

Welcome to the sixteenth lesson of the DoD Supply Chain Fundamentals module, DoD Traditional Support vs. PBL Strategies.

In this lesson you will learn to distinguish between characteristics of DoD traditional support and Performance-based logistics strategies.

You will be given an opportunity to test out of this lesson. If you pass the test question, you can decide to continue, or skip to the next lesson.

Which of the following is a characteristic of a PBL strategy and not a DoD traditional support strategy?

- [A Relies on purchasing the elements of support.](#)
- [B Buy parts to address failures.](#)
- [C Based on input measures.](#)
- [D Seeks to resolve obsolescence.](#)

Feedback:

The correct answer is "Seeks to resolve obsolescence"

Performance-based Logistics strategy is mandated for high-value, DoD acquisition programs as a first-choice strategy, and encouraged for lower value programs. The DoD is moving away from traditional, transaction-based, system sustainment. This lesson helps you move away from the older sustainment strategies by showing you the characteristics that separate PBL from traditional strategies. By understanding the differences, you will be able to identify and adopt the PBL strategies.

Learning Objective

- Distinguish between characteristics of DoD traditional support and Performance-based logistics strategies.

It may be helpful in understanding PBL to know that supply chain management strategy (SCM) is one of the components for implementing Performance-based Logistics.

As you read the characteristics of traditional, system-sustainment strategies as they are compared with characteristics of PBL, recall the traditional process of buying and selling units from wholesaler through retailer to customer in order to meet requirements.

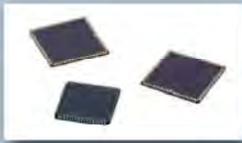
Additionally, you learned earlier that performance metrics are recorded for each part of the supply chain process. These performance metrics are managed in a PBL strategy.

Performance-based Logistics (PBL) is a strategy for system support. Instead of contracting for goods and services with traditional support strategies, a product support provider (PSP) or product support integrator (PSI) is contracted to meet performance metric(s) for a system or product. The provider often commits to this performance level at a lower cost, or increased performance at costs similar to those previously achieved under a non-PBL contract. For high-value DoD acquisition programs, the PBL approach is mandated as a first-choice strategy and is encouraged for lower value programs as well.

Transaction-based, System Sustainment vs. PBL

- Traditional DoD support relies on purchasing the elements of support, not support or performance outcomes. It is based on input measures, such as parts and technical services.
- For example, DoD support processes rely on forecasting, budgeting for, and purchasing discrete parts, repairs, hours of technical support, and similar transactional activities that may result in optimized end item operational support.
- PBL, in contrast, purchases performance outcomes and leaves it up to the support provider to determine the mix of parts, repairs, and other support activities needed to achieve those outcomes. It is based on output measures, such as weapon system availability.

Buy parts to address failures.



Buy logistics performance.

- ✓ Improve reliability
- ✓ Resolve obsolescence
- ✓ Integrate support solutions

Manage supplies.



Manage relationships and outcomes.

- ✓ Customer-focused goals
- ✓ Gov't/industry partnerships

Transactional approaches seek to manage demand for Product Support resources. PBL drives to reduce it.

Which of the following is a characteristic of a DoD traditional support strategy and not a PBL strategy?

- [A Product Support Provider.](#)
- [B Integrate support solutions.](#)
- [C Government/industry partnership.](#)
- [D Buy parts to address failures.](#)

Feedback:

The correct answer is, "Buy parts to address failures."

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Post-Test Introduction

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You have completed the learning portion of the DoD Traditional Support vs. PBL Strategies lesson. Next you will be given three attempts to demonstrate mastery of the learning objective.

If you fail all three attempts, you can still progress to the remaining lessons and graduate; however, you are encouraged to restudy the lesson to increase your understanding of the content.

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Which of the following is a characteristic of PBL strategy and not DoD traditional support strategy?

- A Relies on purchasing the elements of support. >
- B Contracting for goods and services. >
- C Based on input measures. >
- D Contracted to meet performance metric(s). >

Feedback:

The correct answer is, "Contracted to meet performance metric(s)."

Which of the following is a characteristic of DoD traditional support strategy and not PBL strategy?

- A Buys logistics performance. >
- B Customer-focused goals. >
- C Manage relationships and outcomes. >
- D Manage demand for product support resources. >

Feedback:

The correct answer is, "Manage demand for product support resources."

Which of the following is a characteristic of PBL strategy and not DoD traditional support strategy?

- A Transactional activities that may result in optimized support. >
- B Improve reliability. >
- C Buys parts to address failures. >
- D Manage supplies. >

Feedback:

The correct answer is, "Improve reliability." This was your third and final attempt, but you will be allowed to progress to other lessons and graduate. [Review This Lesson](#)

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Summary

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In this lesson, you learned that PBL is a strategy to meet performance metrics for a system or product that is different from traditional DoD support strategy which relies on purchasing the support elements. In the next lesson, you will learn characteristics of SCOR® level one best practices.

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Can you recall from a previous lesson which of the following is a characteristic of the SCOR® To-Be model?

- [A](#) Identifies the SCOR® processes and non-value added processes. [▶](#)
- [B](#) Obtains buy-in from users, stakeholders, and customers in refining level 4. [▶](#)
- [C](#) Includes only the inputs, process and outputs; not the performance. [▶](#)
- [D](#) Leverages the experience of users in creating and refining level 2 process. [▶](#)

Feedback:

The answer is "Obtains buy-in from users, stakeholders, and customers in refining level 4."

You have completed the content for this lesson.

To continue, select another lesson from the Table of Contents on the left.

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