PADMD Overview – Our Equipment Lifecycle Model

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# Summary View

PADMD (Planning, Acquisition, Deployment, Maintenance, Disposition) is our framework for running the Nonexpendable Equipment program. It’s basically Equipment Lifecycle Management (ELCM), but written in plain terms and structured in a way that actually helps us do the work.  
  
Why PADMD? Because it matches the natural life of an asset and it ties every action to a data point. When we align to PADMD, we’re not just 'tracking equipment,' we’re running a complete lifecycle — start to finish, no gaps.

• Planning: Tie every acquisition to justification and CO assignment.

• Acquisition: Nothing deployed without being tagged by MH.

• Deployment: IMS update records, COs request changes, MH logs custody.

• Maintenance: Annual inventories, 95%+ accuracy, BoH from shops.

• Disposition: Structured turn-ins, inspections, ROS, Excess, Unicor, recycling, disposal.

# Expanded Sections

## Planning

Planning is the anchor of the lifecycle. If it’s wrong here, everything downstream suffers. This is where we connect equipment needs to strategic justification (SEPG, OA3, committee decisions). IMS must ensure that every planned item is tied to an EIL and a Custodial Officer before it ever hits requisition. This eliminates ghost purchases and ensures accountability starts early.

## Acquisition

Acquisition covers requisition, approvals, and receiving. The rule is simple: nothing gets deployed without being tagged. Material Handling tags equipment at receipt, assigns the correct EE number, and links it to the EIL. Emergency purchases follow the same rules — no shortcuts. This closes the gap where equipment previously slipped into circulation without being recorded.

## Deployment

Deployment is when assets enter service. IMS are the only ones authorized to update official records. Custodial Officers or their delegates must submit requests for any changes through the proper intake forms. Material Handling logs physical custody during moves and transfers, tying physical action to data records. This ends the practice of silent moves that undermined accuracy.

## Maintenance

Maintenance enforces accountability across the life of the asset. Annual inventories are required for every item — no exceptions. If an EIL falls below 95% accuracy, a re-check must occur within six months. Loaned equipment is tracked in a formal loan registry. Shops (OIT, Biomed, FMS) must provide Bills of Health for reusable equipment. NX does not chase these reports — they must be submitted as part of basic care for equipment. This ensures only verified, safe equipment moves forward into reuse or excess.

## Disposition

Disposition governs the end of the lifecycle. Every turn-in begins with a request and includes documentation of CMR approval. OIT, Biomed, and FMS provide inspections, with Bills of Health required for items entering reuse or excess. ROS cases are tracked from initiation through closure, with strict enforcement of the 60-day requirement. Cases routed to Excess, Unicor, recycling, or disposal are completed only when final confirmations are attached. Every disposition has a unique ID, ensuring traceability.

# Why PADMD Works

PADMD mirrors ELCM but strips away ambiguity. It is task-first, making it clear who does what and when. It directly answers OIG and QCR concerns by ensuring that every action produces a record, and every record supports compliance. Bottom line: PADMD makes sense of the equipment lifecycle and ensures that compliance isn’t something extra — it’s the natural output of how we operate.