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Logistics

Logistics Assistance Program

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is a major revision. The portions affected by this major revision are listed in the summary of change.

Authorities. The authorities for this regulation are DoDI 4000.19, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and the Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific requirements.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the G–4 Publications Team email address, usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-4.mbx.publications@mail.mil.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This publication supersedes AR 700–4, dated 23 March 2017.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation defines the Army Logistics Assistance Program (LAP) and establishes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for execution of the LAP. The LAP is commanded and executed by the Command General (CG), U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and provides materiel readiness assistance to Army commands (ACOMs), Army service component commands (ASCCs), and direct reporting units (DRUs). The LAP delivers materiel enterprise capabilities that enable Army readiness at the tactical point of need in order to provide commanders with freedom of action, extended operational reach, and prolonged endurance.

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA database located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/abca/>.

1–3. Associated publications

This section contains no entries.

1–4. Responsibilities

See section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this publication are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule–Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–6. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The ASA (ALT) will—

- a. Ensure that training for life cycle management commands (LCMC) logistics assistance representatives (LAR) is planned and integrated into the life cycle sustainment plans.
- b. Ensure LARs are included in Instructor and Key Personnel Training.
- c. Ensure LARs are trained on field and sustainment-level hardware and software maintenance tasks and system-specific logistics support requirements prior to the new or modified systems being fielded.
- d. Ensure the Program Executive Office (PEO) and Program Managers (PMs) Program for LAR attendance into New Equipment Training (see AR 770–2 and AR 770–3).
- e. Coordinate new or modified system training and support requirements with the LCMC AMC LAP managers.

1–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4, assists the ASA (ALT) in the development of the LAP and plans and supervises the execution of the program consistent with Department of Defense (DoD) policy and guidance. The DCS, G–4, will—

- a. Program and defend resource requirements.
- b. Advise ASA (ALT) on overall program objectives.

- c. Validate and resource LAP requirements to support multi-domain operations (MDO) and large-scale combat operations (LSCO).
- d. Advise ASA (ALT) on developing policies for the LAP.

1–8. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC will—

- a. Establish and command the Army LAP.
- b. Provide guidance for and oversight of the LAP.
- c. Determine LAP requirements, staffing, and stationing to maintain Army materiel readiness.
- d. Identify, justify, and request installation support requirements to include resources within the purview of the DCS, G–9 that are required to support the mission.
- e. Plan, budget, and defend current and projected resource requirements.
- f. Plan for LAP employment in the tactical, operational, and strategic support areas and joint security and consolidation areas during mobilization, hostilities, and other contingencies, including support to civil authorities.
- g. Coordinate with ASA (ALT), CG, U.S. Army Futures Command, and the CG, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) (U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command) to ensure LARs receive New Equipment Training (see AR 770–2 and AR 350–1).
- h. Assist commanders of supported ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, corps, and divisions to include logistics assistance in plans, including specific provisions for mobility and/or MDO and preparations to execute LSCO deployment support of LAP personnel.
- i. Assist other government agencies with problems related to Army-managed materiel. This assistance should be reimbursable (for example, through foreign military sales (FMS) letters of offer and acceptance).
- j. Assist commanders in resolving logistics readiness issues of supply, maintenance, or any other nature. Assist supported commanders with force modernization. Assist commanders during periods of transition to maintain a high state of readiness on new and displaced weapon systems and/or materiel.
- k. Ensure all LAP personnel, including, but not limited to, Senior Command Representatives (SCR), Lead-System Technical Representatives (L–STRs), System Technical Representative (STR), and LARs are deployable, mandatory mobile (MM), and emergency essential (E–E).

1–9. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC, will develop doctrine based on Army policy for the LAP as part of Army Field Support Brigade (AFSB) and Army field support battalion (AFSBn) doctrine.

Chapter 2

Logistics Assistance Program

2–1. General

- a. The LAP aids early detection and resolution of logistics-related problems, identification of trends, and delivery of actionable logistics intelligence to improve unit materiel readiness at the tactical point of need as well as to improve Army fleet readiness.
- b. The LAP is primarily focused at the tactical level delivering hands-on training, resolving equipment and logistics system problems, identifying trends to inform AMC's LCMCs, and delivering actionable logistics intelligence that provides industry and materiel enterprise stakeholders with information to resolve issues and enhance readiness.
- c. The LAP does not relieve commanders or operators of logistics readiness responsibilities or functions. The commander is still responsible for developing a self-sustaining readiness capability.
- d. The LAP:
 - (1) Is executed through AMC's AFSB organizational structure and their subordinate AFSBns.
 - (2) Provides AFSB Commanders with a LCMC SCR responsible for advising on LCMC capabilities and coordinating, synchronizing, and integrating LCMC resources into the AFSB concept of support.
 - (3) Provides the AFSBn Commander with L-STRs responsible for advising the AFSBn Commander and supervising AMC STRs/LARs within the AFSBn area of operations. The L–STR, in coordination with the SCR, coordinates, integrates, and synchronizes LAP support from the AMC LCMCs—U.S. Army

Aviation and Missile Command, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Joint Munitions Command, and U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command.

(4) Provides a means to collect, correlate, assess, and disseminate actionable logistics information required to respond to problems from the materiel or system users.

(5) Provides commanders with technical guidance necessary to resolve weapon systems, equipment, and systemic logistics problems.

(6) Identifies logistics issues that have an adverse impact on materiel readiness by recognizing and reporting actionable logistics intelligence, trends, and historical data through the AFSB operational channels and LCMC functional channels.

(7) Assists commanders in developing and coordinating plans to ensure materiel readiness during mobilization, deployment, and other contingencies (for example, natural disaster relief, humanitarian aid, and civil support missions).

(8) Integrates materiel enterprise capabilities to improve and sustain materiel readiness by synchronizing logistics support of the Regular Army, Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

(9) Assists joint forces, allied, and coalition force commands with Army-managed equipment when approved cross-service agreements exist.

(10) Operates primarily on an area support basis.

2-2. Logistics Assistance Program structure

a. General. The CG, AMC will establish and command the LAP and provide guidance and oversight of the LAP. CG, U.S. Army Sustainment Command (ASC) is the AMC LAP executive agent to manage and employ the program through commanders of AFSBs and AFSBns. LAP personnel provide tailored force projection capabilities as subject matter experts (SMEs) and function at the tactical, operational, and strategic level. LAP personnel provide logistics assistance in peacetime and wartime, including support to deployed active and reserve forces. When required, LAP personnel will attach to AFSBs and AFSBns to mobilize from the Strategic Support Area to the Joint Support Area to support MDO and prepare to support LSCO. The program is focused at the tactical level providing training, resolving equipment and logistics system problems, identifying trends, and delivering actionable logistics intelligence that provides industry and enterprise stake holders information to resolve issues and enhance readiness.

b. Structure. Commanders of AFSBs and AFSBns, logistics support teams (LST), directors of LAR satellite offices, and when required, commanders of deployable logistics support elements (LSE), division logistics support elements (DLSE), and corps logistics support elements (CLSE) exercise operational control of LAP personnel.

c. Army Field Support Brigades. Commanders of AFSBs support commanders of ASCCs outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations and corps commanders within the CONUS. The AFSB commanders exercise command and control (C2) of all assigned AFSBns, LSTs, LAR satellite offices, LSEs, DLSEs, and CLSEs in the theater area of responsibility or within CONUS. Commanders, of AFSBs will deploy a CLSE to Army organizations in the corps area as required and will deploy LSEs in support of a Joint Task Force (JTF) or Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) as required.

d. Army Field Support Battalions. Commanders of AFSBns support Army organizations at the division level. The AFSBn will—

(1) Exercise integrated C2 over LARs through the AFSBn support operations.

(2) Provide AMC LAR support to the total Army on an area support basis.

(3) Establish and deploy a DLSE to support Army organizations in the division area as required.

(4) Establish and deploy an LSE in support of a JTF or DSCA when required.

e. Logistics Support Teams. The LST and LAR satellite offices support Army organizations not aligned to corps or divisions. The LST will—

(1) Support, on an area basis, Army units not aligned with a corps or division.

(2) Operate under the integrated C2 of the AFSB.

f. Life cycle management commands. Commanders of AMC LCMCs man, train, and equip LARs in support of ASC's operational mission. LARs provide weapon and commodity systems-specific functional expertise (for example, for Apache airframe and electronics) and provide support for the units through the AFSB structure.

2–3. Establishing Army field support structures

a. CG, AMC will support ASCC and corps commanders through existing AFSB structure and support division commanders through existing AFSBn structure. CG, AMC will task organize these structures into deployable elements. An LSE is generally established for JTF or DSCA, and a DLSE or a CLSE is established for an exercise or deployment.

(1) *Corps logistics support element.* Elements are formed from AFSB assets in support of the deploying corps. CLSEs are tailorable organizations formed from existing AMC capabilities based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time, and civil (METT–TC) considerations. A CLSE consists of a small group of AMC military and DA Civilian SMEs. At the core of the CLSE is AFSB leadership, operational staff, and the LCMC SCRs.

(2) *Division logistics support element.* Elements are formed from AFSBn assets in support of the deploying division. DLSEs are tailorable organizations formed from existing AMC capabilities based on METT–TC factors. A DLSE consists of a small group of AMC military and DA Civilian SMEs. At the core of the DLSE is the AFSBn leadership, operational staff, and the LCMC L-STRs.

b. In the field, the AFSB, AFSBn, LSE, LST, CLSE, or DLSE commander will provide C2 for the LARs. AMC LCMC supporting commanders will furnish the technical expertise to accomplish LAR requirements. The commanders and directors of AFSBs, AFSBns, LSEs, LSTs, CLSEs, or DLSEs will provide direction and execute the LAP mission in the field in accordance with the supporting commands' overall priorities and the supported commands' mission requirement and objectives.

c. The AFSB and/or AFSBn commander serves as the single point of contact for the interface between the CG, AMC and the supported commanders on all logistics matters of mutual interest. The commanders of AFSBs, AFSBns, LSEs, LSTs, CLSEs, and DLSEs, in coordination with commanders of LCMCs' SCRs and L-STRs, are the points of contact for the interface between the CG, AMC and the supported units on all technical and logistics matters involving supported weapon systems and materiel.

d. In matters related to the identification and resolution of readiness problems, the AFSB, AFSBn, LSE, LST, CLSE, and DLSE commanders, in coordination with the SCRs and L-STRs, will communicate directly with appropriate elements of the DoD, DA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and other services as required.

e. The commanders of AFSBs, AFSBns, LSEs, LSTs, CLSEs, and DLSEs are authorized to coordinate assistance from any element of the logistics support community, as needed, to support the LAR mission.

2–4. Documenting Logistics Assistance Program and base support

CG, AMC will negotiate support agreements with commanders of supported ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs, in accordance with DoDI 4000.19 and AR 5–9. Agreements must define the terms and responsibilities of the respective commands regarding LAP assistance provided to the supported ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU and must articulate base support provided to tenant Army LAP offices and personnel. CG, AMC will supplement these support agreements with separate installation support agreements between commanders of host installation commanders and commanders of tenant AFSBs, AFSBns, LSEs, LSTs, CLSEs, and DLSEs. Supplemental installation support agreements will define support, basis for reimbursement for each category of support, billing, payment processes, and other conditions of the agreements in accordance with AR 5–9.

2–5. Geographic areas of responsibility for Logistics Assistance Program coverage

AFSBs are attached to the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or installation headquarters for administrative and logistical support only. LAP coverage of specific geographic areas of responsibility is as follows:

a. *401st Army Field Support Brigade (U.S. Army Central Command Deployed Location).* Coverage area includes Southwest Asia and all geographic areas assigned to U.S. Army Central Command located OCONUS.

b. *402nd Army Field Support Brigade (Fort Shafter, Hawaii).* Coverage area includes the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command units and geographic areas of responsibility.

c. *403rd Army Field Support Brigade (Camp Henry, Korea).* Coverage area includes geographic areas assigned to Eighth U.S. Army, including Japan (Honshu and Okinawa).

d. *404th Army Field Support Brigade (Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington).* Provides direct support to I Corps AOR and supports Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Illinois, California, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Fort Irwin National Training Center, Fort Polk Joint Readiness Training Center, Orchard Combat Training Center, Camp Roberts, CA, Camp Williams, UT, and Camp Guernsey, WY.

e. *405th Army Field Support Brigade (Kaiserslautern, Germany)*. Coverage area includes geographic areas assigned to the U.S. Army, Europe and Africa.

f. *406th Army Field Support Brigade (Fort Bragg, North Carolina)*. Provides direct support to XVIII Airborne Corps AOR and supports areas east of the Mississippi River, Louisiana, Fort Campbell, KY, West Point Military Academy, NY, Camp Shelby, MS, Fort Pickett, VA, Fort McCoy, WI, and Camp Grayling, MI.

g. *407th Army Field Support Brigade (Fort Hood, Texas)*. Provides direct support to III Corps AOR and supports Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Camp Ripley, MN, Fort Chaffee, AR, Camp Atterbury, IN, and Puerto Rico.

Chapter 3

Logistics Assistance Representatives

3-1. General

a. All LARs are required to be deployable, MM, and E-E.

b. LARs are assets to assist the commander in identifying trends and solving readiness issues at the unit level. LARs also elevate issues that cannot be solved at the unit to the next appropriate command/agency. LARs are SMEs from the AMC LCMCs (Aviation and Missile Command, Joint Munitions Command, Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, and Communications-Electronics Command) who assist commanders in analyzing equipment readiness, identifying problems, determining responsibility for resolution, and, when appropriate, assisting with resolution. LARs will use an AMC-approved single standardized reporting system with defined actionable outputs that will assist the command(s) in identifying and solving readiness, training, safety, availability, and reliability issues.

c. The CG, AMC, manages the LAP worldwide through the ASC network. The AMC LARs are assigned within this network and are located at posts, camps, and stations, including commands at the theater, corps, and division level.

d. AMC will develop and maintain mobilization programs that establish key E-E and MM positions, and use table of distribution and allowances positions to—

(1) Maintain critical overseas requirements during mobilization, hostilities, or other contingencies, including natural disasters, humanitarian relief efforts, and civil disorders.

(2) Provide readily deployable support personnel.

3-2. Using logistics assistance representatives

The LARs will—

a. Advise and guide commanders by assisting them in attaining and sustaining materiel readiness.

b. Analyze, advise, assist, and train in all areas of logistics. Training is to supplement, not replace, individual and unit training. Training areas will include the following:

(1) Operator responsibilities and equipment functionality.

(2) Field maintenance procedures and processes, to include software updates and diagnostics.

(3) Supply procedures.

(4) Modifications.

(5) Automated logistics systems.

(6) Warranty Program.

(7) Advanced manufacturing options for non-mission capable supply equipment.

(8) Corrosion prevention and control (see AR 750-1 and AR 750-59).

c. Subject to LCMC approval, perform hands-on maintenance to resolve unique readiness situations or to affect substantial cost-savings. LARs may also perform hands-on maintenance to demonstrate diagnostic or troubleshooting procedures during training sessions with supported unit personnel.

d. Provide supported command managers and senior leaders with timely actionable information on the effectiveness of materiel and support systems in the field.

e. Keep the supported commander informed of their activities, readiness degradation, or degradation trends on AMC furnished materiel.

f. Comply with host command regulations and requirements.

3-3. Assigning and controlling personnel

The CG, AMC, in conjunction with CG, ASC, and/or LCMC commanders, will—

a. Ensure that personnel selected for assignment in the LAP have current knowledge and broad experience in their responsible logistics specialties and disciplines, and a broad general knowledge in a related specialty or military occupational specialty. These personnel will receive technical training and certification when necessary to maintain current technical competence and familiarity with materiel and systems logistics procedures.

b. Establish and maintain a rotational base with a sufficient number of key E-E and MM highly skilled personnel to support the program consistent with manpower authorizations.

3-4. Programming and budgeting

Programming and budgeting procedures for logistics assistance are prescribed in DoD 7000.14-R. Assistance provided to any customer not assigned to a Regular Army, ARNG, or USAR activity, or other support not covered by this regulation will be on a reimbursable basis (for example, inter-service support agreements and FMS). Reimbursement will be in accordance with DoD 7000.14-R, DoDI 4000.19, and AR 5-9.

Chapter 4

Logistics Assistance Program Requirements

4-1. Manpower requirements

a. Each commander, LCMC will adjust his/her force structure internally to address new LAP peacetime manpower requirements. If this is untenable, the LCMC will use the process outlined in AR 71-32 and DA Pam 71-32 to establish new requirements.

b. LARs are regionally assigned (Readiness AFSBn, LST, and Satellite) and postured to provide area support for all components.

c. Requirements are based on factors, such as:

(1) Type, number, priorities, and dispersion of using and support units (this includes Regular Army, ARNG, USAR, and other services).

(2) Supported units' authorized levels of organization, mission, and readiness postures.

(3) Amount of materiel currently on hand or scheduled (density of equipment) for the AFSB, AFSBn, and LST mission area.

(4) The degree of complexity of materiel and systems.

(5) Reliability, availability, and maintainability of materiel and systems.

(6) Ability of using units to support existing, new, modified, or displaced materiel systems.

4-2. Foreign military sales

Expenses associated with a member of a technical assistance team supporting an FMS program will be reimbursed through the FMS letter of offer and acceptance. Support of training to foreign governments or international organizations is normally provided pursuant to FMS procedures (see AR 12-1). If operating in a coalition environment, the Geographic Combatant Commander may establish an acquisition and cross-servicing agreement to cover expenses associated with a member of a technical assistance team supporting a coalition partner.

Chapter 5

Contractor Assistance

5-1. General

a. This chapter pertains to contractor engineering technical services (CETS) that are available to the LAP during the introduction and transfer of engineering and technical knowledge. CETS are a major category of contracted advisory and assistance services (CAAS). This chapter also contains information on contractor interfacing with AFSBs, AFSBns, and/or LSTs.

b. CG, AMC will procure CETS in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS), the Army FAR Supplement (AFARS). Services may not be contracted

for functions that have been determined inherently governmental by the Office of Management and Budget (see Public Law 105–270).

5–2. Logistics Assistance Program contractor engineering technical services

a. CETS may be used for functions not inherently governmental when LAP capability is not available or cannot be developed in time to meet the needs of the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU. CETS can include advice, instruction, and training to DA personnel on the installation, operation, and maintenance of weapon systems, equipment, and components.

b. The two basic types of CETS are—

(1) Contractor plant services. Engineering and technical services provided to DA personnel by a manufacturer. These services are provided in the manufacturer's facilities by engineers and technicians employed by the manufacturer.

(2) Contract field services (CFS). Engineering and technical services provided to DA personnel by technically qualified contractor representatives of a manufacturer or supplier of military equipment or components. These are generally one-time services, such as those provided in the handoff of equipment, and include information, instruction, formal training, and on-the-job training (OJT) provided at an Army installation or materiel fielding handoff site. CFS representatives are employees of a manufacturer or supplier of military equipment or components who provide full-time, on-site liaison or advisory services between their company and the military users of their company's equipment or components.

c. The providing command will continually review and control contractor plant services, limiting them to the minimum needed to achieve and ensure effective and dependable self-sufficiency, in-house capability, and readiness.

d. During the contract period, the using and providing commands will develop internal capabilities to support the system and/or equipment after contractor support expires, and will maximize concurrent assignment of personnel from the using and providing commands. There must be a continual work relationship and information flow among contractor representatives, LARs, and user personnel to ensure the transfer of technical knowledge. This will aid in building LAR and user sustainment proficiency, and increase the in-house capability of users.

5–3. Procuring Logistics Assistance Program contractor engineering technical services

a. Authority to process requests for the procurement of LAP CETS is restricted to the CG, AMC; the Surgeon General; CG, Network Enterprise Technology Command; CG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and CG, TRADOC. The aforementioned organizations will exercise this authority only when the requirement has been validated, funds have been identified in the budget for this purpose, and one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The complexity of new or modified equipment and/or systems is such that organic support, if used, may be inadequate. Onsite contractor integration to support operations will be required if DA personnel are required to ensure the following:

(a) Installation.

(b) Operation.

(c) Maintenance proficiency of personnel to meet DA standards.

(2) An urgent requirement develops for additional evaluation, increased reliability, or training that cannot be supplied by DA organic personnel.

b. LAP CETS will be for functions that are not inherently governmental and therefore not exempt from competition (see Public Law 105–270 and AR 570–4).

c. The organizations identified in *paragraph 5–3a* will procure CETS through a separate service contract or include them as an identifiable line item separately priced within an end item procurement contract. Contracts covering CETS will show the man-years and cost of those services and will outline their duties in the statement of work (SOW).

d. The CFS and field service representative contracts will include clauses (mobilization and/or deployment clauses) that provide for negotiation of services during periods of hostilities and mobilization. If the skill is required during mobilization and/or contingency, the PEO and/or PM and LCMC must coordinate for contract personnel. The supporting AFSB and subordinate elements must coordinate with the receiving command to ensure that support requirements (such as billeting, Class I) are met.

e. For CETS contracts providing services under this regulation, the SOW will include provisions that the contractor will meet the following requirements:

(1) Provide on-site classroom or OJT to Soldiers in supported units, LARs, and other Government personnel on maintenance and operation techniques pertaining to adjustment, calibration, troubleshooting, routine maintenance, inspection, and repair of prime system and/or equipment, including related support and/or test equipment.

(2) Ensure transition of necessary technical documentation to sustain LAR proficiency training and specific knowledge for maintaining the equipment.

f. The using and providing commands will coordinate certification of performance, logistics support, travel, identification, privileges, reports, and other considerations. They will conform to appropriate provisions of the FAR as incorporated into the contract for the services.

g. LAP personnel, with command approval, may be appointed as the contracting officer's representative and/or contracting officer's technical representative at field locations.

5-4. Limitations on the use of contractor personnel

Command or command counsel should review contractor functions to ensure they are not inherently governmental in nature (see Public Law 105-270). Contractors will not be—

a. Supervised or appointed by a Federal officer. They will not be under the supervision, direction, or evaluation of any Government, military, or civilian employee.

b. Placed in a staff or policy-making position.

c. Placed in a position of command, supervision, administration, or control over DA military or civilian personnel, or personnel of other contracting companies.

d. Used to avoid manpower ceilings or other personnel rules and regulations as directed by DA or the Office of Personnel Management.

e. Used to administer or supervise military procurement activities.

f. Used to provide logistics assistance to contractors during contract maintenance.

g. Used to establish requisitioning objectives, station stockage lists, or direct supply channels to a manufacturer.

h. Used to circumvent established DA supply channels.

5-5. Interfacing with U.S. Army Materiel Command, Army Field Support Brigades, Army Field Support Battalions, corps logistics support elements, and division logistics support elements

The commanders of AFSBs, AFSBns, and LSTs at major bases and installations AMC, PEO, and/or PM fielded equipment.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise indicated, all Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil>. DoD publications are available on the ESD website at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.

AFARS

Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (Cited in title page.) (Available at <https://www.acquisition.gov/afars/>.)

AR 5–9

Installation Agreements (Cited in para 2–4.)

AR 71–32

Force Development and Documentation Consolidated Policies (Cited in *para 4–1a*.)

AR 570–4

Manpower Management (Cited in *para 5–3b*.)

AR 715–9

Operational Contract Support Planning and Management (Cited in para 5–4.)

AR 750–1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in para 3–2b(8).)

AR 750–59

Corrosion Prevention and Control for Army Materiel (Cited in para 3–2b(8).)

AR 770–2

Materiel Fielding (Cited in *para 1–6d*.)

AR 770–3

Type Classification and Materiel Release (Cited in *para 1–6d*.)

DA Pam 71–32

Force Development and Documentation Consolidated Procedures (Cited in *para 4–1a*.)

DFARS

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (Cited in title page.) (Available at <https://www.acquisition.gov/dfars/>.)

DoD 7000.14–R

Department of Defense Financial Management Policy (Cited in para 3–4.)

DoDI 4000.19

Support Agreements (Cited in title page.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B-1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is the administration of the LAP.

B-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist commanders and their staffs at all levels in evaluating LAP compliance with the key internal controls listed below. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

B-3. Instructions

Commanders and program evaluators will base answers on actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, and simulation). Answers which indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action must be identified in supporting documentation. Although not every section is required by each organization, these internal controls must be evaluated at least once every five years. Certify that the evaluation has been conducted on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B-4. Test questions

- a. Are organizations familiar with, and do they have access to, procedures for developing LAP manpower requirements?
- b. Have logistics assistance personnel attended the initial orientation?
- c. Are support-related requests for exceptions to policy or waivers being requested, processed, and approved?
- d. Is procurement of CETS in accordance with the FAR?
- e. Are contracts for CETS less than five years in duration?
- f. Has the commander developed a self-sustaining readiness capability?

B-5. Supersession

Not applicable.

B-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the DCS, G-4 (DALO-MPF), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0500.

Glossary of Terms

Actionable logistics intelligence

Information that can be followed up on, with the further implication that a strategic plan should be undertaken to make positive use of the information gathered.

Division logistics support element

Elements are formed from the direct support AFSBn in support of the deploying division. DLSEs are tailorable organizations formed from existing AMC capabilities based on METT–TC factors. A DLSE consists of a small group of AMC military and DA Civilian SMEs. The mission of the DLSE is to synchronize operations with the theater army AFSB/AFSBn, provide integration of AMC capabilities into division planning, and develop a common operating picture of materiel enterprise capabilities in the division area of operations. L-STRs will normally deploy with DLSEs.

Key position

A federal position that cannot be vacated during a national emergency without seriously impairing the capability of its parent agency to function effectively.

Logistics assistance

Advice, training, and assistance provided by technically trained and experienced logistics personnel employed by or under contract to the Army.

Logistics Assistance Program

DA plan of action in which technical resources are provided to assist unit commanders in identifying and resolving problems affecting materiel and logistics systems that are beyond the capability or responsibility of using field commands. It also provides for the collection, evaluation, and exchange of technical information.

Logistics assistance representative

A key E–E and MM individual assigned to the AMC LAP.

Logistics information

The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all available information by field technicians and other internal sources on the performance, use, operational capability, and support of Army weapon systems and end items of equipment deployed with troops.

Logistics support element

The element formed by the AFSB or AFSBN commander to deploy in support of contingency operations to support a JTF or similar DSCA. The LSE will be task organized to support operations and consist of a command element, designated LARs, and other required personnel to execute the concept of support. The LSE coordinates, synchronizes, and integrates materiel enterprise capabilities to support operations.

Logistics support team

A team of LARs located at non-division installations composed of 1–11 commodity LARs providing area support to units in that area that cannot be supported by the AFSBN. LSTs are not deployable but the LARs on the team are deployable as part of the rotational base.

Mandatory mobile

Army civilian employees (primarily LARs and deployable plans and operations personnel) that must sign a mobility agreement as a condition of employment. These mobility agreements require LARs and other affected personnel to periodically change assignments.

Supporting command

A command that is responsible for the procurement, distribution, maintenance, or technical assistance for an item or for the development or operation of a logistics system.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700–4

Logistics Assistance Program

This major revision, dated 28 April 2023—

- Changes the title from Logistics Assistance to Logistics Assistance Program (title page).
- Clarifies the purpose of the Logistics Assistance Program (para 1–1).
- Adds Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) responsibilities (para 1–6).
- Updates Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 responsibilities (para 1–7).
- Updates Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command responsibilities (para 1–8).
- Adds Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command responsibilities (para 1–9).
- Updates Logistics Assistance Program purpose (para 2–1).
- Updates Logistics Assistance Program structure (para 2–2).
- Updates establishing Army field support structure (para 2–3).
- Updates documenting Logistics Assistance Program and base support to reflect the new network (para 2–4).
- Updates the geographic areas of responsibility (para 2–5).
- Adds language requiring that logistics assistance representatives must be deployable, mandatory mobile, and emergency essential (para 3–1).
- Updates policy on using logistics assistance representatives (para 3–2).
- Updates life cycle management commands manpower requirements internal review (para 4–1).
- Updates special requirements (para 4–2).
- Updates general contracting assistance information (para 5–1).

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