

Standard Line Item Number Replacement

How-To-Guide

As the medical life cycle managers, we have the overall responsibility and accountability for all medical requirements/capabilities; medical equipment, assemblages and special purpose test, measurement and diagnostics equipment (TMDE), which are managed Line Item Number (LIN) and National Item Identification Number (NIIN) association. DODI 5000.02 highlights tools product managers will use to facilitate effective program planning and execution.

When medical equipment and materiel becomes unsupportable or unaffordable due to obsolescence, or when one or more of the following reasons below exist, an integrated product team (IPT) is formed to develop the acquisition strategy to replace the product(s) by LIN capability:

- The product is at the end of useful life or production;
- The manufacturer is out of business or product is not sourced on any contract vehicle;
- The product is not Trade Agreements Act (TAA)-compliant;
- The product no longer meets clinical needs;
- The product is too costly to sustain or support; or
- A technology evolution triggers the Army's need for consideration based on patient care outcomes, cost of sustainment, etc.

When the replacement product is identified and approved by the leadership, the following steps are taken to catalog the material.

1. Product configuration and component list (startup and Supply Building of Materiel) is identified and National Stock Number(s) (NSN) are requested with appropriate cataloging data through Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Defense Medical Logistics Item Identification System (DMLIIS).
2. Contracting is established through contract agency (DLA is preferred).
3. All type classification cataloging is initiated through Cloud Equipping (cQuiP) to link LIN, NSN, End Item Code, Life Cycle Cost relationship.
4. If Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) amendment is required, actions are completed in cQuiP.

The product manager directs the fielding process for assigned systems. The U.S. Army Medical Materiel Development Activity/USAMMA collaborate and develop the 1-N list/material fielding plan (MFP). All MFPs are developed in accordance with the operational properties of the Dynamic Army Resourcing Priority List (DARPL); the Army Resourcing Priority List; the Integrated Requirements Priority List; and Headquarters, Department of the Army execution order to facilitate unit fielding schedules which are published by the DCS G-3/5/7. (Validate unit authorizations, validate shortage and version, identify per fielding schedule)

USAMMA prepares, coordinates, revises, approves, and implements the plans (Memorandum of Notification (MON) or (MFP)), schedules, and material fielding agreement (MFA) in accordance with the latest HQDA-approved BOIP or Table of Organization Equipment.

Develops a formal Materiel Release (MR) process for fielding materiel systems in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and procedures in DA Pam 700–142.

(1) Coordinate and manage the MR process within each Life Cycle Management Command or supporting command.

(2) Verifies that all requirements for release have been met and documented and that an audit trail is established and maintained (property book accountability).

(3) Ensures that MR data is developed and maintained to reflect all forecasted releases and get-well plans, updated on a regular basis, and completed in Decision Support Tool (DST).

(4) Synchronizes the distribution and re-distribution of materiel through DST.

REF:

AR 70-1, Army Acquisition Policy	10 August 2018
AR 700-142, Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer	8 June 2018
AR 710-2, Supply Policy Below the National Level	28 March 2008
AR 735-5, Property Accountability Policies	9 November 2016
DA Pam 700-142, Instructions for Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding and Transfer	1 July 2014