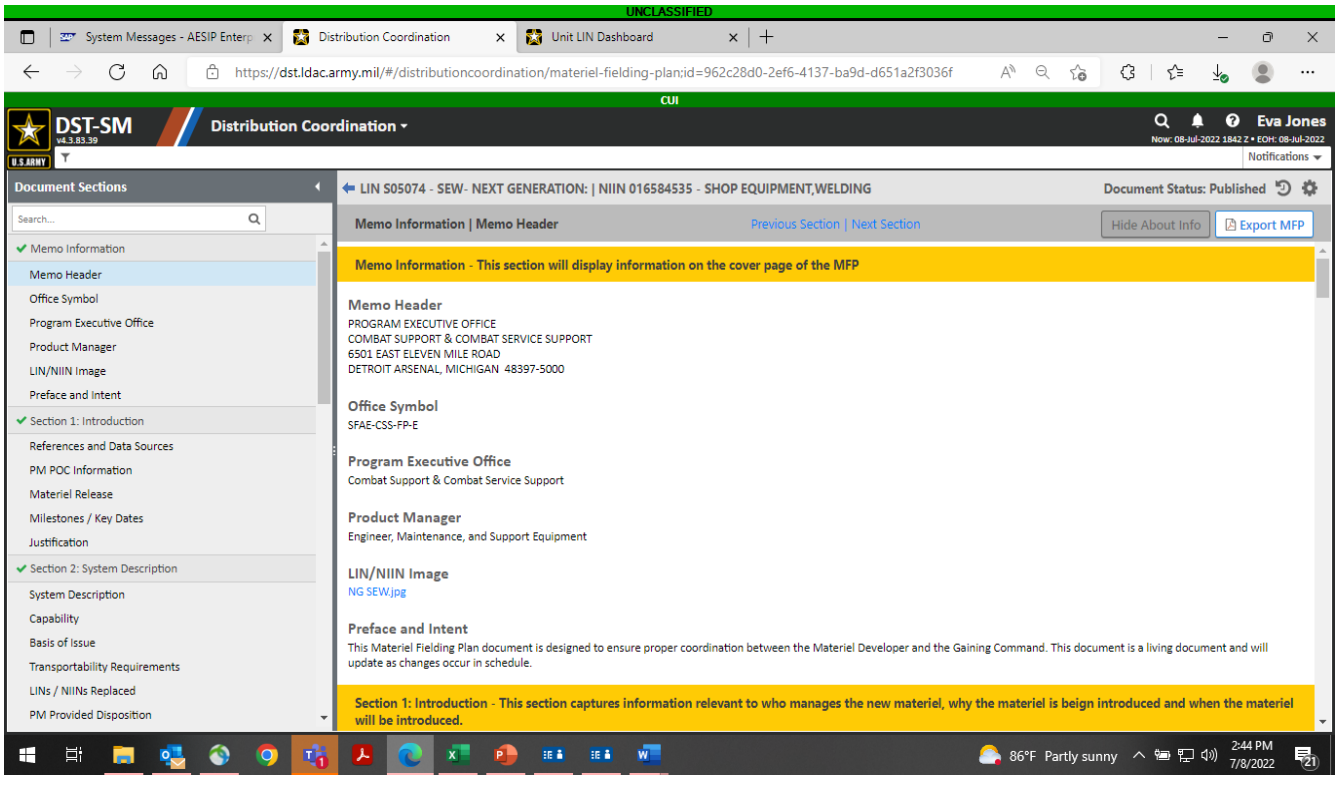


Figure 7-5. Material Fielding Agreement

Chapter 8
NGB Reports

8-1. Reporting and Location

NGB will provide monthly reports to the States to monitor PSDs and DST transactions. The monthly reports will be run on the 1st of each month and results of the PSDs of the specific month will be provided at the end of each month. This reporting model will show States actions that were completed within the month.

NGB reports will be available on the Teams site along with GKO. Below is a listing of the reports that will be run, and the States required action to work the reports.

8-2. Vetting Required Over 45 days

Vetting Required report will be run for all open PSDs that are below the ACOM level that have been sitting at a level awaiting vetting over 45 days.

States should reach out to lower levels and request for vetting to be completed. PSDs sitting at the CORPs level should also be vetted back up to ACOM to finish the process of requesting disposition.

8-3. Open PSDs Over Suspense Date

PSDS that are open DST Approved or DST Directed that are past the required suspense dates. States should follow up with assigned units to complete and match PSDs to close the action out in DST. Request for change of suspense date is authorized with proper reason for request. Request should be emailed to the DST Administrator for completion at the ACOM level for PSDs published by ACOM. If the PSD was published above ACOM level, NGB will forward request for the extension of the suspense date.

8-4. Master Divesture List (MDL) PSDs

MDL PSDs are highly visible and should have the States priority of effort. Most MDL PSDs are turn in to the SSA with further movement to DLA or Depot. The States are reminded the pass-through PSDs require complete matching of both legs of the PSD to close the PSD in DST. MDL equipment is equipment that is no longer meeting the mission requirements. States that are requesting to keep MDL equipment for mission requirements will need to complete all research.

- Is other excess equipment on hand that will meet mission requirements that is not MDL
- Was equipment replaced by a fielding but not accounted for correctly as an ILO or Sub.

MDL is tracked by obsolete assets on hand that have been on the MDL:

- D-1 - for 2 years or less.
- D-2 - between 2 and 5 years.

- D-3 - between 5 and 10 years.
- D-4 - 10 or more years.

MDL PSDs will require CC documentation for CC H equipment.

8-5. Fencing PSD

Fencing PSDs report will be run to identify equipment that is fenced at all levels. Fencing PSDs can only be approved by ACOM level or higher. Report will identify Fencing PSDs that have been approved below ACOM Level or Vetting Open for State LMIs to correct, cancel or vet to ACOM with attached justification for approval by ACOM Item Managers. MDL Fencing must be approved by DA-G4 using the RECLAMA process.

Chapter 9
NGB Specific Policy

9-1. Equipment Pass-backs for Mobilizing Units

The ARNG Deployment and Training Equipping Tool (ADEPT) Pass-back process provides sourcing solutions for mobilizing ARNG units. All other requests such as Operational Needs Statements (ONS) are done through the Equipment Common Operating Picture (ECOP) system. The primary difference between the ARNG ADEPT process and the ONS process in ECOP is that an ONS requires validation/authorization and sourcing. Equipment requested in ADEPT has already been validated/authorized and therefore only requires sourcing solutions to fill shortages.

Each State G4 will appoint a primary and secondary user for ADEPT. The primary and secondary users will request access by following instructions on the ADEPT page using the link below:

https://gko.portal.ng.mil/arng/g4/D03/B05/ADEPT/SitePages/ Home.aspx for ARNG CBRNE, CERFP, mobilizing, and HRF units.

ADEPT Provides better visibility to the ARNG G4 on common equipment pass backs and will better facilitate coordination ensuring State leadership is not bypassed. It also reduces the number of requests into ECOP since the majority of shortages are sourced within COMPO 2.

9-2. NGB PSD Vetting Timeline (Within COMPO)

The vetting timeline is different from the PSD completion timeline (Suspense Date). Below is the vetting timeline for with in COMPO ARNG States. Cross-COMPO PSD vetting is different as designated per EXORD 283-20

- Turn-in PSDs initiated by units: All End-Items for turn-in should be complete with Component of End Item (COEI) and available Basic Issue Items (BII). This standard does not apply to equipment identified as obsolete or MDL equipment. Any equipment exceeding the MEL will have appropriate documentation attached.
    - States will have 15 calendar days to collectively vet the PSD before forwarding to ACOM after CORPS concurrence.
    - ACOM item managers have 10 calendar days to act via concurrence to ASC for turn-in approval or conversion to lateral transfer.

NGB (TURN-IN)		
Level	Days	Total
ACOM	10	25
CORPS	5	
BDE	5	
Initiator	5	

Table 9-1. ARNG Turn-In PSD Timeline

ARNG-LGS initiated lateral transfers:

- Losing State has 15 calendar days from the day the lateral transfer PSD is opened for vetting to vet at the loser's level. Losing State should vet the PSD back to ACOM for further processing.
- Gaining State has15 calendar days from the day the lateral transfer PSD is opened for vetting at the gainers level. Gaining State should vet the PSD back to ACOM for approval.
- ACOM will issue disposition for transfer in no later than 10 calendar days unless the USPFO states an objection or does not comment on the action.

STATE TO STATE (LATERAL TRANSFERS)			
NGB (LOSING)		NGB (Gaining)	
Level	Days	Level	Days
ACOM	10	ACOM	10
CORPS	10	CORPS	10
BDE	5	BDE	5

Table 9-2. ARNG Lateral Transfer PSD Timeline

- Turn-in PSDs submitted to ACOM that are converted to lateral transfer will abide by the same Gaining States timeline above once open for vetting at the Gaining State level. Gaining State will require the equipment to be brought to TM 10/20 standard by the losing unit before transfer IAW AR 750-1. Exceptions are allowed upon States agreement.

9-3. PSD Supporting Documentation and Condition Codes

States will be required to attach supporting documentation in DST for the proper disposition to be provided for equipment. Component listings and maintenance documentation are key items. If items are excess and documentation is not provided lateral transfers may be published causing PSDs to have to be canceled or late due to maintenance being required. The following are required for each condition code:

- **A / B**- No documentation is needed since State is concurring equipment is ready for

transfer.

- **F**- Requires the proper documentation. Normally this is maintenance documentation.
- **G** - Requires component listing for shortages with total cost to replace the shortages. SKO that are extremely short components may be required to have FLIPL completed.
- **H**- Requires the supporting maintenance documentation to support condition code. This includes MDL equipment.

LMIs will check the attached documentation for accuracy. Maintenance documentation will require the condition code to be provided on the TI. Condition Code F items will need to indicate if the equipment is repairable or NRTS. Shortage annexes should include cost of shortages.

9-4. PSD Disposition Approval and Publishing

Any CL II, VII, VIII, ARC: N that is accounted for in ASPR requires DST disposition to ACOM regardless of standard or non-standard LIN. Items that will be exempt from required DST vetting to ACOM will be included in the QTRLY approved list located in Teams.

OCIE is accounted for in the Central Issue Facility-Installation Support Module (CIF-ISM). Items that are on the unit property book should be transferred to the CIF-ISM system for accountability. This will be completed using a DA Form 3161 with document number of the losing unit and the document of CIF-ISM of asset increase using proper justification. CIF managed equipment will not be processed through DST, but through the States CIF-ISM Manager up to ARNG-LGS Services, OCIE team.

Within NIIN Properties, if a NIIN has auto disposition and vetting required set as "yes", auto disposition will not be provided until vetted by ASC. Within NIIN properties, if a NIIN has auto disposition and vetting required set as "no", auto disposition will be provided by ACOM. No DST Planner below ACOM (ARNG-LGS) is authorized to cut disposition for equipment unless listed on the QTRLY exempt listing.

9-5. USPFO SSA Operations

The UPSFO SSA will not accept turn-in of Procurement of Equipment & Missiles Army (PEMA) funded materiel from command customers who do not possess an Approved Directive issued by ACOM, ASC, or applicable Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC). Items in the DST Item Catalog with National Stock Number (NSN) listed with Master Divestiture List (MDL) instructions must also have an Approved Directive approved by ACOM before this materiel may be turned in and processed to Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services.

PEMA funded materiel on hand in the SSA that does not have a current directive must be researched for most updated information to be found on how equipment ended up at the SSA. Equipment will not be processed though DST using the SSA RIC. The SSA must complete an issue to the transformational account using a DA 3161 with asset decrease document number while transformational account uses asset increase as document number.

Transformational account PBO will then create a PSD for turn-in for materiel the USPFO determines is excess. Technical inspection documentation on equipment must be uploaded into the PSD. The registration and serial number will also be listed in the PSD vetting feedback not just the notes. These PSDs are processed through ACOM for redistribution, turn-in, or divestiture decisions.

ARNG units are not authorized to make direct turn-in of equipment to any Depots.

DLA Disposition Services provides a signed digital image of the turn-in Document (DD Form 1348-1A) via eDocs. Guides are available in the DST Document Library in GKO on finding your 1348s and other supporting documents in eDocs. Those documents will give step-by-step guidance on how you can establish an AMPS accounts, request access to eDocs, and how to use the eDocs website's functions. States are responsible to ensure that turn-in PSDs are closed after the turn-in actions are completed. AMPS/eDocs Guides: **https://gko.portal.ng.mil/arng/g4/D03/B07/DST/Documents/DST%20Training%20Aids/AMPS%20and%20eDocs%20Guides%20(DLA-DS%201348)**

9-6. Equipment Shipment

Incoming shipments may be shipped to a USPFO approved alternate location (MATES, UTES, WTC, etc.); however, under no circumstances will equipment be shipped directly to a receiving unit, DEPOT, or DLA/DS site. If Transformational UIC is used States must have "Mark for:" in the Feedback Notes of the PSD.

ARNG units are not authorized to make direct turn-in of equipment to any Depots and SSAs will be responsible for shipments. SSA will coordinate with the State Commercial Transportation Officer (CTO) providing all required information to include CIIC codes, serial numbers and proper nomenclatures.

Weapons turn-in to Anniston Army Depot will require the CTO to coordinate for contract carrier to ship weapons to Depot with satellite tracking in accordance with AR 190-11. Use RIC B14 and DODAAC SW3120 for all USPFO weapon turn-ins; do not use BA4 and DODAAC SV3120.

Army Worldwide Transportation (AWT formally known as SDT) costs for lateral transfers and turn-ins will be paid by NGB AWT funding. Approved NGB Email Directives include instructions for requesting a Transportation Account Code (TAC) from ARNG-LGR

9-7. Fencing

Fenced PSDs can only be approved by ACOM level administrators or higher. Approval for fencing requires strict justification and not all situations qualify. Common reasons to fence equipment include:

- Joint Mission Essential Equipment List (JMEEL)
- Operational Needs Statement (ONS)
- Executive Orders (EXORD)
- Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO)
- HQDA publications.

To submit a PSD for fencing the unit should create the PSD with the To Account set as (Virtual/Fenced), attach justification documents, and vet the PSD up to the CORPS for State validation with further vetting to ACOM. If the NGB Item Manager concurs with the justification, they will notify the ACOM level administrators for final approval. Otherwise, they will vet the PSD back to the CORPS level requesting additional justification or with an explanation why the equipment cannot be fenced.

MDL equipment requested to be fenced will require DA-G4 approval. The RECLAMA process is a request to duly constituted authority to reconsider its decision or its proposed action. It is a letter from the State (G4 or USPFO) requesting to retain the item and providing justification signed by an O6, then submitted to ARNG-LGS at:

ng.ncr.ngb-arng.list.nggb-arng-ilz-ils-e-item-mgr@army.mil

Appendix J provides an example of a RECLAMA memo.

Equipment that is fenced and then becomes MDL will become unfenced and continue processing for turn in.

9-8. Organizational Heritage Equipment (Historical/Museum)

Historical Equipment will be processed and cataloged by the owning State through U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) for Organizational Heritage Equipment (OHM) in accordance with EXORD 238-20. OHM equipment is equipment that a State identifies as wanting to keep and account for that does not meet the Army Museum Enterprise (AME) requirements. These items are State specific items and must be approved through CMH. States will take the proper actions to obtain Non-Standard LIN and NIIN for proper accountability.

Equipment showing on hand in DST as excess and obsolete will continue vetting for disposition to include MDL. States feedback for non-concur for equipment that is used in museums must have the attached documentation showing CMH has approved equipment and in process of acquiring new LIN and NIIN.

Disposition for excess or disposal request of OHM will be processed through DST. Losing unit will need to provide information in the vetting feedback stating this is OHM property and request disposal.

Chapter 10
Best Practices

10-1. Best Practices

Best practices section of this handbook allows for sharing of current users' processes that increase productivity, readiness or assist with ways to manage DST actions in an easier fashion.

10-2. Feedback Word Document

Users can create a word document that has required complete feedback notes to ensure all information is provided each time the user vets on a PSD. This can include excess comments with the POC information already listed or even lateral transfer concurrence with complete shipping address and shipping POCs listed. As users' vet on multiple PSDs having this word document already prepared to copy and paste from assist in all information being provided each time allowing PSDs to be approved and processed in a timely manner.

Users who input additional information in the feedback request usually are vetted quicker and actioned in a timelier manner. Key wording for feedback is "NRTS", Unserviceable, or even TI attached. Ensuring that you have the proper condition code and proper supporting documentation allows vetting to continue without being returned to the State.

10-3. Research Excess by Serial Number

As States become excess equipment in a unit and vetting is processed from the PBO to the DOL or USPFO LMI's should research the serial number in Asset Visibility for the State to ensure that higher serial numbers are maintained in the State and lower serial numbers can be vetted to ACOM. LMI's should also research in the ULD the properties for the LIN to ensure this is not a preferred LIN for shortages throughout the State that can increase unit readiness.

10-4. Excess Management

Excess equipment is not a one-time task. Units gain excess due to change of authorization or fielding of new equipment. States can use the 3-phase monitoring method to reduce excess and increase readiness at the same time. Units are required to report equipment on hand balances for USR. Equipping readiness starts with property accountability at the unit level. Commanders must bring all property to record and align property books in GCSS-Army so EoH is under the correct authorizations on the MTOE or TDA. Aligning property allows Commanders to realize their full S-rating potential in readiness reporting systems and identify EOH shortages or excess.

This model is coinciding with the already required reporting:

It is recommended that States create a quarterly cyclical process that synchronizes and directs the prioritized redistribution of equipment across their organizations. Using DST to

implement a quarterly phased process will align equipment to correct authorizations in GCSS-Army and identify excess for possible redistribution or turn-in. Each quarter, a three phased process can be initiated consisting of:

- **Phase I. Processing Proposed Sourcing Decisions (Nov, Feb, May, Aug)**– PSDs created on excess equipment identified during Internal Planning after USR at the unit level are processed to the DCSLOG/G4 for possible redistribution or unit readiness increase within the States. Redistribution actions generated by PSDs within the States are executed by the DCSLOG/G4.

- **Phase II. Execution of Sourcing Decisions (Dec, Mar, Jun, Sept)**– During these months of the quarter the DCSLOG/G4 will process PSDs on excess equipment that is not redistributed within the States to the USPFO for validation. Upon validation of the excess equipment, the USPFO will vet the PSDs to ACOM for vetting and redistribution to another State with a shortage. PSD Dispositions created by the State should be actioned during this month prior to next USR reporting.

- **Phase III. Internal State Planning (Oct, Jan, Apr, Jul)**– During this portion of the quarter, executed State PSDs for readiness increase have been completed and reporting for USR is ready. Internal State planning will start again to create State readiness and directives derived from current USR reporting.

10-5. July State Excess Scrub

Completing the State Excess Scrub at the end of June can assist to create PSDs for equipment that will become excess after the July USR. States can create and approve the PSDs in June and July to ensure they are executed after the July USR but before the new MTOE authorizations. This will reduce excess in the losing unit and gain readiness in the gaining unit if executed in a timely manner. This also allows States to lock in equipment to keep for State readiness versus allowing auto runs to be completed by higher and taking authorized equipment.

10-6. GCSS-A to Close PSDs

NGB reporting is a reflection on open PSDs in DST. Many times, the PSDs have physically been executed but have not been closed in DST. Using the GCSS-A ZMB59 report to research completed actions and close the PSDs by coping and pasting the document numbers from the ZMB59 for both losing and gaining units.

10-7. SSA PSD Closing

States should ensure there is a process in place to ensure PSDs that are processed through the SSA are closed. States can assign this to the SSA or have PMB close SSA open PSDs. This will assist in open PSDs in the State.

10-8. State PSD Quality Control and Tracking

States are using checklist to ensure quality control of PSDs and tracking of completion of steps required for completion. Some of the tasks being tracked includes maintenance work orders, inventory, shipping, and documentation.

10-9. Weekly MDL PSD Tracking

States that are successful in monitoring MDL, monitor the PSDs weekly to ensure that they are not sitting at a certain vetting level unactioned. MDL PSDs with a reason why the unit can not turn in equipment should be followed up on monthly. Vetting comments would reflect the status. For example: Unit still authorized equipment and newer NIIN has been requested under document number and following up for funding or fielding with State HQ. The more information provided the greater the chance the equipment will be replaced. Identifying the MDL equipment issues while equipment is still D1/D2 will allow time to replace prior to equipment moving to D3/D4.

Glossary

Army Property All property under DA control, except property accounted for as owned by an NAF activity. "Government property" and "Army property" are used synonymously with "property".

Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) A requirements document that allows for the incremental modernization of Army units. It identifies planned placement of quantities of new equipment and Associated Items of Equipment and Personnel

Causative Research An investigation of variances in transactions. The investigation consists of a complete review of all transactions since the last inventory or last reconciliation between custodial and inventory control point (ICP) accountable records. Hard copy supporting documentation, catalog changes, shipment discrepancies, and unposted or rejected documentation also are reviewed. The purpose of causative research is to assign a cause to a variance so that corrective action may be taken. Causative research ends when the cause of the variance has been determined; or when, after review of transactions back to the last inventory or reconciliation, no conclusive findings were possible.

Components Items identified in technical publication as part of an end item. (Items troop installed or separately authorized, and special tools and test and support equipment are not components. b. Components of assemblages. Items identified in a supply catalog component listing (SC/CL) as a part of an SKO, or other assemblage.

Consumable Supplies Supplies consumed in use, such as ammunition, fuel, cleaning and preserving materials, surgical dressings, and drugs, or supplies that lose their separate identity in use, such as repair parts and building materials.

Controlled Cryptographic Items CCIs are described as secure telecommunications or information handling equipment, associated cryptographic components, or other hardware items which perform a critical COMSEC function. Items so designated are unclassified but controlled and will bear the designation "controlled cryptographic item" or "CCI."

Disposal All practices and actions associated with removing materiel from an organization's inventory and accountability. The materiel is normally considered as having expended its usefulness to the organization.

Due In The number or amount of an item in DST showing as incoming.

Durable Property Durable property is personal property that is not consumed in use, does not require property book accountability, but because of its unique characteristics requires control when issued to the user. It is an item of Army property coded with an ARC of "D" in the AMDF contained in FEDLOG.

Equipment Articles needed to outfit an individual or organization. Clothing, tools, utensils, vehicles, weapons, and similar items are articles of equipment. It is synonymous with "supplies" and "materiel."

Excess The quantity of items over and above the authorized quantity.

Expendable Items Expendable property is property that is consumed in use and loses its identity in use. It includes items not consumed in use, with a unit cost of less than $300 and having a controlled item inventory code of "U" or "7" assigned. It is an item of Army property coded with an ARC of "X" in the AMDF contained on FEDLOG. See appropriate Army Regulation for a description of various property items code expendable and the accounting requirements for expendable property.

Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss (FLIPL) Method of recording circumstances concerning Loss Damage or Destruction of Army property. It serves as a property relief method and helps reestablish accountability of property. It also serves to determine any question of responsibility (financial or otherwise) for any damaged destroyed or lost property.

Formal Accountability Obligation to maintain property book or stock record property accounts, commissary accounts, or Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA) sales accounts. All property is subject to formal accountability unless specifically exempted by regulation or specific instructions of Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA).

Generic Nomenclature The nomenclature is the family name of an item or a group of items. These items have physical characteristics and functional capabilities common enough to meet the same operational needs. Supply operations treat them as a group. The nomenclature consists of the Federal Item Name and only that additional information needed to express functional capability. It distinguishes between items that are not functionally interchangeable. Generic nomenclature has a maximum of 51 spaces for listing in authorization documents, the AMDF, the SB 700-20, and other publications and reports prepared from that file.

Inbound Delivery Inbound delivery: Inbound deliveries are created from purchase orders and stock transport orders as a notification and record that an item has been shipped.

Installation Property Non-deployable property issued to a unit under authority of a CTA or other HQDA-approved or NGB authorization documents, except expendable items and personal clothing.

Inventory Accounting Establishment and maintenance of accounts for materiel in storage, in manufacturing process, on hand, in transit, or on consignment in terms of cost or quantity. The accounting process includes maintenance of supporting records and rendition of reports when required. Specific types of inventory accounting are detail, summary, financial, and item accounting.

Logistics Control Code A one-position, alphabetic code assigned to Army adopted items. Also assigned to other items of materiel authorized (LIN related items) that provide a basis for logistical support decisions. These decisions involve procurement, overhaul, repair parts provisions, requisitioning, distribution, etc. This code is compatible with items listed in SB 700-20.

Line-Item Number A Six-Position, Alphanumeric or Numeric-Alpha Identification of a Generic Nomenclature. The Line-Item Number Identifies Nonexpendable and Expendable or Durable Items of Equipment During Their Life Cycle Authorizations.

Local Purchase Authorized purchase of supplies using Government Purchase Card.

Loss Loss of, damage to, or destruction of property of the U.S. Government under control of the Army. Includes loss from Government accountability. Property is considered lost when it cannot be accounted for by the person responsible for it.

Material Property necessary to equip, maintain, operate, and support military activities. May be used either for administrative or combat purposes.

Material Category Data Code Information and data that is used in inventory Management. Category groupings and sub- groupings are used to collect and report data. The code tells the requisitioner whether funds are needed to requisition the item and shows the type of funds required to procure the item locally. This code can also be a quick reference for reparability, reason for stockage, and stage in the life cycle of an item.

Non-Standard Line-Item Number Alpha-numeric Line-Item Number with one alpha character reserved for use in the Common Table of Allowance (CTA).

Nonexpendable Items Nonexpendable property is personal property that is not consumed in use and retains its original identity during the period of use. Nonexpendable property is accounted for at the user level using property book records and responsibility assigned using the property book record and/or hand receipts.

Nonstandard Item The item has no NSN assigned based on research of catalog data.

Nonstock Item The item is not listed in the current AMDF contained on FEDLOG.

NSN Nomenclature A condensed form of item identification that contains basic noun and identifies make, model, size, and related information applicable to each NSN/MCN that distinguishes it from items associated with the same generic nomenclature.

On-Hand The number or amount of an item currently retained in inventory.

Organizational Property Property authorized to a unit or organization under an MTOE or deployable TDA authorization document and all CTA property which deploys with the unit.

Outbound Delivery Army process that allows a manager to view all Outbound Deliveries. Outbound Deliveries are goods placed into customer bins for pickup or staged for delivery.

Parent Organization May be either a TOE or TDA organization. For TOE, a numbered organization of battalion or equivalent level; or company, battery, troop, platoon, detachment, or team not an organic element of a battalion or other parent organization. For TDA, any TDA organization assigned a unique TDA number.

Unit Identification Code The UIC specifically associated with a parent organization and from which other UICs may be derived. Designator of a parent UIC is AA; in the case of TDA augmentations to TOE organizations, 90 through 99.

Personnel The terms "personnel," "military personnel," "Service member," and "civilian employee" mean DA members, ARNG members or technicians, or DA civilian employees, unless otherwise stated.

Property The terms "Government property," "Army property," and "property" include all property under DA control except property accounted for as owned by an NAF activity.

Property Book A formally designated set of property records maintained to account for organizational and installation property in a using unit.

Purchase Requisition A material request initiated in GCSS-A system using T-Code ME51N.

Purchase Order A dedicated order sent from vendor and drop-shipped to the Supply Request Point (SRP) or Supply Support Activity (SSA) or Customer location.

Reconciliation A comparison of the supply records of separate activities to ensure their compatibility. The term reconciliation includes the corrective actions necessary to bring the two record sets into agreement.

Request A supply request initiated by the using unit.

Requisition A supply request initiated by the SSA in a MILSTRIP format, or a unit supply request converted to a MILSTRIP format by the SSA for submission to the next higher source of supply.

Responsibility The obligation of an individual to ensure that Government property and funds entrusted to his or her possession, command, or supervision are properly used and cared for, and that proper custody and safekeeping are provided. There are four types of responsibility as defined in this glossary: a. Command responsibility. b. Direct responsibility. c. Supervisory responsibility. d. Personal responsibility.

Reset Transforming and re-stationing forces.

Stock Number A number used to identify an item of supply. Types of numbers used are: a. NSN or NATO stock number. b. Commercial and Government Entity Code. c. Management control number. d. DODAC. e. Army commercial vehicle code. f. Any other identifying number when one of the types in (1) through (5) above has not been assigned.

Supplies Items needed to equip, maintain, operate, and support military activities. Supplies may be used for administrative, combat, or general plant purposes, they include food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel materials, and machinery of all kinds. For planning and administrative purposes, supplies are divided into 10 classes.

Training Equipment Items developed, authorized, issued, or procured primarily for training and learning.

Unit Price The standard price of the item as shown in SB 700-20, FEDLOG, other source documents, or estimated.

Validation The review of open requisitions by the requestor to affirm the continued need for the material and quantity on requisition.

Abbreviations

AAC Acquisition Advice Code
ADEPT ARNG Deployment and Training Equipping Tool
ARCOM Army Commands
AESIP Army Enterprise Systems Integration Program
ALMS Army Learning Management System
AMC Army Material Command
AME Army Museum Enterprise
APSR Accountable Property Systems of Record
AR-COP Army Readiness Common Operation Picture
ARNG Army National Guard
ARNG-LGS Army National Guard Supply Policy and Programs Division, Supply Branch
ASCC Army Service Component Command
ASRA Army Strategic Readiness Assessment
ASRP Army Strategic Readiness Plan
BII Basic Issue Item
CCI Controlled Cryptographic Items
CIIC Controlled Inventory Item Code
CMH Center Military History
COA Course of Action
COEI Component of End Item
COMSEC Communication Security
CTA Common Table of Allowance
DA Department of the Army
DoD Department of Defense
DOL Director of Logistics
DPAS Defense Property Accounting System
DRU Direct Reporting Unit
DST Decision Support Tool
EBS-C Enterprise Business System - Convergence
ECOP Equipment Common Operating Picture
EOH Equipment On Hand

ESD Equipment Sourcing Document

FAD Force Activity Designator

FAS Force Assess Set

FLIPL Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss

GCSS-A Global Combat Support System-Army

IDM Identity Management

IM Item Manager

JTA Joint Table of Allowance

LBE Left Behind Equipment

LCMC Life Cycle Management Command

LDAC Logistics Data Analysis Center

LIN Line-Item Number

LMI Lead Materiel Integrators

LOGSA Logistics Support Agency

MATCAT Material Category Code

MDL Master Divesture List

MEL Maintenance Expenditure Limit

MFR Memorandum For Record

MIPR Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MSP Mission Support Plan

MTOE Modification Table of Organization and Equipment

NEF New Equipment Fielding

OHM Organizational Heritage Material

ONS Operational Needs Statement

OPTEMPO Operation Tempo

PBIC Property Book Identification Code

PBO Property Book Officer

PD Priority Designator

PEMA Procurement of Equipment & Missiles Army

PHRH Primary Hand Receipt Holder

PM Program Manager

PO Purchase Order

PR Purchase Requisition

POM Program Objective Memorandum

PSD Proposed Sourcing Decision

ReARMM Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model

RICC Reportable Item Control Code

SRM Sustainable Readiness Model

SRU Strategic Readiness Update

SSA Supply Support Activity

TAC Type Authorization Code

TDA Table of Distribution and Allowances

TI Technical Inspection

WBS Work Breakdown Structure

UIC Unit Identification Code

UND Urgency of Need Designator

USPFO United States Property & Fiscal Office

USR Unit Status Report

Appendix A
DST Access Request Walk Through

DST Access Request: DST has several roles that will be used to allow you to complete different actions at different levels

- Viewer- Allows you to view in DST
  - View PSDs,
  - View Reports,
  - View On Hand Data

- Vetter- Allows you to vet on PSDS that are to your Supply Set
  - Vets concur or non-concur, to higher
  - Vets to receive feedback from lower levels

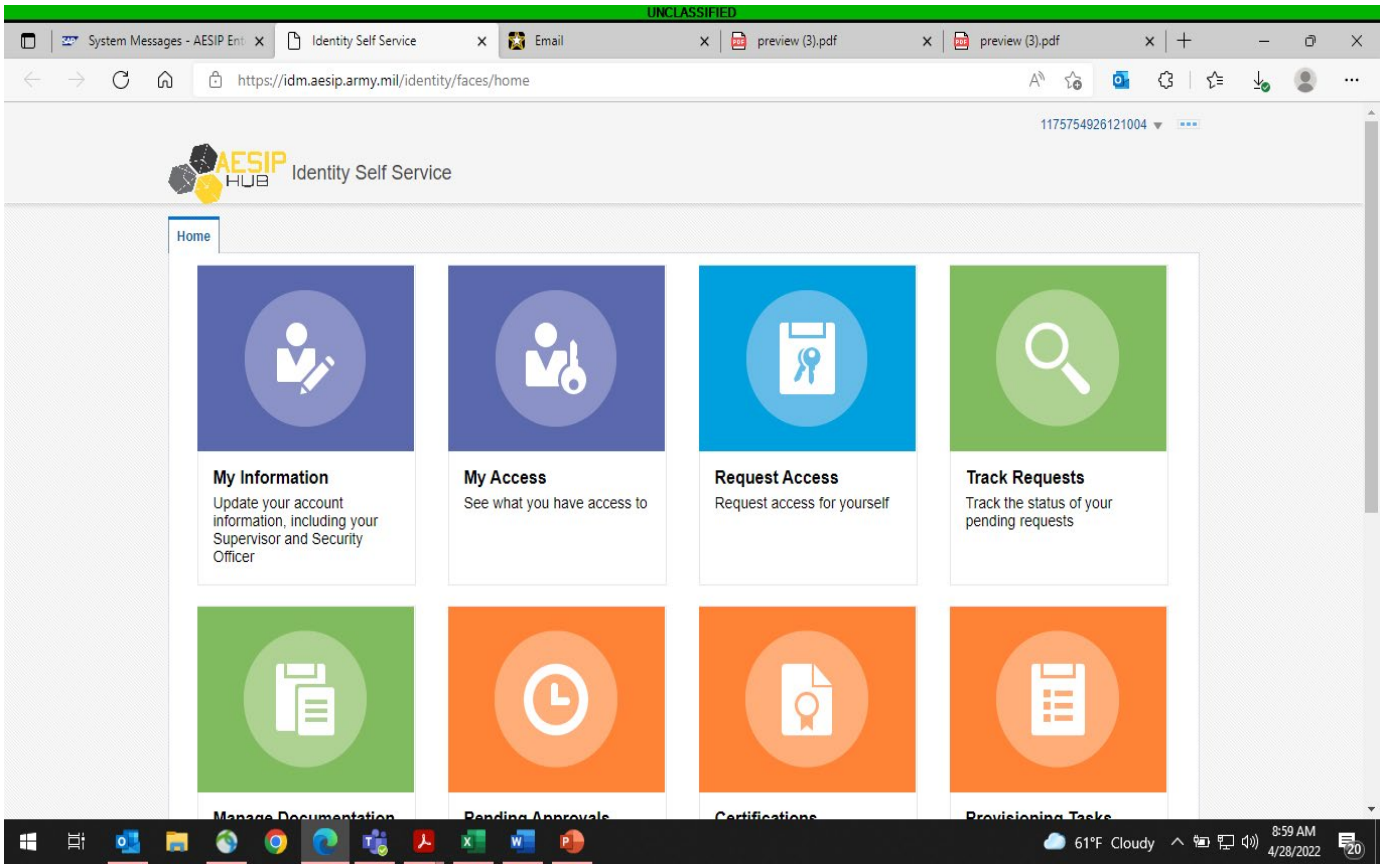
- Planner- Allows you to create, vet, approve and publish PSDs
  - Plan PSDs by creating and vetting filling shortages, or increasing readiness
  - Publish PSDs only if they are within your Command or below.

DST Roles are granted through AESIP SAR request

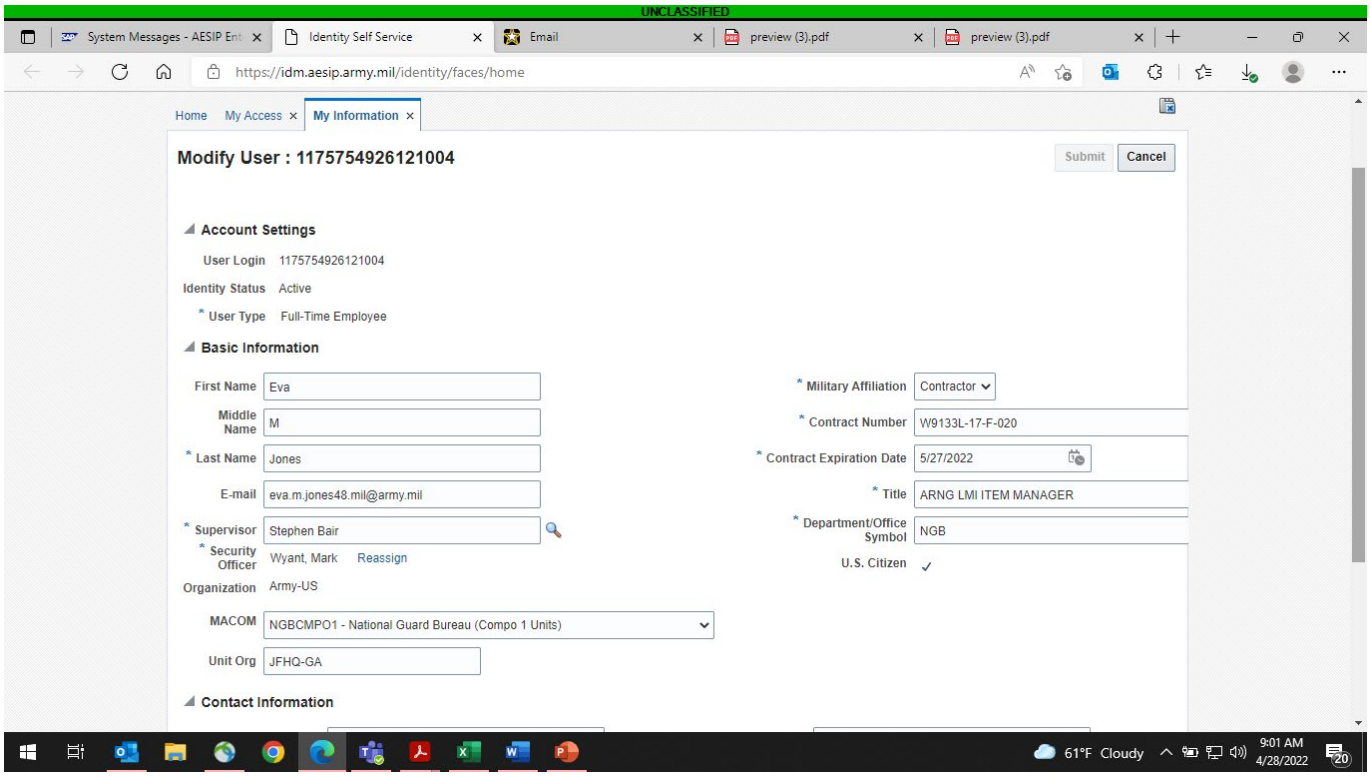
- If you do not have any role you will need to start with the initial SAR request through the AESIP application request.
- If you have roles but need to change role you will still need to submit a SAR request
- If you need level or FAS change you will need to have your State LMI submit a Help Desk Ticket to LDAC.

➢ **KEY FACTOR-** On all AESIP SAR requests regarding DST roles you will need to have a current approved LMI as your supervisor listed on the SAR. The list of LMI can be found on the NGB G4 Site

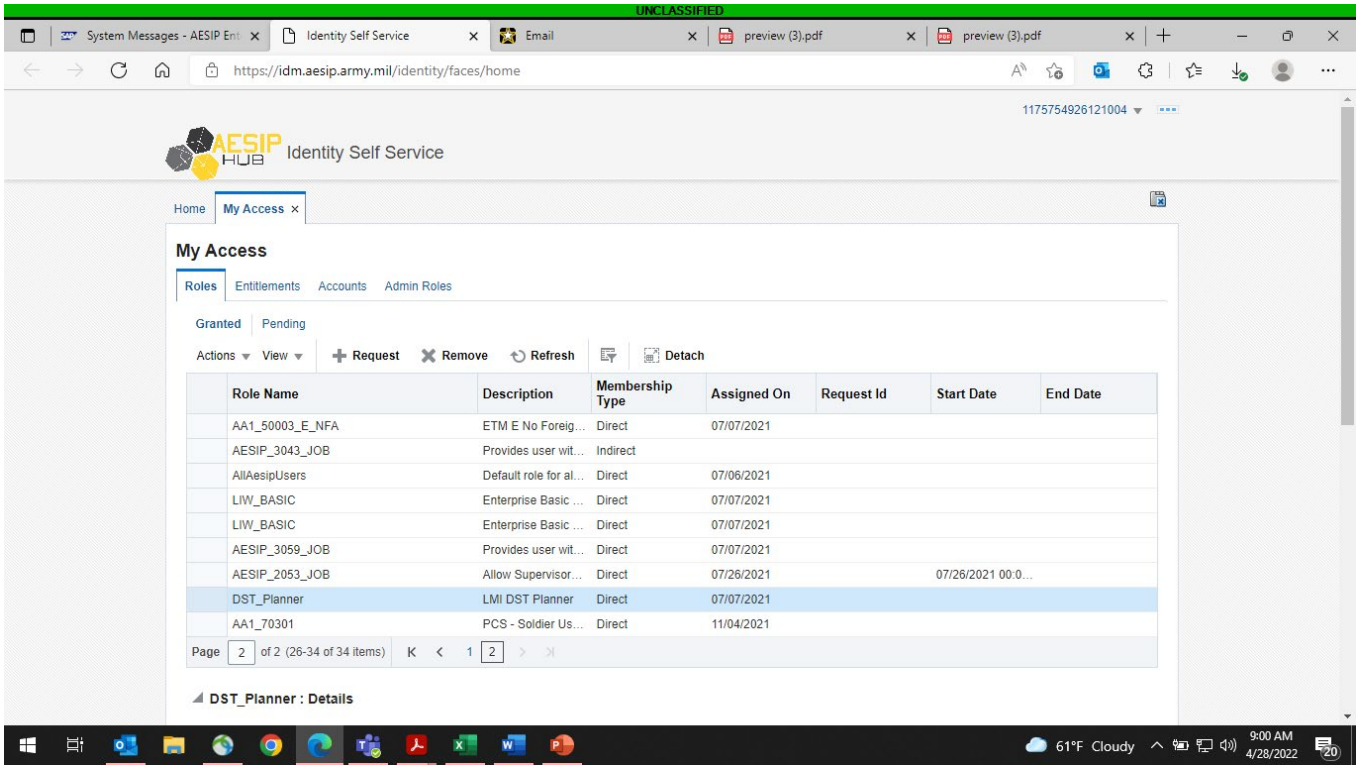
IDM Link: https://idm.aesip.army.mil/



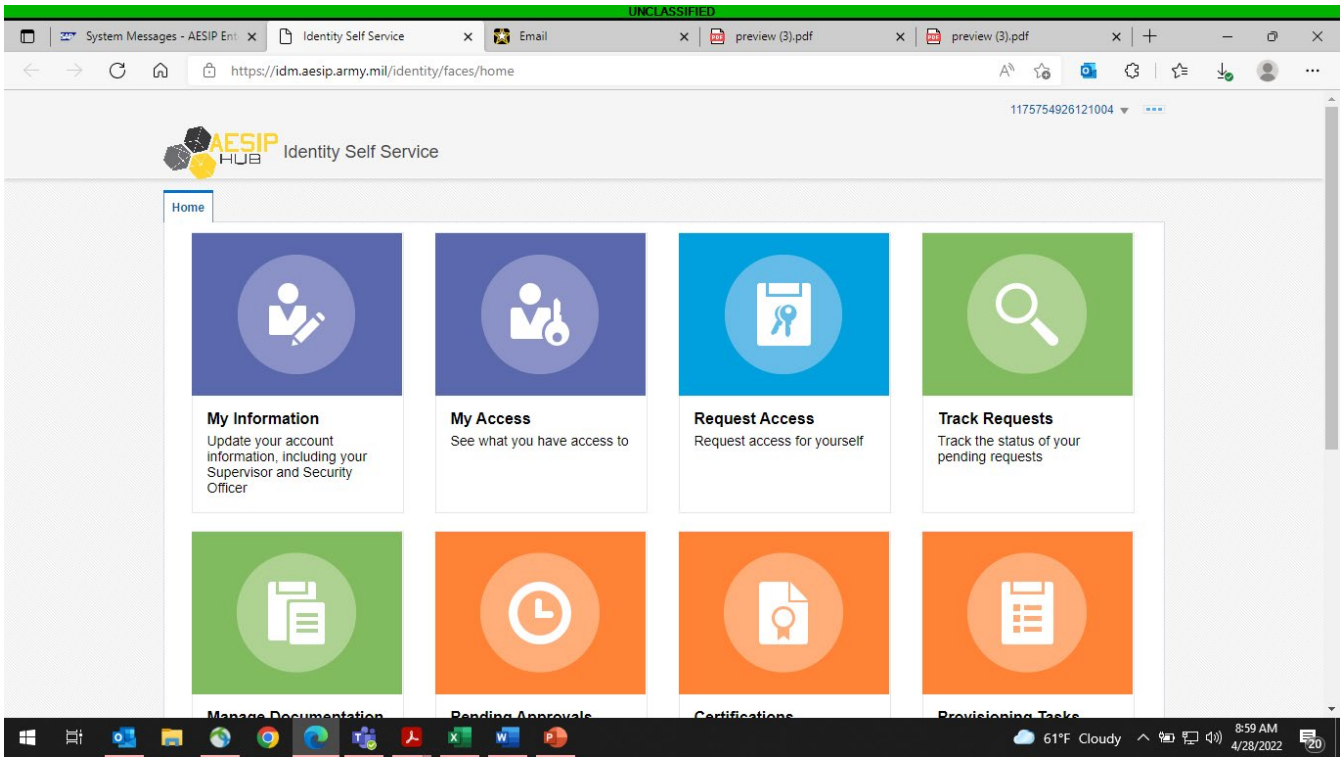
Check your information for Supervisor and Security MGR



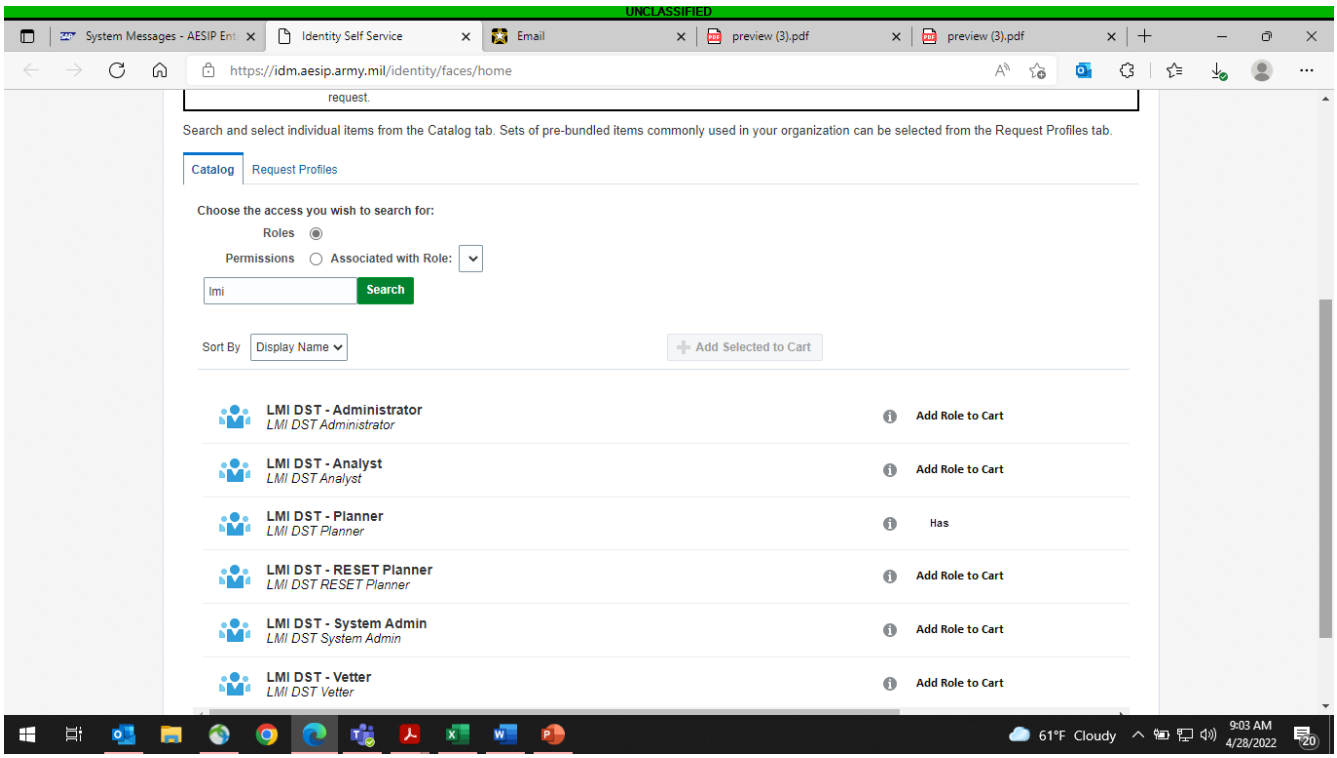
Ensure your supervisor is approved LMI from NGB List provided by State



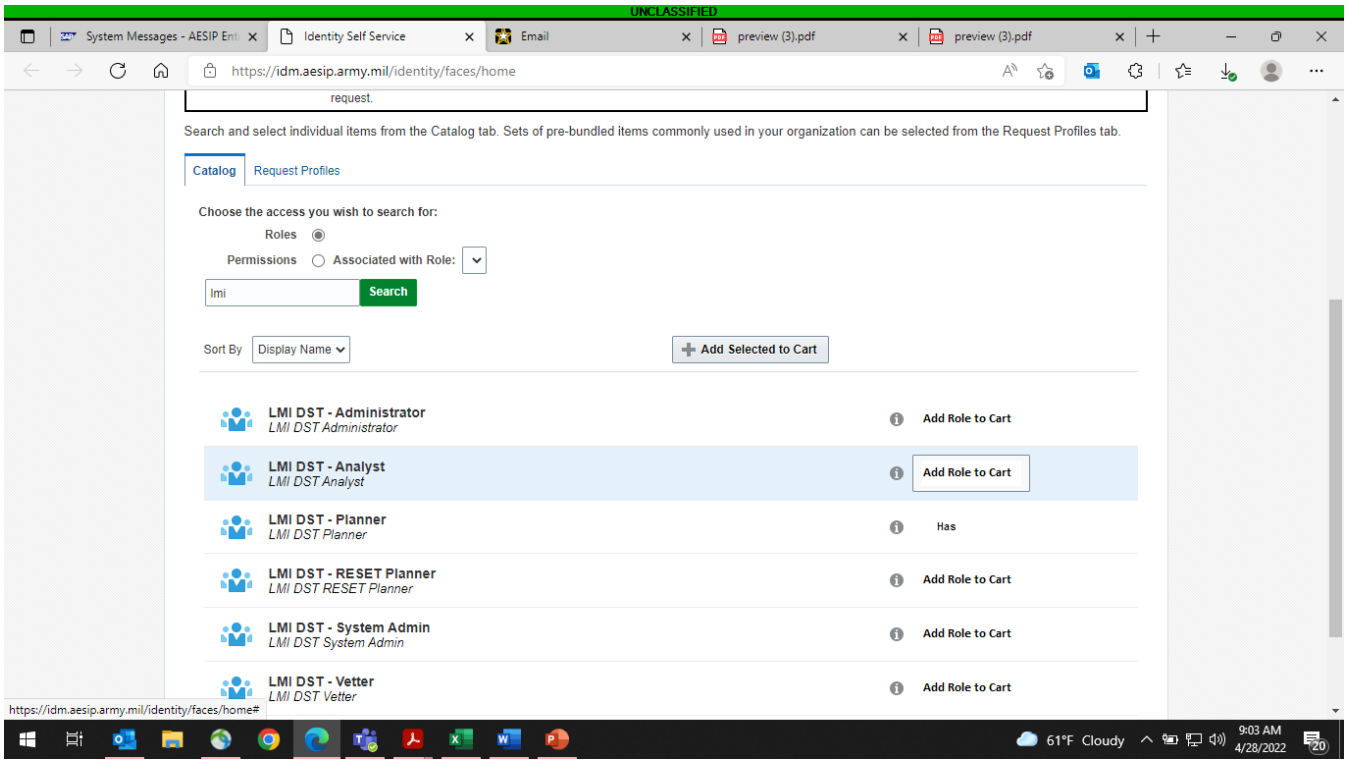
You can check your current roles to ensure they match what DST Shows. Go back to home if you need to continue with request



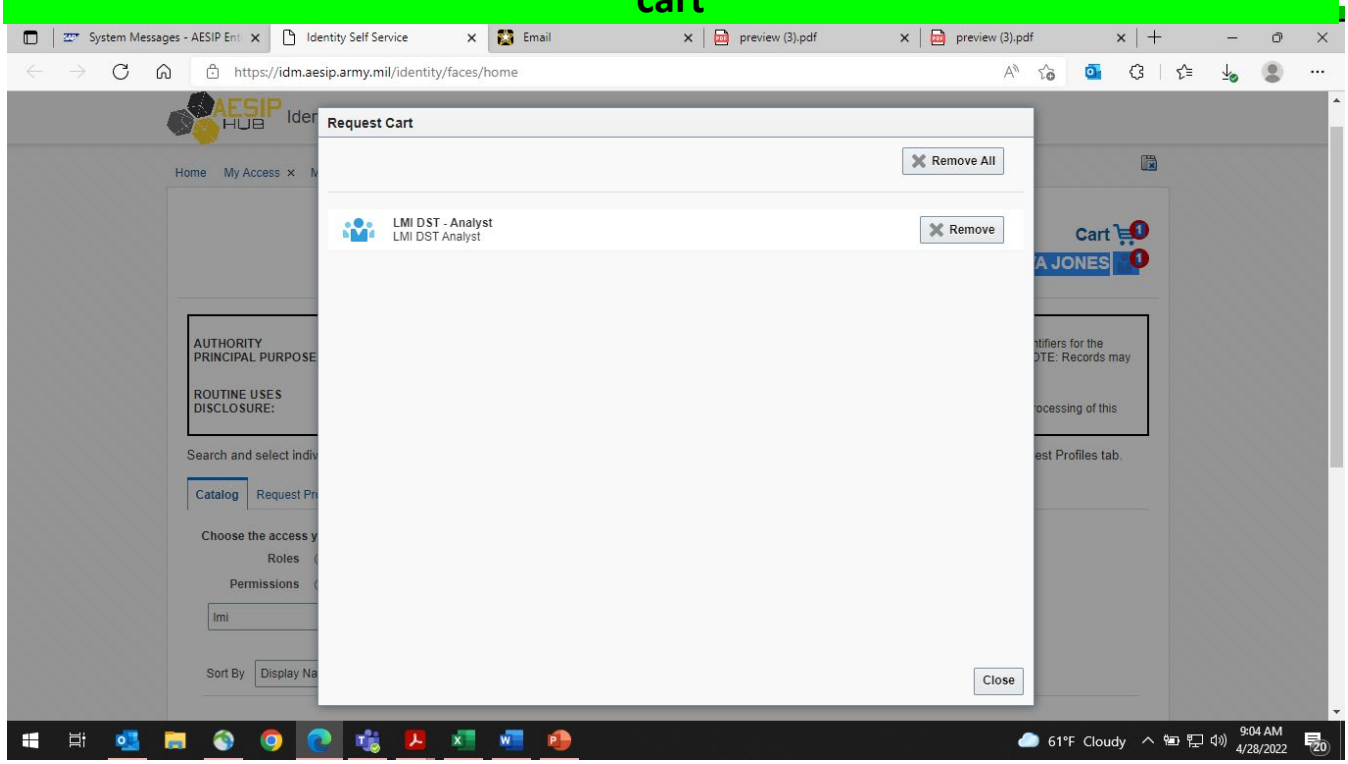
Click on Request Access



In the Search Box you can type LMI and all roles will come up



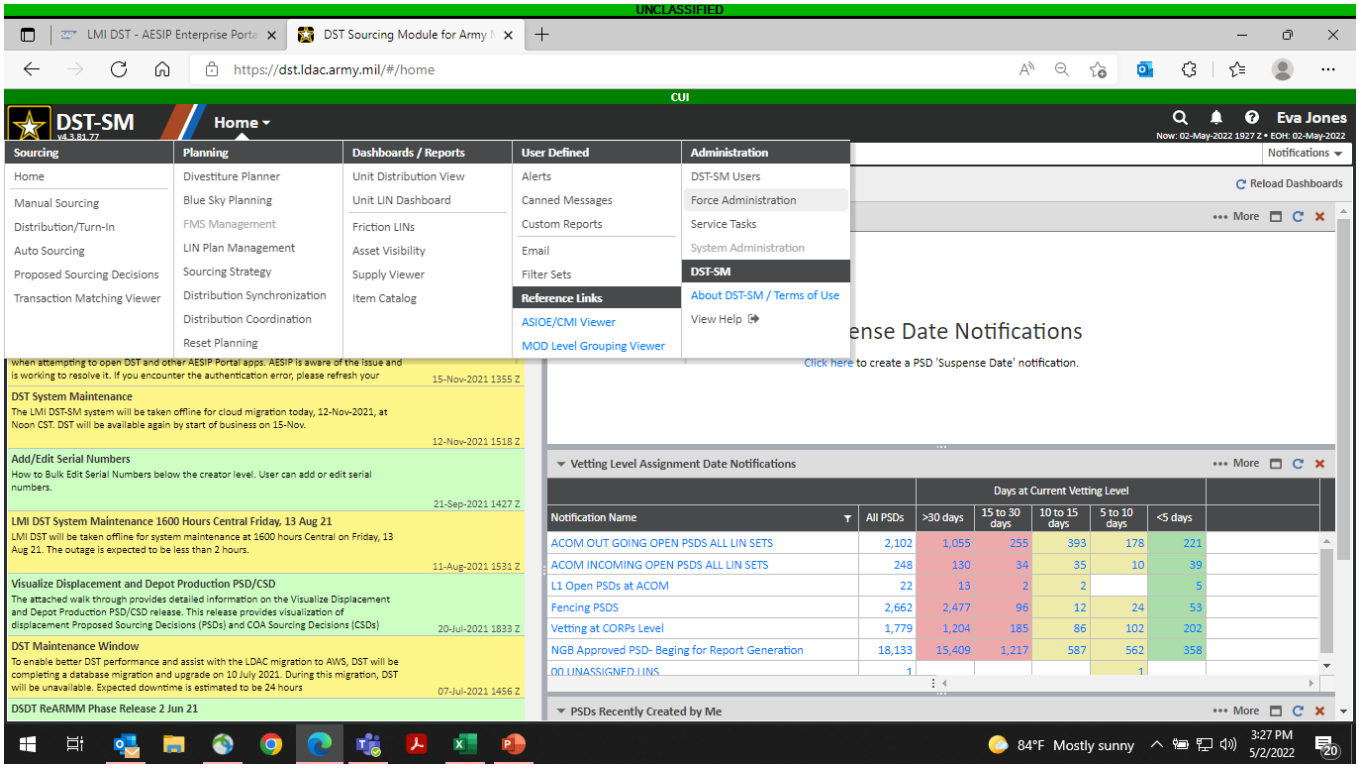
Highlight the role you will request and click button on the right: Add to cart



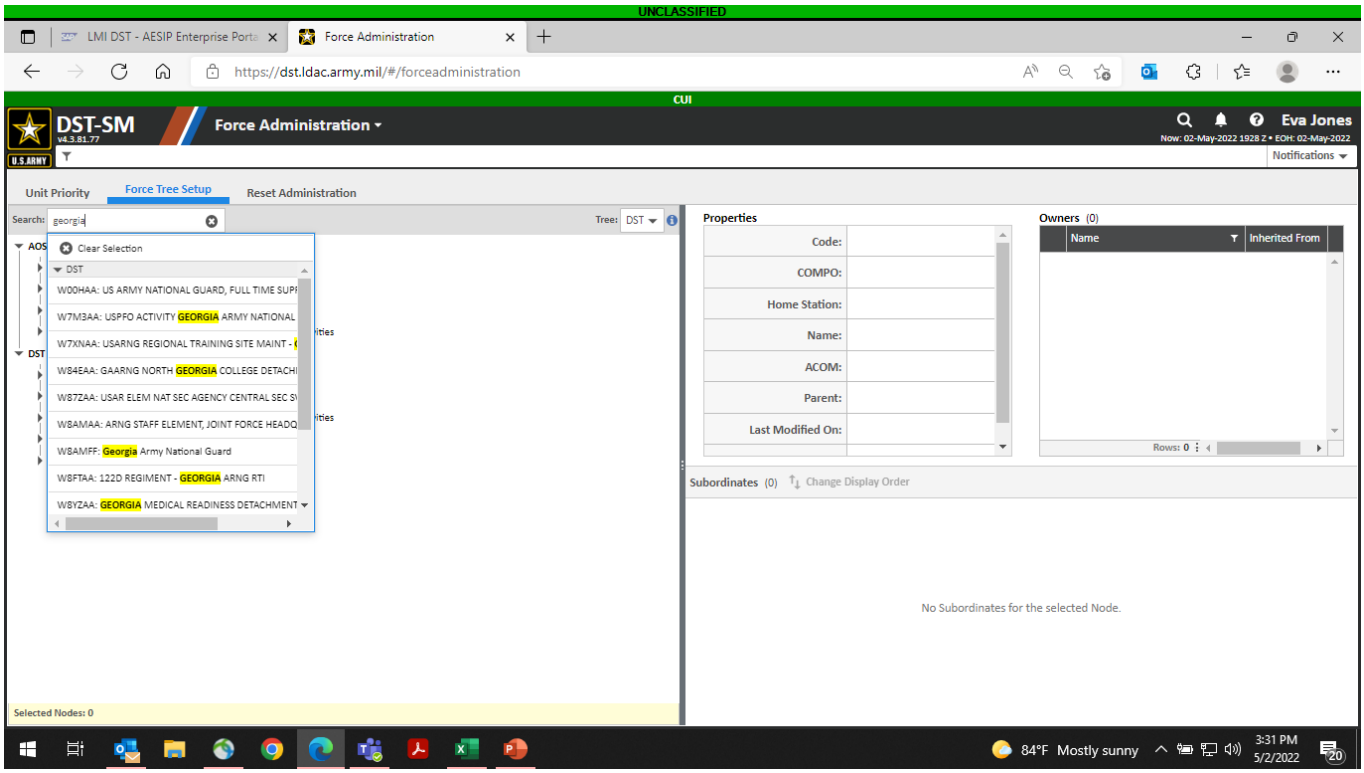
On the upper right of your screen, you will see your cart. You will check out and role has been requested. Notify your LMI for Approval

Appendix B
DST Force Tree Review

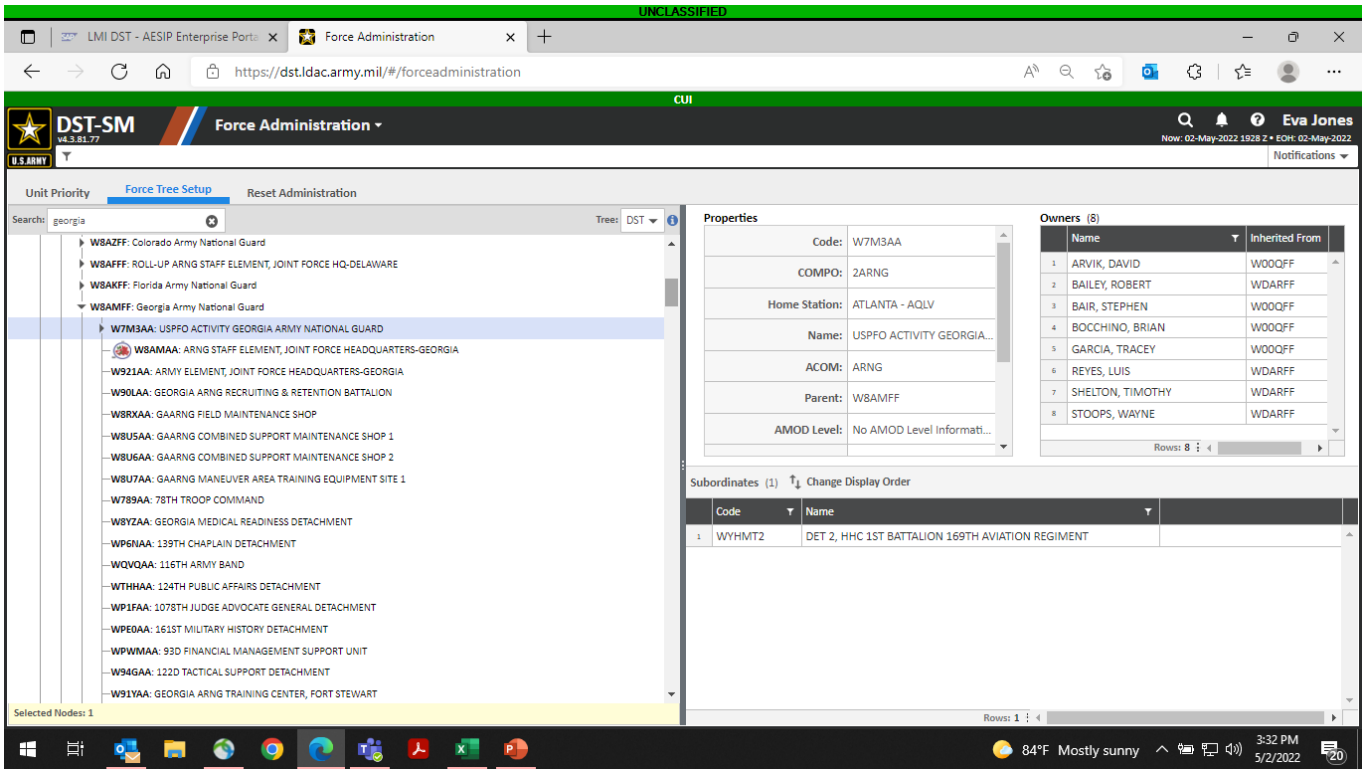
DST Force Tree Review: The DST Force Tree needs to be reviewed to ensure to have access to the proper UICs and visibility of the correct authorization. Running the below report and annotating any changes to the NGB DST Administrator can assist in your State's readiness.



In DST go to Force Administration



Type in your State to bring up list: Choose the highest UIC, it may be your USPFO or JFHQ



Highlight the highest for your State, right click and export to Excel

Appendix C
Creating PSDs Walk Through

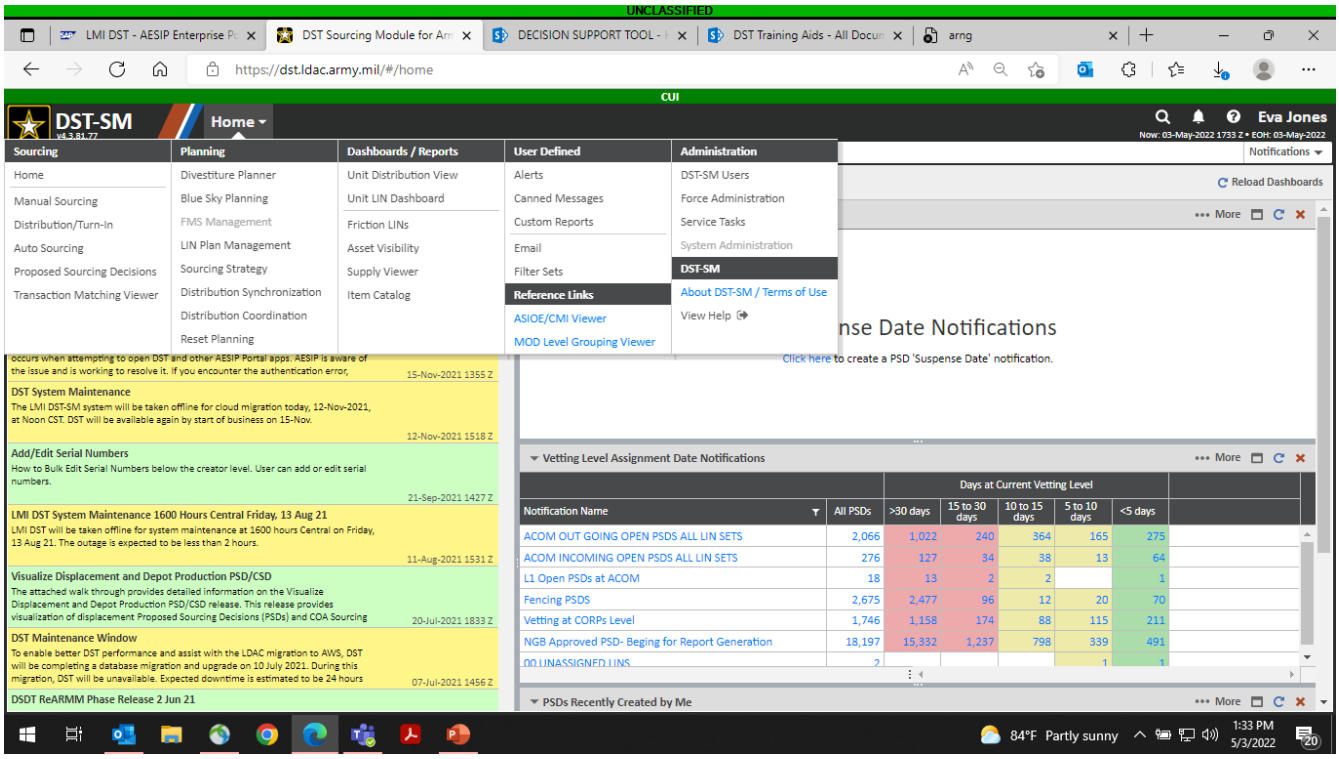
Creating PSDs: There are many reasons you may need to create a PSD

- Equipment is excess
- Equipment is unserviceable
- Equipment needs lateral transferred
- Equipment is MDL

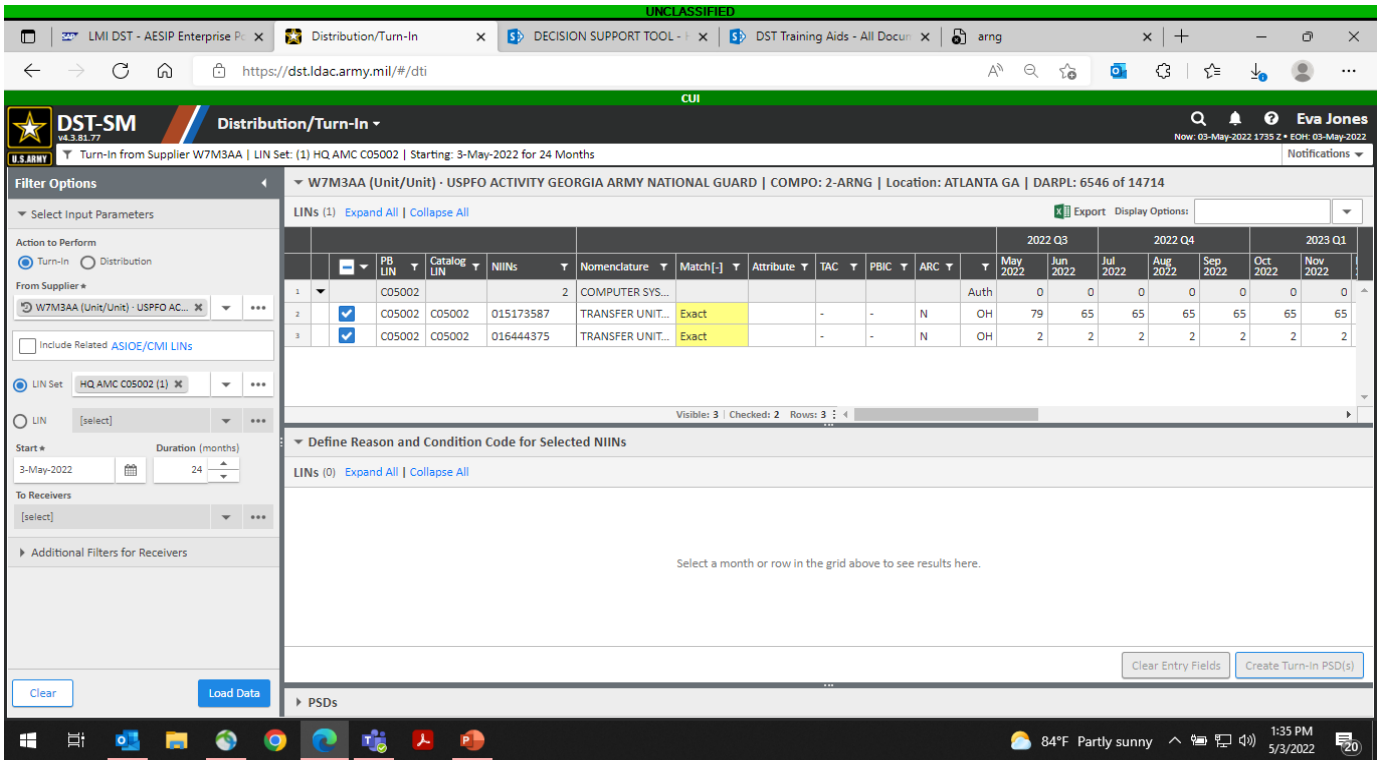
There are several ways to create a PSD depending on the process you are most comfortable with

- Manual Sourcing
- Distribution/Turn in
- Unit Lin Dashboard right clicking item
- Unit Distribution View

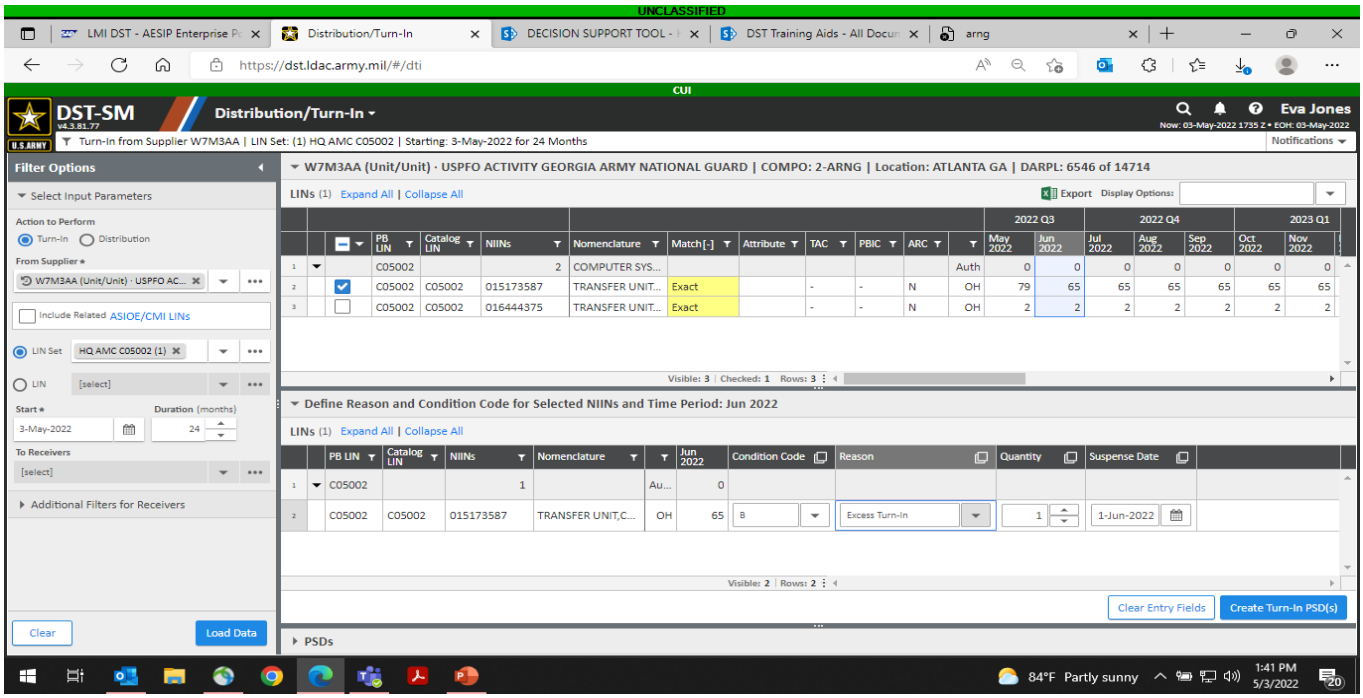
Two ways will be shown in this handbook:



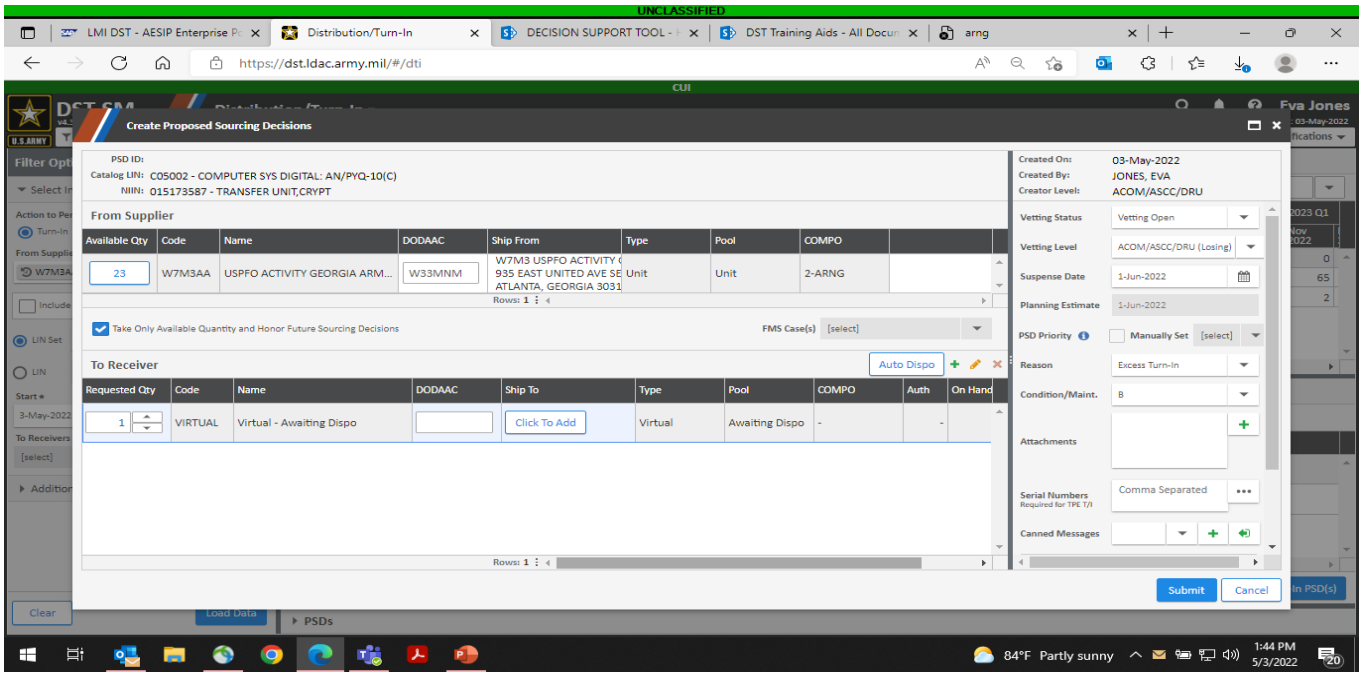
From the home screen you can see "Distribution/Turn in



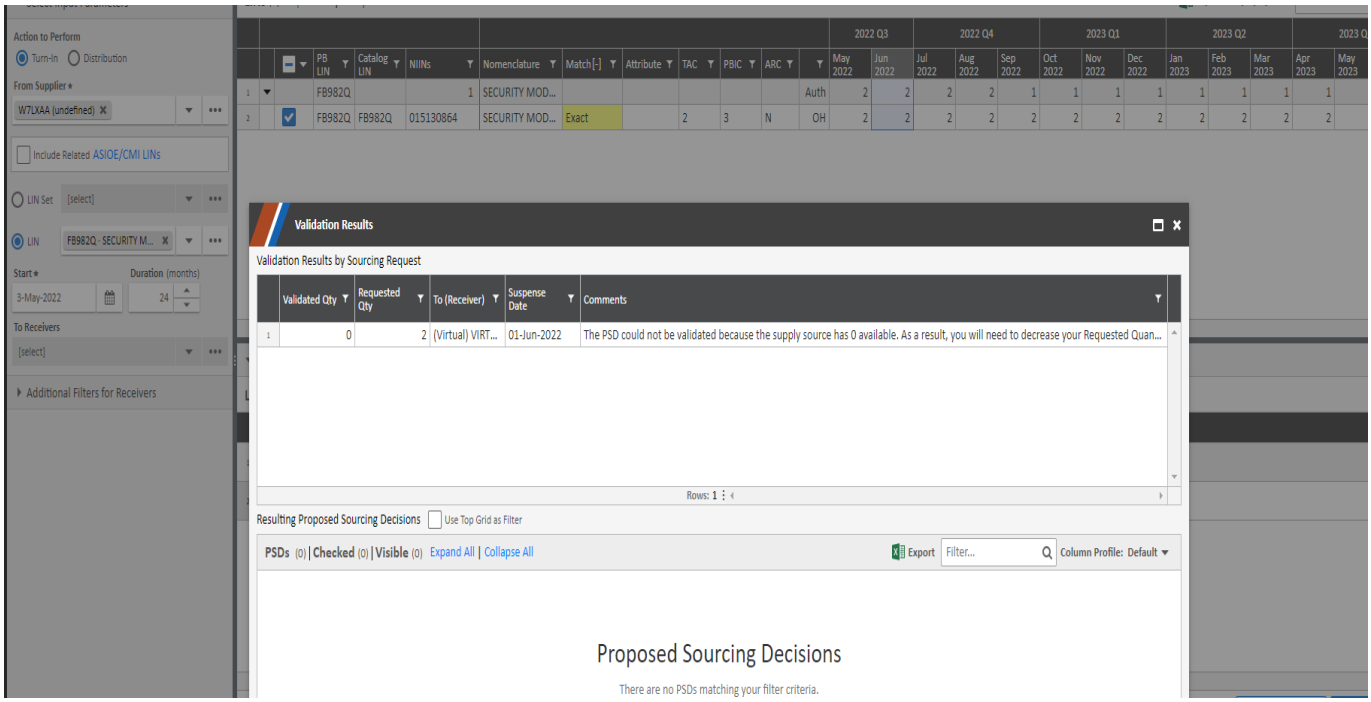
On the right side of screen input your Supply Set or UIC, and LIN you want to create the PSD for. If you know it is a lateral transfer, you can click distribution above UIC and add gaining UIC "To Sources". Hit load Data on bottom.



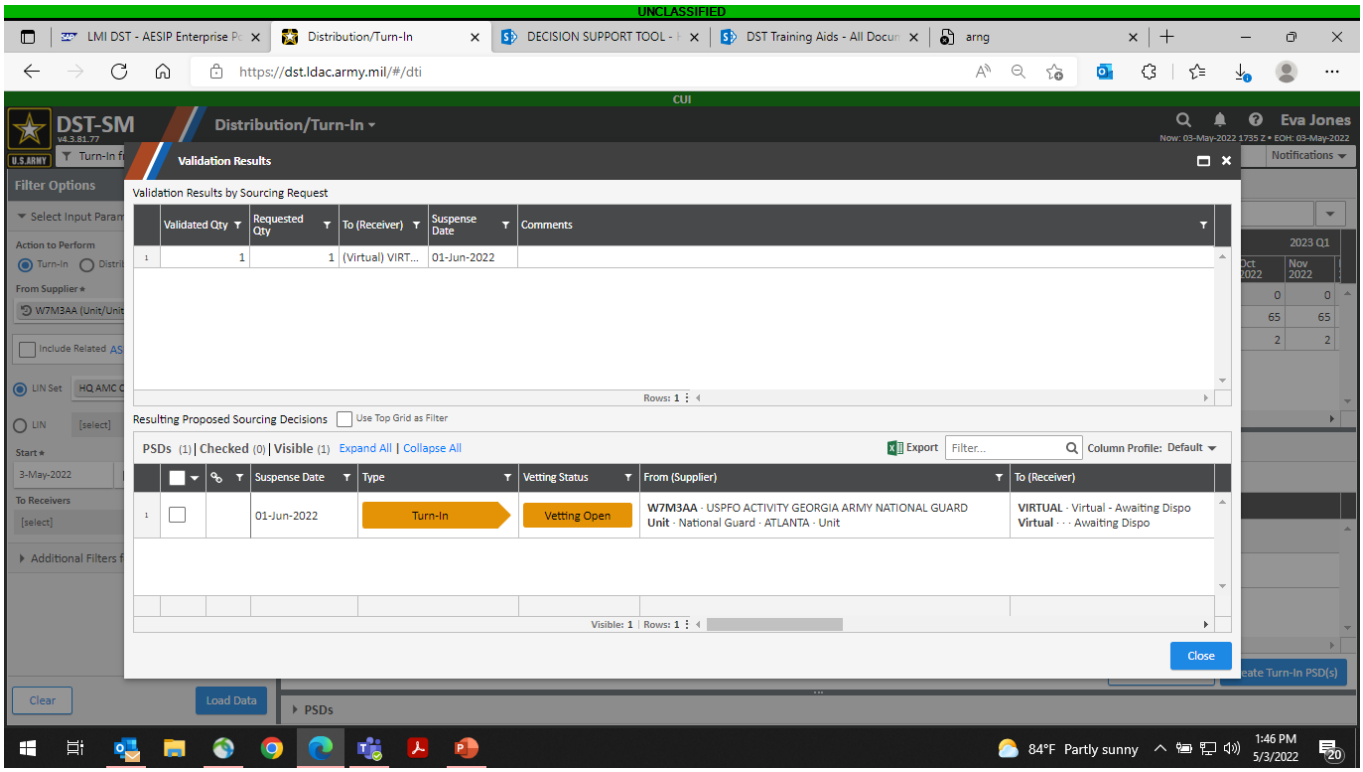
Once you click on the QTY under a month on the right the bottom of screen will populate. *If there are multiple NIIN on top you can uncheck the one you do not need. On bottom you can add condition code, reason and QTY along with suspense date Click create Turn in on bottom



On this screen you can approve PSD if it is at your level or below. <u>ALL TURN INS WILL BE APPROVED BY ACOM LEVEL ONLY.</u> You can attach technical inspection and change condition code, QTY and reason. Vetting level must be other than your own. Using Unit level losing is a tip to allow you to move forward to Vet after creating.



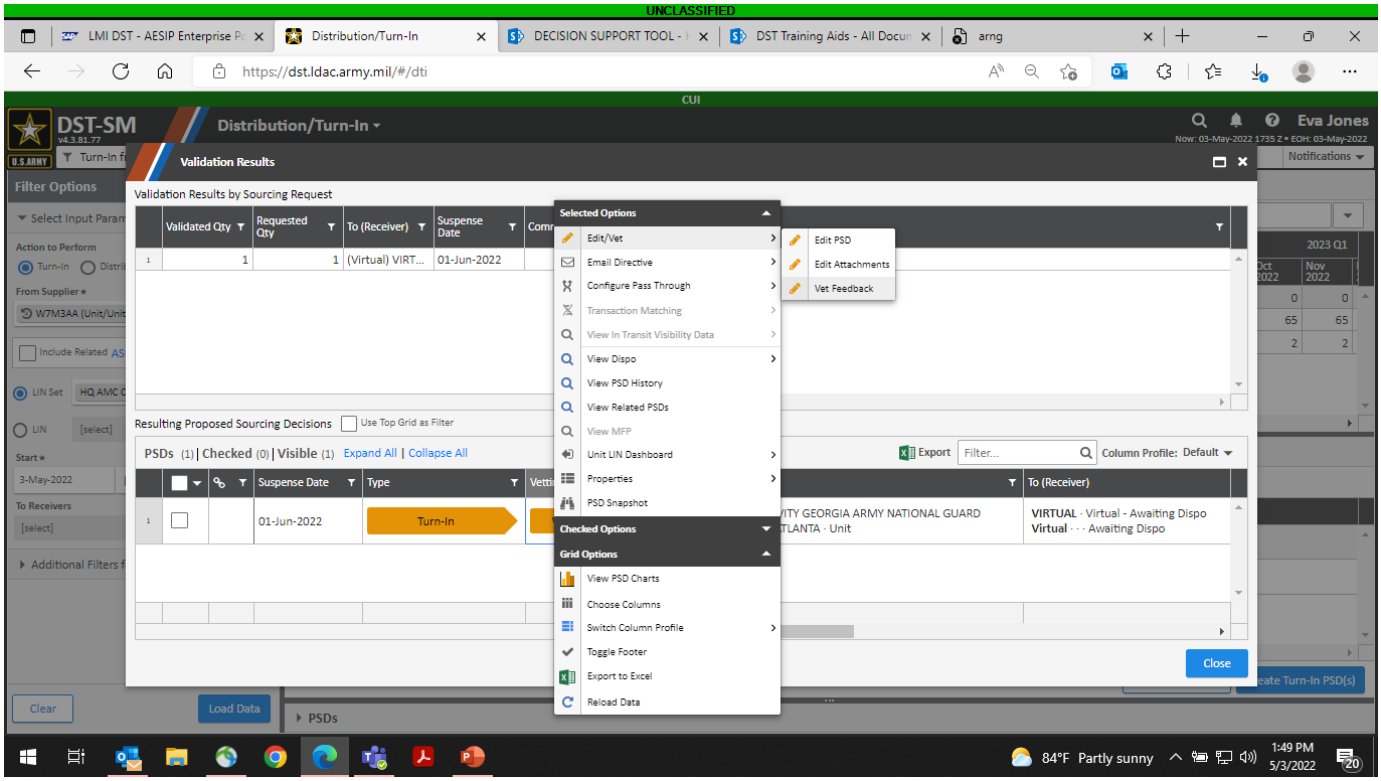
If you get this error; Go back to previous screen and uncheck block that shows on left side "Take only available Quantity and honor future sourcing" There may be an open PSD already for the LIN, NIIN and UIC combo. You may need to do a PSD Search



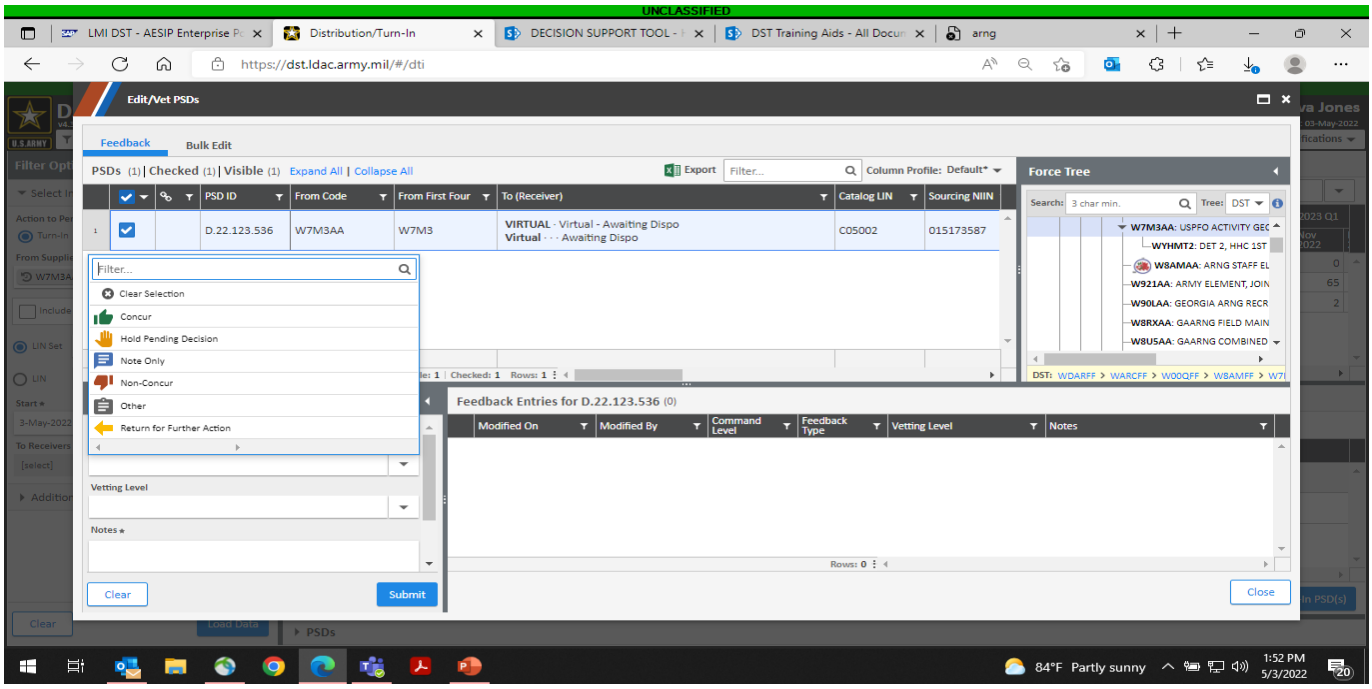
From this screen you can right click to edit, vet or complete additional required actions.

Appendix D
PSD Vetting Walk Through

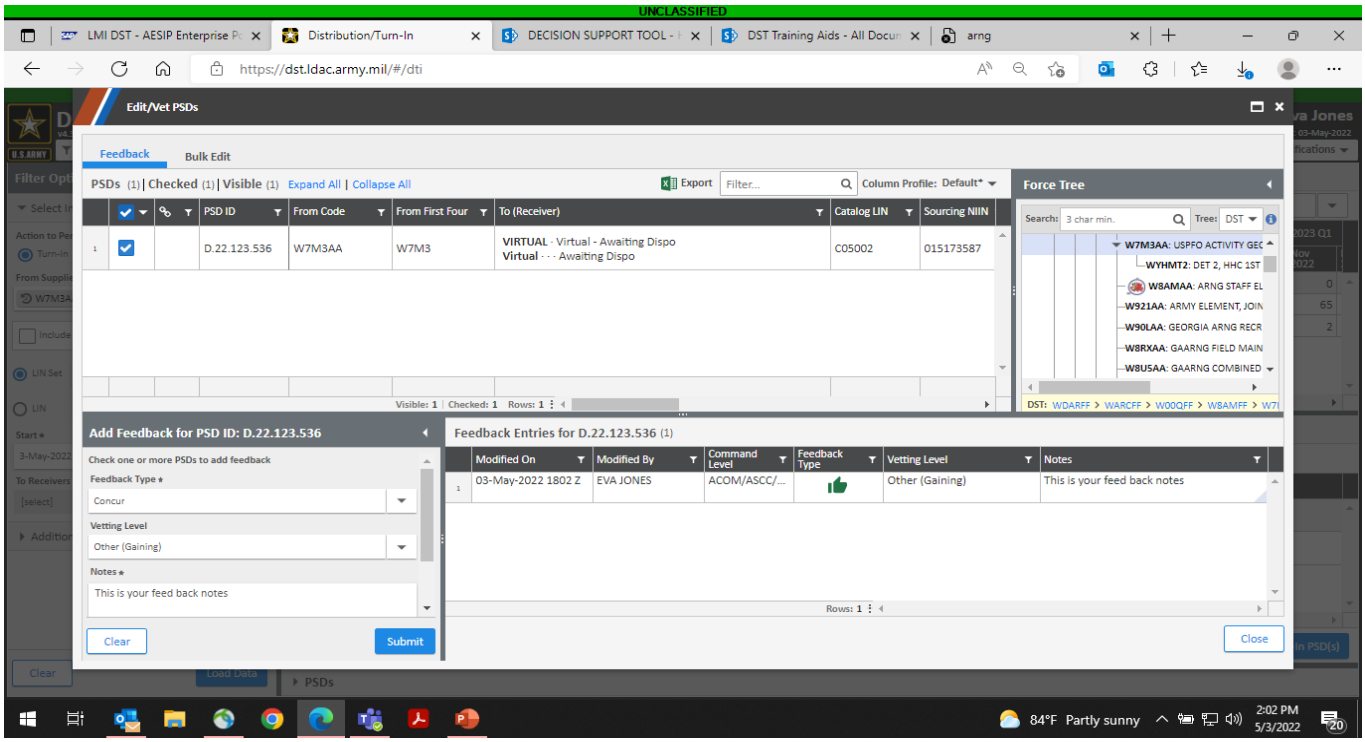
PSD Vetting: LMI's should be checking daily for any PSDs that need to be Vetted. When vetting PSDs ensure to include the required feedback to continue PSD processing without having to be returned for additional information



Right Click, hit Edit/Vet and then Vet feedback. PSDs may need to be vetted up and down the CMD for approval and further information.



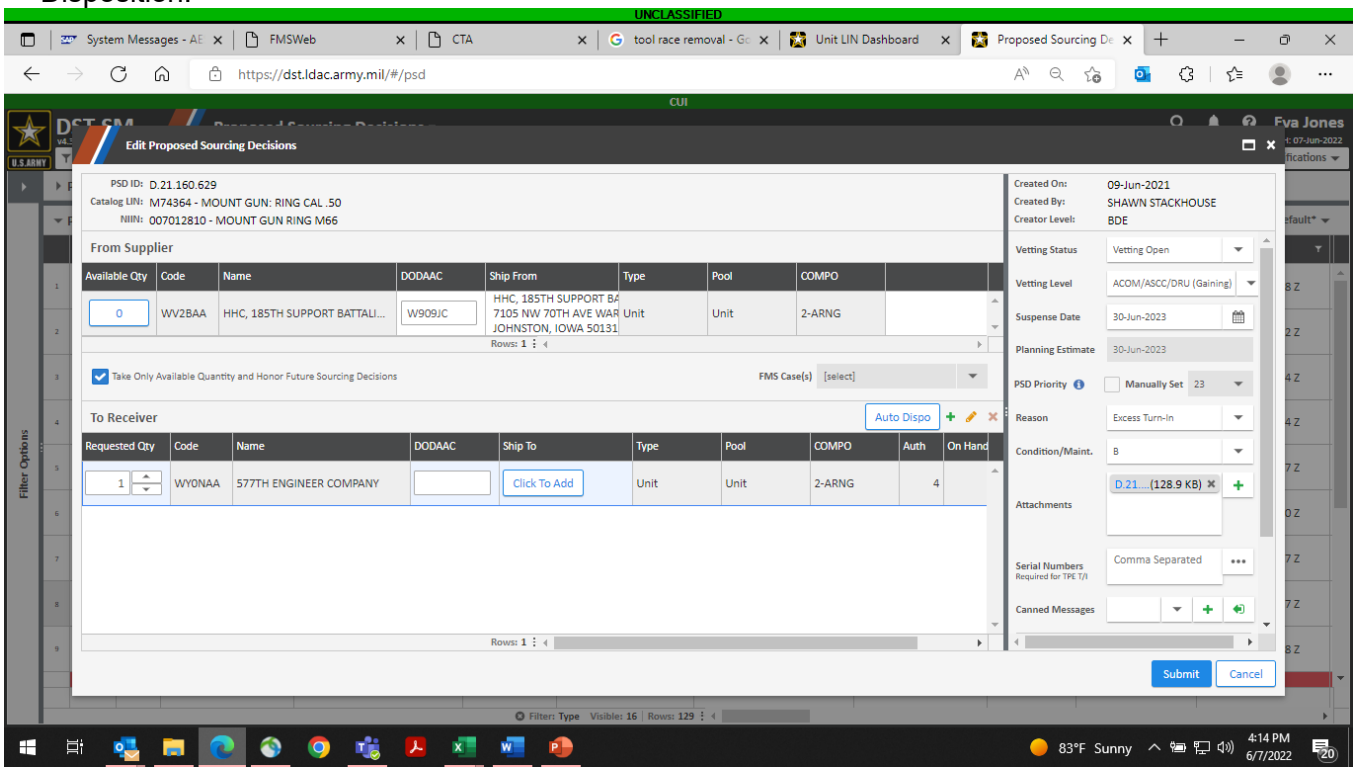
Click the feedback type, and Vetting level. Ensure to pick the correct vetting level gaining or losing. For example, a turn in going to ACOM Gaining is not seen due to no gaining unit, it is virtual. Gaining levels will be used for gaining units to vet lateral transfers



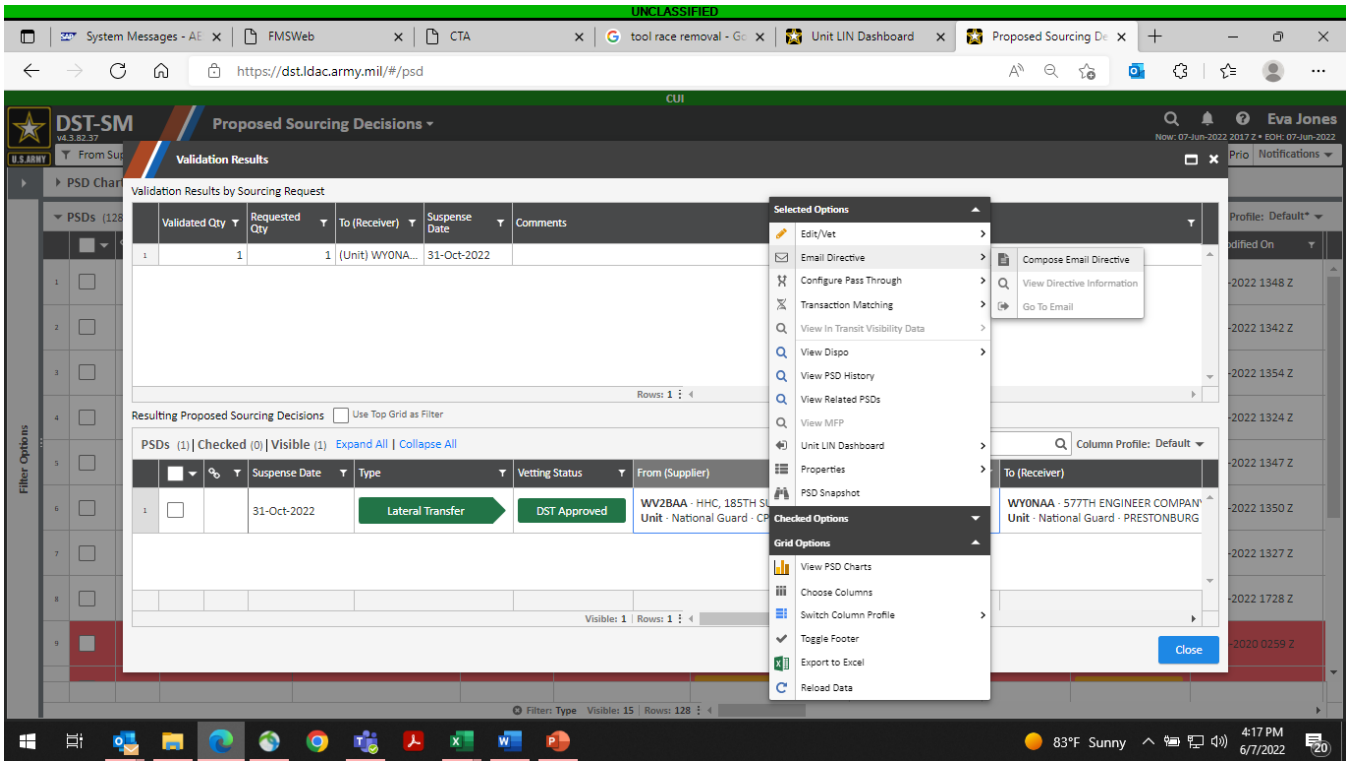
Once you click submit you will see feedback by date, person, and level on the right side. When you are vetting other PSDs, you will see the same on the right. Always review other vetting to ensure you are aware of all vetting

Appendix E
Approving and Publishing PSD Walk Through

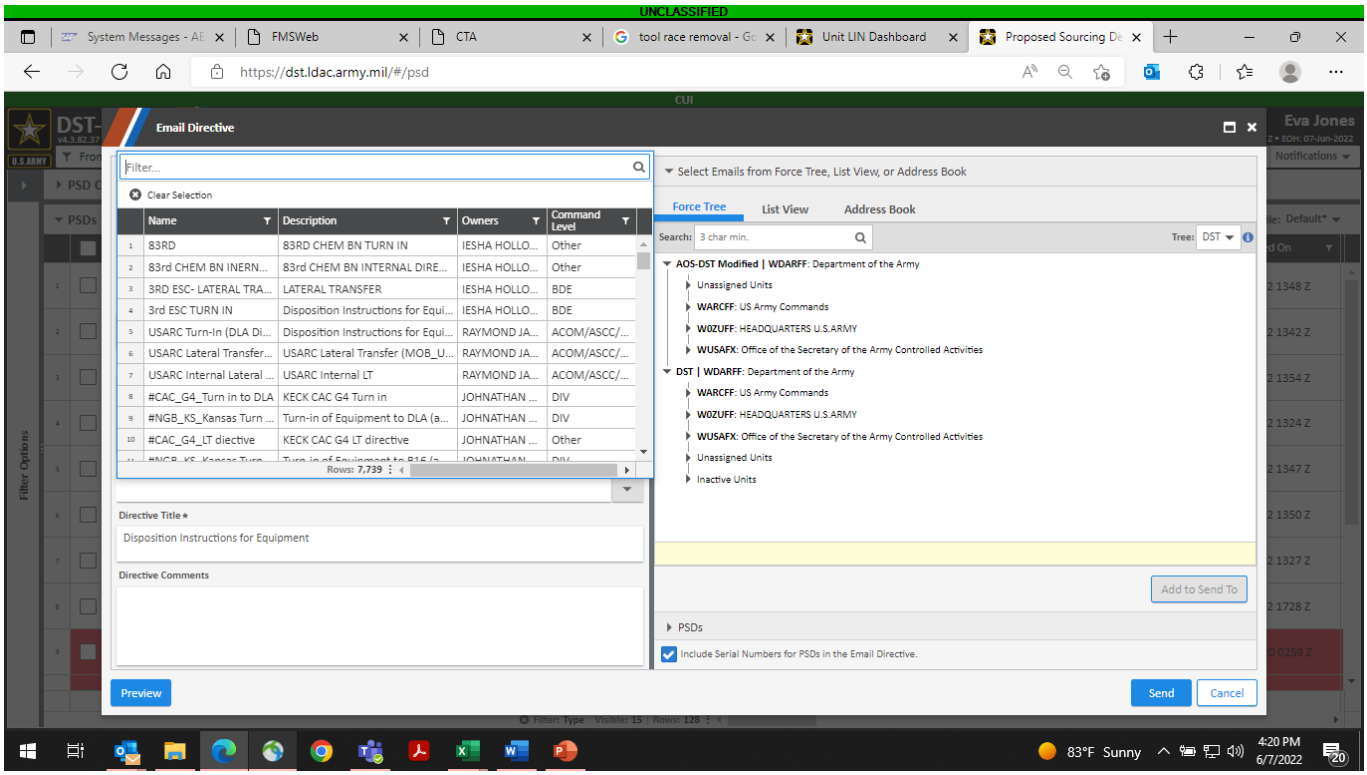
Approving and Publishing PSD- States will need to be able to Approve and Publish PSD Disposition.



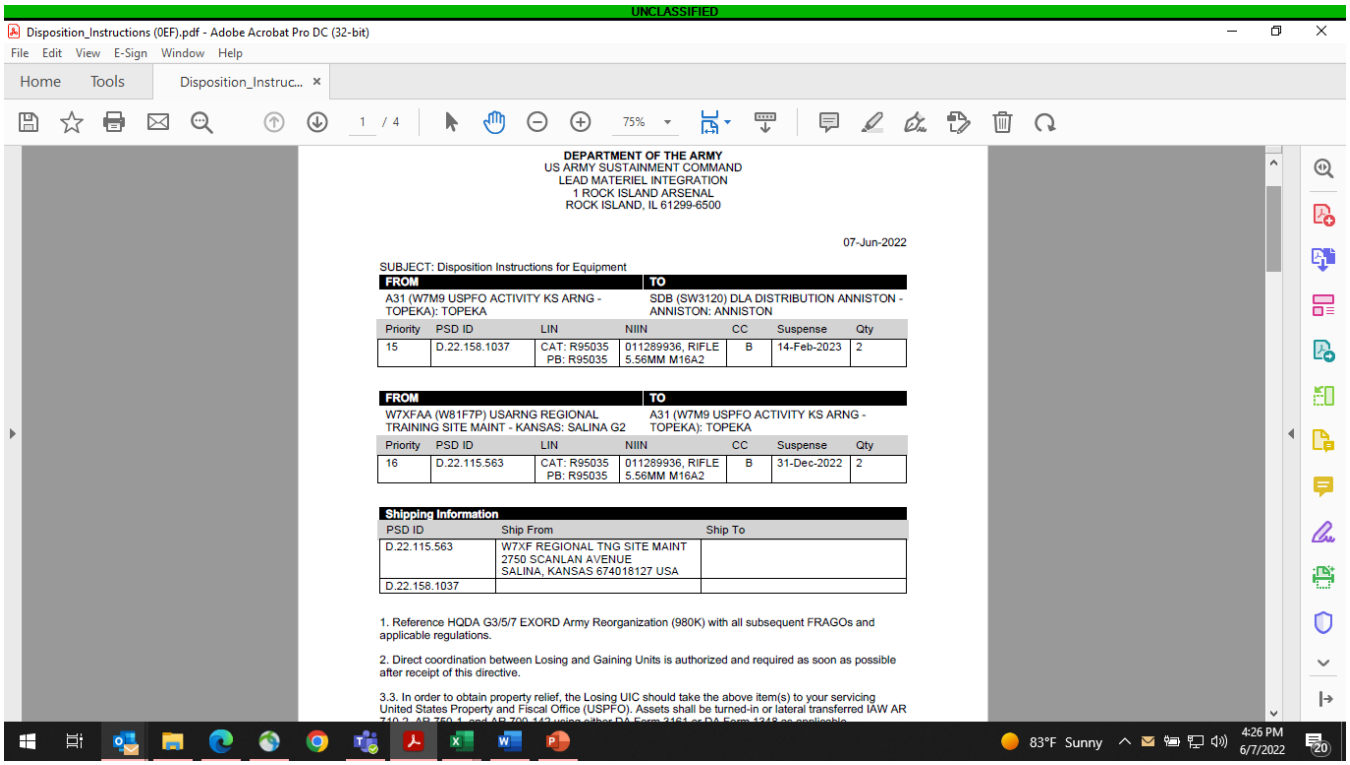
Right Click on the PSD after you have reviewed the Vetting Comments and both gaining and losing units have concurred. Click drop down on Vetting Status and change to "DST Approved", Change Vetting level to losing level, Change Suspense Date to 90 days and click Submit



Right Click on the PSD after you have Approved and click "Email Directive" then click "Compose Email Directive"



Click the drop-down arrow on "Directive Template" Choose your template. Add additional comments under "Directive Comments" On the right side choose the email address you want to send directive to. Then click "Send"



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY SUSTAINMENT COMMAND
LEAD MATERIEL INTEGRATION
1 ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL
ROCK ISLAND, IL 61299-6500

07-Jun-2022

SUBJECT: Disposition Instructions for Equipment

FROM	TO
A31 (W7M9 USPFO ACTIVITY KS ARNG - TOPEKA): TOPEKA	SDB (SW3120) DLA DISTRIBUTION ANNISTON - ANNISTON: ANNISTON

Priority	PSD ID	LIN	NIIN	CC	Suspense	Qty
15	D.22.158.1037	CAT: R95035 PB: R95035	011289936, RIFLE 5.56MM M16A2	B	14-Feb-2023	2

FROM	TO
W7XFAA (W81F7P) USARNG REGIONAL TRAINING SITE MAINT - KANSAS: SALINA G2	A31 (W7M9 USPFO ACTIVITY KS ARNG - TOPEKA): TOPEKA

Priority	PSD ID	LIN	NIIN	CC	Suspense	Qty
16	D.22.115.563	CAT: R95035 PB: R95035	011289936, RIFLE 5.56MM M16A2	B	31-Dec-2022	2

Shipping Information

PSD ID	Ship From	Ship To
D.22.115.563	W7XF REGIONAL TNG SITE MAINT 2750 SCANLAN AVENUE SALINA, KANSAS 674018127 USA	
D.22.158.1037		

1. Reference HQDA G3/5/7 EXORD Army Reorganization (980K) with all subsequent FRAGOs and applicable regulations.

2. Direct coordination between Losing and Gaining Units is authorized and required as soon as possible after receipt of this directive.

3.3. In order to obtain property relief, the Losing UIC should take the above item(s) to your servicing United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO). Assets shall be turned-in or lateral transferred IAW AR

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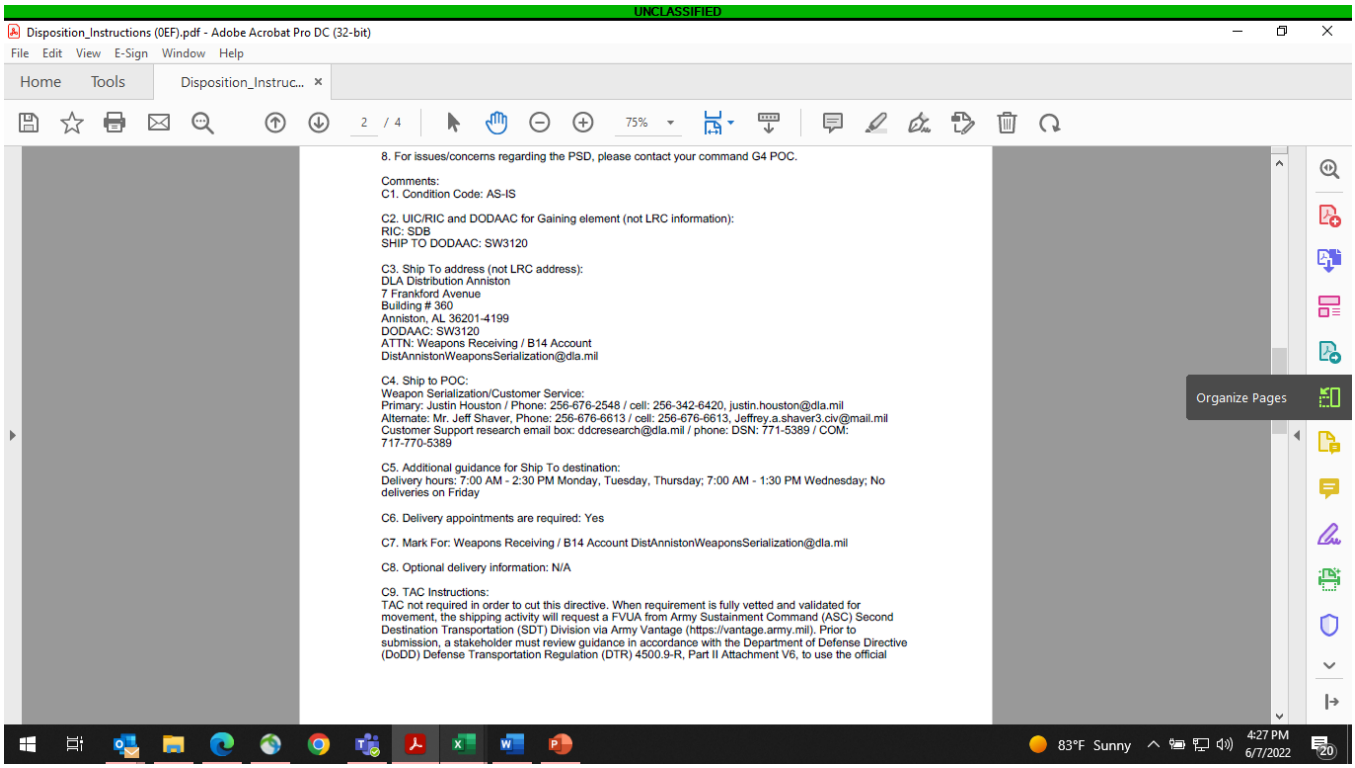

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Disposition_Instructions (0EF).pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (32-bit)

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8. For issues/concerns regarding the PSD, please contact your command G4 POC.

Comments:
C1. Condition Code: AS-IS

C2. UIC/RIC and DODAAC for Gaining element (not LRC information):
RIC: SDB
SHIP TO DODAAC: SW3120

C3. Ship To address (not LRC address):
DLA Distribution Anniston
7 Frankford Avenue
Building # 360
Anniston, AL 36201-4199
DODAAC: SW3120
ATTN: Weapons Receiving / B14 Account
DistAnnistonWeaponsSerialization@dla.mil

C4. Ship to POC:
Weapon Serialization/Customer Service:
Primary: Justin Houston / Phone: 256-676-2548 / cell: 256-342-6420, justin.houston@dla.mil
Alternate: Mr. Jeff Shaver, Phone: 256-676-6613 / cell: 256-676-6613, Jeffrey.a.shaver3.civ@mail.mil
Customer Support research email box: ddcresearch@dla.mil / phone: DSN: 771-5389 / COM: 717-770-5389

C5. Additional guidance for Ship To destination:
Delivery hours: 7:00 AM - 2:30 PM Monday, Tuesday, Thursday; 7:00 AM - 1:30 PM Wednesday; No deliveries on Friday

C6. Delivery appointments are required: Yes

C7. Mark For: Weapons Receiving / B14 Account DistAnnistonWeaponsSerialization@dla.mil

C8. Optional delivery information: N/A

C9. TAC Instructions:
TAC not required in order to cut this directive. When requirement is fully vetted and validated for movement, the shipping activity will request a FVUA from Army Sustainment Command (ASC) Second Destination Transportation (SDT) Division via Army Vantage (https://vantage.army.mil). Prior to submission, a stakeholder must review guidance in accordance with the Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) 4500.9-R, Part II Attachment V6, to use the official

Organize Pages

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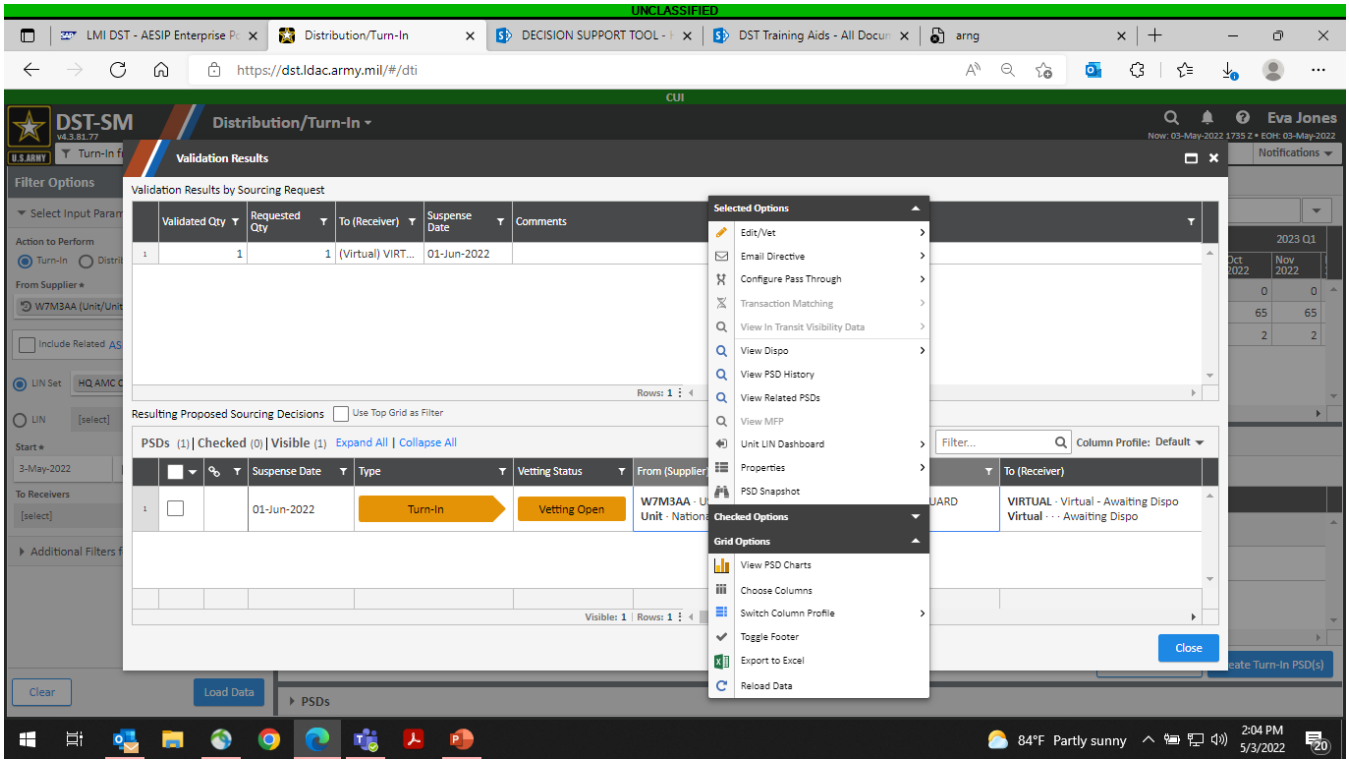
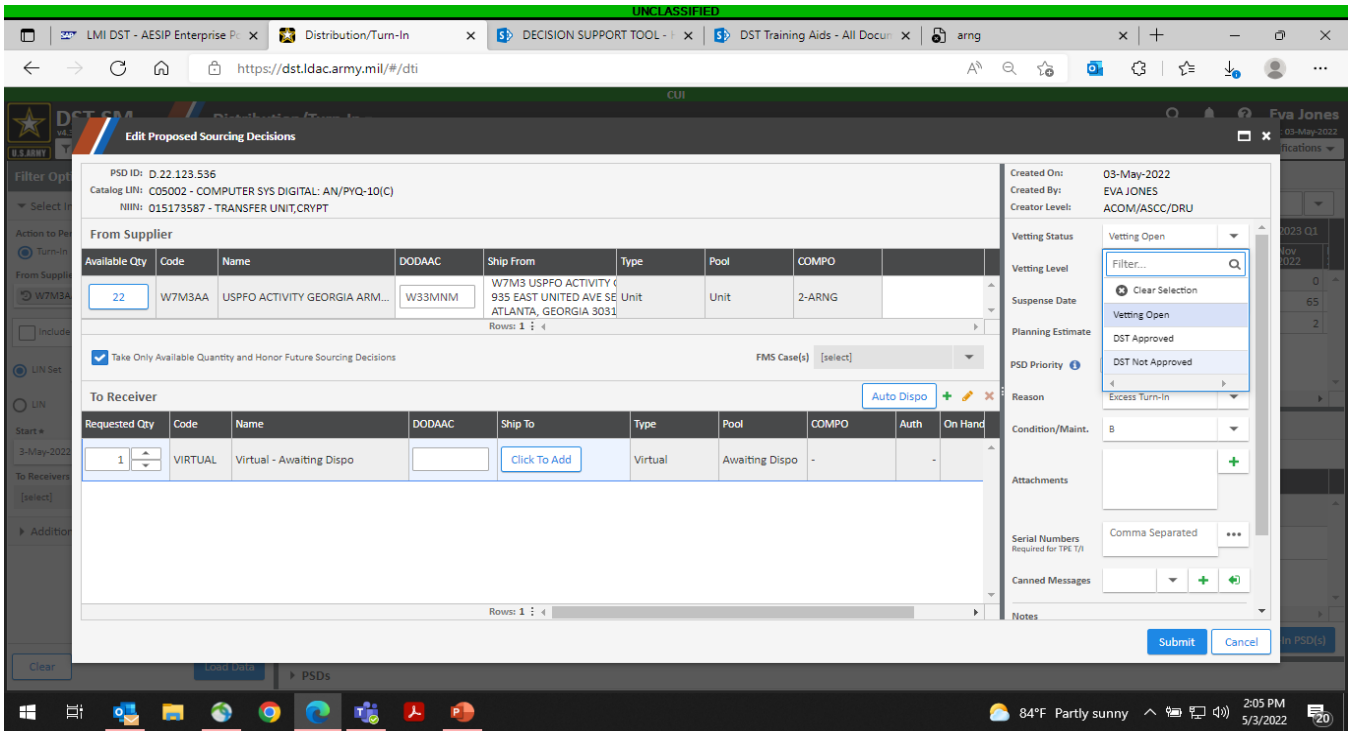
At the end of the PSD Disposition is important information that will need to be followed. This can include DEMIL requirements, Shipping funding and equipment condition.

Appendix F
Canceling PSDs Walk Through

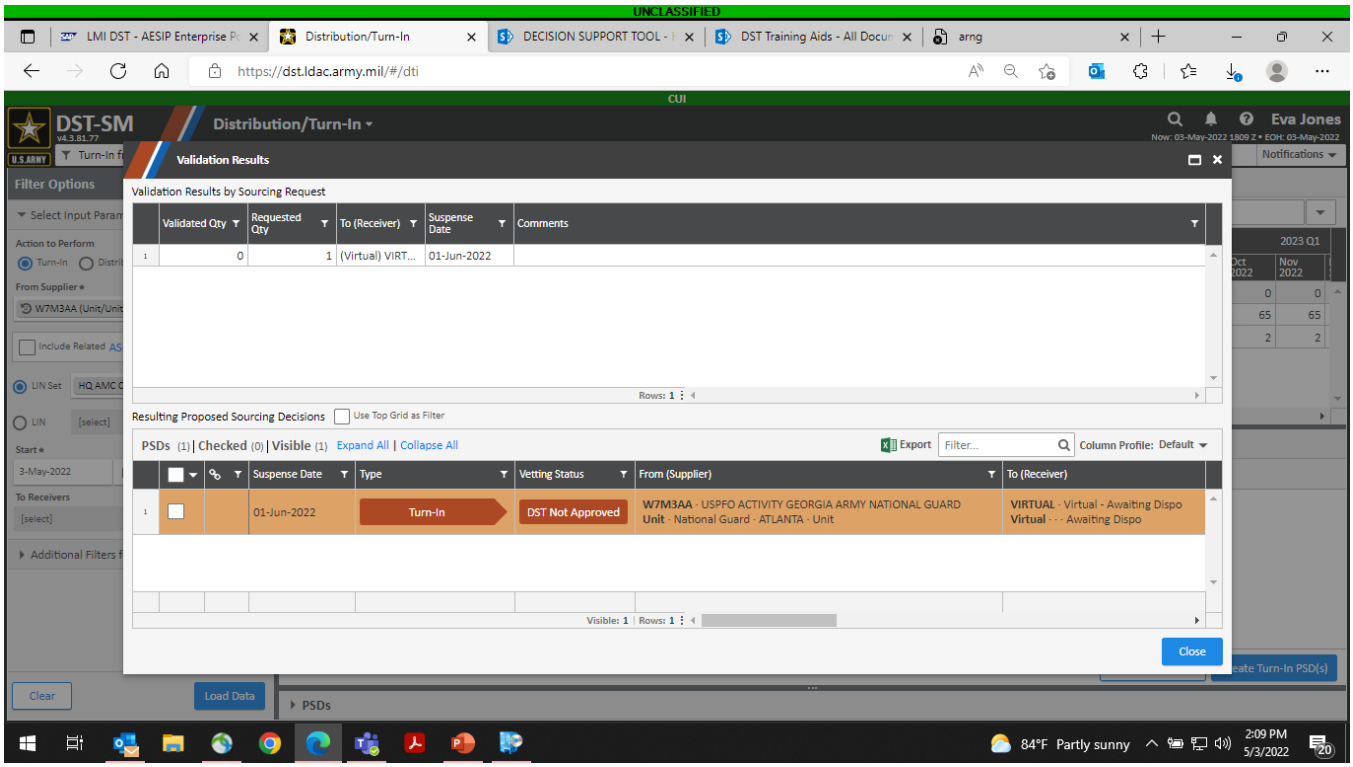
Canceling PSDs: States will need to cancel PSDs weather they are "Vetting Open", "DST Approved" and even "DST Directed". These actions are the same except additional step in "DST Directed". "DST Directed" PSDs must first be unmatched in the transaction history prior to canceling or changing the PSD to "DST Not Approved". Changing the PSD to "DST Not Approved" is the only way to cancel a requested PSD since DST is a depository of historical data as well as providing disposition. PSDs will remain in the system for 2 years before being removed. This is only for infeasible "Vetting Open" and "DST Not Approved". "DST Approved" will turn in to expired. When a PSD is expired the QTY is no longer held against the UIC and LIN.
You can only change a PSD to DST Not Approved if the PSD was approved at your level or below. PSDs approved at a higher level must be vetted and then followed by an email to ACOM requesting cancelation. Below is how to change to "DST Not Approved".



Right click on the PSD then click the Edit/Vet.



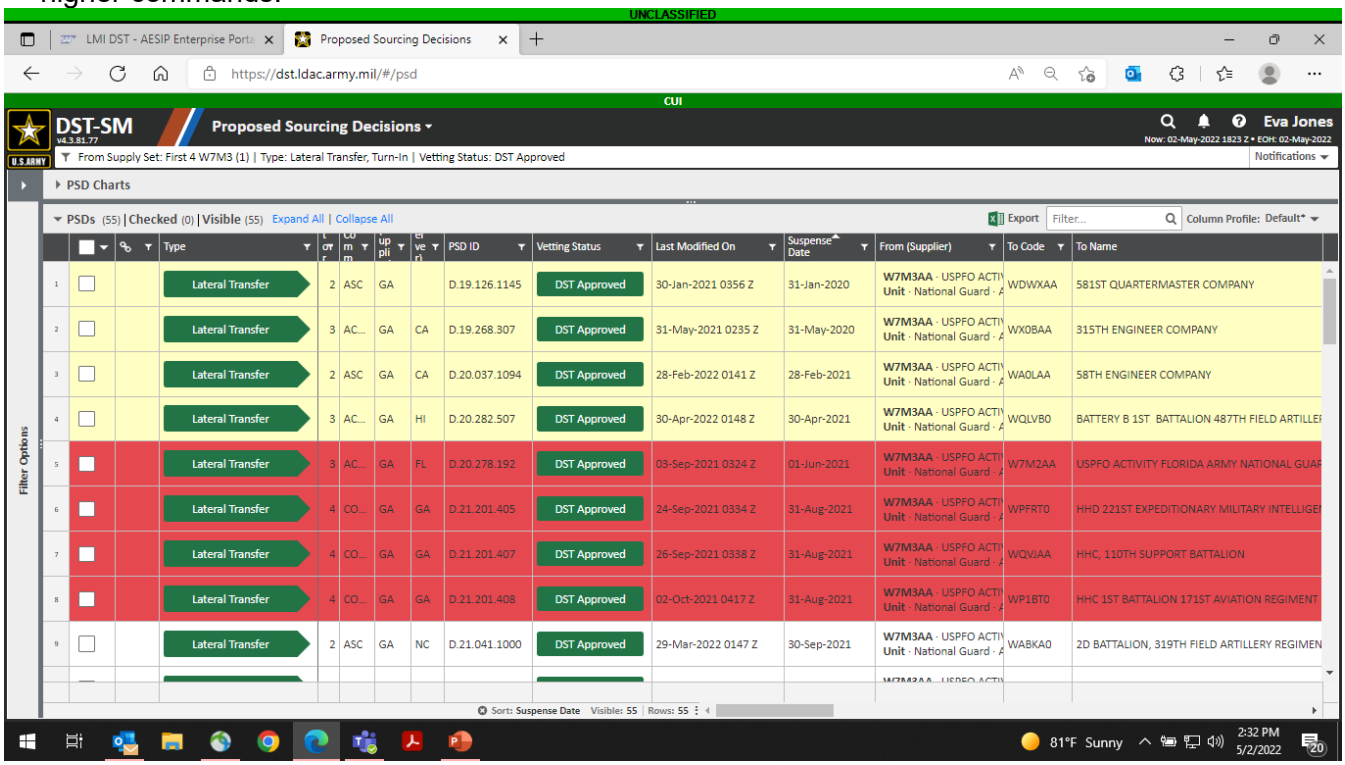
Change the vetting status from "Vetting Open" or "DST Approved" to "DST Not Approved" to close the PSD. In some cases, you may need to change the Suspense Date to allow PSD to update.



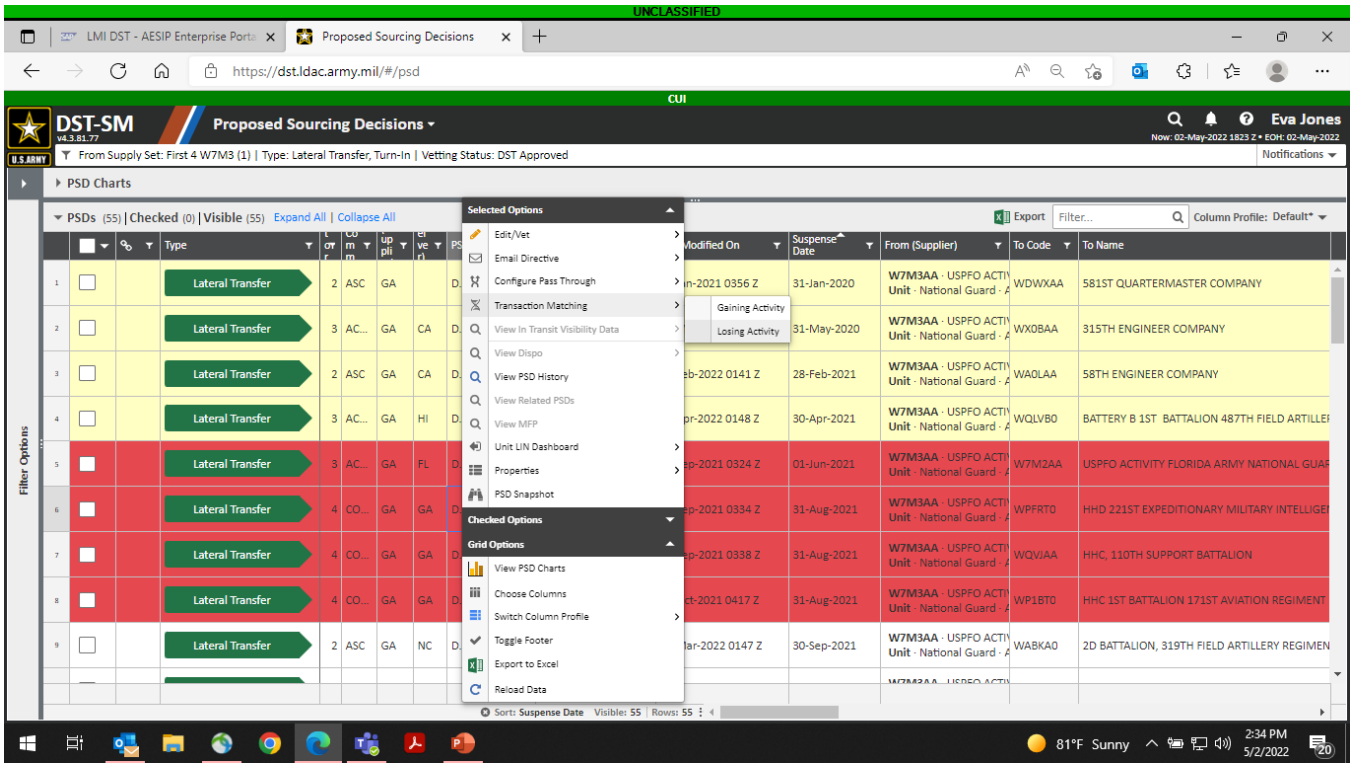
When you press submit you will see automated message come up changing the QTY to zero and you will see this screen showing PSD is Not Approved

Appendix G
Closing PSDs Walk Through

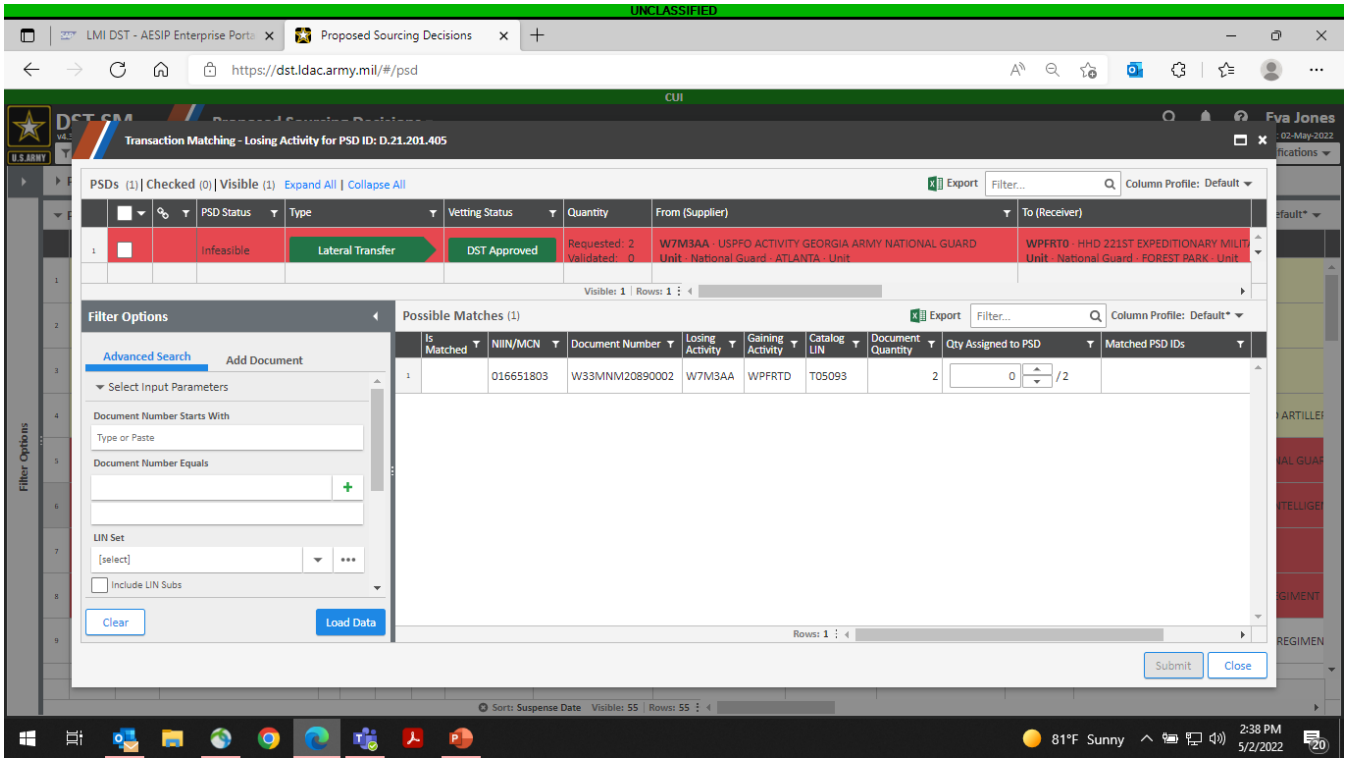
Closing PSDs- Once a PSD has been physically actioned the PSDs must be completely closed in DST. Higher commands depend upon DST for visibility and if PSDs do not get closed States are not getting credit for the completed actions and provides a false picture to higher commands.



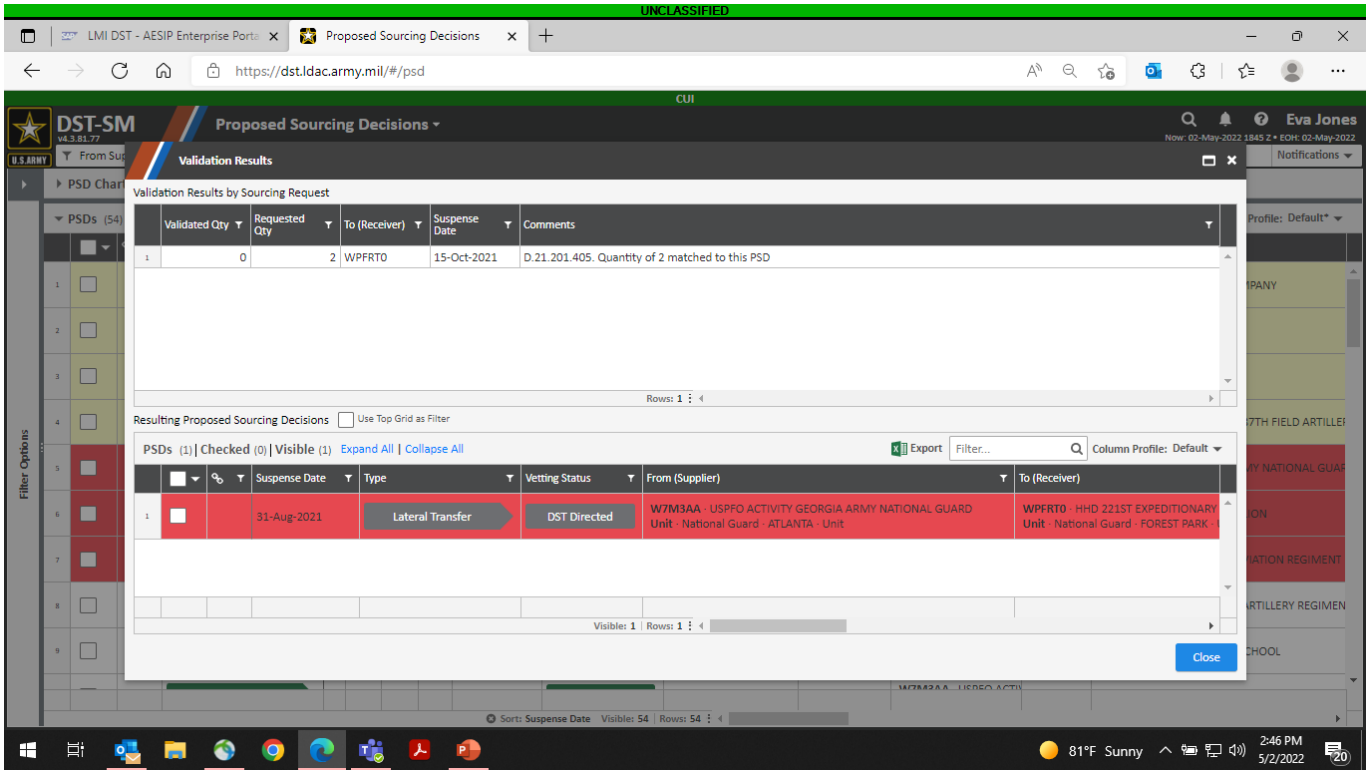
Keynote: Red-PSDs are infeasible; this is a good sign the action has been completed but not closed in DST



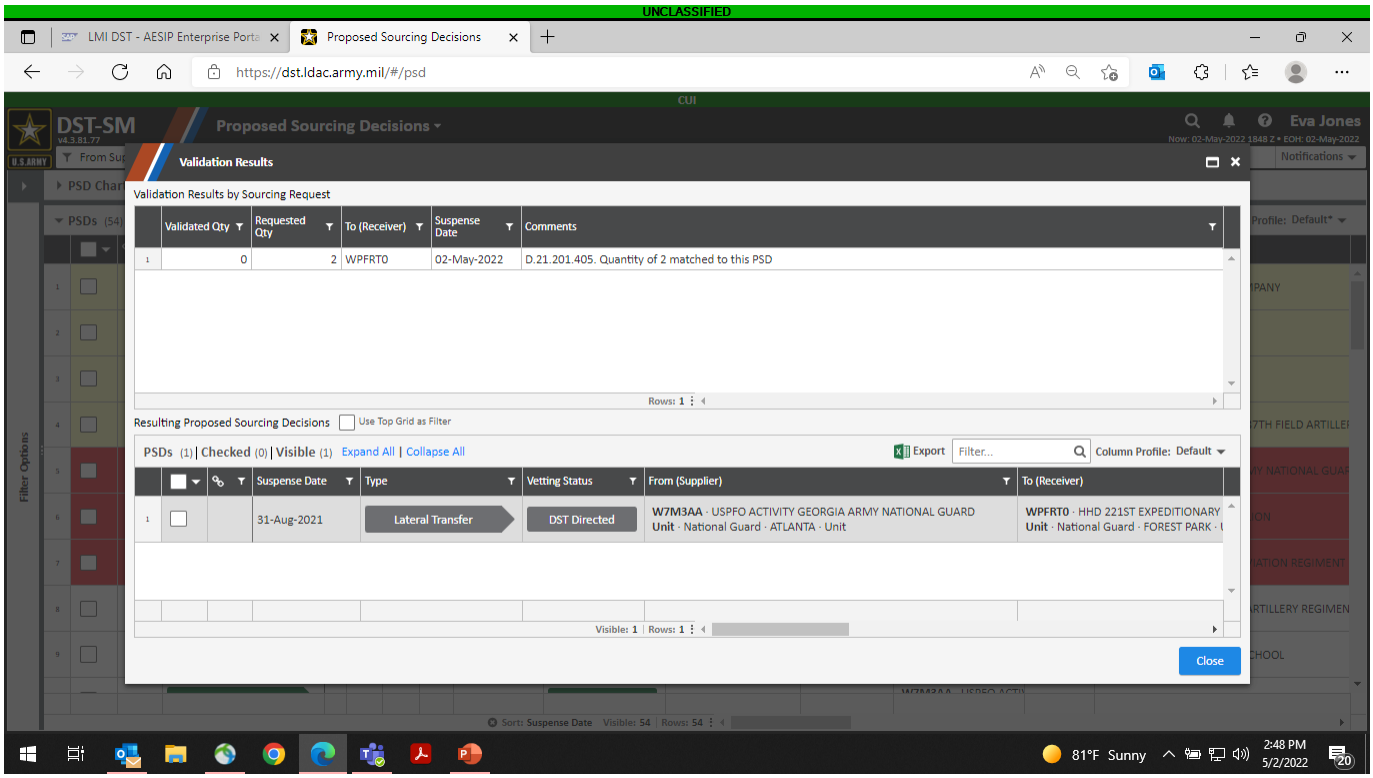
Right click on PSD, then click transaction Matching then to Losing Activity



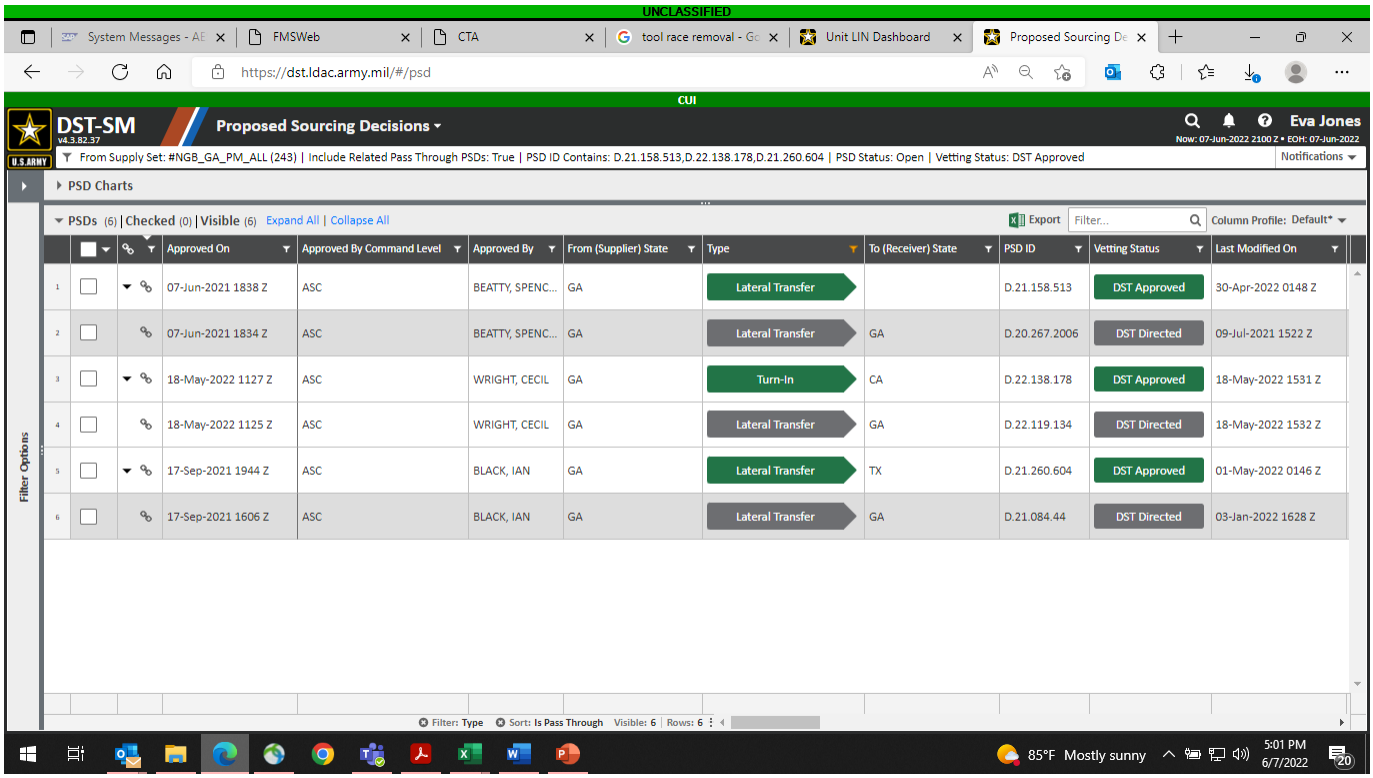
Increase the QTY that you are assigning to the PSD and click Submit on the bottom. If the Document number is not showing you can add it under "Add Document" tab.



Once the losing document is matched the PSD changes to DST Directed and will show red. You will still need to match the gaining document number.



After the gaining document number has been matched PSD now turns Grey showing Closed



Above show pass through PSDs with the chain link on the right side. When you click the drop-down arrow to open the complete PSD you can see from unit to SSA are closed or directed but the SSA to the Depot is not closed. All parts of a pass-through PSD must be closed.

Appendix H
ARNG Fault Summary

ARNG Fault Summary Directions:

ARNG Fault Summary will be filled out upon a State receiving a PSD Directed Lateral Transfer that is less than 10/20 Standards per maintenance requirements. Lateral Transfers that are State to State that agree to shipment less than 10/20 Standards can make direct coordination between States. Prior to any shipment of a lateral transfer outside of owners State should be coordinated to ship less then standards prior to shipment. ARNG Fault Summary form can be used between States but originally created to involve NGB in resolving funding issues. All Cross-COMPO deficiencies will be forwarded to NGB.

ARNG LATERAL TRANFER FAULT SUMMARY WORKSHEET								
Cross COMPO:		State:			Date Received			
		Fault Summary						
LIN	NSN	DST Directive PSD #	NOMENCLATURE/ MODEL	Serial Number	Registration	Shortage Annex	Parts Cost	Labor Cost
					TOTALS:	##### ####	##### ##	##### ########
State/Territory MIPR/WBS PO					GRAND TOTAL:		$0.00	
State/Territory Surface Maint		Remarks:						
	DA 461-5:		DA 2062 Short		Other:			

Fill out form as described below:

- Cross COMPO- Yes or No
- State: Gaining State submitting form requesting the MIPR of funds
- Date Received: Date the gaining unit received the equipment
- Date Submitted: Date the fault summary is being submitted
- LIN: LIN of the equipment
- NSN: NSN of the equipment
- DST Directive PSD #: The DST Directive Number found on the approved PSD
- Nomenclature: Item name of the equipment
- Serial Number: Serial number of the equipment from the data plate not the DA3161
- Registration Number: Registration number from the data plate

- Shortage Annex: This is the total dollar amount from the components, COIE, BII shortage listed on DA 2062
- Parts Cost: This is the total dollar amount of the parts that is required to bring equipment to 10/20 standards from the DA 461-5
- Labor Cost: This is the total dollar amount of the labor required to bring equipment to 10/20 standards from the DA 461-5
- Totals: Totals will calculate automatically. This will be the total for DA 2062s and DA 461-5
- Grand Total: Grand Total will calculate automatically. This is the grand total of compensation State is requesting
- State/Territory/WBS Name, phone, email: This is the name of the POC for your State to receive MIPRs of funds
- State/Territory/Maintenance. Name, phone, email: This is the name of the POC who can provide further information regarding maintenance requirements and information.
- Remarks: In the remarks block add any additional information that you believe is beneficial for NGB to know regarding this equipment and request
- Enclosures: Yes or No should be added to each block of enclosure requirements.

Once form is completed correctly with all required information ensure to attach form, DA 461-5, DA 2062 and any other documentation you may have to email and send to: **ng.ncr.ngb-arng.list.nggb-arng-ilz-ils-e-item-mgr@army.mil**

Appendix I
ARNG INTERNAL LATERAL TRANSFER MIPR AGREEMENT

ARNG Internal Lateral Transfer MIPR Agreement directions:

States should have forms attached to PSDs in DST. The cost should be substantiated by supporting documentation such as DA 461-5 for TI or shortage annex for shortages. All approvals should be signed prior to any equipment being shipped. Losing State should have approval from State already signed and form uploaded in DST allowing gaining States to approve and attach to PSD for disposition to be published. Vetting feedback will have the MIPR approval amount by losing and gaining State. Any discrepancies that cannot be resolved at the lowest level will need to have all documentation attached and emailed to ng.ncr.ngb-arng.list.nggb-arng-ilz-ils-e-item-mgr@army.mil

ARNG INTERNAL LATERAL TRANFER MIPR AGREEMENT							
LOSING STATE:		GAINING STATE:		DST DIRECTIVE #			
		Cost Summary					
LIN	NSN	NOMENCLATURE/MODEL	Serial Number	Shortage Annex	Parts Cost	Labor Cost	Total Cost

LOSING STATE	
DOL APPROVAL	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Digital Signature	
USPFO APPROVAL	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Digital Signature	
MIPR POC	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	
ALTERNATE MIPR POC	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	

GAINING STATE	
DOL APPROVAL	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Digital Signature	
USPFO APPROVAL	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Digital Signature	
MIPR POC	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	
ALTERNATE MIPR POC	
Name/Rank:	
Phone:	
Email:	

Directions:

- Losing State: Input the losing State

- Gaining State: Will be left blank until gaining State is identified
- DST Directive #: Will be the directive number filled out by the losing State
- LIN: LIN of the equipment on the PSD
- NSN: Material number from the equipment
- Nomenclature/Model: Nomenclature of the equipment
- Serial Number: Serial number of the equipment. N/A will be inserted if the equipment does not have a serial number.
- Shortage Annex: Will be the total cost from the shortage annex that will be attached to the PSD
- Parts Cost: Insert the cost of parts from the DA 461-5 TI
- Labor Cost: Insert the cost of the labor of the losing State from the DA 461-5 TI
- Total Cost: Insert the total of shortage annex, parts, and labor cost.
- Losing State will complete the losing State information to include all signatures as required.
- Gaining State will complete the gaining State information to include all signatures as required.

Appendix J
ARNG RECLAMA EXAMPLE

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE
ARKANAS NATIONAL GUARD
NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING CENTER
DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS
BLDG 4960, BOX 11, CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON

NGAR-MTC-DCO 15 June 2022

~~MEMORANDUM THRU Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Camp Robinson, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72199-9600~~ MITCHELL.DONALD.SHANE.1115907650 Digitally signed by MITCHELL.DONALD.SHANE.1115907650 Date: 2022.06.17 10:40:51 -05'00'

FOR ARNG-G4, (G4-LGS), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington VA 22204-1373

SUBJECT: Master Divestiture List (MDL) Reclama Request for the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center

1. References:

a. Master Divestiture List, April
b. Force Management System Website (FMS Web), UIC W7L0AA
c. National Guard Regulation 350-1, Army National Guard Training
d. 2020 National Rifle Association (NRA) Precision Pistol Rulebook
e. Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, Appendix EE

2. Subordinate Organizations(s): National Guard Marksmanship Training Center (NGMTC)

3. Problem: The divestiture of the PSTL .45 M1911A1 National Match weapons (qty 115) will decimate NGMTC's service pistol competitive program and mission.

4. Justification: Justification to retain all 115 M1911A1s correlates directly to NGMTC's ability to compete with precision at the highest level of marksmanship against the Army, Navy, Marine Corp, Air Force and civilian professionals. The divestiture of the M1911A1 .45 caliber weapon will prevent the All Guard Service Pistol Team's eligibility to compete in the .45 caliber precision outdoor pistol competitions.

a. Mission Analysis: Not retaining the M1911A1 .45 caliber weapons will prevent the Service Pistol Team from meeting NGMTC's mission per FMSWeb. "Administer NGB Marksmanship training and competitive programs at <u>all levels</u>, stressing the development of combat skills to improve proficiency <u>above basic marksmanship</u> requirement increase battlefield survivability" (Force Management System Website, Mission Statement). NGMTC's mission has been refined in other regulations over time. Per NGR 350-1, para 6-2b, NGMTC is "to provide <u>sustainment training opportunities</u> that are designed to assess advanced marksmanship skills" and "increase individual lethality." Additionally, NGMTC's All Guard mission is "to <u>compete and win</u> at the national, inter-service, and international level competitions against the best military and <u>civilian shooters</u> in their disciplines" (NGR 350-1, para 6-2g. (1)).

NGAR-MTC-DCO
SUBJECT: Master Divestiture List (MDL) Reclamation Request for the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center

(1) NGMTC's mission is the Chief of National Guard Bureau's program. Therefore, the service pistol program utilizes the best pistol shooters from all of the Army and Air National Guard units. The M1911A1 supports a national level mission, not just a state mission.

(2) The 115 M1911A1 .45 caliber pistols are National Match grade pistols that directly support the Chief of National Guard Bureau's program. These pistols are modified by our unit assigned qualified gunsmiths to compete and win at the highest level of precision firing within the service pistol discipline.

(3) Currently, the All Guard Service Pistol Team consist of 25 Army National Guard and approximately five Air National Guard Shooters. The All Guard members are recruited from all 54 states and territories. The outdoor precision competitions provide high-level training opportunities for the All Guard Members. In return, the All Guard Members are required by the NGMTC All Guard Program to provide their units with top-notch training and expertise for all basic level National Guard marksmen. This is how NGMTC's precision shooting teams increase lethality across the overall force.

(4) In order to prevent the NGMTC's service pistol program from culminating and maintaining presences in the civilian marksmanship community, our All Guard program will need to pursue non-standard purchases with government funds of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) 1911's. Therefore, the divesture of the M1911A1 will cost the taxpayers more money. It is technically and financially more advantages for the Army, the National Guard, and the NGMTC's mission to authorize and maintain the 115 M1911A1s on our property book.

(5) The M1911 has been around for over 120 years. The longevity of these pistols provides our professionally trained gunsmiths with the ability to accurize the weapons to meet the tolerance levels needed to compete with professional marksmen from all services and civilians on the national and international level. No other service pistol has maintained the life-long durability of the M1911. The M1911A1 allows the gunsmiths to fine-tune the pistol better than any other pistol offered by the United States Army.

(6) The Army Marksmanship Unit (AMU), the active component equivalent of NGMTC, has an approved supplemental three request for their M1911A1s, which allows them to drop the LIN number for this item and carry 208 of the same weapon system on their property book with a ZULU number. This per AMU Property Book Officer (PBO) Mr. Hiram Rodriquez (hiram.rodriquez15.civ@army.mil, phone 706-545-6698).

b. Concept of Employment: Below are several facts identified to support our organization's need to maintain the M1911A1 on our property book to continue the service pistol program and be competitive in the high level marksmanship competitions.

NGAR-MTC-DCO
SUBJECT: Master Divestiture List (MDL) Reclamation Request for the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center

(1) The program of instruction in the form of a match program. The outdoor precision pistol competitions require the use of a .22 caliber, any centerfire and .45 caliber (i.e. M1911A1) weapons system in order to compete for individual and team matches (2020 NRA Precision Pistol Rulebook, pg 44).

(2) The All Guard Team standard for weapon acceptance requires the weapon system to be able to fire three groups of 10 shots at 50 yards and average no more than a 1.5 inch group with no groups over 1.75 inches.

(3) These 115 M1911A1 provides our All Guard shooters with two platforms one with iron sight and one with optics that support multiple outdoor precision pistol competitions. The rest of the M1911A1s are in a repair cycle to support future issues with the primary guns and assist in building weapon platforms that are always ready to perform with precision.

(4) The All Guard Service Pistol Team uses the M1911A1s at a minimum 11 times a year for local, regional, and national competitive pistol matches and championships.

5. Equipment Summary: LIN item: N96878, NIIN: 009949512, PSTL .45 M1911A1 National Match (NM). Requesting an exception to policy to maintain this equipment.

6. Support/ Sustainment Requirements: Similar to the Active Component unit Army Marksmanship Unit (AMU), NGMTC is authorized to purchase non-standard parts for competitive weapons through the Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS Appendix EE, aa.)

7. The National Guard Marksmanship Training Center accepts sole responsibility for all associated costs tied to retaining and maintaining the M1911A1s listed on the MDL equipment list.

8. POC: LTC Dwayne Page, 501-212-4504, dwayne.k.page.mil@army.mil.

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DWAYNE K. PAGE
LTC, FA, AR ARNG
Deputy Commander

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