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Incorporating Change 3, October 21, 2019

USD(A&S)

SUBJECT: DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Data Management and Exchange

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

a. Manual. This manual is composed of several volumes, each containing its own purpose and reissues DoD 4140.1-R (Reference (a)). The purpose of the overall manual, in accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.12 (Reference (b)) and the July 13, 2018 Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum (Reference (c)) is to:

(1) Implement policy, assign responsibilities, and provide procedures for DoD materiel managers and others who work within or with the DoD supply system consistent with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01 (Reference (d)).

(2) Establish standard terminology for use in DoD supply chain materiel management.

b. Volume. This volume implements the policies established in Reference (d) and describes procedures for the Federal Catalog System (FCS), the Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), and the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).

2. APPLICABILITY. This volume applies to OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD (referred to collectively in this volume as the "DoD Components").

3. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

4. PROCEDURES. See Enclosure 3.

5. INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

a. The systems implementation and business process status report referred to in paragraph 2a(3)(d) of Enclosure 3 of this volume has been assigned report control symbol DD-A&S-1419 in accordance with the procedures in Volume 1 of DoD Manual 8910.01 (Reference (e)).

b. The review to validate the propriety of force or activity designator (F/AD) assigned to units referred to in paragraph 3b(3)(i) of Enclosure 3 of this volume has been assigned report control symbol DD-A&S-2540 in accordance with the procedures in Reference (e) and Volume 4 of Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25 (Reference (f)).

6. RELEASABILITY. **Cleared for public release.** This volume is available on the Directives Division Website at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/DD/>.

7. SUMMARY OF CHANGE 3. This change is administrative and:

a. Updates references and organizational symbols to reflect the reorganization of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, pursuant to Reference (c).

b. Renews expired information collections requirements to bring them into compliance with Reference (e).

8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This volume is effective February 10, 2014.



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for Logistics and Materiel Readiness

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ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES

- (a) DoD 4140.1-R, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation,” May 23, 2003 (cancelled by Volume 1 of this manual)
- (b) DoD Directive 5134.12, “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)),” May 25, 2000, as amended
- (c) Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Establishment of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,” July 13, 2018
- (d) DoD Instruction 4140.01, “Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy,” March 6, 2019
- (e) DoD Manual 8910.01, Volume 1, “DoD Information Collections Manual: Procedures for DoD Internal Information Collections,” June 30, 2014, as amended
- (f) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25, Volume 4 “Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS),” April 11, 2012¹
- (g) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25, Volume 7, “Contract Administration,” April 24, 2012¹
- (h) DoD Instruction 8320.02, “Sharing Data, Information, and Technology (IT) in the Department of Defense,” August 5, 2013
- (i) Chapter 145 of Title 10, United States Code
- (j) DoD Manual 4100.39, “Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures,” March 8, 2017, as amended
- (k) North Atlantic Treaty Organization Standardization Agreement 3150, “Codification–Uniform System of Supply Classification,” March 30, 2004²
- (l) North Atlantic Treaty Organization Standardization Agreement 3151, “Codification–Uniform System of Item Identification,” March 30, 2004²
- (m) Allied Codification Publication No 1, “NATO Manual on Codification,” current version
- (n) DoD Directive 8190.01E, “Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS),” January 9, 2015, as amended
- (o) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25, Volume 2, “Defense Logistics Management System: Supply Standards and Procedures,” June 13, 2012¹
- (p) Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R, Part II, “Cargo Movement,” current edition
- (q) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25-1, “Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP),” June 13, 2012¹
- (r) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25-2, “Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP),” June 13, 2012⁺
- (s) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25, Volume 6, “Defense Logistics Management System: Logistics Systems Interoperability Support Services,” June 5, 2012¹
- (t) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25-4, “Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS),” June 5, 2012¹

¹ Available on the internet at www2.dla.mil/j-6/dlms/elib/manuel/dlm/dlm_pubs.asp

² See URL <https://nsa.nato.int/nsa/>. This website is restricted to authorized users. A username and password can be requested at this URL.

- (u) Defense Transportation Electronic Business (DTEB) Implementation Conventions, current edition³
- (v) DoD Instruction 5010.40, "Managers' Internal Control Program Procedures," May 30, 2013
- (w) DoD Directive 4400.01E, "Defense Production Act Programs," October 12, 2001, as amended
- (x) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 5113.01C, "Charter of the Counterterrorist Joint Task Force," November 16, 2006⁴
- (y) DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 4, "Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRs): Accounting Policies," current edition

³ See URL <https://cris.transcom.mil/cris/dteb/index.cfm> . This website is restricted to authorized users. A username and password can be requested at this URL.

⁴ Document cannot be released or placed on any DSE Portal/Website without CJCS/J3 approval

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SUSTAINMENT (ASD(S)). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)), the ASD(S):

- a. Establishes guidance and standards for item identification among the DoD Components.
- b. Develops policy and provides guidance, oversight, and direct implementation of compliance with the Federal Catalog Program (FCP).
- c. Develops policy and provides guidance, oversight, and direct implementation of and compliance with the DLMS except:
 - (1) The DLMS finance functional area in Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS) in Reference (f) that is managed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense (USD(C)/CFO).
 - (2) The DLMS contract administration functional area in DLM 4000.25, Volume 7, (Reference (g)) that is managed by Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP).
- d. Manages Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) administration of DoD-wide logistics management systems, programs, and activities:
 - (1) Reviews and approves DLMS plans, priorities, and schedules.
 - (2) Directs or approves expansion or application of DLMS standards in assigned or new functional areas.
 - (3) Approves or disapproves requests to use logistics system data exchanges other than DLMS data exchanges.
 - (4) Approves publication of proposed DLMS changes published in the DLMs and resolves policy and procedural issues submitted by the DLA Logistics Management Standards Office that may not be resolved within the DLMS process.
 - (5) Reviews and approves Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) plans, priorities, and schedules.
 - (6) Approves publication of proposed FLIS changes and resolves policy and procedural issues submitted by the Federal Catalog Committee (FCC) that may not be resolved within the DLA Logistics Information Service process.

e. Ensures coordination with applicable OSD offices when DLMS policy guidance or one-time instructional memorandums affect assigned functions of these elements. In coordination with the USD(C)/CFO and Director, DPAP, ensures the implementation and use of standard data elements in accordance with DoDI 8320.02 (Reference (h)).

f. Monitors implementation of UMMIPS and compliance with established system requirements, including the establishment of criteria for allocating critical materiel in the DoD distribution system to resolve competing requirements among the DoD Components, non-DoD federal agencies, foreign governments, or foreign agencies.

2. DIRECTOR, DPAP. Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(A&S), the Director, DPAP, provides oversight and manages the contract administration functional area in DLMS and Reference (g).

3. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA). Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(A&S), through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs, and in addition to the responsibilities in section 7 of this enclosure, the Director, DTRA, manages and operates the secure Nuclear Inventory Management and Cataloging System for nuclear ordnance items.

4. DIRECTOR, DLA. Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(A&S), through the ASD(S), and in addition to the responsibilities in section 7 of this enclosure, the Director, DLA:

a. Administers and manages the operation of the FLIS as the single source of federal cataloging and related logistics management data, which will incorporate the data requirements for cataloging, supply, and other logistics support needs of the DoD, civil government agencies, and participating North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries.

b. Maintains a formal configuration control process for the FLIS.

c. Establishes and maintains an FCC.

d. Establishes, resources, and administers the DLMS with USD(C)/CFO and DPAP guidance as applicable, via the DLMS Global Services providers: DLA Logistics Management Standards Office, DLA Transactions Services, and the DLA Logistics Information Services.

5. USD(C)/CFO. The USD(C)/CFO:

- a. Provides oversight and manages the MILSBILLS in Reference (f).
- b. Provides guidance to DLA on the finance functional area in DLMS.

6. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY (DSCA). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and in addition to the responsibilities in section 7 of this enclosure, the Director, DSCA, allocates security assistance program materiel and establishes priorities for distribution in support of foreign military sales, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Director, DLA, during periods of non-crisis and peacetime when materiel is unconstrained. This responsibility will be **restricted**:

- a. When materiel is constrained and requirements exceed the quantity available. In this case, allocation will be made through the Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board (JMPAB).
- b. During periods of crisis or war when the Secretary of Defense has delegated the responsibility for allocation and priority establishment to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

7. DoD COMPONENT HEADS. The DoD Component heads:

- a. Implement the procedures prescribed in this volume and ensure that supplemental guidance and procedures are in accordance with Reference (d) and this volume.
- b. Use the FCS as the uniform item identification process to provide differentiation, standardization, interchangeability, substitutability, and information exchange across the DoD Components, their commercial support providers, and other non-DoD federal departments and agencies.
- c. Identify to the DLA Logistics Information Service the name of a primary and alternate representative for the FCC to provide the DoD Component's or external organization's position on cataloging matters and to have the authority to make decisions regarding procedural aspects.
- d. Designate an office of primary responsibility for each DLMS functional area, and the responsibilities of the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS), DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD), and Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD), to serve as the control point for changes and updates.
- e. Designate a single office of primary responsibility to act as focal point for UMMIPS matters. Provide the designation information to the ASD(S).

f. Assign F/ADs II through V to units, activities, programs, and projects of their respective DoD Components, if such authority has been granted by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

8. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. In addition to the responsibilities in section 7 of this enclosure, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff establishes mechanisms to supervise overall implementation of Secretary of Defense guidance on the assignment of UMMIPS F/ADs to U.S. and foreign country units and activities. These mechanisms:

a. Recommend F/AD I for forces, activities, units, programs, or projects to the Secretary of Defense for approval.

b. Assign F/ADs II through V to U.S. and foreign country units or activities and to programs and projects.

c. Assign F/ADs in accordance with DoD importance or mission essentiality.

d. Delegate authority to the DoD Component heads and other federal agencies, if necessary, to assign F/ADs II through V to their respective forces, activities, units, programs, and projects.

9. COMMANDER, U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (USSOCOM). In addition to the responsibilities in section 7 of this enclosure, the Commander, USSOCOM ensures items unique to USSOCOM are cataloged in FCS and all Special Operations-Peculiar (SO-P) materiel for Special Operations Forces across all of the Services are managed through the DLA Logistics Information Service.

ENCLOSURE 3

PROCEDURES

1. CATALOGING

a. Management of the Federal Catalog

(1) DoD Components will catalog items using the processes instituted by the FCP in accordance with the mandates in Chapter 145 of Title 10, United States Code (Reference (i)) to:

(a) Uniformly identify items to preclude or eliminate different identifications of like items; to reveal interchangeability among items.

(b) Aid in parts standardization; facilitate intra- and inter-departmental logistics support.

(c) Improve materiel management and military effectiveness by promoting efficiency and economy in logistics operations.

(2) DoD Components will use FCS automation systems, resources, and processes as developed for the FCP. The FCS uses the FLIS to provide necessary information related to an item of supply. DoD Component users will use FLIS to access, maintain, store, and retrieve necessary information related to an item of supply.

(3) The FCC:

(a) Provides a joint forum to manage the FCP, determine functional requirements, procedural updates, and system changes for the FCS.

(b) Is chaired by the ASD(S) or a designee.

(c) Is composed of representatives from the DoD Components and participating non-DoD federal agencies. Representatives must be on the O5, O6, GS-14, GS-15, or equivalent level.

(d) Meets at the request of the FCC Chair. The FCC Chair:

1. When possible, announces the meeting and identifies agenda items 30 calendar days in advance.

2. Issues fully documented minutes of FCC proceedings to each participating DoD Component or non-DoD federal organization and the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics (ODASD(Log)) within 30 calendar days after the meeting.

(e) Reviews and resolves comments on proposed federal catalog changes, deviations, and waivers and provides recommendations on proposed changes to ODASD(Log) for implementation or disapproval. Any action the FCC cannot resolve will be referred to ODASD(Log). Disapproval of proposed FLIS changes must be by unanimous agreement of the FCC.

(f) Ensures uniform and effective implementation of FCP requirements by:

1. Conducting periodic evaluations to determine the effectiveness of FLIS cataloging procedures and processes.

2. Developing or evaluating proposed FLIS changes and coordinating them with the DoD Components and participating external organizations; providing a copy of all proposed changes to ODASD(Log) for approval.

3. Executing the procedures and processes for the maintenance of a uniform catalog system as contained in DoD Manual 4100.39 (Reference (j)).

4. Issuing approved cataloging changes and incorporating into appropriate portions of Reference (j).

5. Making available to Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics (DASD(Log)) and to the DoD Component heads a status review of all FLIS revision proposals that have not yet been approved for publication or, if approved, have not been implemented.

6. Reviewing, evaluating, and recommending improvements to curriculums of the DoD Component and participating external organization training schools offering FLIS-related courses.

b. Catalog Procedures

(1) DoD Components catalog each item recurrently used, bought, stocked, or distributed by the DoD and follow FCS processes to catalog the items in FLIS. Cataloging includes naming and describing the item, classifying it, and assigning it one distinctive combination of numerals for use throughout the DoD.

(2) The acquisition program manager ensures that new items introduced as part of a new system acquisition program are catalogued.

(3) The FCS is not for purposes of item-unique identification.

(4) DLA manages and operates the FLIS as the single source of federal cataloging and related logistics management data. The FLIS consists of a repository of item-identifying, item-related logistics management data, and logistics data indexes that are structured to be compatible with modern automated data processing and communications technologies used by the DoD Components.

(5) The DoD Components and the DLA Logistics Information Service divide the item cataloging tasks.

(a) The USSOCOM for SO-P materiel, Military Departments, the DLA, the General Services Administration (GSA), and commercial support providers manage items and provide technical information needed to catalog an item to the DLA Logistics Information Service.

(b) The DLA Logistics Information Service is responsible for all other cataloging tasks, which involve national stock number (NSN) assignment and the maintenance and dissemination of item information needed for supply operations, such as descriptive and performance data, size, weight, cubage, packaging and packing data, a standard quantitative unit of measurement, and other necessary data.

(6) The DoD Components:

(a) Use standardization, parts control, and item entry control processes that eliminate overlapping and duplicate specifications and reduce the number of sizes and kinds of items that are generally similar, to minimize the number of new and common items entering the FLIS.

(b) Include in FLIS:

1. Any item stocked, routinely distributed, or repetitively bought and used.
2. Any new item that is associated with the acquisition of a new end item as a part of provisioning for that end item.
3. Any new item that is not involved in end-item provisioning, such as a new item replacing an existing item or a locally purchased item substituting for an existing item.
4. An NSN to identify the item through all supply functions from purchase to final disposal. Temporary use of locally assigned stock numbers for classified or sensitive items is permitted pending NSN assignment. Because the NSN is not unique to each individual item within a federal supply class of materiel, the NSN cannot be used for purposes of item unique identification described in Volume 9 of this manual.

(c) Provide to the DLA Logistics Information Service item-identifying characteristics and other logistics management data including identifying characteristics about:

1. Hazardous components or substances contained in the item.
2. Critical safety items.
3. Special information for environmentally friendly and sustainable items.

(d) Prepare NSN assignment requests using item descriptions that distinguish items of supply from other items of supply already cataloged. Those descriptions should include all known approved commercial and government identifying numbers (such as drawing number, standard part numbers, and universal product codes along with contractor and government entity codes).

(e) Maintain descriptive data for an item to support identification requirements and other logistics functions. This includes the accurate demilitarization code with compatible controlled inventory item code that is to be used for the end item, as well as all individual NSN items that make up the end item and specifications for marking technical data for export control when applicable.

(f) Use authoritative sources for item identifying information (e.g., technical data contained in original equipment manufacturer information systems).

(g) Use the FLIS:

1. As the single system through which users access, maintain, store, and retrieve federal cataloging information related to an item of supply; however, exceptions may be made as necessary for nuclear items and certain items related to the USSOCOM.

2. To provide system users online access to a virtual catalog of FLIS data records regardless of the geographic location of the data.

3. To provide users with accurate and timely logistics data made available in multiple media (e.g., online, compact disc, read only memory, and digital video disk).

4. To make maximum use of online cataloging tools outlined in Reference (j) by configuring DoD Component-owned systems to support the FLIS.

(h) Safeguard data pertinent to classified and sensitive items and nuclear weapons-related materiel (NWRM) in the FLIS or other key information systems to ensure it is accessible only to authorized personnel.

(i) Participate in the NATO Codification (Cataloging) System under the provisions of NATO Standardization Agreements 3150 and 3151, and the Allied Codification Publication (References (k), (l), and (m)).

(j) Ensure that new secondary items to the FLIS are classified as “consumable,” “field-level reparable,” or “depot-level reparable” items upon introduction and assigned appropriate source, maintenance, and recoverability codes, in accordance with Volume 2 of this manual.

2. DLMS

a. Management of DLMS

(1) To ensure interoperability and eliminate duplication, DoD Components will:

(a) Use standard logistics data exchanges, as noted in the DLMS procedures to implement DoD materiel management policy and the interfaces among the functional areas of supply, transportation, contract administration, pipeline measurement, physical inventory control, and finance.

(b) Replace the Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS) with the DLMS as the primary system governing logistics, functional business management, exchange standards, and practices at the DoD enterprise level. All references of DLMS-related responsibilities are considered applicable to the DLSS.

(2) DLA:

(a) Documents the DLMS procedures in a series of DLMs.

(b) Coordinates updates to DLMs with the DoD Components for DASD(Log) approval under the ASD(S).

(c) Maintains dual responsibility to ensure continued operation and maintenance of the DLSS during the migration period from DLSS to DLMS.

(d) Deactivates the DLSS upon DoD-wide implementation of the DLMS.

(e) Executes the authority for logistics data interchange, as directed in DoDD 8190.01E (Reference (n)).

(f) Leads the coordination of logistics business rules between groups and offices authorized to develop such rules and processes to ensure a common face for logistics within the DoD and with industry.

(g) Ensures interoperability, uniform and efficient implementation of the DLMS by the DoD Components via the DLMS Global Services Providers: DLA Logistics Management Standards Office, DLA Transactions Services, and the DLA Logistics Information Service:

1. Reviews implementation plans and implementation dates of the DoD Components and makes recommendations for improvement.

2. Establishes process review committees (PRC) composed of representatives from the DoD Components and participating external organizations for each of the DLMS functional areas of finance, pipeline measurement, supply discrepancy reporting, and supply (to

include but not limited to requisitioning and issue procedures, physical inventory, and disposition services).

3. Establishes PRCs for the DoDAAC, Military Assistance Program address code, and the pipeline measurement functions.

4. Designates a chair for each PRC to serve as the DoD control point.

5. Analyzes recommendations for improvement received by OSD offices and, as appropriate:

a. Designs and implements new or revised policy guidance and instructions (telecommunications planning must be involved to create an integrated system design).

b. Informs the proposing OSD office of the new or revised policy guidance and instructions, with supporting analysis that identifies and explains process improvements and methods.

6. Maintains a formal change management process for the DLMS.

7. Develops and maintains the DLMS and publication.

8. Evaluates proposed DLMS changes and, as appropriate, develops and coordinates them with the DoD Components and participating external organizations.

a. Provides a copy of all DLMS changes to the proposing OSD office for coordination.

b. Provides a copy of the final version to the DASD(Log) for approval.

9. Issues DLMS changes approved by the DASD(Log) and incorporates into appropriate DLMSs.

10. Makes available to the DASD(Log) and to the DoD Component heads a status review of all DLMS revision proposals that have not yet been approved for publication or, if approved, have not been implemented.

11. Reviews, evaluates, and recommends improvements to curriculums of DoD Component and participating external organization training schools that offer DLMS-related courses.

12. Assists the DoD Components and participating external organizations to resolve problems, violations, and deviations that arise during system operations and that are reported to the PRC Chairs. Refers unresolved matters to the proposing OSD office for resolution or corrective action.

13. Reviews and coordinates with the DoD Components and participating external organizations all requests for system deviations and exemptions and makes applicable recommendations to the proposing OSD office based on fact-finding studies or analysis of accompanying justification.

(3) The DoD Components:

(a) Support and maintain the DLMS.

(b) Identify to DLA Logistics Management Standards Office the name of a primary and alternate representative (O5/O6/GS-14/15 or equivalent level) for each DLMS functional area. The office designated as primary responsibility for each DLMS functional area:

1. Assigns responsibility to a representative to serve as a member on, and fulfill the responsibilities of, the PRC for that function.

2. Provides the position on DLMS matters and has the authority to make decisions regarding procedural aspects.

3. Acts as liaison with the DLMS functional area PRC Chair and with the other DoD Components and participating external organizations.

4. Submits to the Director, DLA Logistics Management Standards Office, or the appropriate DLMS PRC Chair, all proposed changes affecting logistics business processes irrespective of the electronic business technology employed. Performs the initial evaluation of proposed changes that originate within the DoD Component or participating external organization and returns such proposals with the evaluation results.

5. Performs the initial evaluation of beneficial suggestions to the DLMS originating within the DoD Component or participating external organization. For suggestions considered worthy of adoption, submits a proposed DLMS change to the DLA Logistics Management Standards Office for processing. The originator's PRC representative will determine any awards using normal DoD Component or participating external organization procedures.

6. Develops and submits to the functional area PRC Chair a single, coordinated DoD Component or participating external organization positions on all proposed DLMS changes within the time limit specified. When a proposed DLMS change affects multiple DLMS functional areas, the control point for the PRC identified in the proposal submits the single coordinated response.

(c) Reviews and participates in DLMS training to ensure timely and effective implementation and continued operation of the approved DLMS. Provides suggested improvements to DLA Logistics Management Standards Office to ensure adequate training and recommendations for supplementation to include specific DoD Component needs.

(d) Implements the approved DLMS and associated changes published in the DLMS. Provides updated status of approved changes to the DLA Logistics Management Standards Office to include full and partial implementation or required deviation or enhancement from established business rules. Prior coordination is required when the DoD Components are unable to meet established implementation dates.

(e) Ensures that operating activities supporting the DLMS comply with the requirements and procedures published in the DLMS.

(f) Continually reviews and revises internal procedures to correct misinterpretation and prevent duplication of records, reports, and administrative functions related to the DLMS.

(g) Reports to the functional area PRC Chair the problems, violations, and deviations that arise during DLMS operations.

(h) Provides, to the appropriate functional area PRC Chair, copies of supplemental and internal procedures, and changes thereto, related to operation of approved systems.

b. Management of DLMS Data

(1) DLA Logistics Management Standards Office has authority for exercising change management over DLMS implementation processes, procedures, transactions, data, and business rules for supply (to include but not limited to requisitioning and issue procedures, physical inventory, and disposition services), supply accountability within maintenance, pipeline measurement, supply discrepancy reporting, and finance. As the designated distribution process owner, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) has authority for configuration control over DLMS transportation processes, procedures, data, and business rules. DLA and USTRANSCOM will closely coordinate to ensure smooth and seamless supply chain operations at interfaces between their respective areas of responsibilities.

(2) The DLMS is the primary system documenting the governing logistics functional business management standards and practices at the DoD enterprise level and provides a functional infrastructure for establishing and maintaining procedural guidelines required for its user community.

(3) DoD Components will implement the use of DLMS as prescribed by Volume 2 of DLM 4000.25 (Reference (o)) and Chapter 203, Part II of Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R (Reference (p)).

(4) DLA Logistics Management Standards Office develops and incorporates into DLMS:

(a) Nationally- or internationally-recognized (International Organization for Standardization (ISO)) standards-based electronic data interchange (EDI).

(b) World wide web consortium compliant extensible markup language (XML) transactional interfaces.

(c) DLMS Supplements that serve as the federal implementation convention of the American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12 (ANSI ASC X12) Standards.

(d) Transactional interfaces using the information from DLMS Supplements which are located at <http://www2.dla.mil/j-6/dlms/eLibrary/elibrary.asp>.

(5) The DoD Components:

(a) Use approved electronic communications standards and supporting implementation conventions for DoD logistics business transactional data exchange, as directed by Reference (n).

(b) Employ DLMS Supplements as a source for business rule guidance and transition strategy.

(c) Employ only the DLMS as the basis for new, replacement, and major modifications to logistics business processes and systems.

(d) Implement the DLMS in phases.

(e) Accomplish the conversion of the DLSS to the DLMS and the DLMS to the DLSS using the conversion, translation, and other electronic form capabilities of the DLA Transaction Services, until the DLMS is fully operational.

(f) Route all DLSS and DLMS transactions to the DLA Transaction Services for editing, validation, and forwarding to the correct recipients.

(g) Route wide area workflow transactions through the Global Exchange.

(h) Use collected data to support logistics end-to-end performance metric analysis reporting requirements for Combatant Commands and DoD Components.

(i) Give priority to the development and implementation of joint or inter-DoD Component procedures that are fully compliant with DoD net-centric data sharing policies set forth in Reference (n) before separate development of intra-DoD Component procedures.

(j) Uniformly implement the DLMS between DoD Components, and at all organizational levels within each DoD Component.

(k) Share all logistics data elements employed in the DLMS in accordance with Reference (o).

(l) Use DoD logistics enterprise level data elements in the design and upgrading of DoD-wide and inter-DoD Component automated logistics systems.

(m) Completely define and document functional and technical requirements for enhancement or revision of the DLMS.

(n) Coordinate recommended revisions to the DLMS with ASD(S), the DoD Components, affected federal agencies, foreign governments, and industrial organizations, as required. The package for the revisions will include, at a minimum:

1. Narrative description of the basic concept being proposed.
2. Known interface and impact requirements with other standard logistics systems.
3. Operational statement identifying known advantages and disadvantages resulting from the proposed revision, such as support of the Defense Information Infrastructure common operating environment and the Global Combat Support System.
4. Proposed wording required for the DLMS publication or other DoD publications impacted by the DLMS proposal.

(6) The DLA Transaction Services provide:

(a) Conversion services (DLMS to DLSS and DLSS to DLMS) until all DoD Components have implemented approved commercial standards and business processes and these global conversion services are no longer needed.

(b) Translation services to ensure interoperability between exchanges using ANSI ASC X12 EDI and XML.

(c) Telecommunications support, archiving and storage, translation services, and other services, including application development, to support DoD Component supply chain management systems and DLMS implementation.

(d) The logistics community's authoritative repository for end-to-end performance metrics as it relates to DLMS transactions described in paragraph 2f(2) of this enclosure.

(7) The DoD Components use the DLMS Global Services provided by the DLA Logistics Management Standards Office and the DLA Transaction Services for all logistics business system processing or, if not supported, submit the appropriate requirements to DLA Logistics Management Standards Office.

(8) DLA maintains the DLSS procedures, codes, systems, reports, and directories and their associated DLMs, pending complete transition into the DLMS:

(a) Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) in DLM 4000.25-1 (Reference (q)).

(b) MILSTRIP Routing identifier and distribution codes in Reference (q).

(c) Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP) in DLM 4000.25-2 (Reference (r)).

(d) Contract administration in Reference (g).

(e) MILSBILLS in Reference (f).

(f) Supply Discrepancy Report in Reference (o).

(g) DoDAAD in DLM 4000.25, Volume 6 (Reference (s)).

(h) MAPAD in Reference (s).

(i) DAAS in DLM 4000.25-4 (Reference (t)).

(j) DoD logistics data element standardization and management procedures in Reference (o).

(9) DLA will publish the DLMs electronically. The DoD Components or other organizations may issue supplemental procedures when additional detailed instructions are required and made available to DLA Logistics Management Standards Office.

(10) The DLA Transaction Services coordinate all non-DLSS and DLMS requirements with DLA Logistics Management Standards Office.

(11) The DLA Logistics Management Standards Office, with affected DoD Components and federal agencies, will schedule approved revisions for implementation in coordination with ASD(S). DoD Components will implement urgent revisions on a priority basis.

(12) The DLA Logistics Management Standards Office will coordinate implementation dates for approved revisions with ASD(S), all DoD Components, affected federal agencies, foreign governments, and industrial organizations, as required, or as directed by the OSD. When joint revision proposals are coordinated, one of the system or program focal points will be designated as the office of primary responsibility for preparing the joint response.

(13) The DoD Components will use the DLMS procedures when undertaking the development of new, or the revision of existing, logistics systems. If revisions to the existing DLMS are desired to accommodate technical innovations planned for new system designs, DoD

Components will submit change proposals with full justification, documentation, and explanation of the intended use.

(14) DoD Components will coordinate with USTRANSCOM for procedures to complete:

(a) Transportation discrepancy reports in accordance with Chapter 210 of Reference (p).

(b) DTR DLSS transactions in accordance with Chapter 203, Appendix M, Appendix W, and Appendix DD of Reference (p).

c. PRCs

(1) The PRCs provide a joint forum for each of the DLMS functional areas (finance and supply to include, but not limited to, requisitioning and issue procedures, physical inventory, disposition services and supply discrepancy reporting) responsible for the development, expansion, improvement, maintenance, and administration of the DLMS. The PRCs:

(a) Consist of representatives from the DoD Components and participating non-DoD federal agencies and are administered and controlled by the PRC Chair for each functional area, at the O5/O6/GS-14/15 or equivalent level.

(b) Meet at the request of the PRC Chair. The PRC Chair, when possible, announces the meeting and identifies the agenda items 30 calendar days in advance. The PRC Chair is also responsible for issuing fully documented minutes of these proceedings to each participating DoD Component or non-DoD federal organization, and the applicable OSD principal staff assistant (PSA), within 30 calendar days after the meeting.

(c) Review and resolve comments on proposed DLMS changes, deviations, and waivers and provide recommendations for implementation or disapproval. Any action that the PRC cannot resolve will be referred to the appropriate OSD PSA. Disapproval of proposed DLMS changes must be by unanimous agreement of the PRC.

(d) Review and resolve documented problems, violations, and deviations, and refer such issues that the PRC cannot resolve to the applicable OSD PSA.

(e) Ensure uniform and effective implementation of DLMS requirements by:

1. Conducting periodic evaluations to determine the effectiveness of DLMS policy, procedures, and processes.

2. Conducting reviews of selected DLMS operational areas to determine conformance with, and evaluate the effectiveness of, DLMS requirements and to interpret or provide clarification of DLMS procedures.

3. Reporting the findings and recommendations of evaluations and reviews, with comments of the DoD Components and participating external organizations, to the applicable OSD PSA.

(2) PRCs are established for:

- (a) DLMS Supply PRC: MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP.
- (b) DLMS Supply Discrepancy Reporting.
- (c) DLMS Finance PRC: MILSBILLS Interfund.
- (d) DoDAAD PRC.
- (e) MAPAD PRC.
- (f) Pipeline measurement (PM) PRC: Logistics Metric Analysis Reporting System (LMARS).
- (g) Defense Transportation Electronic Business (DTEB) Committee, which functions as the PRC for the transportation area as identified in the DTEB Implementation Conventions (Reference (u)).

(3) The PM PRC:

- (a) Reviews issues as requested by the DASD(Log) relating to:
 - 1. Customer wait time (CWT).
 - 2. Logistics response time.
 - 3. Time definite delivery.
 - 4. LMARS database pipeline measurements of performance across currently measurable segments of the DoD supply chain.
- (b) Reviews issues submitted by the DoD Components or DLA Transaction Services for consideration directly to the DASD(Log) or through their PRC representative.
- (c) Is administered by DLA Logistics Management Standards Office PRC Chair and consists of representatives from the DoD Components, DLA Transaction Services, and participating external organizations.
- (d) Meets at the request of the PRC Chair in response to issues presented by the DASD(Log) for resolution. The PM PRC Chair:

1. When possible, announces the meeting and identifies the agenda items 30 calendar days in advance of the meeting.

2. Issues fully documented minutes of these proceedings to the DASD(Log) and each participating DoD Component or external organization within 30 calendar days after the meeting.

(e) Reviews PRC issues presented by the DASD(Log) and, when possible, identifies and suggests necessary system changes to resolve those issues and submit to the DASD(Log) under ASD(S) for approval.

(f) Monitors the uniform and effective implementation of approved system changes relative to PRCs.

d. DLMS Global Services Provider

(1) DLA Transaction Services is the ESP for implementing DLMS logistics data transmission requirements. DLA Transaction Services:

(a) Executes system modification tasks from DLA Logistics Management Standards Office.

(b) Provides telecommunications support, archiving and storage, translation services, conversion processes, and other services to support DoD Component implementation of the DLMS.

(c) Captures required data and produces the end-to-end metrics necessary for achieving the key objectives required to improve logistics support to the customer.

(d) Implements DLMS-approved changes and ensures that all modifications are incorporated into the translation rules and records.

(2) The DoD Components route all DLMS transactions to the DLA Transaction Services.

e. DLMS Technical Review Committee (TRC). DoD Components submit proposed DLMS changes to the DLMS TRC. DLA appoints the Director, DLA Transaction Services, or his or her designated representative as the TRC Chair. The DLMS TRC:

(1) Evaluates, develops, and implements DLMS changes.

(2) Provides a joint forum for discussion of technical issues related to the development of proposed DLMS changes.

(3) Works in concert with the DLMS process review committee as the advisory body on all technical issues.

(4) Consists of a single representative from each of the central design activities of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the DLA, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Security Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the GSA. A single representative from USTRANSCOM and from the Defense Information Systems Agency will also be included, but only vote in those matters affecting their respective activities.

(5) Meets at the request of the TRC Chair. The Chair announces the meeting and identifies the agenda items 30-calendar days before the meeting. The TRC Chair also issues fully documented minutes of these proceedings to each participating member and other interested parties within 30-calendar days after the meeting.

(6) Provides an advisory role on technical issues associated with the DLMS.

(7) Provides the technical support to DLA Logistics Management Standards Office to execute the DLMS change process.

(8) Identifies and develops technical requirements for inclusion in the proposed DLMS change package for staffing with the DoD Components.

(9) Provides the technical evaluation of all DoD Component comments received as a result of staffing the proposed DLMS change package.

(10) Provides technical input for the preparation of the proposed DLMS change implementation package.

(11) Determines costs associated with the technical requirements for the implementation of the proposed DLMS change package.

(12) Provides technical assistance to the DoD Components during the implementation and provides technical oversight after the implementation of the proposed DLMS change.

f. DoD Logistics Data Management

(1) The DoD Components:

(a) Promote standardization of logistics data elements within the DoD logistics community, consistent with net-centric requirements for sharing data related to the DLMS transaction data elements.

(b) Use DLMS logistics data as a data asset that needs to be visible, accessible, and understandable in accordance with Reference (h).

(c) Adopt the DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy, as contained in Reference (h), when implementing DLMS logistics data management policies, procedures, and standards. These policies and procedures ensure clear, concise, consistent, unambiguous, accurate, up-to-date, and easily accessible data throughout the DoD. Reference (n) establishes a DoD DLMS Logistics Data Management Program consistent with the Reference (h).

(d) Manage and maintain all DLMS logistics data assets under configuration control to minimize the cost and time required to transform, translate, or research data assets that appear different but are otherwise identical, and conversely, data assets that appear to be identical or equivalent, but are in fact different.

(e) Use applicable DoD, federal, national, and international data management standards before creating new DoD logistics standards. Use standard data elements in the design and upgrade of all intra- and inter-DoD Component automated logistics systems.

(f) Implement the DoD net-centric community of interest approach to managing data resources as a corporate asset and as a critical element in accomplishing the logistics mission.

(g) Implement the procedures for providing, maintaining, using, and sharing DLMS logistics data.

(h) Comply with the policies and responsibilities for implementing net-centric data sharing found in Reference (h).

(2) The DLA Logistics Management Standards Office:

(a) Establishes the roles and responsibilities for managing DLMS logistics data at all organizational levels including, but not limited to, the role of the DoD Logistics DLMS Data Manager (DDM).

(b) In coordination with the DoD Components, augments and amplifies DoD data management requirements and procedures to support improved logistics business processes and information flows from DoD-wide initiatives.

(c) Develops and coordinates operational guidance for all DoD Components and information technology (IT) support elements that provide, maintain, or use DLMS logistics data to perform logistics-related activities.

(d) Publishes the operational guidance in the appropriate DLMSs, after approval of the final coordinated version from the DASD(Log), in accordance with the procedures in DLA Logistics Management Standards Office.

(5) Through participation in the functional process review committees using the DLMS change process explained in References (o), (q), and (f), the DoD Logistics DDM, in coordination with participating DoD Components:

(a) Resolves data sharing issues, as required.

(b) Evaluates the status of logistics data management, including data interoperability, in logistics IT initiatives.

(c) Establishes and maintains a capability for providing community-wide information about the logistics data infrastructure and the relationships to other IT elements.

(d) Develops and publishes implementation memoranda for enterprise-level logistics data management.

(e) Ensures configuration management is used for enterprise-level logistics data assets.

(f) Coordinates with other functional areas and communities of interest to identify data interoperability opportunities.

(g) Ensures appropriate security requirements are identified for shared logistics data assets.

(h) Facilitates resolution of cross-component, cross-functional, and cross-community of interest issues related to data quality.

(6) The DoD Component Logistics DDMs:

(a) Provide functional representation in joint logistics efforts involving data.

(b) Plan for utilizing and enhancing the net-centric interoperable data infrastructure.

(c) Determine and validate the mission requirements for synchronization of replicated data within the DoD Component.

(d) Ensure that the DoD Component IT initiatives use data sourced from shared, authoritative data stores.

(e) Ensure configuration management is used for non-enterprise-level logistics data assets for which the DoD Component is responsible.

(f) Designate and record the authoritative storage point for logistics data under the stewardship of the DoD Component Logistics DDM.

(g) Ensure that data security requirements, including access permissions, are defined and effectively executed.

(h) Identify and investigate data quality issues and facilitate actions to improve processes in order to resolve these issues.

(i) Ensure that the design of data assets acquisition and maintenance processes supports the net-centric requirements of data interoperability and data quality.

3. UMMIPS

a. Standards for Responding to Customer Requirements

(1) DoD Components:

(a) Use UMMIPS procedures governing the responsiveness of the DoD supply chain to customer demand.

(b) Use UMMIPS for allocating materiel and other logistics resources among competing demands, during peace time and war.

(c) Use UMMIPS with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Military Department guidance governing the overall allocation and ultimate distribution of end items to forces and activities.

(2) To account for the time to meet customer requirements in each time definite deliver (TDD) standard pipeline segment, DoD Components:

(a) Establish processes to capture requisition submission time, inventory control point (ICP) processing time, storage depot segment time, transportation segment time, and theater segment time in accordance with Reference (s).

(b) Measure requisition submission time when the order for materiel is initiated by an established, authorized organization (i.e., a DoD or non-DoD organization that has been assigned a DoDAAC) that is transmitted either electronically, by mail, or telephoned to a supply source within or external to the DoD (e.g., the GSA, the Federal Aviation Administration, or other organizations assigned management responsibility for categories of materiel), in accordance with procedures specified in References (o) and (q).

(c) Measure ICP processing time beginning when the materiel manager receives the requisition and ending when the materiel manager passes the requisition to a storage activity for picking, packing, and shipping the ordered materiel. It differs slightly from LMARS ICP processing time as defined in the Glossary of this volume. For purposes of delivery on-time effectiveness, exclude any time that the requisition is on back order. Include the back order time when overall ICP performance or total time to the customer is being measured.

(d) Measure storage depot segment time:

1. For materiel being shipped to the continental United States (CONUS) customers, beginning with the segment time when the storage activity picks and packs the order and ending when the materiel release order is completed for shipment to the customer. Begin LMARS storage activity processing time when the storage activity receives a materiel release order from the materiel manager and end when the materiel is shipped out of the storage site.

2. For materiel being shipped to outside continental United States (OCONUS) customers, include the time for the depot portion of the supply chain to pick, pack, and ship ordered materiel going to a port of embarkation for overseas shipment. As such, it is the sum of:

a. The time that the storage activity takes to pick, pack, and release ordered materiel for shipment to a container consolidation point (CCP) (which is the LMARS storage activity processing time).

b. The in-transit time from the storage activity to one of the two designated CONUS CCPs (which is the LMARS depot to CCP time).

c. The time that the CCP takes to receive shipments from storage activities, consolidate them for transportation to overseas areas, and release them to a carrier for movement to a port of embarkation (which is the LMARS CCP processing time).

3. For the storage depot segment time for OCONUS shipments, begin measuring when the storage activity receives a materiel release order from the materiel manager and end when the materiel is shipped out of the CCP. If the shipment is not going through a CCP, include the time when the storage activity receives a materiel release order from the materiel manager until the materiel is shipped out of the storage site.

(e) Measure transportation segment time:

1. For materiel being shipped to a CONUS customer, beginning with the release of the shipment by the storage activity to the carrier and ending with receipt by a CONUS consignee (which is the LMARS CONUS in-transit time).

2. For materiel being shipped to an OCONUS customer, include the time in the transportation portion of the supply chain used to ship materiel through a transportation channel to a port of debarkation for release to in-theater distribution. As such, it is the sum of:

a. The in-transit time from a CCP to a port of embarkation (POE) (which is the LMARS CONUS in-transit time).

b. The time for the POE to receive, process, and release the shipment for air or sea lift, including port hold time to account for time cargo awaits lift (which is the LMARS POE processing time).

c. The in-transit time from the POE to an in-theater port of debarkation (POD) (which is the LMARS in-transit to POD time).

d. The time for the POD to receive, process, and release the shipment for in-theater transportation to the customer (which is the LMARS POD processing time).

3. Overall, the transportation segment time for OCONUS shipments is the time from when the materiel is shipped out of the CCP (or storage activity if no CCP is involved) until when the materiel is shipped out of the POD.

(f) Measure theater segment time:

1. For materiel being shipped to a CONUS customer, beginning with receipt by a CONUS consignee from the carrier and ending with the time the customer posts and acknowledges the receipt of the ordered materiel (which is the LMARS receipt take-up time).

2. For materiel being shipped to an OCONUS customer, beginning with the time when the POD releases the shipment and ending when the customer posts and acknowledges the receipt of the ordered materiel. As such, it is the sum of:

a. The in-transit time from a POD to the OCONUS consignee (which is the LMARS in-transit in-theater time).

b. The customer receipt take-up time (which is the LMARS receipt take-up time).

(3) In developing organizational or contractor performance agreements with their customers, materiel managers, and distribution and transportation managers should develop specific customer TDD standards that are tailored to meet specific delivery requirements. Materiel managers and distribution and transportation managers will:

(a) Use TDD standards to address the supply of materiel from the time of origination of the requirement (date of the requisition) to the time that the requisitioner acknowledges physical receipt. Account for the major segments of the total logistics pipeline such as requisition submission time, ICP processing time, storage depot segment time, transportation segment time, and theater segment time.

(b) Assign a portion of the total time to each logistics pipeline segment involved in the processing of a requisition. Individual segment standards should not be considered inviolate if exceeding those standards results in savings in time and improved service for the total pipeline.

(c) Attempt (considering limitations imposed by higher authority in the DoD Component) to compensate for time lost in processing by other activities.

(d) In the absence of specific customer TDD standards, use the aggregate standards found at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/sci>.

(e) For an individual customer, use the three requisition priorities in UMMIPS based on the relative urgency of need designator (UND) of the customer's requirement. Use the priority designator, the OSD or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff project code, and the required delivery date (RDD) on a requisition to dictate the priority of release of materiel by the

supplier and influence the response time required of supply, distribution, and transportation processes.

(4) The materiel managers, storage activities, and transportation management activities:

(a) Design their systems and allocate their resources to respond to the priority and service levels that customers request using priority designators, RDDs, and approved OSD and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff project codes.

(b) Supply materiel to users in time to meet their documented delivery requirements, subject to constraints of resources and capability.

(c) Closely coordinate ICP, storage activity, consolidation and containerization point, and transportation management activities to ensure that the customer requirements are satisfied, both in terms of issuing the requisitioned materiel and delivering on time.

(d) Share the responsibility for maintenance of the priority system and exercise intensive surveillance to ensure a disciplined operating-level application of UMMIPS criteria.

(e) Establish, maintain, and monitor activity requisitioning priority guidelines and performance statistics.

(f) Establish a wartime or contingency materiel allocation process to determine requisition processing and materiel release and shipment precedence in the DoD supply and transportation system.

(g) Establish a wartime or contingency materiel allocation process that is compatible with all other processing rules of the system. Incorporate additional materiel allocation rules into the automated processes of the system to ensure the balanced flow of required materiel to units involved in wartime or contingency operations. Use the system to provide support to the JMPAB in the allocation of scarce materiel during wartime or contingency operations. Activate the wartime or contingency materiel allocation process at the request of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(5) Customers will communicate their wholesale delivery requirements by the use of a priority designator and the designation, or non-designation, of an RDD. Materiel managers will use those requirements to determine the order that materiel is issued and distribution managers will use those requirements as guides in determining how materiel should move to customers. References (o) and (q) identify the specific priority designator and RDD designations that are available to customers.

(a) In developing performance agreements that govern the issuing and movement of materiel within the DoD supply system, logistics managers negotiate TDD standards to meet the needs of the customers, whenever possible.

(b) In establishing performance-based agreements with contractors delivering materiel directly to customers, logistics managers negotiate TDD standards to meet the need of the customers and represent best value to the government, whenever possible.

(6) Upon receiving customer requisitions, the materiel managers:

(a) Allocate on-hand materiel stocks and issue materiel release orders to storage activities or take procurement actions in accordance with the sequence specified in Reference (q).

(b) Process all requirements with an RDD of “999”, “N_ _”, or “E_ _” on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week.

(c) Process all other requirements during the normal workweek. Work shifts may be adjusted on the basis of volume to meet customer requirements.

(d) Ensure that the capability is maintained to process requirements 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to implement authorized contingency plans.

(7) The DoD Component heads may institute judicious on-call staffing programs to satisfy those provisions. Schedule and operate information processing systems to ensure the daily flow of information to customers.

(8) To gauge logistic system timeliness, DoD Components will use the CWT and performance data collection system developed and coordinated by the DLA Transaction Services System Administrator for the LMARS to produce applicable effectiveness reports.

b. Customer F/ADs

(1) The ASD(S):

(a) Resolves requests for deviation or exemption from UMMIPS submitted by the DoD Components and the other federal agencies.

(b) Issues UMMIPS criteria, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When temporary situations require deviations from established criteria, issues supplemental UMMIPS provisions to ensure delivery of selected items that are urgently needed for a mission or operation, or for a program vital to DoD or U.S. objectives.

(c) Charters periodic reviews, at least annually, of UMMIPS operations to ensure consistent interpretation and uniform application of the system at all levels, to analyze the validity of established time standards, and to improve and simplify the UMMIPS.

(d) Coordinates policy guidance, instructional memorandums, and system requirements within OSD, as applicable.

(2) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

(a) Coordinates policy and supporting procedures for allocation of defense articles among U.S., allied, and friendly units or activities during periods of military crisis and war.

(b) Conducts annual audits of each F/AD I assignment to determine continued validity for those assignments that previously had been approved by the Secretary of Defense. Participates in reviews, initiated by the OSD, to determine if DoD programs that have been authorized a Priority Rating Symbol – Highest National Defense Urgency (DX) rating should retain that rating. Periodically reviews F/AD assignments for which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has not delegated the authority to make assignments to the other DoD Components (e.g., F/ADs for joint programs).

(c) Periodically conducts, or requests an impartial activity to conduct, reviews of F/AD II - IV assignments to ensure that F/ADs are assigned equitably, in accordance with criteria contained in governing regulations and instructions.

(d) Through the JMPAB, establishes, modifies, or recommends priorities for allocating materiel assets in the DoD distribution system when the DoD Components cannot resolve competing requirements among themselves, with non-federal agencies or with foreign governments.

(3) The DoD Component heads:

(a) Assign F/ADs II through V to units, activities, programs, and projects of their respective DoD Components, if such authority has been granted by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(b) Keep abreast of their respective F/AD assignments.

(c) Monitor the use of the UMMIPS throughout their respective DoD Components.

(d) Develop and submit to the ASD(S) a DoD Component position paper on all system revision proposals.

(e) Develop implementing regulations that conform to the policies and standards in DoDI 5010.40 (Reference (v)) and the criteria outlined in this volume.

(f) Conduct continuing internal training programs to ensure effective operation and accurate application of the system.

(g) Conduct command and administrative audits and inspections by reviewing internal operations with the objective of eliminating and preventing abuses, misapplication, and misinterpretation of the UMMIPS.

(h) Enforce accurate use of the UMMIPS through applicable disciplinary action for the deliberate misuse of the system.

(i) Conduct annual reviews to validate the propriety of F/ADs assigned to units in their respective DoD Components. Report the results of those reviews to the ASD(S) and the Joint Staff, Director for Logistics, no later than June 30 of each year.

(j) Develop internal performance goals for measuring performance against the established UMMIPS time standards.

(k) Participate in joint development efforts and periodic evaluations of the UMMIPS.

(4) The commanding officers or the heads of requisitioning activities:

(a) Ensure that the assignment of priority designators is valid and accurate, and consistent with F/ADs assigned by higher authority, as well as the existing urgency of need. Additionally, they will assign required delivery dates to requisitions. Similarly, commanding officers of international logistics control offices that receive military assistance program requisitions are responsible for review of assigned priority designators and delivery dates.

(b) Personally review, or delegate in writing to the authority to review, all requirements that are assigned an UND A on the basis of an inability to perform a mission. Complete the review before the transmission of requisitions to the source of supply; and in cases in which the assignment of UND A is sustained, it constitutes a certification that the assignment is correct.

(c) Delegate in writing the authority to review all requirements based on UND B to certify that the urgency was accurately determined. Complete the review before the transmission of requisitions to the source of supply.

c. F/AD Assignments

(1) F/AD I assignments are reserved for those forces, units, programs, projects, or activities that are most important militarily in the opinion of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and that are approved by the Secretary of Defense to preserve the unique impact of F/AD I requisitions on the supply system.

(2) The lowest F/ADs are required to indicate relative importance of the force, activity, unit, program, or project.

(3) Lower F/ADs are assigned to segments of organizations, phases, projects, or programs, or for individual situations, where possible.

(4) Designator I are assigned to:

(a) Programs that have been approved for a DX industrial priority rating by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with DoDD 4400.01E (Reference (w)). Continue the automatic F/AD ranking after a given program enters operational use as long as that program continues to be authorized a DX rating. When a program is no longer authorized the F/AD rating initially identified, the use of F/AD I may continue, if considered necessary, for 90 calendar days to allow for the processing of a request for F/AD I approval, in accordance with paragraph 3b(2)(c)(1) of this enclosure. Continuance of the F/AD I does not permit continued use of the DX industrial priority rating since termination of that rating is effective immediately.

(b) Units, projects, forces, activities, or programs, including foreign country units or activities that have been specifically approved by the Secretary of Defense on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(5) Designator II are assigned to:

(a) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) engaged in or assigned to combat zone operations, as specified by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the supported Combatant Commander and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

(b) Units engaged in military operations, as designated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or deliberate plans in the Joint Operation, Planning, and Execution System (JOPES). Designation will specify the period for which the authorization is effective.

(c) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) designated to deploy in support of national security objectives within 30 days when directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense.

(d) Specified units or activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in paragraphs 3b(5)(a) through 3b(5)(c) of this enclosure, as requested by the respective Combatant Commanders, and as approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(e) Units or activities supporting allied nations meeting the requirements in paragraphs 3b(5)(a) through 3b(5)(c) of this enclosure, as requested by the respective Combatant Commanders, and as designated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(f) National Mission Forces, as defined in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 5113.01C (Reference (x)), which are not designated F/AD I by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(g) Units directed by the Chiefs of the Military Departments or the Commander, USSOCOM; ordered by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and designated through the crisis action planning process, to deploy in support of military operations. Units must possess a valid deployment or execute order.

(h) Units, or their components, designated by the Chiefs of the Military Departments or affected Combatant Commanders, as forward-based units intended to react rapidly to probable threats in support of military operations in overseas theaters.

(i) Single integrated operational plan (SIOP) specifically tasked units, not designated F/AD I.

(j) Industrial maintenance and repair activities providing direct repair and return for F/AD I and II non-mission capable requirements. Direct repair and return is defined as those cases in which an unserviceable asset is removed from an F/AD I or F/AD II unit's non-mission capable equipment, and the only source to fill that requirement is immediate repair and return of that asset. Upon return, that same asset is installed in the combat unit's equipment, making it mission capable. The previous authorization does not include repair and return to stock for the F/AD I and F/AD II units.

(k) Federal agency units and programs vital to DoD or national security objectives, as determined by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or affected Combatant Commanders.

(l) Military programs vital to DoD or national security objectives, as determined by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or affected Combatant Commanders in their areas of responsibility.

(m) Critical logistical, mobilization support, and medical units, as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or supported or supporting Combatant Commanders, required to provide immediate support to units deploying to conduct military operations, for those units annotated in paragraphs 3b(5)(a) through 3b(5)(c) of this enclosure.

(n) Critical non-deploying units, activities, and organizations (e.g., port opening or closing authorities, air passenger and cargo terminal operations, and general logistics arms such as ICPs), as determined by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or supported or supporting Combatant Commanders.

(6) Designator III are assigned to:

(a) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support), designated to deploy in support of national security objectives after direction from the National Command Authority (NCA) from 31 to 90 days.

(b) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support), designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Commander, USSOCOM, or supporting Combatant Commanders, to prepare for deployment (i.e., in possession of a valid warning, an alert, or a prepare-to-deploy order), in support of military operations, as specified by a supported Combatant Commander or by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the JOPES, or as

required by the crisis action planning process. Designation will specify the period for which the authorization is effective.

(c) Specified units or activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in paragraphs 3b(6)(a) and 3b(6)(b) of this enclosure, as designated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(d) Units or activities supporting units of allied nations meeting the requirements in paragraphs 3b(6)(a) and 3b(6)(b) of this enclosure, as designated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(e) Combat training units, to include combat or combat service support schools, supporting combat, combat support, or combat service support units designated to deploy in support of National Security objectives, as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; the Commander, USSOCOM; or the affected Combatant Commander. These units provide systemic instruction to individuals in subjects (air, land, or sea) that enhance their knowledge and skills of the art of war and directly support F/AD I and II operational requirements (e.g., air crews to support SIOP units and Combat Training Centers).

(f) Pre-positioned War Reserve Materiel starter or swing stocks, as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments and approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(g) Industrial maintenance and repair activities (including base-level organic repair functions) providing direct logistics support for F/AD III units and direct logistic support other than direct repair and return for F/AD I and II units. Overseas industrial activities must use the F/AD specified in the applicable contract.

(h) Federal agency units and programs and U.S. military programs vital to DoD or national security objectives, as determined by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or affected Combatant Commanders.

(i) U.S. military programs vital to DoD or National Security objectives, as determined by the Secretaries of the Military Departments, Commander, USSOCOM, or affected Combatant Commanders.

(j) Critical logistical, mobilization support, and medical units, as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or commanders of affected combatant commands, required to provide immediate support to units deploying to conduct military operations, for those units in paragraphs 3b(6)(a) and 3b(6)(b) of this enclosure.

(8) Designator IV are assigned to:

(a) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) designated to deploy in support of national security objectives, when directed by the NCA.

(b) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support), designated by the Service Chiefs to deploy in support of military operations, as specified by the President or by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the JOPEs or as required by the crisis action planning process. Designation will specify the period for which the authorization is effective.

(c) Specified units or activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in paragraphs 3b(8)(a) and 3b(8)(b) of this enclosure, as recommended by the Combatant Commander and approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(d) Units or activities supporting activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in paragraphs 3b(8)(a) and 3b(8)(b) of this enclosure, as recommended by the Combatant Commander and approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(e) Combat training units supporting combat, combat support, or combat service support units as defined in paragraphs 3b(8)(a) and 3b(8)(b) of this enclosure. These units train the forces to respond to operational requirements deemed necessary by the Secretaries of the Military Departments (e.g., military occupational specialty qualification, individual skills, and technical schools).

(f) Logistical, mobilization support, and medical units, as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or affected Combatant Commanders, required to provide immediate support to units deploying to conduct military operations in support of units in paragraphs 3b(8)(a) and 3b(8)(b) of this enclosure.

(g) Federal agency units and programs designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or affected Combatant Commanders.

(h) Military programs designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments; Commander, USSOCOM; or affected Combatant Commanders.

(9) Designator V are assigned to:

(a) All remaining U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, or programs.

(b) All other units or activities of allied nations, as designated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANSI ASC X12	American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12
ASD(S)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment
CCP	consolidation and containerization point
CONUS	continental United States
CWT	customer wait time
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DASD(Log)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics
DDM	DLMS Data Manager
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLM	Defense Logistics Manual
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management System
DLSS	Defense Logistics Standard Systems
DoDAAD	DoD Activity Address Directory
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DPAP	Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DTEB	Defense Transportation Electronic Business
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DX	Priority Rating Symbol (Highest National Defense Urgency)
EDI	electronic data interchange
F/AD	force or activity designator
FCC	Federal Catalog Committee
FCP	Federal Catalog Program
FCS	Federal Catalog System
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
ICP	inventory control point
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	information technology
JMPAB	Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board
JOPEs	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

LMARS	Logistics Metric Analysis Reporting System
MAPAD	Military Assistance Program Address Directory
MILSBILLS	Military Standard Billing System
MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCA	National Command Authority
NSN	national stock number
NWRM	nuclear weapons-related materiel
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
ODASD(Log)	Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics
PM	pipeline measurement
PRC	process review committee
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
PSA	principal staff assistant
RDD	required delivery date
SIOP	single integrated operational plan
SO-P	Special Operations-Peculiar
TDD	time definite delivery
TRC	technical review committee
UMMIPS	Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System
UND	urgency of need designator
USD(A&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
USD(C)/CFO	Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
XML	extensible markup language

PART II. DEFINITIONS

These terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this volume and will serve as standard terminology for DoD supply chain materiel management.

accountability. The obligation imposed by law, lawful order, or regulation, accepted by an organization or person for keeping accurate records, to ensure control of property, documents, or funds, with or without physical possession. The obligation, in the context of the DoD supply chain, refers to the financial duties, responsibilities, and obligations necessary for protecting the public interest; however, it does not necessarily impose personal liability upon an organization or person.

acquisition. Obtaining logistics support, supplies, or services under an acquisition agreement or under a cross-servicing agreement. This includes purchasing (whether for payment in currency, replacement-in-kind, or by exchange for equal value), renting, leasing, or any method of temporarily obtaining logistics support, supplies, or services.

ANSI ASC X12. The official designation of the U.S. national standards body for the development and maintenance of EDI standards. The group was founded in 1979, and is an Accredited Standards Committee under the ANSI. The designation of X12 is a sequential designator assigned by ANSI at the time of accreditation with no other significance.

best value. As determined through the use of a business case analysis methodology or a methodology approved by the applicable DoD Component, the term applies to the proposed alternative that ranks the highest when cost and non-cost factors are evaluated.

cataloging. The process of uniformly identifying, describing, classifying, numbering, and publishing in the FCS all items of personal property (items of supply) repetitively procured, stored, issued, or used by federal agencies.

CCP. A facility whose purpose is to combine shipments from multiple shippers to generate full container or air pallet loads of cargo for shipment direct to receivers.

classified items. Materiel classified as Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret that requires protection in the interest of national security.

CWT. A measurement of the total elapsed time between the issuance of a customer order and satisfaction of that order.

demilitarization. The act of eliminating the functional capabilities or inherent military design features from DoD personal property. Methods and degree range from removal and destruction of critical features to total destruction by cutting, crushing, shredding, melting, burning, etc. Demilitarization is required to prevent property from being used for its originally intended purpose and to prevent the release of inherent design information that could be used against the United States. Demilitarization applies to materiel in serviceable and unserviceable condition.

distribution. The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the logistic system to deliver the right things to the right place at the right time.

DLM. A set of manuals that prescribe logistics management responsibilities, procedures, rules, and electronic data communications standards for use in the DoD, to conduct logistics operations in functional areas such as supply, maintenance, and finance. These manuals collectively comprise the DLMS.

DLMS. A process governing logistics functional business management standards and practices across DoD. A broad base of business rules, to include uniform policies, procedures, time standards, transactions, and data management, designed to meet DoD requirements for global supply chain management system support. DLMS enables logistics operations to occur accurately and promote interoperability between DoD and external logistics activities at any level of the DoD organizational structure. The DLMS supports electronic business capabilities such as: ANSI ASC X12 EDI, upon which the DLMS transaction exchange was founded; automatic identification technology, including passive RFID and linear and two-dimensional bar coding; XML; and web-based technology. The DLMS encompasses standardization of logistics processes including, but not limited to: MILSBILLS, MILSTRAP, MILSTRIP, and Supply Discrepancy Reporting.

DLMS TRC. A joint forum for discussion of technical issues related to the development of proposed DLMS changes submitted to the DLA Logistics Management Standards Office for evaluation, development, and implementation.

DLMS XML. All XML schemas published by DLA Logistics Management Standards Office for operational use within the logistics community and for which DLA Logistics Management Standards Office has been delegated responsibility. DLMS XML schemas are normally derived from their ASC X12 EDI parent transaction set. DLMS core component type -based schemas are ISO 15000-5-based messages and are consistent with XML standardization, development, and documentation within the DoD Logistics Community.

EDI. The computer-to-computer exchange of business data in a standard format between entities. These variable-length transactions are used to facilitate the interchange of electronic data relating to such business transactions as order placement and processing, shipping and receiving information, invoicing, and payment and cash application.

end item. A final combination of end products, component parts, or materials that is ready for its intended use (e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, or aircraft).

F/AD. A Roman numeral (I to V) that the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or a DoD Component assigns to a unit, organization, installation, project, or program to indicate its relative mission essentiality. The F/AD is an integral part of the UMMIPS.

FCP. A government-wide program established by Reference (i) to provide a uniform system of item identification; preclude or eliminate different identifications of like items; reveal

interchangeability among items; aid in parts standardization; facilitate intra- and inter-departmental logistics support; and improve materiel management and military effectiveness by promoting efficiency and economy in logistics operations.

FCS. The automation systems, resources, and processes used to administer the FCP.

FLIS. The comprehensive government-wide system used to catalog, assign stock numbers, and maintain and disseminate logistics information for items of supply. FLIS represents the common data system that provides the supply item data reflected in the FCS.

form, fit, and function technical data. Technical data that provides definitive identification of dimensional, material, mechanical, electrical, or other characteristics that depict the physical characteristics, location, and function of the item. Engineering data for provisioning, supplementary provisioning technical data, and supplemental data for provisioning are all synonymous terms for form, fit, and function data.

ICP. An organizational unit or activity within the DoD supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Military Department or for the DoD as a whole. In addition to materiel management functions, an ICP may perform other logistics functions in support of a particular Military Department or for a particular end item (e.g., centralized computation of retail requirements levels and engineering tasks associated with weapon system components).

ICP processing time. The segment of the logistics pipeline from the time when the materiel manager receives the requisition until the materiel manager passes the requisition to a storage activity for picking, packing, and shipping the ordered materiel.

individual item. A single instance of a stock-numbered item, a single assembly, or a single subassembly.

inventory. Materiel, titled to the U.S. Government, held for sale or issue, held for repair, or held pending transfer to disposal. This definition covers the same population of items as the definition for inventory in Chapter 4 of Volume 4 of DoD 7000.14-R (Reference (y)). Inventory does not include tangible personal property to be consumed in normal operations, operating materials, and supplies as defined by Reference (y).

item identification. A collection and compilation of data used to establish the essential characteristics of an item that give the item its unique character and differentiate it from other supply items.

item of supply. A category of items identified by a NSN with the same form, fit, and function. The individual items (units) included in this category could be manufactured by multiple sources.

LMARS ICP processing time. Begins at the time when the materiel manager receives the requisition and ends when the materiel manager issues the first positive status.

logistics pipeline segments. The segments of the order fulfillment pipeline that starts with origination of the requirement (date of the requisition) and ends with the requisitioner's acknowledgment of physical receipt. For definitions of the individual segments see requisition submission time, ICP processing time, storage depot segment time, transportation segment time, and theater segment time.

logistics response time. The time between the date a requisition is established and the date the requisitioned materiel is received and posted by the requisitioner.

materiel management. That phase of military logistics that includes managing, cataloging, demand and supply planning, requirements determinations, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel.

materiel manager. Any DoD activity or agency that has been assigned materiel management responsibilities for the DoD and participating federal agencies. The term includes responsibilities performed by either wholesale materiel managers or retail materiel managers: managing, cataloging, demand and supply planning, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul and repair of repairable materiel, and disposal of materiel.

modification. A U.S. Government-approved change in the configuration of a part or item that offers a benefit to the U.S. Government by correcting deficiencies, satisfying a change in operational or logistic support requirements, or affecting a life-cycle cost savings.

NSN. The 13-digit stock number replacing the 11-digit federal stock number. It consists of the 4-digit federal supply classification code and the 9-digit national item identification number. The national item identification number consists of a 2-digit National Codification Bureau number designating the central cataloging office (whether NATO or other friendly country) that assigned the number and a 7-digit (xxx-xxxx) nonsignificant number. The number must be arranged as follows: 9999-00-999-9999.

NWRM. Classified or unclassified assemblies and subassemblies (containing no fissionable or fusionable material) identified by the Military Departments that comprise or could comprise a standardized war reserve nuclear weapon (including equivalent training devices) as it would exist once separated or removed from its intended delivery vehicle. A delivery vehicle is the portion of a weapon system that delivers a nuclear weapon to its target. This includes cruise and ballistic missile airframes as well as delivery aircraft.

precious metals. Federal Supply Class 9660 items that are gold, silver, platinum, or palladium granulation and sponges, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium recovered from items, such as photographic and X-ray film, spent photographic fixing solution, military accouterments, such as insignia, crucibles, special wires, silver cell batteries, missile and electronic scrap, turnings, de-salinization kits, brazing alloys, solder, and dental scrap.

provisioning. The management process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity of support items necessary to operate and maintain an end item of materiel for an initial period of service.

RDD. A field used to identify the customer's information about delivery. The criteria for determining the RDD and descriptions for special requirements codes are in Reference (q).

Under MILSTRIP (as described in Reference (q)), this is a three-position Julian date that specifies when materiel is actually required to be delivered to the requisitioner, and is always earlier or later than the computed standard delivery date based upon time-definite delivery standards. When blank, the default will be understood to be the standard delivery date based on the priority designator. Non-date entries in the RDD field are used to identify exception conditions and include the expedited handling signal, not mission capable supply or anticipated not mission capable supply indicator, expedited transportation signal, work stoppage indicator, a sustained requirement during mass cancellation, and delivery date constraints.

Under DLMS (as described in Reference (q)), this is an eight-position date (CCYYMMDD) as described. Coded RDD entries are carried as a separate and distinct data element referred to as the Special Requirements Code.

receiving. All actions taken by a receiving activity from the physical turnover of materiel by a carrier until the on-hand balance of the accountable stock record file or in-process receipt file is updated to reflect the received materiel as an asset in storage, or the materiel is issued directly from receiving to the customer.

requisition. An order for materiel initiated by an established, authorized organization (i.e., a DoD or non-DoD organization that has been assigned a DoD activity address code) that is transmitted either electronically, by mail, or telephoned to a supply source either within or external to the DoD (e.g., the GSA, the Federal Aviation Administration, or other organizations assigned management responsibility for categories of materiel), in accordance with procedures specified in Reference (q).

retail. Level of inventory below the wholesale level, either at the consumer level for the purpose of directly providing materiel to ultimate users or at the intermediate or region level for the purpose of supplying consumer levels or ultimate users in a geographical area.

secondary item. An item of supply that is not defined as a principal item and includes repairable components, subsystems, and assemblies, consumable repair parts, bulk items and material, subsistence, and expendable end items, including clothing and other personal gear.

security assistance program materiel. Security assistance program concerns the transfer of military defense articles, materiel, or services from the United States to friendly foreign governments and specific international organizations. The most common transfer of security assistance program materiel is provided through foreign military sales and direct commercial sales when the United States conducts security assistance business with over 150 nations and international organizations around the world.

sensitive items. Materiel that requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items; precious metals; items of

high value; items that are highly technical, or of a hazardous nature; non-nuclear missiles, rockets, and explosives; small arms, ammunition and explosives, and demolition material.

Service-common. Equipment, material, supplies, and services adopted by a Military Service for use by its own forces and activities. These include standard military items, base operating support, and the supplies and services provided by a Military Service to support and sustain its own forces, including those assigned to the Combatant Commands. Items and services defined as Service-common by one Military Service are not necessarily Service-common for all other Military Services. See also special operations-peculiar.

SO-P. Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations missions for which there is no Service-common requirement. These are limited to items and services initially designed for, or used by, special operations forces until adopted for Service-common use by one or more Military Service; modifications approved by the Commander, USSOCOM, for application to standard items and services used by the Military Services; and items and services approved by the Commander, USSOCOM, as critically urgent for the immediate accomplishment of a special operations mission. See also Service-common.

standard delivery date. The maximum ending calendar date by which normal processing and shipping in the logistics system will permit receipt and recording of the materiel by the consignee.

starter stocks. War reserve materiel stocks pre-positioned in or near a theater of operations to last until resupply at wartime rates is established.

storage activity. The organization element of a distribution system that is assigned responsibility for the physical handling of materiel incident to its check-in and inspection (receipt), its keeping and surveillance in a warehouse, shed, tank, or open area (storage), and its selection and shipment (issue).

storage depot segment time. The logistics pipeline segment time that the storage activity takes to pick, pack, and release ordered materiel for shipment to the customer. The LMARS storage activity processing time begins at the time from when the storage activity receives a materiel release order from the materiel manager and ends when the materiel is shipped out of the storage site.

supply chain. The linked activities associated with providing materiel from a raw material stage to an end user as a finished product.

supply chain management. The integrated process of supply chain materiel management begins with planning the acquisition of customer-driven materiel requirements for commercial sources and ends with the delivery of materiel to operational customers. It includes the materiel returns segment of the process, the flow of reparable materiel to and from maintenance facilities, and the flow of required information in both directions among suppliers, logistics managers, and customers.

supply source. Any federal government organization exercising control of materiel and to which requisitions are directed.

swing stock. War reserve materiel stocks positioned ashore or afloat for meeting war reserve requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theater of operation.

system acquisition program. A directed, funded effort that is designed to provide a new or improved materiel capability in response to a validated need.

TDD. The concept that, within a specified degree of probability, the logistics system is capable of delivering required materiel to the customer within a given period of time.

theater segment time. The logistics pipeline segment time from receipt by a consignee from the carrier until the customer posts and acknowledges the receipt of the ordered materiel (which is the LMARS receipt take-up time).

transportation segment time. The logistics pipeline segment time from release of the shipment by the storage activity to the carrier until receipt by a consignee.

UMMIPS. A structure that establishes time standards, based on the mission and urgency of need of the requestor, for the supply of materiel from the date of the requisition to the time that the acknowledgment of physical receipt is posted to the requisitioner's inventory record.

UND. An integral part of the UMMIPS that expresses the urgency of the end use of the item being requisitioned. The alphabetic character (A, B, or C) added to UND is selected by the requisitioning activity to indicate the relative urgency of a force's or activity's need for a required item of materiel.

UND A is assigned for a requisition that is needed immediately and the activity is unable to perform the mission without the materiel.

UND B indicates that the requirement is immediate and impairs the ability to perform the mission.

UND C is assigned for routine requirements.

The combination of the F/AD assigned to the requisitioning activity and the UND determined by the requisitioning activity result in the assignment of one of fifteen priority designators being entered into a requisition or other supply document. The criteria for the determination of the UND are specified in Reference (q).

wholesale. The highest level of organized DoD supply that procures, repairs, and maintains stocks to resupply the retail levels of supply. Synonymous with wholesale supply, wholesale level of supply, wholesale echelon, and national inventory.