



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**JSP 886  
THE DEFENCE LOGISTICS SUPPORT CHAIN MANUAL**

**VOLUME 7  
INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT**

**PART 8.05  
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION**

**THE MASTER VERSION OF JSP 886 IS PUBLISHED ON  
THE DEFENCE INTRANET.**

**FOR TECHNICAL REASONS, EXTERNAL LINKS ON THIS  
INTERNET VERSION HAVE BEEN REMOVED.**

<b>VERSION RECORD</b>		
<b>Version Number</b>	<b>Version Date</b>	<b>Details of Change</b>
1.0	08/10/2009	Publication Issue (Chapter 1 – Policy)
2.0	05/11/2009	Standard formatting applied (Chapter 1 – Policy)
3.0	23/08/2010	Publication Issue. (Chapters 2, 3 & 4 (A&G) added)
4.0	09/08/2011	Chapter 5 added

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## **CHAPTER 1: TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION**

### **CONTEXT**

1. This part of JSP 886 Volume 7 provides key points of policy and guidance in the selection of the type and appropriate level of Technical Documentation (TD) for Through Life Support (TLS).
2. TD is defined as the information necessary to operate, maintain, repair, support and dispose of equipment throughout its life. This includes Supportability Analysis (SA) data, Data Modules, text or illustrations, reproducible Master Material, Interactive Electronic Technical Publications (IETP) and any output derived from such regardless of the media.
3. The aim of TD Policy is to ensure that detailed specific requirements for TD activities for any Platform, System or Equipment (PSE) is provided, allowing it to be operated, managed and maintained effectively, efficiently and safely. To achieve this, the various users of the TD: operators, maintainers, managers and contractors, must be able to access the TD, in an appropriate manner, wherever they, or the equipment, are deployed.

### **POLICY**

4. It is MOD policy, as directed by Director Joint Support Chain (DJSC) and the Defence Logistics Policy Working Group (DLPWG), that:
  - a. TD shall be produced and delivered in electronic format as Electronic Technical Documentation (ETD) and will be provided to every equipment, to support, maintain, train and provide technical support from the first usage, allowing it to be operated, managed, maintained and disposed of effectively, efficiently and safely.
  - b. The output shall be available as close to the point of use as is possible.
  - c. TD is to be delivered in a structured coherent format whose configuration is controlled throughout its life.
  - d. TD is to be delivered in an appropriate format accessible to all users, including support contractors, MOD authorities, Establishments and deployed units throughout the world. This Policy also covers the TD solution for Urgent Operational Requirement (UOR) equipment.
5. Further information on the TD solution for UORs is detailed in Chapter 5

### **PRECEDENCE AND AUTHORITY**

6. Ownership of Logistics policy in support of the Logistics Process falls to the Assistant Chief of Defence Staff Logistics Operations (ACDS Log Ops) as Chief of Defence Materiel's (CDM) Process Architect. This role is exercised through the Defence Logistics Policy Working Group (DLPWG) and the Defence Logistics Steering Group (DLSG) reporting up to the Defence Logistics Board (DLB). It is against this governance framework that sponsorship for TD policy is delegated to Hd JSC SCM. PTs are required to assess and show compliance with key policies and governance as signposted by the SSE.

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## MANDATED REQUIREMENTS

7. To meet the MOD's legal duty of care obligations, it is a requirement that all Platforms Systems and Equipments (PSE's) are provided with accessible, accurate, relevant and up to date Technical Documentation that is safe to use.

## IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

8. The implementation of this policy at Platform, System or Equipment level will be developed and promulgated as a Project Technical Documentation Management Plan (TDMP) agreed by stakeholders. The Plan must consider the following:

- a. How the contractual obligations to develop and deliver the service TD to the required quality will align with the schedules within the Project Programme Plan / Integrated Support Plan.
- b. The format and disposition of contents for all TD deliverables will be defined.
- c. The needs of the users, maintainers and managers must be considered alongside the capabilities of the current and future support infrastructure.
- d. The TDMP is to be coherent with the requirements set out in the AOF and SSE, taking advice where necessary from DES JSC SCM EngTLS-TD. Project decisions to adhere to, or to divert from, MOD Policy will be agreed and promulgated in the TDMP.
- e. The TDMP will ensure that any TD deliverables and the hosting Information Systems are matched to technology levels that TD stakeholders (particularly User Units) can accept.
- f. The monitoring Process will be defined to ensure that the progressive delivery of documentation is controlled and verified for accuracy by the nominated issuing authority, prior to the initial use of the equipment.

9. The TDMP should be produced during the Concept phase of the support solution and the progress to delivery of Technical Documentation monitored against the milestones defined within it.

## KEY PRINCIPLES

10. TD shall be provided in an appropriate format and time to meet the aims laid out in paragraph 4.

11. In deciding what format to deliver the TD, consideration shall be given to the through life costs of supporting it. Wherever possible it must be integrated with TD used on similar Platforms, Systems or Equipment with the aim of utilising the same hosting solution, fit with existing structure documents, fall under the same management arrangements and have people trained in the same way.

12. It is essential that the delivery of TD in support of all projects is timely and meets the agreed criteria for Training Readiness Date (TRD), Logistic Support Date (LSD) In-Service Date (ISD), Initial Operating Capability (IOC) or Full Operating Capability (FOC) as appropriate.

## TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION DELIVERY

13. MOD Policy directs Projects to deliver Technical Documentation as Electronic Technical Documentation (ETD). ETD is defined as documentation that is viewed on screen. The various TD deliverables attract different functionality, costs and supportability requirements. Armed with this information, the project shall select the TD deliverable most appropriate to the Platform, System or Equipment operational needs, User and interoperability requirements. The TD solution must be both practical and cost-effective, especially when compared to the Whole-Life Costs of the Project, System or Equipment being procured and must be change managed.

14. The preferred method of delivery, which shall be used on all projects and associated equipments unless it can be demonstrated that it is impracticable or that an alternative can be more cost effective through life, when implementing MOD policy for Technical Documentation is Interactive Electronic Technical Publications (IETP).

### Interactive Electronic Technical Publications

15. Interactive Electronic Technical Publications (IETP) are delivered as Datasets and comprise of Data Modules (DMs), produced in accordance with ASD/AIA S1000D version 2.2 and delivered using trilogiView, the MOD's Corporate viewer. This IETP is the digital equivalent of the traditional paper based technical manual. The required set of data modules are dynamically linked together to form a meaningful publication. It is called IETP because it can be made to display the information based on the User's response rather than in the order the originator may have chosen to present it. The Electronic format makes it possible to link to other electronic publications and systems. These highly flexible documents are able to link both textual and graphical data and are facilitated by using the principles of ASD/AIA S1000D providing configuration control and multiple use of the same information in various information sets. This delivery option relies on the MOD DII accredited viewer/browser – 'trilogiView' as the interface between the user and the data store.

16. Where the cost of a full IETP structure cannot be justified, Project Teams shall use Portable Document Format (PDF) as the delivery solution.

### Portable Document Format

17. Portable Document Format (PDF) or Linear Electronic Documents describes the manner in which the information is presented to the User in this type of deliverable. The data content is presented consecutively, one page after another, as in a hard-copy book, and, appropriately, such TD deliverables are often described as 'Page-Turners'. PDF/A is an ISO standard (ISO 19005-1:2005) that specifies how to use the Portable Document Format (PDF) 1.4 for long term preservation of electronic documents and is suggested as a preferred format for page-oriented textual documents. PDF/A documents are self-contained and all of the information necessary for displaying the document in the same manner every time is embedded in the file. Tech Docs on Line (TDOL) is the corporate hosting solution for this delivery method. Full details of this mode of TD delivery are promulgated within the AOF Content.

### Commercial off the Shelf Manuals

18. Commercial of the Shelf (COTS) manuals can be an acceptable TD solution for short term projects but must be justified. Care should be taken to consider whether there is likely

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to be any amendment action in the future. These are normally readily available Manufacturers Publications that are suitable for issue without amendment.

### ASSOCIATED STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

19. The following provides details on the associated standards and guidance currently available to assist with the production and maintenance of TD:

- a. JSP (D) 543: Defence Technical Documentation Guidance.
- b. DEFSTAN 00-600: Integrated Logistic Support Requirements for MOD Projects.
- c. DEFSTAN 05-123: Technical Procedures for the Procurement of Aircraft, Weapon and Electronic Systems. Part 4: Supply of Technical Information.
- d. 2010DIN04-195: Urgent Operational Requirements Standing Instruction Version 6 (UOR SI V6).
- e. 2011DIN04-080: Policy, Advice & Guidance for TD in the UOR environment.
- f. ASD/AIA S1000D: AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD) Specification for Technical Publications utilising a common source database.
- g. PDF (A) (ISO 19005-1:2005): Electronic Documents file format for long term preservation.

### OWNERSHIP

20. The policy for Technical Documentation is sponsored by DES JSC SCM-EngTLS-PEng. Contact details are:

- a. Technical enquiries are to be addressed to:

[DES JSC SCM-EngTLS-TD-Pol](#)

Elm 2a #4222, MOD Abbey Wood, Bristol BS34 8JH

Tel: Mil: 9679 35395 Civ: 030679 35395

- b. Editorial enquires are to be addressed to:

[DES JSC SCM-SCPol-Editorial Team](#)

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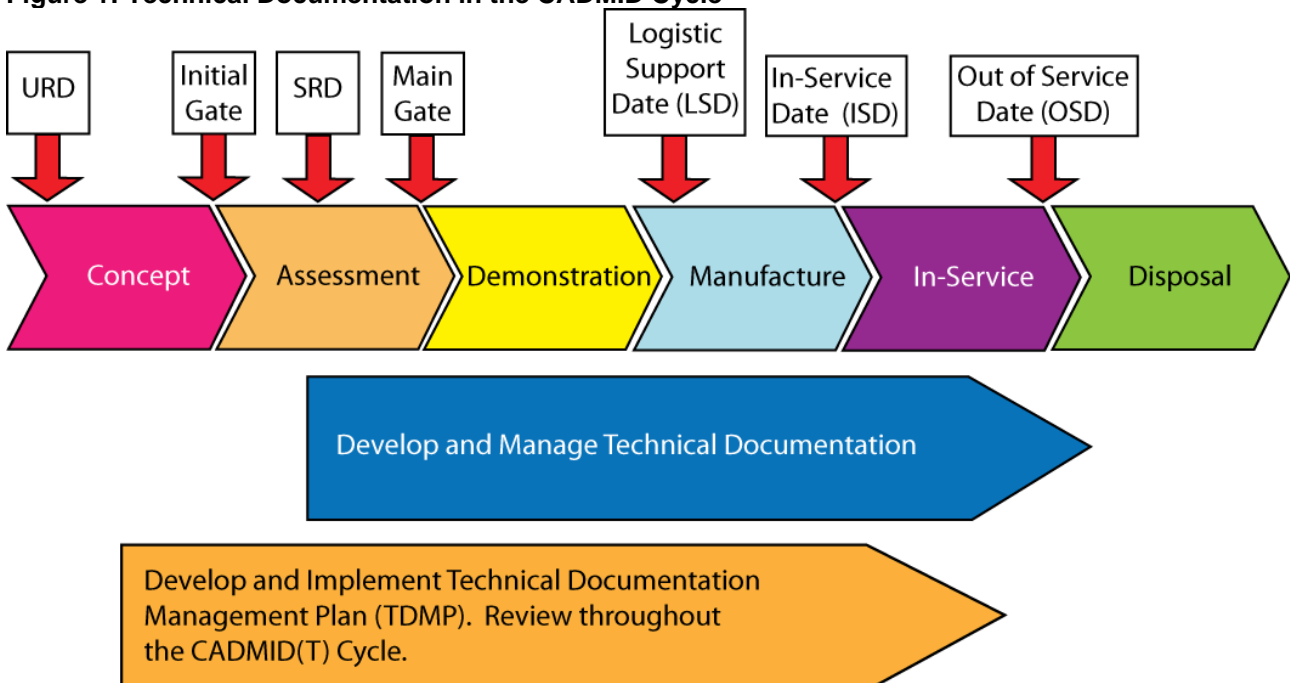
Tel Mil: 9679 82700 Civ: 030 679 82700

## **CHAPTER 2: TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION IN THE CADMID CYCLE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. This chapter assists Project Teams (PT) to identify the key Technical Documentation (TD) requirements at or by the major approval points within the Concept, Assessment, Demonstration, Manufacture, In-service and Disposal/Terminate (CADMID (T)) cycle.
2. The Approving Authorities will expect to see, at the major Decision Points, that a wide range of Acquisition lifecycle Strategies has been considered. The CADMID cycle has two main approval points:
  - a. Initial Gate (IG) is the first approval point in the lifecycle. It occurs before any assessment work is undertaken and is considered to be a relatively 'low hurdle'.
  - b. Main Gate (MG) occurs after the assessment work has been undertaken and is the major decision point at which the solution is approved. Main Gate approval remains the key investment decision point for Projects, where the risks to successful delivery are considered against the benefit of the proposed solution in meeting an endorsed Defence requirement. Main Gate approval also considers Whole Life Costs across all Defence Lines of Development (DLod). Crucially, it addresses the support solution as well as the equipment procurement
3. Each phase of the CADMID cycle involves executing agreed plans from the previous phase, reviewing the outcome, planning for the next phase and outline preparation for the remaining phases. A graphical representation of TD requirements in the CADMID cycle is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Technical Documentation in the CADMID Cycle**



### **USER REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT (URD)**

4. The Project Teams shall ensure the requirement for TD is clearly articulated within the URD. TD is one of the Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) elements and shall be

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outlined within the overall Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP). For more detailed information on TDMP see Chapter 3.

5. Where there is uncertainty or clarification is required the PT shall contact the TD team (DES JSC SCM-EngTLS-TD-AG), who will provide advice and guidance on all aspects of TD. Detailed information on URD structure and submission and ILS plans can be found on the Acquisition Operating Framework (AOF).

### **INITIAL GATE (IG)**

6. The PT shall provide evidence of the requirements as documented in the Support Solution Envelope (SSE) Compliance Tool.

### **SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT (SRD)**

7. The Project Teams shall ensure the requirement for TD is captured within the SRD. The solution shall comply with the mandated policy as detailed in JSP886 Volume 7 Part 8.05 Chapter 1 Technical Documentation. Detailed information on the SRD structure and submission can be found on the AOF.

### **MAIN GATE (MG)**

8. The PT shall provide evidence of the requirements as documented in the SSE Compliance Tool.

### **LOGISTIC SUPPORT DATE (LSD)**

9. The PT is responsible for ensuring it has obtained the appropriate evidence and that its support solution is compliant with SSE Governing Policy (GP) 2.6.

10. It will be necessary to demonstrate / confirm that agreed standards and specifications associated with the TD support solution have been adhered to. If Specification ASD/AIA S1000D is deemed appropriate for the project then a Data Module Requirements List (DMRL) will be required and a set of Business Rules drawn up.

11. The PT must ensure that sufficient TD is made available to affect LSD. The TD must have been approved, via the In-Service Process Review (IPR) process and verified by LSD. The responsibility for 1st verification lies with the Prime Contractor and is mandatory. The 2nd verification process is the responsibility of the Project Team and, although this is not a mandatory requirement within S1000D, it is advisable that Project Teams take measures to ensure that the documentation is accurate and safe to use. This can be achieved by ensuring attendance, where practical, at Contractors 1st verification to witness the process. Further information on validation and verification is available in DEFSTAN 05-123.

### **IN-SERVICE DATE (ISD)**

12. The PT shall provide evidence of the requirements as documented in the SSE Compliance Tool.

### **OUT OF SERVICE DATE (OSD)**

13. The PT shall ensure that TD disposal is addressed through the Disposal Plan. If equipment is passed to a third party for sale or scrap the PT must ensure associated TD is

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up to date. The PT shall also consider contacting their respective museum/historic branch to offer TD for historical purposes.

## **CHAPTER 3: TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **PURPOSE**

1. The purpose of the Technical Documentation Management Plan (TDMP) is to outline the methods that will be used to identify, produce and maintain the TD for the Platform, System or Equipment (PSE). All the TD activities and responsibilities will be detailed in the TDMP.

### **SCOPE**

2. The scope of the TDMP is to show how the Project TD team will create, supply and manage the TD deliverable to the Authority. This shall also include full identification of the equipment and services that the plan applies to.

### **PROJECT DETAILS**

3. This shall be a short description of the project that the plan refers to and the nature of the intended support solution. The main areas will provide:

- a. The name of the Project.
- b. A brief overview of the Project covered by TDMP.
- c. A description of the Support Solution. This will include information that will aid the assessment of the TDMP in relation to the overarching Support Solution.

### **PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS**

4. Stakeholders are those individuals, groups or organisations who have an interest or stake in a particular project. This section identifies those Project Stakeholders.

### **STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS**

5. This section identifies the key requirements for the project outlining the Authority's Specification and the Contractor's Statement of Work (SoW) for TD. It shall contain information relating to the description, operation and maintenance. The requirement must be aligned with current TD Policy as laid down in JSP886 Volume 7 Part 8.05 Chapter 1.

### **PROPOSAL FOR TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION**

6. This section will describe the range and format of information to be supplied. This will include a description of the general TD process and a breakdown of the preparation process. If the deliverable is to be in IETP format then development of DMRL and the implementation of S1000D Business rules and how they link to the LSAR and Parts list will need to be included. There is also a requirement for a breakdown of the production process, including generation of data modules or manuals and validation/sign off procedures.

### **ORGANISATION AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

7. This paragraph will provide an overview of the Design Authorities' (DA) organisation and structure. If there is a requirement to provide a description of the TD teams, their responsibilities and the Terms of Reference (TOR) it will be detailed here.

### **DELIVERY**

8. This section will give a description of the final delivery process, including any final review and up issue procedures and the delivery schedule. Chapter 4 provides further information and advice on delivery.

### **QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

9. This will provide relevant information on the Quality Management System in force and include a breakdown of the associated Quality Assurance processes.

### **STATUS REPORTING / AMENDMENTS**

10. This will specify how any updates are planned relating to data module issue states, control version numbering, and report on the overall process status. This section will also identify and detail how any changes or updates to the documentation are managed.

### **RISK MANAGEMENT**

11. This section will detail how any risks are managed.

### **SECURITY**

12. This will include a breakdown of material classification and how the classified data will be managed. Consideration shall be given for handling of Export Controlled information, particularly International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) constraints, during the production of TD and for subsequent distribution. Care must be taken to follow the security instructions covered by JSP440 Defence Manual of Security.

## **CHAPTER 4: TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND DELIVERY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. An effective and efficient Management and Delivery system for Technical Documentation (TD) is vital to enable the flow of information to be controlled and maintained to ensure that TD information is accurate, up to date and meets the support requirements of the Project, System or Equipment (PSE) whilst it is at all stages of the CADMID cycle.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUPPORT AND PROVISIONING OF TD**

2. It is MOD policy to deliver Electronic Technical Documentation (ETD) as close to the point of use as is practically possible. Therefore the identification of support and provisioning to enable this is vital to the success of the project. It is also very important to take cognizance of current TD policy requirements as specified in Chapter 1.

### **PUBLICATION SPONSOR**

3. The Publication Sponsor is the declared owner of the publication. Sponsorship usually rests with the manager of the platform; vehicle or equipment supported by the publication and, accordingly, is vested in the appropriate PT Leader (PTL).

4. The role of the publication sponsor is fundamental to the effective implementation of current MOD documentation strategies and particularly to the management of ETD across the Service user base.

5. The Sponsor carries the responsibility for identifying the business case for the publication, specifying the requirement and overseeing the publication production, distribution and maintenance life cycle, through to disposal. The Sponsor is to maintain a technical point of contact during the production phase of the publication and thereafter until the publication is obsolete. Sponsors shall ensure a suitable review period for publications and prohibit the use of hand written amendments in place of reissuing the amended publication.

6. Joint Support Chain Services publish a Forms & Publications Guide for Sponsors

### **PROJECT TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES**

7. The Project Team (PT) has responsibility for the procurement and management of all aspects of the TD required. The PT liaises and deals directly with Contractors and other MOD establishments on TD delivery requirements as necessary.

8. Advice should be obtained from the FLIS LogNEC Programme on TD to ensure compliance with Joint Support Chain policy on the delivery of Logistic and engineering systems.

9. It is the ILSM responsibility, within the PT, to authorise publication tasks and determine the acceptability of the final delivered materiel, in accordance with the contracted specification(s) and the TD policy mandated in JSP 886 Volume 7 Part 8.05 Chapter 1 Technical Documentation.

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### **PUBLICATION DELIVERY**

10. Chapter 1 directs Projects to deliver TD as Electronic Technical Documentation (ETD). This preferred method of delivery, which shall be used on all projects and associated equipments unless it can be demonstrated that it is impracticable or that an alternative can be more cost effective through life, when implementing MOD policy for Technical Documentation is Interactive Electronic Technical Publications (IETP's). This will be delivered from trilogiView.
11. Where the cost of a full IETP structure cannot be justified, Project Teams shall use Portable Document Format as the delivery solution.
12. Project Teams who intend to deliver their own solution, must seek prior approval from DES JSC SCM-EngTLS-TE and DES LogNECProg-Future Logistic Information Services (FLIS). This is to ensure that stovepipe solutions (i.e. stand-alone solutions, where the application does not integrate, or share data or resources with, other applications), are not introduced to the Joint Support Chain (JSC) and Front Line Commands (FLCs) Systems.
13. Consideration must be given to constraints such as DII/F capability. Consideration shall also be given to infrastructure requirements such as bandwidth and hardware, and the delivery environment.
14. All equipment publications, current or future, that require a hard copy output must be managed in DR TDOL. TDOL is used to store the Master Copy; this is Configuration Managed with full audit trail and also provides the Print Master and source for the TDOL viewer.

### **ELECTRONIC TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION**

15. The most common outputs from ETD include Interactive Electronic Publications (IETP), page orientated publications and database deliverables of all data required to support the equipment in use.
16. Information management issues associated with IETP shall be as specified in the contract. The Contract Requirements and Business Rules shall specify how the information shall be managed in accordance with Chapter 4 of ASD/AIA S1000D. JSC Services shall be responsible for any distribution requirements in accordance with the sponsor's distribution list, Pagination and any Special Instructions (SI).

### **INTERACTIVE ELECTRONIC TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS**

17. An IETP is one of the deliverables for ETD. From a DEFSTAN 00-600 perspective, this requirement can be fulfilled by IETP in SGML, XML, HTML and PDF format. It should, however, be noted that PDF deliverables do not necessarily fulfil the entire IETP requirements as defined in DEFSTAN 00-600.
18. TrilogiView is the corporate IETP viewer accredited for use on DII. Delivery of any alternative solution must get approval from both the DES JSC SCM-EngTLS-TD-Pol and the FLIS LogNEC Programme.

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### **TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS ON LINE (TDOL)**

19. The TDOL capability within the Design Repository (DR), managed by Future Logistics Information Services Logistic Network Enabled Capability (FLIS Log NEC), provides a tool for the configuration management and viewing of technical publications. Design Repository is the Joint Support Chain's Defence reference solution

20. IETP are currently not available in TDOL; however, all IETP and any TDs not managed in TDOL must still be referenced in TDOL with a placeholder document containing details of how they may be obtained.

### **COTS MANUALS**

21. Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) manuals provide a quick, temporary solution to provide TD information when speed is of the essence. This is generally considered the minimum acceptable for Urgent Operational Requirements (UORs) but not for conventional TD procurement. In essence front cover and preliminary material is added to Commercial publications to obtain a recognised reference number, enabling them to be effectively controlled. It is possible to have COTS manuals provided in PDF format, noting that PDF "normal" is the Standard required for TDOL upload to restrict file size and allow search functions.

### **TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION DEPLOYED (TDD)**

22. The hardware and infrastructure needed to deploy platform TD is the responsibility of the PT and must be integrated with current and future operational logistic IT policy and requirements.

23. Project Teams must obtain approval from DES JSC SCM EngTLS-TD-Pol and DES LogNECProg-FLIS to ensure that no stovepipe solutions add burden to the JSC.

## CHAPTER 5: URGENT OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (UOR)

1. The Urgent Operational Requirements (UOR) process enables rapid procurement to address equipment capability shortfalls that have arisen as a result of current or imminent operations. Under this process the procurement of new or additional equipment (or the enhancement of existing capability) occurs more quickly than the 'normal' equipment acquisition cycle. The TD support solution must be available to the User to safely operate, maintain and repair equipment in Theatre.

### SCOPE

2. This section is applicable to all Project Teams (PT's) and Front Line Commands (FLC's) and gives specific guidance on TD procurement and management for UORs.

### PROJECT TEAM (PT) RESPONSIBILITIES

3. To meet the MODs legal duty of care obligations, it is a requirement that all equipments are provided with accessible, accurate, up to date and relevant TD from the date that MOD takes responsibility for their operation.

4. It is a PTs responsibility to manage the distribution of TD to meet this aim, or to ensure this role is discharged on their behalf by a competent contractor and/or other appropriate arrangements.

5. The UOR process is defined in 2010DIN04-195. It includes PT responsibilities in relation to engagement with organisations such as Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ) and Logistics Network Enabled Capability (LogNEC).

### POLICY FOR INTERIM TD FOR UOR EQUIPMENT IN THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

6. As a minimum TD must be delivered in electronic format, via Tech Docs on Line (TDOL) if more sophisticated arrangements have not been made. The following paragraphs provide policy and supporting advice when providing interim TD in the form of Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) manuals for UOR equipment.

7. Configuration Control must be adopted in line with the current in theatre Equipment Care Inspection (ECI) assurance process.

8. There are two options for PTs to consider for producing and delivering TD to theatre.

- a Interim publication.
- b Compliant publication.

#### Option 1 - Interim Publications

9. Interim Publications may be chosen under the following circumstances:

- a When time is of paramount importance and producing publications under any other option would cause a delay to the deployment of the equipment, or
- b For short-term deployments, i.e. less than 12 months. Upon returning from theatre/operations the Interim Publication must be cancelled.

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10. The PT will raise an appropriate task on the Design Organisation (DO) to provide Interim Publications in support of the UOR, clearly outlining the User requirements. It is acceptable to use Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) or other COTS data, providing it is legible and appropriate for use in the operational environment. Photographs, snapshots of engineering drawings or Computer Aided Design (CAD) models may be used in lieu of fully compliant line drawings.
11. The Interim Publications will be electronic. Hard copy requirements will be met, and managed, via a printing facility in theatre. All TD must clearly be identified with a TD reference number.
12. Although this is an interim solution the DO will ensure normal requirements for authentication in the form of Certificates of Conformance (CofC) are adhered to.
13. Publications provided under these arrangements are strictly to provide an interim solution in the short term; development work should continue to provide a coherent suite of compliant documents that must be made available once they are matured.

### **Option 2 – Compliant Publication**

14. Option 2 should be chosen under the following circumstances:
  - a When there is sufficient time to produce publications compliant with current policy, in accordance with the relevant standards and specifications, without delaying deployment, and:
  - b When a deployment is expected to last for more than 12 months.
  - c If the equipment is expected to be brought into the core equipment programme, irrespective of deployment duration.
  - d When Option 1 has been utilised and it is subsequently decided to extend the deployment beyond 12 months.
15. The PT will raise a task on the DO to provide Compliant Publications in support of the UOR, clearly outlining the User requirements in line with normal procedures or contractual arrangements.
16. The DO shall provide a CofC for the Compliant Publication which confirms and certifies that all the information contained within the TD is accurate, safe in application and suitable for its intended purpose as defined in the contract.

### **Delivery**

17. Advice should be obtained on the delivery of the TD support solution from Future Logistic Information Service, Logistic Network Enabled Capability Programme (FLIS LogNEC Prog.)