Department of Defense

MANUAL

NUMBER 4140.01-M, Volume 11

USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Management of Intensively Managed and Tracked Items

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

a. Manual. This Manual is composed of several volumes, each containing its own purpose. The purpose of the overall Manual, in accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.12 (Reference (a)), is to reissue DoD 4140.1-R (Reference (b)) to develop requirements and procedures for DoD materiel managers and others who need to work within or with the DoD supply system consistent with DoDD 4140.1 (Reference (c)).

b. Volume. This Volume implements policies in Reference (c) and provides procedures for managing and handling special types of materiel, including classified and sensitive items, and nuclear weapons-related materiel (NWRM), and establishes the Joint Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA-LWCG).

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 Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components").

3. DEFINITIONS. See Glossary.

4. POLICY. According to Reference (c), it is DoD policy that materiel accountability, control, and asset visibility of the secondary item inventory shall be maintained at all times. In terms of the special materiel procedures in this Volume:

a. DoD materiel managers shall follow special supply chain procedures for handling and control of classified and sensitive items including NWRM, in addition to the supply chain management procedures outlined in Volumes 1 through 11 of this Manual.

b. Small arms, light weapons, and conventional ammunition shall be managed as special types of materiel in the DoD supply chain.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

6. PROCEDURES. See Enclosure 3.

7. RELEASABILITY. UNLIMITED. This Volume is approved for public release and is available on the Internet from the DoD Issuances Web Site at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Volume is effective immediately.

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Logistics and Materiel Readiness

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REFERENCES

(a) DoD Directive 5134.12, "Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (DUSD(L&MR))," May 25, 2000
(b) DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003
(c) DoD Directive 4140.1, "Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," April 22, 2004
(d) DoD Instruction 8320.04, "Item Unique Identification (IUID) Standards for Tangible Personal Property," June 16, 2008
(e) National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Instruction No. 4001, "Controlled Cryptographic Items," July 1996
(f) DTR 4500.9-R, "Defense Transportation Regulation," Part II, "Cargo Movement," as amended
(g) DoD 5100.76-M, "Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives," August 12, 2000
(h) DoD Instruction O-5210.63, "DoD Procedures for Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials (SNM) (U)," November 21, 2006
(i) DLAR 4145.11/AR740-7/NAVSUPINST 4440.146C/MCO 4450.11A, "Safeguarding of DLA Sensitive Inventory Items, Controlled Substances, and Pilferable Items of Supply," February 1, 1990[1]
(j) DoD 4000.25-2-M, Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP)," September 19, 2001
(k) DoD 4000.25-M, "Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS)," March 10, 2003
(l) DoD Directive 5160.65, "Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA)," August 1, 2008
(m) DoD 5160.65-M, "Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (Implementing Joint Conventional Ammunition Policies and Procedures)," April 1, 1989
(n) DoD Instruction 3000.4, "DoD Munitions Requirements Process (DoD MRP)," October 23, 2003
(o) Section 2572 of title 10, United States Code
(p) DoD 4160.21-M, "Defense Materiel Disposition Manual," August 18, 1997
(q) DoD 4160.21-M-1, "Defense Demilitarization Manual," October 21 1991
(r) DoD 4100.39-M, "Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual"
(s) Part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations
(t) Part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations
(u) Joint Publication 1-02, "Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," as amended
(v) Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, Subpart 252.211-7003, Item Identification and Valuation," current edition
(w) DoD 7000.14-R, "Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRs)," Volumes 1-15, dates varies per volume

[1] Available at http://www.dla.mil/dlaps/dlar/r4145.11.pdf.

(x) DoD 4000.25-1-M, "Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)," April 28, 2004
(y) DoD Directive 8320.03, "Unique Identification (UID) Standards for a Net-Centric Department of Defense," March 23, 2007
(z) Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, Subpart 252.211-7003, Item Identification and Valuation," current edition
(aa) MIL-STD-129, "Department of Defense Standard Practice, Military Marking for Shipment and Storage"

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LOGISTICS AND MATERIEL READINESS (DUSD(L&MR)). In accordance with Reference (a) and under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)), the DUSD(L&MR) shall:

a. Develop policy and oversee the operation of the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Serialization Program (DoDSA/LWSP), including the JSA/LWCG.

b. Be responsible for overall policy, direction, and oversight of the physical inventory control of DoD supply system materiel.

c. Develop and maintain Critical Safety Item (CSI) policy and ensure DoD Component compliance with that policy.

2. THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA). The Director of DLA, under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(AT&L), through the DUSD(L&MR), and in addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 4 of this enclosure, shall:

a. Administer the DoD Shelf-Life Management Program.

b. Serve as the DoD focal point for the DoDSA/LWSP, chair the JSA/LWCG, and perform the responsibilities in the JSA/LWCG Charter (see Appendix to Enclosure 3).

3. THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. The Secretary of the Army, in addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 4 of this enclosure, shall fund, operate, maintain, and oversee the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry.

4. HEADS OF THE DoD COMPONENTS. The Heads of the DoD Components shall:

a. Implement the procedures in this Volume.

b. Establish, control, and fund the automated registration of all small arms and light weapons and Category 1 missile and rocket Unique Item Identifiers (UIIs) in their inventories, including all small arms and light weapons transferred outside their inventories, such as those released to the General Services Administration (GSA) and those released under Security Assistance arrangements.

c. Establish and maintain a Shelf-Life Program.

d. Stratify all conventional ammunition inventories to assess the ability of the inventory to meet the stated requirement and ensure that inventories above requirements are kept only if warranted.

e. Establish and maintain a Physical Inventory Control Program for DoD supply system materiel (both wholesale and below wholesale) to provide for the economical and efficient stewardship of DoD supply system materiel.

f. Establish and execute a Physical Security Program to prevent or reduce the potential for theft, fraud, sabotage, and abuse of DoD materiel.

g. Establish and maintain procedures for handling of controlled and sensitive items, including NWRM, in accordance with Enclosure 3 of this Volume.

h. Identify and control CSIs throughout their life cycles to ensure only safe, conforming parts are installed on military ships and aircraft. Designate a ship seaworthiness and/or aircraft airworthiness authority who has design and configuration cognizance.

i. Maintain a list of NWRM assemblies and subassemblies as appropriate and update the list every 2 years or more often, as needed.

ENCLOSURE 3

PROCEDURES

1. HANDLING AND CONTROL OF CLASSIFIED AND SENSITIVE ITEMS (INCLUDING NON-NUCLEAR MISSILES AND ROCKETS, ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES) AND NWRM

a. Required Procedures

(1) All classified and sensitive items (with the exception of items specifically excluded by DUSD(L&MR)) and NWRM should be accounted for and managed by NSN and UII. These items shall be assigned a UII in accordance with DoDI 8320.04 (Reference (d)).

(2) The Integrated Materiel Managers for all controlled inventory items shall assign a controlled inventory item code (CIIC). NWRM items not assigned a security classification shall be considered sensitive and assigned a CIIC.

(3) All shipments and receipts of classified (secret and above) items and NWRM shall have a 100 percent report of shipment confirmation and receipt acknowledgement. This requires that:

(a) The contents of shipments be verified (e.g., visual, barcodes, radio frequency identification) before closure of the packaging and/or shipping container to ensure that the individual items, quantities, markings, and associated documentation are correct.

(b) For NWRM, the shipper should notify the intended recipient of the intent to ship and shall await positive acknowledgement from the intended recipient prior to actual shipment. The shipper then shall notify the intended recipient that the shipment has occurred and the recipient shall acknowledge receipt of the shipment.

(c) The contents of all receipts shall be validated for kind, count, and condition.

(4) The following physical inventorying requirements apply:

(a) Unit level activities storing (1) classified items that are secret or above and not part of an end item, (2) Category 1 Non-Nuclear Missiles and Rockets, (3) Category II, III, and IV Arms, or (4) NWRM that is not part of an end item shall perform a 100 percent physical count monthly by UII (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete). Similarly, installation (post, base, camp, station) level activities shall perform a 100 percent physical count at least semi-annually by UII (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete), and depot level activities shall perform a 100 percent physical count at least annually by UII (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete). UII should be employed in

conducting the physical count as the items get marked and the technology becomes available at unit, installation, or depot activity level.

(b) Unit, installation, and depot level activities storing classified and sensitive items that are below secret and not part of an end item shall annually perform a random statistical sample physical inventory count. The Military Departments or DLA may prescribe more frequent inventories and/or inventories by 100 percent physical count, as required.

(c) All inventorying of classified (secret and above) items and NWRM shall be validated by a second individual.

(d) In addition to the requirements specified in Volume 5 of this Manual, all DoD Components having custody of Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCIs) shall perform a complete physical inventory by UII (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete) at periodic intervals not to exceed 12 months between successive inventories, according to NSTISSI No. 4001 (Reference (e)). This inventory shall include all CCI equipment and uninstalled CCI components. This is necessary to guard against preventable losses of un-keyed CCI to unauthorized personnel.

(5) All personnel newly assigned to handle classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be trained before assuming their duties, and all personnel handling such items shall receive refresher training at least annually.

(6) Classified and NWRM-reparable items that are disassembled during repair and not subsequently reassembled in the same action shall be added or updated in the accountable records within 24 hours of disassembly at the base and/or depot level at contractor or organic repair facilities.

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(7) Unserviceable classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be promptly marked with the correct condition and shall not be co-mingled in storage with serviceable items or other unserviceable items of another condition.

(8) Classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be identified in key information systems in such a way to ensure that personnel handling the materiel are alerted that, besides operation security requirements, special handling procedures are required. Data pertinent to NWRM in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) or other key information systems should be safeguarded to ensure it is made available only to authorized personnel and never to the general public. Use of locally assigned item identification numbers should be temporary pending assignment of an National Stock Number (NSN) in FLIS.

(9) The Military Departments and DLA shall annually conduct an audit of current procedures for classified and sensitive items and NWRM to ensure corrective actions are taken to address any systemic supply chain management issues. The audit shall ensure that only activities authorized to possess classified and sensitive items and NWRM do so.

(10) Auditable electronic records of shipment and receipt confirmations of classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be retained for 10 years

(11) Packaging for classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be readily identifiable, subject to operational security requirements. Packaging should enable verification of the materiel without unpacking or breaking the preservation barrier.

(12) Classified items shall be declassified by removing or eliminating their classified features to permit safe disposition. Disposition decisions, including materiel returns either by government or contractor organizations, should be made and the materiel tracked by wholesale item managers. Demilitarization of classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be executed in a timely fashion.

b. Implementing Procedures

(1) Inventorying Classified and Sensitive and NWRM Items in Storage

(a) Classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be included in all item manager-directed worldwide inventories. The results of such inventories should be provided no less often than annually to a single organization in each Military Department and DLA.

(b) When items that are classified secret or above or are NWRM and are banded and crated or are in a sealed container, the inventory shall consist of a 100 percent count as reflected by the number of items listed on the crates or containers. Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) from outside of unit packaging should be used to update the inventory record.

(c) A crate in storage shall be opened no less often than every 3 years and 100 percent count taken of its contents. Otherwise, any evidence of tampering shall be cause for a crate to be opened and a 100 percent count taken of its contents.

(d) Before any loss of materiel may be attributed to an inventory or accountability discrepancy, it must be determined through investigation that the loss was not the result of theft or misappropriation.

(e) Causative research is required on all discrepancies found as a result of the inventory. Adjustments to the accountable record as a result of the causative research must be approved at the flag officer or Senior Executive Service level regardless of dollar value.

(2) Shipment Content Verification Prior to Package Closure for Classified Secret and Above Items and NWRM

(a) A supervisor or lead or agency-designated individual shall be responsible for verification of package contents.

(b) Personnel conducting the verification shall have available a process checklist or similar tool to facilitate the verification.

(c) Personnel verifying the contents shall possess the appropriate subject matter expertise to be able to properly inspect and identify the subject items and to ensure the accompanying documentation accurately reflects the package contents.

(3) Shipment Notifications and Receipt Acknowledgements for Classified Secret and Above Items and NWRM

(a) All shipments and receipts shall have a 100 percent report of shipment confirmation and receipt acknowledgement using auditable electronic interchange. E-mail notification or acknowledgement is acceptable until auditable electronic interchange is available. Appropriate consideration shall be give to operations security (OPSEC) requirements.

(b) A deadline not to exceed 2 hours for notifications and acknowledgments shall be enforced for locations in the continental United States and 8 hours for those outside the continental United States.

(c) If the receipt of a shipment is not acknowledged as expected, the shipper shall, with the assistance of the recipient, initiate and follow through with an investigation until the matter is resolved.

(4) Receipt Validation for Classified Secret and Above Items and NWRM

(a) Validation shall be at the individual item level of UII (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete), and for kind, count, and condition unless the recipient has verification that the appropriate packing procedure was followed and there is no evidence of tampering. Until system changes implementing the IUID concept are completed, interim UII procedures are acceptable.

(b) If there is evidence of tampering, the recipient shall open and inspect the contents of the package to validate the receipt. If product integrity could be compromised by opening the package, the receiving Military Department or Defense agency shall establish an alternative process to validate receipt.

(c) If the markings on the packaging do not match the actual item in the package, the recipient shall submit a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) within 24 hours of discovery to the responsible action activity (e.g., shipping activity or source of supply) in accordance with military service or agency policy. This requirement includes quantity discrepancies (over or under shipment), incorrect item received, unique identification (UII or serial number) mismatch, or receipt of a misdirected shipment. The recipient shall submit the SDR through the DoD WebSDR, via DoD Component interface to Defense Automatic Addressing System transaction hub or manual Web-based process, to enhance tracking and generate automated e-mail notification and/or electronic transactions to the applicable DoD Component business system. The action activity then has 24 hours to respond to the discrepancy report and also shall take

appropriate corrective actions to preclude a recurrence of mismatches. When the discrepancy requires further research for resolution, the action activity shall provide an interim response within 24 hours, followed by a comprehensive response within 15 days.

(d) The detailed procedures for transportation discrepancy reporting are in Chapter 210 of the Defense Transportation Regulation (Reference (f)).

(5) Classified and Sensitive Item Training

(a) The DoD Components shall develop training courses on the detailed procedures for handling classified and sensitive items and NWRM. The training must include positive inventory control and accountability, particularly the prompt identification and accountability of disassembled items. The training will also reemphasize MILSTD 129 for proper uniform military marking for shipment and storage, and MILSTD 2073-1E, DoD Standard Practice for Military Packaging.

(b) Once developed, the training shall be provided to government and contractor personnel, including distribution personnel, to enable them to properly handle and account for classified and sensitive items and NWRM.

(c) Completion of training requirements (for both government and contractor personnel) shall be documented by the Military Departments or the Defense agency whose personnel received the training.

(6) Security of Materiel Procedures

(a) All classified and sensitive items and NWRM shall be stored, maintained, and handled in a facility that has appropriate security for the level of classification and by personnel holding current clearances appropriate for the level of classification.

(b) The procedures for maintaining physical security of conventional arms, ammunition, and explosive materiel are in DoD 5100.76-M (Reference (g)).

(c) The procedures for maintaining security of chemical agents are in DoD Instruction O-5210.63 (Reference (h)).

(d) The procedures for safeguarding classified, sensitive, and pilferable items and controlled substances are in DLAR 4145.11/AR740-7/NAVSUPINST 4440.146C/MCO 4450.11A (Reference (i)).

2. DoDSA/LWSP SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

a. Required Procedures

(1) The DoDSA/LWSP specific procedures identified in this section are additional to the procedures identified in section 1 of this Enclosure.

(2) All DoD small arms and light weapons should be assigned a UII.

(3) The DoDSA/LWSP shall provide special emphasis on, and visibility of, small arms and light weapons by tracking, reporting, validating, and registering the status of each small arm and light weapon by UII (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete) and custodial activity.

b. Implementing Procedures

(1) The DoDSA/LWSP is the recognized DoD IUID program for all small arms and light weapons, as defined in Chapter 12 of DoD 4000.25-2-M and Volume 2, Chapter 18 of DoD 4000.25-M (References (j) and (k), respectively). Security risk Category I non-nuclear missiles and rockets shall be included in the DoDSA/LWSP only if the asset and physical custodian are not tracked in the Service internal Supply Class V tracking systems, which will be considered as DoD-level IUID programs.

(2) The JSA/LWCG is primarily chartered to implement coordinated actions essential to the continuing development and operational performance of the DoDSA/LWSP. (See Appendix to Enclosure 3 of this Volume.)

(3) The DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry shall serve as the core of the DoDSA/LWSP and shall be updated by the DoD Components according to the procedures in References (j) and (k). Deviations from those requirements, such as for small static inventories, require the concurrence of the JSA/LWCG and, if necessary, the approval of the DUSD(L&MR).

(4) All small arms and light weapons, as defined in References (j) and (k), including those mounted on aircraft, vehicles, and vessels that are accounted for in unclassified property records, shall be reported to the DoD Registry, according to the procedures in Chapter 12 of Reference (j) and Volume 2, Chapter 18 of Reference (k). Security Risk Category I non-nuclear missiles and rockets shall only be included in the DoDSA/LWSP if the asset and its physical custodian are not recorded in the Military Department internal Supply Class V tracking systems. To ensure accurate tracking, the serial number of a missile and rocket, in the appropriate tracking system, cannot be changed, but may be modified with a suffix when the unit is in maintenance.

(5) The DoD Components shall establish, control, and fund the automated registration of all small arms and light weapons and Category 1 non-nuclear missiles and rockets UIIs (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete) in their inventories, including all small arms and light weapons transferred outside their inventories, such as those released to the GSA and those released under security assistance arrangements. In this regard, the application of AIT may improve the timeliness, accuracy, and efficiency of inventory control by enabling the use of machine-readable materiel identification and supporting serialized item tracking.

3. AMMUNITION SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

a. General

(1) Required Procedures

(a) The ammunition specific procedures identified in this section are additional to the procedures identified in section 1 of this Enclosure.

(b) All conventional ammunition inventories shall be stratified to assess the ability of the inventory to meet the stated requirement and ensure that inventories above requirements are kept only if warranted.

(c) The Military Departments shall utilize the stratification process to provide a joint view of assets in long-supply position, which shall enable the military services to participate in cross-leveling activities and thereby optimize the whole DoD ammunition inventory. Cross-leveling activities should serve to off-set individual procurements of the Military Departments and enable disposal and demilitarization of only those assets that are excess to all DoD requirements.

(d) Emergency redistribution between Military Departments may be used to accomplish munitions support to emerging and ongoing joint operations. Allocation of critical munitions remains a combatant commander's prerogative.

(2) Implementing Procedures

(a) The Military Departments shall apply the procedures in this Volume to all conventional ammunition, including ammunition managed by the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) under DoD Directive 5160.65 (Reference (l)), tactical missiles, and all other Military Department-managed conventional munitions. Toxic chemical and special weapons are excluded.

(b) The Military Departments shall not procure nor dispose of ammunition assets without first attempting to acquire or donate long-supply assets from the DoD inventory, as shown on the individual Military Department's current year stratification report.

(c) The Military Departments shall establish reimbursement agreements for emergency cross leveling of ammunition. Reimbursement of ammunition shall be done through, in order of preference, replacement of same items, replacement with substitutes, future production of items, trade of other ammunition, trade for future ammunition, procurement funds, or waiver of cost by owning Military Department's Chief of Staff direction. The SMCA shall act as the repository for such agreements and execute the agreements as appropriate.

b. Munitions Stratification

(1) Required Procedures

(a) At least annually, each Military Department shall stratify its conventional munitions inventory into these categories:

1. Requirement Related Munitions Stock (RRMS). The inventory of munitions stock, including preferred and substitutes, applied to the total munitions requirements (TMR), individual item procurement lead time, and other elements that are applicable to internal Military Department-level inventory management during stratification. The RRMS provides the Military Department with inventory support throughout the period of the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and lead time to procure.

2. Economic Retention Munitions Stock (ERMS). The inventory quantity of an item greater than the RRMS that is found through economic analysis to be more cost effective to retain for future peace time issues, versus disposing of it and reacquiring it in the future to meet projected requirements. To warrant economic retention, an item shall have a reasonably predictable future requirement or demand rate. Economic retention quantities are normally calculated through use of formulas considering future requirements, disposal, and future acquisition costs versus the cost of retention.

3. Contingency Retention Munitions Stock (CRMS). The inventory quantity of an item greater than the RRMS that shall be retained to support requirements not included in the TMR calculation. Assets retained for contingencies are intended for situations other than those already considered in the war reserve materiel or the TMR requirements. Contingencies may be defined as assets being set aside in special war reserve stock for allies; unpredictable homeland defense or counter narcotics missions; unpredictable weapons system tests, demonstrations, or assets being retained until suitable replacement weapon system arrives from contract.

4. Potential Reutilization and Disposal Stocks (PR/DS). The inventory quantity of an item that is greater than the sum of the RRMS, the ERMS, and the CRMS. The PR/DS is considered excess to the requirements of an individual Military Department, but has not yet been found to be excess to the requirement of all the Military Departments. During the year cross-leveling cycle that followed its categorization as PR/DS, the PR/DS shall be either:

a. Claimed by another Military Department;

b. Moved by the owning Military Department to another retention category as a result of a new requirements determination and asset stratification cycle; or

c. If unclaimed by another Military Department at the end of the year cross-leveling cycle, moved to disposal.

(b) The Military Departments shall provide visibility of munitions in their inventories by providing their annual munitions stratification report to each other, including the U.S. Coast Guard and the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM).

(c) Details relative to ammunition inventory stratification procedures are in DoD 5160.65-M (Reference (m)).

(2) Implementing Procedures

(a) Internal Stratification Reports

1. At least annually, each Military Department shall create an internal munitions stratification report that displays the Military Department's RRMS, ERMS, CRMS, PR/DS, and TMR.

a. The TMR is the sum of war reserve munitions requirements and training, testing, and current operational requirements. In DoD Instruction 3000.4 (Reference (n)), the TMR is defined as the equivalent to the Approved Acquisition Objective.

b. The Military Departments may also include other elements that are applicable to internal Military-Service-level inventory management.

2. The report shall be the basis for providing two additional reports:

a. An annual external munitions stratification report to the other Military Departments. That report shall display only those munitions stratified in long-supply categories of ERMS, CRMS, and PR/DS.

b. An annual summary-level munitions stratification report to the DUSD(L&MR) as discussed below.

(b) Summary Stratification Report

1. Each year the Military Departments shall submit to the DUSD(L&MR) a summary ammunition stratification report. The data shall be taken from the Military Departments' September 30 ammunition stratification report. The Air Force may use its March 31 ammunition stratification report.

2. Data shall be at the Military Department level. The report shall show the dollar value of the TMR, total munitions inventory, and the RRMS, ERMS, CRMS, and PR/DS.

3. The report is due the end of each January. Copies of the report shall be provided to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff/J4, the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology) and the Office of the Executive Director for Conventional Ammunition.

c. Munitions Cross Leveling

(1) Required Procedures

(a) The Military Departments shall cross-level or redistribute munitions in long-supply from one Military Department to the other Military Department against that Military Department's unfilled requirements for those munitions.

(b) All ammunition stratified in long-supply categories shall be cross-leveled between the Military Departments on a free issue basis.

(c) All ammunition inventory that is excess to Military Department requirements shall be screened by the other Military Departments prior to transferring it to the demilitarization account as DoD excess, except when safety issues require immediate disposal.

(2) Implementing Procedures

(a) Each Military Department shall review the other Military Departments' annual external munitions stratification reports to identify potential cross-leveling opportunities and request logistics data for items of interest.

(b) Each Military Department shall consider all stock in the ERMS, CRMS, and PR/DS as potentially available for cross leveling if other Military Departments have shortages in their RRMS. The owning Military Department shall decide on the final availability of the ERMS and CRMS after assessing the acceptability of risk associated with draw down of the stockpile.

(c) Each Military Department shall maintain records that document cross-leveling activity.

(d) Details relative to munitions cross-leveling procedures are in Reference (m).

d. Requirements Computation Key To Stratification and Cross-Leveling

(1) Required Procedures. To compute the TMR, the Military Departments and USSOCOM shall use the capabilities-based munitions requirement process described in Reference (n), with amplifying Military Department guidance and the implementing guidance as stated in the current edition of the Secretary of Defense's Defense Planning Guidance.

(2) Implementing Procedures. Procedures for determining the TMR are in Reference (n).

e. Retention Computation Key To Stratification and Cross Leveling

(1) Required Procedures. The Military Departments shall determine the need to retain ERMS. That determination shall be based upon the projected need for the stock beyond the POM period and shall be supported by an economic analysis of the cost to retain (including storage costs) versus the cost to procure (including disposal and demilitarization costs).

(2) Implementing Procedures. Details relative to the methodologies used to compute economic retention levels for munitions are in Reference (m).

f. Munitions Reporting in the Supply System Inventory Report (SSIR)

(1) Required Procedures

(a) The supplemental SSIR reporting guidance for Class V ammunition inventory described in paragraph 3.f. of this enclosure shall be used with the basic reporting guidance in Volume 10 of this Manual.

(b) All Class V ammunition inventory shall be included in the annual SSIR report. Exclusions do not apply to ammunition inventory.

(2) Implementing Procedures

(a) According to SSIR rules for reporting principal items, all Class V ammunition inventory should be valued at its moving average cost and shall not be devalued If moving average cost is not available, latest acquisition cost may be used until legacy systems are replaced.

(b) All Class V ammunition inventory shall only be reported under two principal item materiel categories:

1. Munitions and related equipment

2. Missile systems and related equipment

g. Emergency Redistribution

(1) Required Procedures. Emergency redistribution of RRMS shall require command authorization from the Geographic Combatant Commander (who may delegate this authority to Military Department support commander, joint force commander, or other commander as appropriate) with verification from the issuing Military service.

(2) Implementing Procedures. The issuing Military Department shall submit requisitions for emergency cross-leveling through their ammunition standard system. Asset reporting shall be in accordance with the Military Department procedures and as directed by the Combatant Commander.

4. CSI SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

a. Required Procedures

(1) DoD CSI items include both ships' CSIs and aviation CSI/Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAPs). The CSI specific procedures identified in this section are additional to the procedures identified in section 1 of this Enclosure.

(2) Identification and control of CSIs throughout their life cycles is required to ensure only safe, conforming parts are installed on military ships and aircraft, and that only safe, conforming aviation parts are released to the civil aircraft market through disposal sales, exchanges, or other authorized transfers of DoD parts.

(3) The cognizant Engineering Support Activity (ESA) shall establish the criticality determinations for each new item. Materiel managers shall validate that the criticality determination has been accomplished during provisioning and/or during any design change that affects the item. For common use items, criticality determinations shall be coordinated with the other using ESAs to ensure the most critical application is properly reflected in the determination.

(4) A criticality code structure shall be maintained to identify CSIs to ensure proper life-cycle management of items critical to ship and aviation safety and to ensure that used CSIs are mutilated if they are being disposed of without historical maintenance records. Loans, gifts, and exchanges made under section 2572 of title 10, U.S.C., (Reference (o)) that involve CSIs shall be accomplished according to DoD 4160.21-M and DoD 4160.21-M-1 (References (p) and (q)).

b. Implementing Procedures

(1) CSIs shall be identified in the FLIS by an applicable criticality code.

(2) Only the inventory control point (ICP) having management responsibility for an item may designate it as a "CSI" in the FLIS.

(3) A Military Department may recommend to the managing ICP that an item be designated as a CSI.

(4) During the acquisition of a CSI, any change of design or configuration shall require the concurrence of the Military Department's designated ship seaworthiness and/or aircraft airworthiness authority.

(5) The acquisition specifications for CSIs shall have a notification on the title page.

(a) The acquisition specification for aviation CSIs shall have this notification: "This specification is for an Aviation CSI/Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part (FSCAP) and the acquisition process must comply with the DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Manual, DoD 4140.01-M, Volumes 1 through 11."

(b) The acquisition specification for ships' CSIs shall have this notification: "This specification is for a ship's CSI and the acquisition process must comply with the DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Manual - DoD 4140.01-M, Volumes 1 through 11."

(6) Reparable CSIs shall be managed and tracked by the use of AIT to support UID-enabled inventories using an ECC 200 data matrix symbol to the maximum extent possible throughout their life cycle.

(7) The minimum documentation requirements for used CSIs are:

(a) Part identification, part number, NSN, and, for serially-managed CSIs, UII (or serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete).

(b) Manufacturer, CAGE code, and date of manufacture.

(c) Total time in service.

(d) Current status for life-limited parts.

(e) Time since the last overhaul of each part that is required to be overhauled on a specified time basis.

(f) Identification of current inspection status, including time since last required inspection or maintenance performed.

(g) Current status of applicable FAA airworthiness directive (AD) or DoD equivalent technical orders, including the date and method, and if the AD involves recurring action, time and date when the next action is required (Aviation CSI/FSCAPs only).

(h) A list of current major alterations, repairs, or modifications for each part including date that work was done and work authentication.

(i) Any unique traceability markings required of specific material control programs managed by the Military Departments to assure material integrity. An example is the Naval Sea Systems Command Level I Material Control Program that requires a Material Identification and Control (MIC) number. The MIC number is traceable from the part to receipt inspection records and indicates that the part has been certified to meet chemical and mechanical properties of the contracted specifications.

(8) The minimum documentation requirements for new CSIs are:

(a) Part identification, part number, NSN, and, for serially-managed CSIs, UII (or serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete).

(b) Manufacturer, CAGE code, and date of manufacture.

(9) All historical documentation shall go with individual CSIs or otherwise be made available when they are shipped to another user, to maintenance, or to a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) for disposal.

(10) The Military Departments shall:

(a) Incorporate the DoD CSI definition in their implementing guidance

(b) Establish a process for identifying CSI consistent with the DoD definition.

(c) Identify and assign a criticality code to all CSI parts or components during the provisioning process.

(d) Ensure that drawings and associated technical data clearly identify the item as a CSI. Drawings and technical data shall identify the critical and major characteristics, critical processes and inspection, and other quality assurance requirements for all CSIs.

(e) Identify approved/qualified sources of supply or repair/overhaul for each CSI at the time the criticality determination is made or as soon after as practical.

(f) Identify and code parts and components meeting the definition of CSI during the acquisition process and ensure that:

1. They are acquired only from sources approved by the ESA and meet the technical requirements established by the ESA.

2. Acquisition method coding reflects criticality determination and that any change to a less restrictive code be approved by the cognizant ESA.

(g) Update current cataloging data for existing NSNs to identify CSIs.

(h) Validate criticality determination during any subsequent design change that affects the item.

(i) Ensure that responses to engineering support requests with regard to CSIs are accurate, timely, and completed with the concurrence of the designated seaworthiness or airworthiness authority.

(j) Manage and track serially managed CSIs throughout their life cycle within the Department of Defense.

(k) Ensure that information on critical characteristics (i.e., design and acquisition) are communicated to the ICP in an acquisition specification (i.e., a technical data package) that summarizes the design, engineering management, and acquisition requirements necessary for the successful acquisition of CSIs.

(l) Ensure that when turning-in CSI materiel to a DRMO, the proper criticality code is assigned according to DoD 4100.39-M (Reference (r)) and the historical records accompany the property or are otherwise made available. When turning-in such CSIs to a DRMO, ensure that the turn-in documents clearly annotate the condition of the part and if mutilation is required. The disposal release order and the turn-in documents shall include applicable CSI codes.

(m) Ensure that improperly documented, defective, non-repairable, and time-expired CSIs are mutilated by the holding activity or the DRMO prior to disposal, exchange, or transfer outside of the Department of Defense.

(n) When available, request, obtain, and maintain the FAA Form 8130-3, "Airworthiness Approval Tag," from the original equipment manufacturer for Aviation CSI/FSCAPs.

(o) According to transportation regulations concerning the preparation of shipment documentation, ensure that historical maintenance documentation and/or the FAA Form 8130-3 are included for all Aviation CSI/FSCAP items that are shipped from one DoD Component to another or turned-in to the DRMO.

(11) DLA shall:

(a) Institute a process to obtain data necessary for the life-cycle management and sale of the CSIs from the cognizant ESA.

(b) Provide direction and control to ensure CSI procedures are followed and that disposal is administered under all legal and regulatory requirements.

(c) Ensure engineering support is requested for all CSIs during the acquisition process when design changes, waivers, and deviations are involved.

(d) Incorporate procedures in Reference (p).

(e) Verify that CSIs entering the property accounts of the DRMOs are mutilated if the items are lacking the documentation cited in paragraphs 5.b.(7) or 5.b.(8) for used and new items.

(f) Require as a condition of transfer, donation, or sale of a CSI to an agency or person(s) outside of the DoD that these stipulations shall be met:

1. All public agencies, organizations, or persons that acquire or receive a CSI are responsible for maintaining historical maintenance documentation.

2. If additional operational use of a CSI occurs after transfer, the using agency is responsible for maintaining the CSI and updating historical records to reflect additional use and maintenance.

3. When a CSI is no longer required, the donor of a CSI shall contact the DLA for proper disposition instructions.

APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE 3

CHARTER FOR THE DoD JSA/LWCG

1. PURPOSE. This Charter establishes the DoD JSA/LWCG to develop, maintain, and improve the DoD program for tracking, reporting, validating, and registering the status of small arms and light weapons by serial number.

2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

a. The program administrator designated by the Director, Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO), shall serve as the Chair of the JSA/LWCG.

b. The JSA/LWCG is comprised of a Chair, representatives of the Military Departments, and the DLA. A member of the DUSD(L&MR) staff shall serve as the advisor to the JSA/LWCG.

c. The JSA/LWCG shall meet at least annually.

3. FUNCTIONS

a. The JSA/LWCG shall:

(1) Ensure uniform implementation of DoDSA/LWSP procedures by the DoD Components and coordinate actions essential to the continuing development and operational performance of the DoDSA/LWSP.

(2) Ensure DoDSA/LWSP effectiveness, interoperability of the DoD Components' procedures and transactional interfaces, and minimize duplication between the DoD Registry and the DoD Component registries.

(3) Review the efficiency and effectiveness of the DoDSA/LWSP in achieving established objectives and recommend, through its Chair, to the DUSD(L&MR) policy changes evolving from these reviews.

(4) Resolve, if necessary, problems with the DoDSA/LWSP and recommend modifying procedures.

(5) Develop, review, and recommend system enhancements for incorporation into the DoD Registry (Volume 2 of Reference (f)), and Reference (e).

(6) Furnish agenda items of interest to the Chair, JSA/LWCG.

(7) Establish performance goals for updating the DoD Registry, reconciling discrepancies between the DoD Registry and DoD Components' records, and responding to the DoD Registry inquiries from the DoD Components and authorized law enforcement agencies.

(8) Develop and publish procedural guidelines for small arms and light weapons, coordinate proposed DLMS changes, and reconcile problems among the DoD Components.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Chair, JSA/LWCG shall:

(1) Ensure the accomplishment of JSA/LWCG objectives and discharge of responsibilities.

(2) Convene the JSA/LWCG at least annually to assess DoDSA/LWSP performance, to recommend DoDSA/LWSP changes, to establish performance goals, and to resolve problems swiftly.

(3) Establish subgroups when necessary to complete the tasks assigned to the JSA/LWCG.

(4) Submit policy and substantive program enhancement recommendations to the DUSD(L&MR).

(5) Staff JSA/LWCG-recommended system changes and deviations with the Supply Process Review Committee.

(6) Act as the DoD focal point within the Department of Defense and for non-DoD entities, both public and private, working with DoD Registry users to improve system responsiveness, utility, and efficiency.

(7) Communicate directly with the Heads of the DoD Component registries on matters of interest to the JSA/LWCG.

(8) Submit minutes of each JSA/LWCG meeting to the ADUSD(L&MR)SCI and the JSA/LWCG representatives.

(9) Maintain a current list of DoD Component JSA/LWCG members and of DoD Component registries.

(10) Present problems to the JSA/LWCG for resolution.

b. The Military Department and Agency Members shall:

(1) Provide logistics and other related personnel participation, as required, to support JSA/LWCG efforts.

(2) Attend all JSA/LWCG meetings or ensure that alternate Military Department or agency representation is provided.

(3) Furnish the Chair a copy of items of interest for the JSA/LWCG.

(4) Respond to taskings emanating from JSA/LWCG meetings.

(5) Present the Military Department or agency position and be authorized to negotiate and seek agreement with the JSA/LWCG members to achieve the goals and objectives of the DoDSA/LWSP.

(6) Distribute JSA/LWCG meeting minutes within respective Military Department or Agency.

5. ADMINISTRATION. Sponsors of JSA/LWCG members shall fund necessary travel and administrative costs associated with JSA/LWCG functions.

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADUSD(SCI)	Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Supply Chain Integration)
AIT	automatic identification technology
CCI	controlled cryptographic item
CIIC	controlled item identification code
CRMS	contingency retention munitions stock
CSI	critical safety item
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management System
DoDSA/LWSP	DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Serialization Program
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DUSD(L&MR)	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics & Materiel Readiness)
ERMS	economic retention munitions stock
ESA	Engineering Support Activity
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FSCAP	Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part
GSA	General Services Administration
ICP	inventory control point
IUID	item unique identification
JSA/LWCG	Joint Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordinating Group
NSN	National Stock Number
NWRM	nuclear weapons-related material
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PR/DS	potential reutilization and disposal stocks
RRMS	requirement related munitions stock
SDR	Supply Discrepancy Report
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
SSIR	Supply System Inventory Report
TMR	Total Munitions Requirement
UII	unique item identifier

USD(AT&L) Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics

PART II. DEFINITIONS

These terms and their definitions set forth standard terminology for use in 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 this context, refers to the fiduciary 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.

AIT. Known commercially as automatic identification data capture (AIDC), is a suite of technologies enabling the automatic capture of data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, control assets (e.g. materiel), deploying and redeploying forces, equipment, personnel, and sustainment cargo. AIT encompasses a variety of data storage/carrier technologies, such as bar codes, magnetic strips, integrated circuit cards, optical laser discs (Optical memory cards/compact discs), satellite tracking and radio frequency identification tags used for marking or "tagging" individual items, equipment, air pallets, or containers.

assembly. Defined in Joint Publication 1-02 (Reference (u)).

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

controlled inventory items. Those items designated as having characteristics that require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, or handled in a special manner to ensure their integrity and that they are safeguarded. Controlled inventory item categories in descending order of the degree of control normally exercised are:

classified items. Materiel that requires protection in the interest of national security.

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, of a hazardous nature, or that are highly technical; and small arms and ammunition.

pilferable items. Materiel having a ready resale value or application to personal possession, which is especially subject to theft.

CSI. Includes both Aviation CSI/Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAPs) and Ships' CSIs.

aviation CSI/ FSCAP. An aviation-related part, assembly, installation or production system with one or more critical manufacturing or installation characteristics or critical safety characteristics that, if missing or not conforming to the design data, quality requirements, or overhaul and maintenance documentation, would result in an unsafe condition that could cause loss or serious damage to the end item or major components, loss of control, un-commanded engine shutdown or serious injury or death to personnel. Unsafe conditions include items determined to be "life-limited," "fracture critical," "fatigue-sensitive," etc. The determining factor in Aviation CSI/FSCAP is the consequence of failure, not the probability that the failure or consequence would occur.

critical characteristic. Any feature throughout the life-cycle of an aviation CSI/FSCAP, such as dimension, tolerance, finish, material or assembly, manufacturing or inspection process, operation, field maintenance, or depot overhaul requirement that if non-conforming, missing, or degraded may cause the failure or malfunction of the aviation CSI/FSCAP.

manufacturing critical characteristics. Critical characteristics produced during the manufacturing process.

installation critical characteristics. Critical characteristics that are not introduced during the manufacture of a part, but are critical in terms of assembly and/or installation, e.g., proper torque.

ships' CSI. Any ship part, assembly, or support equipment containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence may cause a catastrophic or critical failure resulting in loss or serious damage to the ship, or unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life.

demand. An indication of a requirement (a requisition or similar request) for an item of supply or individual item. Demands are categorized as either "recurring" or "non-recurring."

demilitarization. The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or materiel. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of equipment and materiel for its originally intended military or lethal purpose. Items that are subject to demilitarization include defense articles on the United States Munitions List, as provided by Section 38 of Reference (t). Also included are items on the Commerce Control List of the Department of Commerce Sections 2451, 2572, and 2576a of Reference (o), and items on the United States Munitions Import List of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the Department of Treasury.

DLMS. A broad base of business rules, to include uniform policies, procedures, time standards, transactions, and data management, designed to meet DoD requirements for total logistics

support. Founded upon ANSI ASC X12 EDI, DLMS will be expanded to support emerging electronic business capabilities, such as data sharing, automated identification technology, object-oriented user interfaces, electronic malls, web-based technology, and electronic funds transfer, as appropriate.

DRMO. An operating level organization of the DRMS.

electronic data interchange. 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. Defined in Reference (u).

ESA. The organization designated to provide engineering/technical assistance including the development of technical data and engineering criteria, engineering representation, guidance and decisions.

excess. Materiel that has completed reutilization screening within the Department of Defense and is not required for the needs and the discharge of responsibilities of any DoD activity.

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

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 Department of Defense as a whole In addition to IMM 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).

individual item. Individual instance of an item of supply that may be identified by a unique item identifier.

inventory. Materiel, titled to the U.S. Government, held for sale or issue, held for repair, or held pending transfer to disposal.

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

IUID. Defined in Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, Subpart 252.211-7003(Reference (v)).

marking. The application of legible numbers, letters, labels, tags, symbols, or colors to ensure proper handling and identification during shipment and storage.

materiel management. Defined in Reference (u) (see "inventory control").

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

moving average cost. Defined in DoD 7000.14-R (Reference (w)).

NSN. Defined in Reference (u).

NWRM. Classified or unclassified assemblies and subassemblies (containing no fissionable or fusionable material) identified by the Military Departments (MILDEPS) that comprise or could comprise a standardized war reserve nuclear weapon (including equivalent training devices) as it would exist once separated/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.

POM. The POM documents a 6-year projected blueprint of each organization's proposals for updating DoD programs. Each Military Department, Defense Agency, and Special Operations Command submits it to the Secretary of Defense for approval. The approved POM defines the programs to be supported in the Military Department and the Defense Agency budgets.

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.

preservation. The processes and procedures used to protect materiel against corrosion, deterioration, and physical damage during shipment, handling, and storage; application of protective measures, including cleaning, drying, preservative materials, barrier materials, cushioning, and containers when necessary.

principal item. An end item or a replacement assembly of such importance to operational readiness that management techniques require centralized individual item management throughout the supply system to include items stocked at depot level, base level, and using unit level.

property accountability. The assignment of duties and responsibilities to an individual or organization that mandates jurisdiction, security, and answerability over public property.

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.

readiness. A measure or measures of the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime utilization rates. Measures take account of the effects of system design (reliability and maintainability), the characteristics of the support system, and the quantity and location of support resources. Examples of system readiness measures are combat sortie rate, fully mission capable rate, and operational availability.

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.

reparable item. An item of supply subject to economical repair and for which the repair (at either depot or field level) is considered in satisfying computed requirements at any inventory level.

requirements computation. Any mathematical calculation performed to support requirements determination functions.

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 within the Department of Defense or external to the Department of Defense (the General Services Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, or other organizations assigned management responsibility for categories of materiel), according to procedures specified in DoD 4000.25-1-M (Reference (x)) and Reference (k).

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

SMCA. Defined in Volume 1 of this Manual. Specific responsibilities, functions, authorities, and relationship are set forth in Reference (m)).

stratification process. A uniform portrayal of requirements and assets application that is a computer-generated, time-phased simulation of actions causing changes in the supply position; e.g., procurement, repair, receipt, issue, termination, and disposal of materiel.

supply chain. Defined in Reference (u). Those activities span the functions of supply, maintenance, and distribution.

supply chain management. Defined in Reference (u). 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.

UID. Defined in DoD Directive 8320.03 (Reference (y)).

UII. Defined in Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, Subpart 252.211-7003 (Reference (z)).

unit pack. Defined in MIL-STD-129 (Reference (aa)) specifically, the first tie, wrap, or container applied to a single item, or to a group of items, of a single stock number, preserved or unpreserved, which constitutes a complete or identifiable package.

wholesale. The highest level of organized DoD supply, and as such, procures, repairs, and maintains stocks to resupply the retail levels of supply. The terms "wholesale supply," "wholesale level of supply," "wholesale echelon," and "national inventory" are synonymous.