

**Army Regulation 710-1**

**Inventory Management**

# **Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System**

**Headquarters  
Department of the Army  
Washington, DC  
28 November 2016**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

# ***SUMMARY of CHANGE***

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

This major revision, dated 28 November 2016--

- Updates responsibilities (para 1-4).
- Updates Integrated Materiel Management and Stockage Policy (paras 2-1 through 2-24).
- Deletes selected Item Management System-Expanded (formerly chap 3, section III).
- Updates Secondary Item Management Policy (paras 4-1 through 4-17).
- Updates Financial Inventory Management Policy (paras 5-1 through 5-7).
- Adds a note to the stratification process (para 5-3).
- Deletes Reduced Price Initiative (formerly chap 5 section IV).
- Rescinds DA Form 1887 (formerly referenced in paras 5-11 and 5-17).
- Rescinds Army use of DD Form 1138-1 (formerly referenced in para 5-13).
- Updates Army Prepositioned Stocks policy (paras 6-1 through 6-22).
- Updates secondary item metric and data management policies (paras 7-1 through 7-3).
- Updates major item identification policy (paras 8-1 through para 8-13, formerly chap 9).
- Updates major item float and factors policy (paras 9-1 through 9-7, formerly chap 8).
- Updates policy for the standard study number process (paras 10-1 through 10-6).
- Updates data interchange policy (paras 11-1 through 11-4, formerly chap 14).
- Updates major item system map policy (paras 12-1 through 12-3, formerly chap 15).
- Updates major item distribution policy (paras 13-1 through 13-18).
- Updates Army aircraft distribution, delivery and disposition policy (paras 14-1 through 14-14).
- Adds chapter on Divestiture of class VII major items (chap 15).

- Deletes previous chapter, Total Asset Visibility (chap 16).
- Deletes previous chapter, Data Quality Assessment Execution Program (chap 17).
- Replaces Reduced Price Initiative, with Data Interchange (app B).
- Updates DA Form 5661 (app B).
- Updates DA Form 5662 (app B).
- Replaces Elements in Computing Cost, with War Reserve Secondary Item Process (app C).
- Updates Materiel Category and Structure Code (app D).
- Replaces, Special Program Requirements, with Major Item Management Guide (app E).
- Updates Internal Control and Operational Metrics (app F).
- Converts from legacy to Logistics Modernization Program terms and processes (throughout).



## Inventory Management

# Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

**MARK A. MILLEY**  
General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff

Official:



**GERALD B. O'KEEFE**  
Administrative Assistant to the  
Secretary of the Army

**History.** This publication is a major revision.

**Summary.** This regulation is a consolidation of several regulations that set policy and procedural guidance for management of secondary and major items, stockage categories, retention levels, financial management, operational and repair cycle float, Army war reserve, and the Automatic Return Item Program.

**Applicability.** This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. During mobilization, the proponent may modify chapters and policies contained in this regulation.

**Proponent and exception authority.** The proponent of this regulation is the

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of Colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

**Army internal control process.** This regulation contains internal controls and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix F).

**Supplementation.** Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SPS), Washington, DC 20310–0546.

**Suggested improvements.** Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Director, U.S.

Army Logistics Innovation Agency (LOIA–AP), 5870 21st Street, Building 212, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5941.

**Committee management.** AR 15–1 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the U.S. Army Resources and Programs Agency, Department of the Army Committee Management Office (AARP–ZA), 9301 Chapek Road, Building 1458, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5527. Further, if it is determined that an established "group" identified within this regulation, later takes on the characteristics of a committee, as found in the AR 15–1, then the proponent will follow all AR 15–1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee

**Distribution.** This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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\*This regulation supersedes AR 710–1, dated 20 September 2007

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## Glossary



## **Chapter 1 Introduction**

### **Section I**

#### **Purpose, References and Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms**

##### **1–1. Purpose**

This regulation prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policies and responsibilities for integrated inventory management of Army materiel. It covers the management of secondary items, major items and conventional ammunition.

##### **1–2. References**

See Appendix A.

##### **1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms**

See the glossary.

### **Section II**

#### **Responsibilities**

##### **1–4. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)**

The ASA (ALT) will—

- a.* Provide overall staff supervision for type classification (TC), material release, fielding and transfer of major items.
- b.* Coordinate and review requirements with the Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC) for program managed stocks.
- c.* Provide technical details, advice, and timely responses on component major item (CMI) and associated support items of equipment (ASIOE) requirements.
- d.* Prepare initial interchange of major item data as soon as it is identified in the Capability Development Document (CDD) and provide support to Program Executive Offices (PEOs) and Program Managers (PMs). ASA (ALT) will ensure PEOs/PMs address interchange of item.
- e.* Provide asset data to Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G–8 and to Army Materiel Command (AMC) for distribution planning.
- f.* Major item divestiture duties as listed in paragraph 15–3.
- g.* Establish and develop TC, fielding, and transfer program policy and guidance.
- h.* As the Program Manager for Instrumentation, Targets, and Threat Simulators (ITTS), manage the research, development, design, acquisition, fielding, modification, and capability accounting of targets used for development and operational test and evaluation and training for the Army.

##### **1–5. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)**

The ASA (FM&C) will—

- a.* Assist the ASA (ALT) and DCS, G–4 in providing budget decisions that can be easily related to equipment distribution plans.
- b.* Provide codes for Army Major Item System's management and incorporate them into the finance and accounting structure including the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System (PPBES) process.
- c.* Provide annual Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) resource funding guidance.

##### **1–6. Chief, National Guard Bureau**

The CNGB, directly or by delegation to the Director, Army National Guard (DARNG) will—

- a.* Ensure Army National Guard (ARNG) units participation in the automated return item (ARI) program.
- b.* Ensure ARNG units use of obsolete or excess end items and threat representative targets to support training and testing.
- c.* Ensure ARNG distribution of allocations at the unit identification code (UIC) level.
- d.* Track program execution in the ARNG.
- e.* Ensure the provision of flight crews and provide support for the delivery of aircraft as required.
- f.* Coordinate the ARNG excess through Objective Supply Capability Adaptive Redesign, equipment directives, and the ARNG asset status reports.
- g.* Ensure compliance with additional responsibilities in paragraphs 13–6*l*, 13–6*n*, and 14–1*d*.

### **1-7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7**

The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—

- a. Set the priority for distributing major items and publish the Army Resource Priority List (ARPL), Integrated Resource Priority List (IRLP), and Dynamic Army Resource Priority List (DARPL).
- b. Exercise Army Staff responsibility for processing and approving basis-of-issue and basis-of-issue plans (BOIP).
- c. Act as Army Staff proponent for The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) by developing TAADS policies and procedures and managing the TAADS documentation of the Army force structure.
- d. Integrate munitions management across the Army in accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 5-13, including providing the DCS, G-4 with Army munitions stockage objectives.
- e. Perform major item distribution responsibilities listed at paragraph 13-12 and mediate discrepancies and unresolved problems regarding distribution of assets.
- f. Provide approved force structure to the Army Staff and incorporate objectives into Joint Strategic Planning System, Joint Strategic Capabilities Planning Document, Joint Pamphlets, the PPBES, and in the Defense Planning Guidance.
- g. Update the Structure and Composition System (SACS).
- h. Provide AMC and Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) unit requirement and authorization data (Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)/Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) through the SACS products that incorporate the DARPL priority sequence.
- i. Approve requests for changes to equipment requirements and authorizations submitted by Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs) and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs).
- j. Provide special guidance on distribution priorities for specific major items of equipment. This includes out-of-priority distribution or diversions from Dynamic Army Resource Priority List sequence.
- k. Provide DCS, G-4 and AMC with the highest possible accuracy resolution for both authorization and requirements with the SACS.
- l. Coordinate the review of emergency out-of-cycle TAADS change requests and provide DCS, G-4 with guidance for distribution of assets out of DARPL or Army Planning and Programming Guidance priority sequence to implement Headquarters, DA (HQDA)-approved distribution.
- m. Ensure that AMC and its LOGSA have the most recent TAADS data for use in the monthly Requisition Validation System and Equipment Release Priority System for all scheduled as well as out-of-cycle TAADS publications.
- n. Allow for constraints imposed by the existing organization of units scheduled for deployment to receive APS as detailed in chapter 6.
- o. Accomplish Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) program responsibilities outlined in chapter 6.
- p. Approve or disapprove operational project (OPROJ) requirements, and ensure that the requirements do not duplicate existing capabilities.
- q. Validate requirements for Army War Reserves Sustainment (AWRS) major items.
- r. Serve as the proponent for Standard Study Number-Line Item Number (SSN-LIN) Automated Management and Integrating System (SLAMIS).
- s. Approve variances in the data interchange (DI) process and provide oversight of the DI program.
- t. Validate and prioritize materiel requirements.
- u. Accomplish major item divestiture duties listed in paragraph 15-4.

### **1-8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4**

The DCS, G-4 will—

- a. Set policies and procedures for centralized inventory management of Army materiel.
- b. Evaluate waivers and exceptions to policy requested by the AMC and its LCMCs.
- c. Provide guidance, staff coordination, and final approval of the DA missile and munitions distribution program.
- d. Provide policy and program guidance for controlled reclamation management and related financial functions for implementation Armywide.
- e. For all APS program stock—
- f. Provide guidance used to develop, preposition, and maintain APS assets to ensure that APS assets are combat-ready for deploying units by maintaining assets at authorized levels and in ready-for-use condition per serviceability standards set by HQDA.
- g. Evaluate major changes and revisions to ensure compliance with Department of Defense (DOD), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and HQDA policy and congressional mandates.
- h. Develop and forecast funding requirements for APS.
- i. Monitor readiness and fill rates.



- j.* Approve loans of APS assets in coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7 and approve release of APS stock for peacetime events.
- k.* Along with the DCS, G-3/5/7, provide HQDA staff guidance for all Army war reserve OPROJs as detailed in chapter 6.
- l.* Provide guidance, in coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7, for sustainment of the force by war reserve sustainment stocks (WRSS) (both major items and war reserve secondary items) to AMC, Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for computation of requirements.
- m.* Evaluate Operational Needs Statements (ONS) and recommend sourcing solutions in coordination with AMC.
- n.* Perform major item distribution responsibilities listed at paragraph 13-13.
- o.* Approve repair cycle float (RCF) and operational readiness float (ORF) factors and asset distribution.
- p.* Provide updated RCF, ORF, war reserve, war reserve stock for allies (WRSA) and WRSS requirements to include LIN and quantity to the Army Equipping Enterprise System (AE2S) or current system of record.
- q.* Provide management oversight of second destination transportation (SDT) funding.
- r.* Program and budget funding and plan allocation for all DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs.
- s.* Budget and fund the redistribution of equipment assets to include depot returns for disposal.
- t.* Direct and coordinate all questions and discussions on the SSNs to LOGSA.
- u.* Validate and process Appropriation and Budget Activity (ABA) code change requests pertaining to AWCF managed items.
- v.* Major item divestiture duties as listed in paragraph 15-5.

### **1-9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8**

The DCS, G-8 will—

- a.* Plan and manage modernization of APS stocks with AMC.
- b.* Evaluate ONS and recommend sourcing solutions.
- c.* Coordinate with Army G-4 and provide automation support for staffing ORF and RCF quantities and use approved quantities for programming of equipment and calculation of the Army Acquisition Objective (AAO).
- d.* Re-allocate ORF and RCF assets determined by DCS, G-4 and approved by DCS, G-3/5/7 to be excess to requirements.
- e.* Provide data required for Army major item systems management in SSN requests relevant to program funding.
- f.* Monitor authorizations and distribution of CMI and ASIOE to satisfy resourcing requirements.
- g.* Provide allocations to Army Sustainment Command (ASC) for the distribution of DCS, G-8 managed LINs.
- h.* Serve as the proponent for the AE2S.
- i.* Perform allocation actions for major end items listed in paragraph 13-11.
- j.* Major item divestiture duties as listed in paragraph 15-6.
- k.* Through the Center for Army Analysis, provide scenario intensity factors for war reserve requirements planning.

### **1-10. Chief, Army Reserve**

The CAR will—

- a.* Ensure USAR unit participation in the ARI program.
- b.* Ensure USAR unit use of obsolete or excess end items and threat representative targets to support training and testing.
- c.* Ensure distribution allocations at the UIC level.
- d.* Track program execution.
- g.* Ensure compliance with additional responsibilities in paragraphs 13-6*m* and 13-6*n*.

### **1-11. The Surgeon General**

- a.* TSG will—
  - (1) Review OPROJs that contain medical materiel to validate requirements and ensure the type and quantity of materiel are appropriate; resolve problems directly with the proponents.
  - (2) With the Commanding General (CG), AMC, provide procedures for the medical materiel automatic return item (ARI) program.
  - (3) Assign integrated materiel management (IMM) functions to U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) for APS medical items.
  - (4) Provide oversight for the management of medical items in WRSA activity sets.
  - (5) Be responsible for medical materiel in the APS program.
  - (6) Provide technical and service component oversight to the Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support Program to ensure that Army requirements are included for the accountable system of record for all property in generating forces medical treatment facilities.

- b.* The U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA), on behalf of TSG will—
- (1) Provide logistics support for health care missions worldwide.
  - (2) Act as the primary Army focal point for the acquisition and sustainment of medical materiel and technology.
  - (3) Authorize medical materiel for one-time local purchase when it meets the specified criteria.
  - (4) Manage Army Medical Department major assemblage programs for medical materiel.
  - (5) Account for medical OPROJ and review all medical OPROJ requests.
  - (6) Identify medical materiel ARI items to LOGSA.
  - (7) Serve as the manager of medical materiel in the APS program, responsible for all management and accountability of Class VIII items in all APS.

#### **1–12. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management**

The U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) on behalf of the ACSIM will—

- a.* Maintain ammunition accountability within ammunition supply points (ASPs).
- b.* Coordinate supply and shipment of ammunition with JM&L LCMC to satisfy unforecasted requests received from installation tenants.
- c.* Coordinate all unforecasted ammunition requests in coordination with JM&L LCMC.

#### **1–13. U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command**

The CG, TRADOC will—

- a.* Update programs of instruction in TRADOC schools to reflect current Army LMI policies.
- b.* Provide DCS, G–3/5/7 with materiel requirements for training.
- c.* Perform major end item distribution functions at paragraph 13–16*p*.
- d.* Commander, Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) will provide equipment usage profiles for war reserve requirements planning.

#### **1–14. Army Materiel Command**

- a.* The Commanding General, AMC will—
  - (1) Provide oversight to the Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) inventory analysis process.
  - (2) Serve as the Lead Materiel Integrator (LMI) synchronizing all distribution/redistribution management functions above ACOM/DRU/ASCC level per the responsibilities of paragraph 13–14.
  - (3) Provide procedures for the ARI program.
  - (4) Ensure that accurate and timely forecasts of repair parts, including Army Supply Plans, are prepared in support of Army depot maintenance programs.
  - (5) Coordinate and conduct Class V logistics management for conventional and missile munitions.
  - (6) Review AWCFF inventory economic retention parameters and report to the DCS, G–4 annually.
  - (7) Maintain liaison between inventory management, intra-service, and inter-service functions (for example, manpower and budget).
  - (8) Control the centralization of worldwide asset visibility and inventory functions exercised by the LCMCs.
  - (9) Ensure that security assistance program commitments are met.
  - (10) Provide policy, procedures, plans, and other guidance, including latest 5–year defense plan and mobilization stockage data, for management of major items.
  - (11) Ensure maximum reclamation of excess stocks before initiating disposal action.
  - (12) Provide wholesale/national level management of RCF assets.
  - (13) Be responsible for management and accountability of the APS program in accordance with responsibilities in chapter 6.
  - (14) Exercising staff supervision and providing policy guidance to subordinate activities on developing and processing an OPROJ as detailed in chapter 6.
  - (15) Add items selected for maintenance float support to the Mission Profile Development List to ensure that they are considered for APS stockage.
  - (16) Serve as the proponent for the Free Issue Program.
  - (17) Centrally manage AWRS except Class VIII and operational rations.
  - (18) Ensure IMM processes, procedures, and controls are fully auditable.
  - (19) Maintain and issue ORF assets when transferred from ACOM, ASCC, or DRU to support peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, or disaster relief.
  - (20) Plan for distribution of assets to satisfy DI requirements.
  - (21) Be responsible for all Army Major Item Systems (AMIS) applications and management.
  - (22) Manage development and implementation of national/wholesale level item unique identification (IUID) within the Single Army Logistics Enterprise (SALE).

- (23) Serve as the recovery PM and manage reclamation activities.
- (24) Accomplish major item divestiture duties as listed in paragraph 15–7.
- (25) Work with the Army’s PEOs/PMs as the Total Life Cycle Managers in the development as well as the sustainment of Army’s systems.
- b.* The Commander, U.S. Army Joint Munitions and Lethality (JM&L) Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC) on behalf of the CG, AMC—
- (1) Manage the Army’s wholesale conventional ammunition.
  - (2) Manage the wholesale mission functions of the Single Manager of Conventional Ammunition (SMCA), to include development of joint ammunition policies and procedures (JCAPPS) per DODI 5160.68.
  - (3) Maintain visibility of and distribute all stocks in execution of Centralized Ammunition Management (CAM).
  - (4) Provide ammunition support for Army requirements in accordance with AR 5–13. Plan, program, and budget for operations, deployment, and testing efforts.
  - (5) Maintain DCS, G–3/5/7 validated munitions requirements for resourcing and execution.
  - (6) Perform assessments and provide reports as required.
  - (7) Coordinate the transportation of CAM shipments.
- c.* The Director, TACOM LCMC on behalf of the CG, AMC will—
- (1) Allocate assets and forecast requirements for obsolete or excess end items and threat representative targets used for testing and training.
  - (2) Approve loans for nondestructive training and testing in coordination with DCS, G–3/5/7.
  - (3) Oversee operations of the Non-Army Managed Item (NAMI) Group. This group serves as the Army’s asset manager for NAMI Class II, III (packaged), IV and IX DLA, GSA and other DOD component sources of supply inventories.
- d.* The Director, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) LCMC on behalf of the CG, AMC will—
- (1) Perform the Centralized Ammunition Management functions at paragraph 3–20g.
  - (2) Perform aircraft distribution functions in chapter 14.
  - (3) Provide the proper fiscal year fund citation for delivering first destination transportation and SDT Army aircraft.
  - (4) Review and validate requests for aircraft and refer requests to appropriate organization.
  - (5) Coordinate with affected ACOMs, ASCCs and DRUs or major subordinate commands to obtain flight crews to deliver aircraft.
  - (6) Set up maintenance and supply assistance for aircraft being flight delivered within the continental United States (CONUS) or to locations other than within CONUS (OCONUS).
  - (7) Report major assets on the property or stock record account.
  - (8) Provide support (flight crews, facilities, security, and so forth) for aircraft delivery, redistribution, and disposal.
  - (9) Review and validate war reserve secondary item (WRSI) sustainment stock lists.
  - (10) Plan, coordinate, redistribute, and report excess of major end items per paragraph 13–16.
  - (11) Major item divestiture duties as listed in paragraph 15–8.
- e.* The Commander, Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) on behalf of the CG, AMC will—
- (1) Develop policy and guidance on the Army’s participation in the Federal Catalog System and on the Army’s cataloging operations.
  - (2) Provide input to LCMCs to establish initial provisioning requirements.
  - (3) Develop, maintain, and publish the ARI list.
  - (4) Provide a central logistics management data operation for DA assets not controlled by the individual PMs.
  - (5) Design and maintain standard automated logistics management systems, including those applicable to depot operations, in compliance with policies and procedures in this regulation.
  - (6) Assign OPROJ codes and maintain records of OPROJ data.
  - (7) Develop, maintain, and distribute prepositioned authorization documents.
  - (8) Serve as the manager of AMC data and ensure the integrity of logistics data.
  - (9) Determine Authorized Stockage List (ASL) requirements for APS.
  - (10) Provide equipment density lists for WRSI sustainment stock.
  - (11) Maintain an up-to-date DA PAM 708–3 (Supply Bulletin (SB) 700–20) file.
  - (12) Update all assigned automated databases with current DI policy.
  - (13) Set up and maintain the SSN Cross Reference File.
- f.* The Director, Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) on behalf of the CG, AMC will—
- (1) Develop, maintain and improve inventory management models (Cost Differential, Life-of-Type Buy, Selected Essential Item Stockage for Availability Method, Supply Performance Analyzer, Economic Retention Model, Optimum Stockage Requirements Analysis Program, and others).

(2) Provide LCMC inventory loss rate, obsolescence risk rate and other planning parameters to assist in calculating inventory forecasts.

(3) Provide data analysis to assist in computing supply chain performance metrics (chap 7) and parameters.

(4) Perform WRSI responsibilities in appendix C.

g. The Director, Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) on behalf of the CG, AMC will—

(1) Design and maintain standard automated logistics management programs to manage classified communications security (COMSEC) equipment and COMSEC-related software items in the COMSEC Materiel Control System (CMCS), per AR 380–40 and AR 710–2. CSLA-developed automated programs will comply with policies and procedures in these regulations.

(2) Perform all IMM responsibilities in paragraph 1–9 for the wholesale/national management of both classified and unclassified COMSEC items, including controlled cryptographic items and National Security Agency approved classified and unclassified COMSEC cryptographic high value property.

(3) Manage and administer information systems security equipment programs, including developing acquisition strategies and long range procurement and distribution programs, to support Army fielding programs.

(4) Provide technical assistance to HQDA and serve as COMSEC service authority for administration of delegated responsibilities from DCS, G–2 and DA Chief Information Officer (CIO)/G–6. Provide technical assistance in the development of new equipment training (NET) programs, COMSEC materiel management concepts, policies, and procedures.

h. The Commander, ASC on behalf of the CG, AMC will—

(1) Process data interchange transactions and provide delivery schedule updates.

(2) Serve as the Army’s LMI executing manager for major item management, performing the responsibilities at paragraph 13–15.

(3) Facilitate commands’ and component’s unit equipping efforts using the Decision Support Tool (DST).

## **1–15. U.S. Army Special Operations Command**

The CG, USASOC will—

a. Serve as the authority for all USASOC-peculiar (Major Force Program 11) materiel distribution and redistribution in accordance with USASOC policies and directives.

b. Advise AMC and ASC on materiel issues for Army-common items used by USASOC.

c. Collaborate with AMC and ASC via the USASOC DCS, G–4 LMI.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Integrated Materiel Management and Stockage Policy**

#### **Section I**

#### **Integrated Materiel Management**

##### **2–1. Overview**

Integrated materiel management (IMM) provides that each national stock number (NSN) will be managed by only one Federal government military component or agency. This IMM responsibility is determined by the federal supply classification (FSC) of the item and its assigned item management code (IMC).

a. An IMC is assigned for all items that—

(1) Have an NSN.

(2) Have an NSN assignment pending.

(3) Are new items entering the supply system with FSCs listed in DA PAM 708–1, table 2–2.

b. Class V, (ammunition, missiles, and explosives) are consumable independent secondary items with IMM responsibility managed by JM&L or AMCOM.

c. All consumable items will be assigned to DLA or GSA for management unless they are eligible for exemption in accordance with the IMC criteria in paragraph 2–3.

d. Only those secondary items that fully conform to contract specifications will enter the supply system.

##### **2–2. Integrated materiel management**

a. The military component or Federal agency provisioning a new item into the supply system will assign it a FSC in accordance with DOD 4100.39–M, volume 4.

b. An IMC will also be assigned in accordance with DOD 4140.26–M, volume 2, chapter 2, which provides details on the IMM of consumable items.

c. The IMM of non-consumable (such as, major end item, DLR or non stock-funded consumable) items is indicated

by Service with the primary inventory control activity (PICA) level of authority (LOA) “22” major organizational entity (MOE) rule. The alphabetic non-consumable item support code (NIMSC) identifies the Service(s) performing depot maintenance for a lead Service.

### **2-3. Criteria for assigning item management codes**

The DOD standard Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) IMC is used to identify whether items of supply will be managed by DLA, GSA or retained by a Service or other DOD component for management. See DOD 4140.26-M, volume 2 for a detailed list of IMCs and applicable policy. A summary of the IMCs that commonly impact Army national/wholesale echelon IMM is as follows:

*a. IMC B – contractor managed items.* Consumable items unique to a weapon system that have been included in a performance-based logistics (PBL) or contractor logistics support (CLS) contract. Prior to contract award, ensure that an acceptable substitute item is not already available in the DOD supply system. IMC B items that become common to other systems or Services must be logistically transferred to DLA or GSA at the time of the next contract renewal and/or contract expiration.

*b. IMC D – major end items of equipment.* Items of such importance to the operating readiness of using units that continuing centralized, individual item management and asset control are required at all command and support levels.

*c. IMC E – depot-level reparable.* Items designated for repair at depot level. The timely worldwide retrograde of unserviceable depot-level reparable (DLRs) to the national/wholesale echelon source of repair is critical for the IMM of these items. The LCMC item manager will always establish repair programs as the primary serviceable DLR source of supply, using new procurement as a secondary source of supply only as required. Field-level reparable are not included in IMC E.

*d. IMC F – communications security signal intelligence.* Items controlled by a single agency for all Federal applications. These items include materiel controlled by the National Security Agency.

*e. IMC J – design unstable.* Allows the military Services to retain the management of items likely to experience design change or replacement for up to 2 years after item introduction.

(1) These items fall within one of the following categories:

*(a)* Engineering judgment indicates that the item is, or can be expected to be, of unstable design. This criterion should be applied to the item itself and not to a part or component because that part or component has application in a higher assembly, equipment or weapon which is considered unstable.

*(b)* They require engineering source approval by the design control activity, pre-production testing, and procurement only from approved sources.

*(c)* They are designated as “altered items” on technical drawings.

(2) Review these items for potential IMC recoding when:

*(a)* Another Service begins using the item.

*(b)* The design becomes stable.

*(c)* The item has been in operational use for 2 years.

*f. IMC L – fabricated or reclaimed.* This criterion applies to materiel not usually replenished through national/wholesale supply system channels and includes:

(1) Items fabricated at a military industrial activity for local use or direct issue to customers including the Security Assistance Program. This does not include items locally fabricated for expediency when the required item cannot otherwise be obtained in sufficient time, or when a Military Department industrial activity is the only source of supply.

(2) Items designed and fabricated at Service industrial activities and not subject to procurement from civilian industrial sources. The Service has design control of the item, or has been unable to develop adequate documentation to permit procurement from commercial sources.

(3) Items for which reclamation is the only source of supply.

*g. IMC N– modification/alteration, and/or conversion sets or kits intended for one-time use.* Items procured for one-time use in modifications, alterations, or conversions with no replenishment planned. This code applies even for items with phased procurement. It allows the Service programming use of those sets or kits to retain management of them.

*h. IMC P– non-ordnance nuclear.* Items used in nuclear propulsion plants or associated systems that require stringent technical or quality control are exempt from IMM assignment to any manager other than the Military Department responsible for the major end-item component the item is used on.

*i. IMC Q– special waivers.* The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness) can approve waivers permitting the retention of item management by a Military Department. Items with demilitarization codes of P (security classified) or G (munitions) are automatically granted this waiver without requiring formal authorization.

*j. IMC T– awaiting transfer.* Items identified for transfer to DLA and/or GSA pending submission of a logistics reassignment transaction.

*k. IMC V– terminal and obsolete items.* Permits the Military Departments to retain management of stand-alone items (such as, those without interchangeability and substitutability (IS) relationships) with acquisition advice codes V (terminal item), X (semi-active, no replacement) and Y (terminal item, stock exhausted).

*l. IMC Y– terminal and obsolete items.* Similar to IMC V, but for items with established IS relationships and acquisition advice codes of V and Y. Items in this category will be removed from the DOD inventory either through attrition or disposal and will not be procured in the future.

#### **2–4. Interchangeability and substitutability**

*a.* An item existing or entering into the DOD inventory may be interchangeable with or substitutable for another item.

*b.* Items will be grouped into “families” based on interchangeability and substitutability (IS) relationships. An IS family is an entity of items which possess physical and functional characteristics, such as, to provide comparable performance for a given requirement under given conditions. If two items can be used in all applications, then the items are interchangeable. An item is substitutable if capable of being exchanged for another item only under specified conditions or for particular applications. One NSN will be designated as the “master” or “preferred” item or “head of family.” Other items in the family will be designated as “related.”

*c.* Each IS family will be assigned to a single IMM.

*d.* The IMM may not establish or change IS relationships without coordinating the proposed change with all other registered users of the item. The relationship will be recorded in the Total Item Record (TIR).

*e.* The IMM will ensure that new items that will be related to existing items will not be fielded until the family relationship has been established and broadcast to the Army from Federal Logistics Data (FEDLOG). This change will be visible in both the Army Master Data File (AMDF) and the LMP Material Master.

*f.* Cryptologic and nuclear items are excluded from the DOD IS System.

#### **2–5. Inactive and dormant item management**

The former DOD Defense Inactive Item Program has been replaced by a focus on identifying, validating and reducing dormant stocks. Generally, these are items with no demands or issues *at any one location* for two or more years. The time threshold, stockage location (for example, Army vs. Defense Distribution System warehouse) and ownership (for example, AWCF or other funded) may vary depending on the analysis and metric being used. The focus on minimizing item dormancy is both to control depot storage costs and to improve overall efficiency of the DOD supply system. Class V will be cross-leveled per DODM 4140.01 DOD supply chain management procedures prior to review for disposal.

*a.* Consider dormancy in making secondary item disposal decisions (para 4–4).

*b.* The dormant stock metric is reported annually (table 7–4).

*c.* Management of other item manager dormant assets on Army records is covered in paragraph 4–17.

*d.* Dormancy does not directly imply that an item is inactive on a global basis, but it can be an indication that an item is nearing the end of its lifecycle. For validated terminal and obsolete items, LCMCs will focus on reducing on-hand stocks and removing the materiel from applicable LMP data tables and files.

*e.* AMC senior management will review and provide written confirmation of dormant/no-demand item review and validation to the DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPS) on an annual basis.

*f.* LCMCs will notify the AMC G–4 Requirements Division when inventory and data record removal for terminal weapon systems is completed. LOGSA will initiate deletion of the weapon system code (table D–6) from the FLIS. Due to limited availability, old weapon system codes must be “recycled” for new systems that the Army fields.

*g.* The AMC will request divestiture authority from DCS, G–4 for major items when it is verified they do not have TDA or Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) requirements and were not previously approved for divestiture (as obsolete items).

## **Section II**

### **National Stockage Criteria**

#### **2–6. Stockage review frequency**

National/wholesale echelon requirements determination will be performed for each NSN at least annually. Decisions to stock each NSN at the national/wholesale echelon will be based upon the economic considerations in para 2–11 and will be made at least annually. LCMCs will utilize an inventory analysis matrix (fig 4–1) to assign study method codes (SMCs) to each NSN based on unit price and annual demands.

#### **2–7. Part-numbered items**

Part-numbered items will not be stocked or centrally managed. When a part-numbered item is requisitioned two or more times in 6 months, request the national item manager to review the item to determine if it qualifies for NSN assignment. For those items that qualify for NSN assignment, the request for NSN assignment will be sent to Defense Logistics Information Services (DLIS)-A, Battle Creek, MI.

## **2-8. Part Number Conversion Program**

This program was discontinued at Army LCMCs with the transition to LMP.

## **2-9. Local purchase items**

- a.* Local purchase is the preferred method of supply for the following:
- (1) Parts for commercial non-tactical vehicles (CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii only).
  - (2) Parts for nonstandard training equipment.
  - (3) Parts for office machines and equipment and expendable supplies.
  - (4) Parts, with unit cost under \$1,000, for closed-circuit television networks.
  - (5) Parts and supplies for roadside repair of Army vehicles and equipment.
  - (6) Repair parts for other nonstandard items of equipment that are not supported by the national/wholesale supply system.
  - (7) Commercial commissary equipment and supplies.
  - (8) Commercial parts, supplies, and non-cataloged tools and equipment for real property maintenance, repair, and construction projects.
  - (9) Non-cataloged drugs and medical supplies per AR 40-61, chapter 3.
  - (10) Non-cataloged supplies and equipment for chemical warfare and other special training.
  - (11) Courtesy card purchases, toll tickets and tokens, books, magazines, periodicals, and decals for privately owned vehicles.
  - (12) Materiel to meet bona fide emergencies when delivery from national/wholesale echelon sources will not meet emergency needs.
  - (13) Parts required for support of non-tactical oriented management information systems.
  - (14) Items specifically authorized by DA for local purchase under special overseas programs.
  - (15) Repair parts in support of commercial construction equipment and material handling equipment (CONUS only).
  - (16) Commercially developed audiovisual software products (for example, audio records, cassettes, or disks; films or filmstrips; slide sets; video-cassettes or disks), commercial computer software, or art objects or prints for libraries established by AR 735-17.
- b.* LCMCs, the U. S. Army Support Activity, or the USAMMA may authorize an item for one-time local purchase when it meets all of the following criteria:
- (1) Stock is not and will not be available for issue within 18 months.
  - (2) The item is required immediately, and the requirement can be satisfied sooner through local purchase than by requisition through central management and procurement.
- c.* Local purchase authorizations only (not funds) will be provided for stock funded items.
- d.* Local purchase authority may be granted for Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funded items. The customer must provide funding.
- e.* The Chief of the Product Center or the Hardware Director is the approval authority at the LCMC for one-time local purchases.
- f.* AR 710-2 governs local purchases at field/retail level.

## **2-10. Management determination logic schematic**

- a.* Items not eligible for automatic local purchase will be matched against the management determination logic schematic (see fig 2-1) to determine if an item can be stocked at the national/wholesale level. Items may be stocked at the national/wholesale level, if they meet any of the following management logic:
- (1) They are acquired with Government-controlled specifications or drawings.
  - (2) The item is terminal. Terminal items are those that are being replaced and have no additional DA users or security-assistance program requirements. These items are issued until stock is exhausted. Acquisition is not authorized for terminal items. Each LCMC will ensure that such items are used or eliminated from the supply system as quickly and economically as possible. If a terminal item is stocked only for security assistance programs, it may be offered for a life-of-type (LOT) buy (see para 2-14) to foreign military sales (FMS) customers.
  - (3) The item is classified as confidential, secret, or top secret.
  - (4) It is a special program item, such as those controlled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, National Security Agency, or the Defense Special Weapons Agency project management offices because of design characteristics or special test, inspection, or quality control requirements. Examples include COMSEC, cryptographic high value property, and controlled cryptographic items.
  - (5) Its source, maintenance, and recoverability code indicates repair/disposition above field maintenance level.
  - (6) Its conformance to technical requirements can only be determined by inspection at the supply source.
  - (7) It requires special packaging beyond normal commercial practice that cannot be obtained through local purchase.

However, special-packaging requirements for shipment overseas cannot be the sole basis for national/wholesale stockage.

*b.* Items will not be eligible for national/wholesale stockage if the source of supply is “fabricate as needed.”

*c.* Items offered or sold by a supplier to the civilian market or to industry for civil use are commercial items. The following criteria apply:

(1) Commercial items for which delivery to local purchase offices through the commercial distribution system is longer than 30 days may be stocked at the national/wholesale level.

(2) Commercial items that are normally available to local purchasing offices in sufficient quantities within 30 days and that have an annual demand amounting to less than \$2,000 will not be stocked at the national/wholesale level.



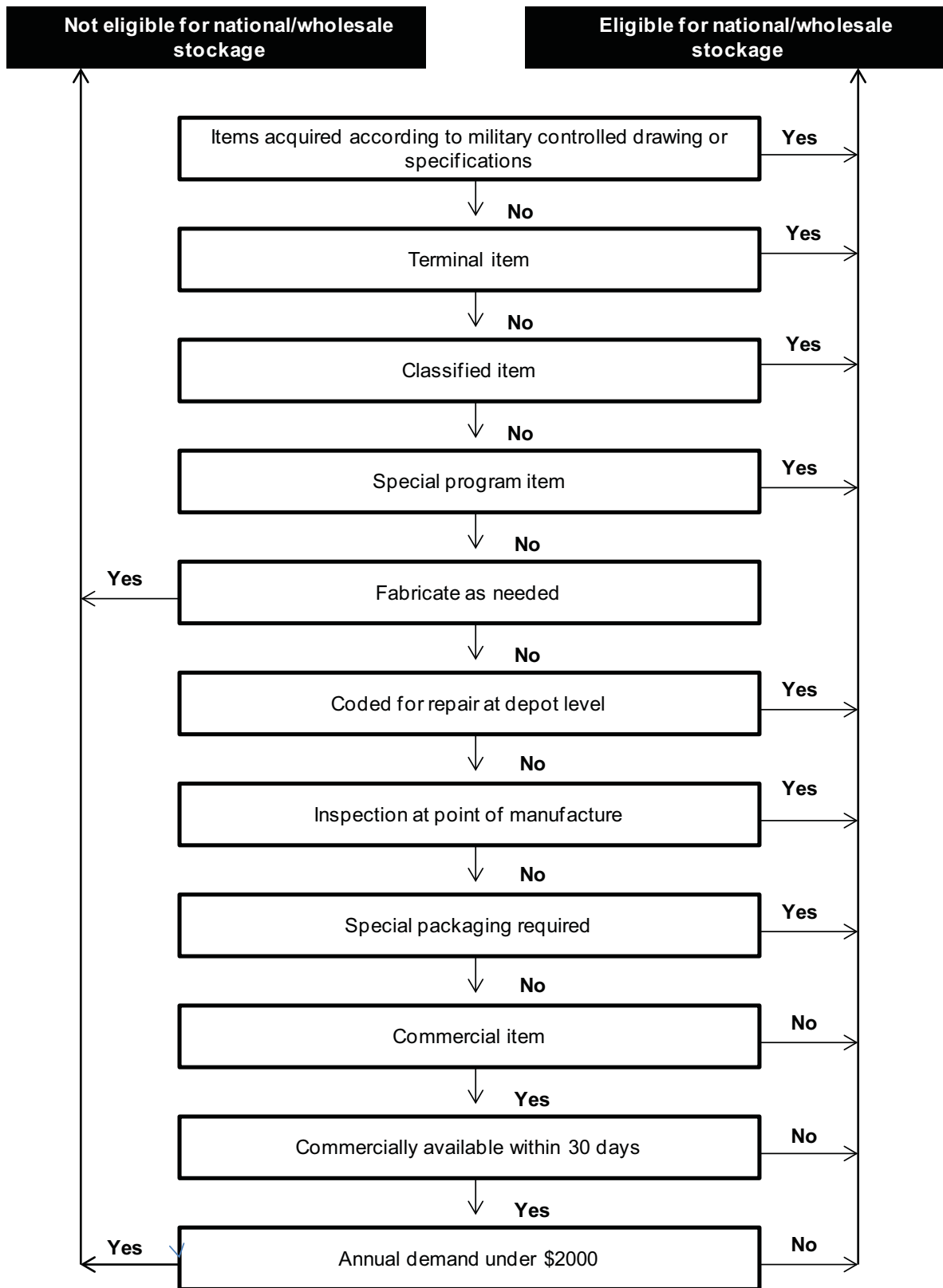


Figure 2-1. Management determination logic schematic

## 2-11. Cost differential

The AMSAA cost differential (COSDIF) model uses economic and supply performance factors to determine whether an item is economical to stock (or not) at the national/wholesale echelon. This is done by comparing the cost related to stockage versus non-stockage but later needing it. The model also provides key input variables to the national/wholesale echelon safety level computation. The LCMCs use an inventory analysis matrix (see figure 4-1) to segment their catalog of NSNs into various requirements determination groupings. The output of the COSDIF model will be used by the LCMCs to supplement the LMP inventory analysis process. Important variables in the COSDIF model are described below.

### *a.* The variable cost to procure.

(1) The variable cost to procure is the sum of costs associated with determining requirements, processing purchase requests, and completing contract actions. This cost must be accurate since understating or overstating its value can cause large variances in the COSDIF model.

(2) Each LCMC must develop separate costs for each type of procurement action identified below:

(a) Call-type contracts (active contracts requiring only placement of an order to fill a requirement rapidly) and basic-ordering agreements that have prices negotiated in advance.

(b) All contracts that use negotiated, advertised, or other procurement methods.

(3) Use only variable costs to determine the variable cost to procure. These costs include all associated costs that are not fixed. Fixed costs are those judged to remain constant if 50 percent of the workload is eliminated. Examples of fixed costs are as follows:

(a) Costs of setting up the basic file and maintaining the follow-on file.

(b) Negotiation costs related to call-type contracts.

(c) Cost of the mechanized system used to select items in a reorder position; however, output from these machines is considered a variable cost.

(4) Do not exclude costs from the cost computation because of unknowns. When firm data are not available, support all estimates with valid assumptions and indicate that you have done so.

(5) Review elements within the variable cost to procure at least annually (by mid-Nov) or whenever a significant change occurs. Use increases in labor costs to update that portion of the variable cost to procure. AMC (AMCLG-LMS) will approve changes to the variable cost to procure.

### *b.* The variable cost to hold.

(1) The variable cost to hold is the sum of costs associated with inventory losses, storage, obsolescence, and return on investment lost by the private sector when the Government invests capital in inventory. Identify these costs in detail.

(2) The LCMC will review elements within the variable cost to hold at least annually (by mid-August) or whenever a significant change in the obsolescence rate occurs. AMC (AMCLG-LMS) will approve changes to the variable cost to hold.

(3) Base the cost of losses from obsolescence or other losses on a smoothed rate. The base period will be no less than 3 and no more than 5 years of historical data.

*c.* Demand frequency and cost decision policy. Items receiving 12 or more demands per year will be assigned stocked inventory management processing codes (IMPCs) and be stocked at the national/wholesale level. Items receiving fewer than 12 demands per year will be stocked as demand-supported if the COSDIF model produces a negative COSDIF value. Items for which the cost of being out of stock is equal to or exceeds the cost of holding stock will be stocked at the national/wholesale level. Categorize such items as “demand based” because the forecast of demands forms the basis for determining that stockage is economical.

### *d.* Unique elements.

(1) Issue cost. The cost of picking, packing, containerizing, and second-destination freight charges.

(2) Receipt cost. The cost of the depot receiving operation including unloading, receiving, quality assurance, and stock locating operations.

(3) Probability of demand. The probability of a demand being received during a 2-year period.

### *e.* Calculation of implied stockage costs (Delta).

(1) The implied stockage cost (Delta) is the COSDIF model tool that varies the demand accommodation rate. Develop Delta values by each AMC LCMC for an overall accommodation target of 85 percent. Update Delta values at least annually (by mid-Nov).

(2) AMC LCMCs may also develop separate values for any weapon system or end item requiring worldwide operational readiness above a target of 85 percent. These weapon systems and end items are listed in AR 220-1, appendixes B and C.

*f.* The COSDIF model. This model is also used to decide if an item will be kept or deleted from the national/wholesale stockage list. The following criteria are used:

(1) Delete items from the national/wholesale stockage list when their cost differential (cost of stocking minus cost of not stocking) is greater than \$10.

(2) Keep items on the national/wholesale stockage list if their cost differential is less than \$10.

(3) Screen items not qualifying for stockage against security assistance programs and maintenance overhaul requirements. If no requirement exists and the item has been in the system for 3 years, change it to a non-stocked category. Process non-qualifying items with a demand frequency of three or more per year offline for review as numeric stockage objective (NSO) or insurance candidates. Apply non-stocked items against the economic retention model and contingency retention requirements, transfer them (see chap 2, sec IV), or dispose of them (see chap 3, sec VII).

## **2-12. Numeric stockage objective and insurance items**

NSO and insurance items are stocked and controlled at the national/wholesale level, regardless of COSDIF results. These items fall into one of the following categories:

*a.* NSO-1 items include one-time or nonrecurring requirements. These items generally are assigned IMPC 1D, issue for depot requisitions only. Examples on NSO-1 items are as follows:

(1) Modification kits.

(2) Set assemblies.

(3) High-cost items used only in maintenance overhaul programs.

(4) LOT buys (see para 2-14).

(5) Items that support low-density equipment.

*b.* NSO-2 items are essential to accomplish a military mission, readiness-oriented, or required for personal safety or legal reasons that are not qualified for stockage under the COSDIF model. These items must be stocked, since non-availability would affect the readiness condition of essential weapon systems or end items. These items are assigned IMPC AE (mission essential item) and AA (insurance item).

*c.* Insurance items are used on mission-essential or readiness-oriented systems or end items and facilities equipment. Maintenance engineers do not expect the item to fail (and assign source code PB). However, a few of these items must be stocked because if they did fail, their non-availability and long procurement lead times would significantly affect the readiness of the essential weapon systems or end items.

## **2-13. Diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages**

Diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages (DMSMS) is the loss or impending loss of manufacturing sources, or suppliers of items, or raw materials. DMSMS can occur at any point in the lifecycle of a weapon system. It occurs when the last known manufacturer ceases production of an item required to repair or build an Army system. Army policy on DMSMS is contained in AR 700-90, chapter 3.

*a.* Each AMC LCMC will identify and act to reduce the impact on DOD acquisition and logistics support effectiveness when a system's development, production, or post-production support capability is endangered by non-availability. Non-availability can include failure, safety alerts, improper calibration and DMSMS.

*b.* AMC Research and Development Commands will designate a focal point to plan and coordinate Army actions to reduce the impact of DMSMS in accordance with DODI 5000.2.

*c.* Each AMC LCMC will designate a point of contact (POC) that has responsibilities for DMSMS projects in accordance with AR 700-90, AMC PAM 5-23, and DODM 4140.01, volume 3.

## **2-14. Life-of-type buys**

A life-of-type (LOT) buy is one sustainment strategy for parts with DMSMS. A LOT buy is intended to be the last procurement ever made for the secondary item and to satisfy all future demands through the end of the item's lifecycle. Consider and make LOT buys for secondary items required to support an end item when all other more economical alternatives to address materiel shortages or manufacturing phase-outs have been exhausted.

*a.* IMM should use the AMSAA LOT buy model to assist in calculating LOT buy quantities. POC for the model is the AMC, DCS, G-4.

*b.* LOT buys must be approved in accordance with table 4-1. Assign IMPC 1F and source code PG to all secondary items with LOT buys. Contingency retention is authorized for items with LOT buys (para 4-4).

(1) The IMM will fund the portion of the buy needed for initial spares after the DOD component support date and for replenishment stockage for the life of the end item.

(2) The end item program manager (PM) will fund the portion of the buy that covers government-furnished material (GFM) for new production of end items and initial spares before the DOD component support date. The end item PM will pass the funded requirement to the IMM, who will include these requirements in the LOT buy. If no IMM is assigned, the end item PM will make the LOT buy.

*c.* Identify LOT buy requirements for GFM used in support of new production equipment separately from requirements to support maintenance.

*d.* The IMM will notify the requiring DOD components (sponsoring DOD component for FMS customers) of a planned LOT buy. The IMM will provide item usage by DOD component, any known application data, and a required response date for submitting LOT buy requirements. Base the response time for DOD components on the last order deadline given to the IMM by the manufacturer of the item.

*e.* The end item manager will validate maintenance requirements or GFM requirements before submitting them to the IMM.

*f.* Using DOD components will provide the IMM detailed data required for budget purposes and include justification for requirements.

*g.* The IMM will control the issue of LOT buy stocks. However, issues to DOD components may not be restricted or rejected based on original user requirements.

*h.* LOT procurements will consider FMS requirements as future defined sales cases or Cooperative Logistic Supply Support Arrangement (CLSSA) may not be possible due to the item's DMSMS issues.

*i.* LOT procurements will include sufficient material to be provided as GFM for repair and for piecework applications in the procurement of additional systems, equipment, spare assemblies, and sub-assemblies.

## **2-15. Assignment of the acquisition advice code**

The Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) is a DOD standard one-position alphabetic code that tells the customer how an item is acquired and identifies any restrictions on that acquisition. AR 708-1 covers the assignment of this code. DA PAM 708-2 provides a list of AACs in table 3-2. DOD standard definitions for each AAC are provided in DOD 4100.39-M, volume 10 table 158.

## **Section III**

### **Matériel Support Requests**

## **2-16. Supply support requests**

A supply support request (SSR) is a document or group of documents requesting a consumable item of supply from an IMM. The SSR initiates user registration and obtains NSNs for new items of supply. Based on the SSR, the IMM must initiate action to record the submitting activity as a user of the item in the FLIS TIR at DLIS.

*a.* Functions.

(1) The Service Item Control Center (SICC) performs the three functions listed below. The SICC for DLA and GSA managed consumables are an exception, as they do not process SSRs. Each Army LCMC directly manages their SSRs and performs the function of the SICC personnel described in this section. In the context of SSR processing, the term "SICC" can be thought of as the "user or potential user Inventory Control Point (ICP)."

*(a)* Before preparing SSRs, the SICC will correctly identify items of supply. Identifying information includes the commercial and governmental entity code, reference number, unit of issue, item name, and supplementary provisioning technical documentation. Screen the item via the LMP standard process utilizing pass-through screening. Review match conditionals to determine the correct NSN and IMM.

*(b)* The SICC will justify the need for new NSNs by using the appropriate reference number justification code (see DOD 4100.39-M, vol 10, table 4) when probable or possible matches from the TIR are not technically acceptable. Justification is also needed when an item is source or quality controlled or when non-definitive reference number conditions apply.

*(c)* The using SICC may recommend that the IMM assign AAC J to items that have low predicted demands, that are known to be commercially available, and that are not required for system support of high-priority weapons, support systems, or equipment. Acceptance by an IMM (DLA or GSA) of the SICC requirement submitted by SSRs constitutes item management coding for such items.

(2) The IMM performs two functions.

*(a)* When the SSR is received, the IMM will perform item entry control using available resources (for example, the LMP pass through process, internal files, catalogs, and technical information from the SICC). When possible, use the result of item entry control to accept, offer a substitute for, or reroute the SSR to the correct IMM rather than returning it to the submitter for resubmission. If possible, reactivate or reinstate inactive and terminal items if a standard, replacement, or substitute item is not available.

*(b)* The IMM will prepare Federal item identification descriptions for items new to the supply system using the technical information from the SICC, its own files, or from contractors. The IMM will obtain NSNs and provide them to the SICC Record IMCs, to include user interest registration, and catalog management data in the TIR for all items.

(3) The SICC will determine requirements for items coded for integrated matériel management and will generate funded requisitions with an acquisition lead time in advance to the IMM. The IMM will no longer honor SSRs for new items without funded requisitions. SSRs will be considered by the IMM for existing items already under their management. When acting as the executive Service during joint Service provisioning, the SICC will also include quantities needed to support participating Service requirements. Submit subsequent SSRs as initial or change transactions to cover—

- (a) Equipment design changes.
  - (b) Follow-on provisioning of the same equipment from the same contractor under a different contract.
  - (c) Re-provisioning of the same equipment from a different contractor under a different contract.
  - (d) Requirements for the same equipment from the same contractor under the same contract with equipment deliveries spread over 2 or more years.
  - (e) Requirements for items not originally provisioned that are generated from requisition processing or requests for support from field activities.
  - (f) Requirements for different equipment that uses the same parts.
- (4) The IMM will determine the range and quantity of items to be stocked in the national/wholesale supply system based on the forecast of field/retail and national/wholesale quantities and other information provided in the SSR. This determination will comply with chapter 4. The AAC will reflect the method of support. After assignment of the AAC, the IMM will determine the projected support date and requirements to meet the level of support needed for the SSR. Include the date of support in the acceptance sent to the SICC when the IMM date of support is different from the requested date of support. The IMM will acquire stock, if needed, to support the SSR requirement upon receipt of a funded requisition received with an acquisition lead time in advance of need.
- (5) Budgeting and funding involves both the SICC and the IMM.
- (a) The SICC will send funded requisitions to the IMM for field/retail quantities of items. The SICC will also budget for and procure field/retail quantities, if required, to support fielded equipment until the support date indicated in the accept advice transaction.
  - (b) The IMM will budget and fund requirements for items that are stocked in the distribution system of the IMM. The IMM will procure field/retail quantities of centrally procured non-stocked items only on receipt of a funded requisition.
- b. Items not subject to SSRs.
- (1) Medical materiel (AR 10–64).
  - (2) Clothing and textiles (AR 32–4).
  - (3) Subsistence items (AR 30–22).
  - (4) Fuels (AR 710–2, DA PAM 710–2–1, and DA PAM 710–2–2).
  - (5) Ammunition.
  - (6) Items used only by a foreign country.
  - (7) Non-consumable items.
  - (8) Nuclear ordnance items.
- c. Items subject to SSRs. Items subject to SSRs are consumable items subject to integrated materiel management, including—
- (1) Provisioning and non-provisioning items.
  - (2) Items already managed by an IMM.
  - (3) New items being assigned to an IMM for the first time.
  - (4) Initial and follow on supply support requirements.
  - (5) Items once used only by a foreign country but now needed by U.S. Forces.
- d. Supplementary provisioning technical documentation.
- (1) These are required for—
    - (a) Technical identification of items for maintenance support considerations.
    - (b) Preparation of item identification for assigning NSNs.
    - (c) Review for item entry control.
    - (d) Standardization.
    - (e) Review for potential IS.
    - (f) Assignment of IMC.
    - (g) Preparation of allowance and issue lists.
    - (h) Initial procurement from contractor, original manufacturer, or other identified source.
  - (2) Order of precedence of supplementary provisioning technical documentation is as follows:
    - (a) Government or recognized industry specifications or standards.
    - (b) Engineering drawings at least equal to levels 3, 2, or 1. One or more document identifier code (DIC) CXG (additional reference number) transactions will accompany unapproved drawings submitted as supplementary provisioning technical documentation to show all other known references.
    - (c) Commercial catalogs or catalog descriptions.
    - (d) Sketches or photographs with brief descriptions of dimensional, material, mechanical, electrical, or other descriptive characteristics.
    - (e) DIC CXF (item name).
  - (3) When available, submit supplementary provisioning technical documentation for all SSRs or offers involving

items without NSNs or permanent system control numbers assigned. Also, submit supplementary provisioning technical documentation when the item is not identified by a Government specification or standard that completely describes it (including the physical, material, dimensional, mechanical, electrical, and functional characteristics). When supplementary provisioning technical documentation is not available, identify the item at least by commercial and governmental entity code and a definitive reference number, item name, and unit of issue to permit NSN assignment. Assignment of the technical data justification code in the request transaction indicates the reason documentation is not provided.

(4) Special requirements are as follows:

(a) When new items require control or quality assurance exceeding normal practices called for by the drawings and inspection specifications are submitted, include a complete statement of the specialized requirements with the technical documentation for the item. When IMM contracting officers decide against sole source procurement, they will coordinate that decision with the SICC before starting procurement.

(b) When the unit of issue for a new item is non-definitive, the technical documentation will show the quantitative measure for the configuration. For example, if the unit is a tube and the tube contains 5 ounces, the technical documentation will show that the tube contains 5 ounces. If a non-definitive unit of issue is received without the required quantitative measure, the SSR is rejected with action taken code 70.

(c) When the reference number submitted for a new item is non-definitive (reference number variation code 1), the technical documentation will provide descriptive information (as required by the ordering data section of the specification) for the IMM to assign an NSN. Do not change non-definitive reference numbers to identify the descriptive characteristics part of the reference number.

(5) Note the contract number under which the technical documentation was procured, if appropriate, and the right to use (or any restrictions) on drawings and other documentation before submission (Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 227.71). Also give the SICC and IMM activity codes, provisioning control code, item serial number, and date of request to speed filing and matching of technical documentation with SSR transactions.

e. Control of SSRs.

(1) SICC and IMM will use the same data elements for controlling SSR transactions, in order to detect or prevent duplicate SSR submissions. A SICC will not duplicate a provisioning control code-item serial number-date of request combination while the provisioning control code resides in any SSR files at the SICC. Required control elements are as follows:

(a) DIC - columns 1-3.

(b) Activity code to - columns 4-5.

(c) Item serial number - columns 43-48.

(d) Date of request - columns 49-52.

(e) Provisioning control code - columns 57-59.

(f) Activity code from - columns 67-68.

(g) Essentiality code - column 55 (Army managers enter).

(2) Objectives for completing each key event are in table 2-1.

(3) SICC and IMM processing systems will allow external and internal functional follow-ups when processing actions are overdue. Generate and transmit external functional follow-ups within the timeframes in table 2-1. Internal functional follow-ups or notifications will require action to correct the error condition, provide the required advice, or take other action to process for any exceptional conditions.

f. SSR processing instructions. Detailed instructions on processing SSRs are in DOD 4140.26-M, volume 6.

**Table 2-1  
Supply support request timeframe objectives**

Supply support request (SSR) event	Start	Stop	Objective (in days)
Deliver SSR to IMM	Date of Request (See note 1.)	Date received by IMM.	15
Final advice, part numbered supply request	Date SSR received by IMM	Date advice received by service item control center (SICC)	60 (See notes 2, 3, and 4.)
Final advice, national stock numbered SSR	Date SSR received by IMM	Date advice received by SICC	25
Offer	Date SSR received by IMM	Date offer received by SICC	30
SICC's reply to offer	Date offer (YL/YQ) received by IMM	Date CX2 advice received	75
SICC's follow-up to a part numbered SSR	Date of request	Date follow-up generated	65

**Table 2-1  
Supply support request timeframe objectives—Continued**

Supply support request (SSR) event	Start	Stop	Objective (in days)
SICC's follow-up to a national stock numbered SSR	Date of request	Date follow-up generated	30
IMM's follow-up to an offer	Date of advice	Date follow-up generated	55

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Request date will not be earlier than 15 days before the IMM receives the SSR.

<sup>2</sup> Add 30 days to the objective if the SSR is rerouted (interim YC, YK).

<sup>3</sup> Add 75 days to the objective if an alternate/substitute item is offered (interim ATC YL, YQ).

<sup>4</sup> Add 300 days to the objective if a request for NSN must be submitted to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country other than the United States (interim ATC YH).

## 2-17. Stockage alternatives

### a. Policies:

(1) Use only commercial distribution systems that employ automatic identification technology (AIT) processes whenever possible as an alternative to both national/wholesale and field/retail stockage. At national/wholesale level, use direct vendor delivery from vendor to customer whenever cost effective and responsive to the user. At field maintenance level, use established supply sources (for example, DLA) when feasible. If not, then consider using local purchase authority for “just-in-time” arrangements.

(2) Consider items that might be good candidates for stockage alternatives. Such items might include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Consumables that are commercially available, bulky, hazardous, fragile, have a short shelf life, or have high turnover.

(b) Non-consumables available through existing contracts, such as indefinite quantity contracts or GSA Federal Supply Schedules.

(3) Use market research to determine vendor interest and market availability, and to identify stockage alternatives, such as —

(a) Commercial distribution systems in place.

(b) Commercial systems that distribute commercial items suitable for substitute for military specification items.

(4) Expand application of indefinite delivery contracts when they will—

(a) Reduce Government liability for demand fluctuations.

(b) Decrease response time to the customer.

b. Consider all applicable costs (for example, SDT charges and inventory holding costs) in deciding cost effectiveness. To determine responsiveness, consider timeliness and conformance with mission needs. Review these analyses at least once a year to ensure updated cost factors are used.

c. When estimating savings from inventory reductions, consider any additional costs of using commercial distribution (for example, increased item price and higher administrative costs).

d. Adjust depot replenishments to allow for decreased stockage requirements caused by direct vendor delivery programs.

e. Reduce field/retail stocks by referring user requisitions to national/wholesale supply sources when consistent with mission needs.

f. Consider contract negotiation and administration costs when deciding whether local purchases are more cost effective than using established supply sources.

g. In deciding cost effectiveness of stockage, consider storage and shipment costs. These costs may include breakage, shelf life expiration, hazardous material storage facilities, and disposal.

h. Only minimum quantities of commercially available items should be stocked if cost effective or for readiness (for example, AWR).

i. Before starting a new contract decide whether administrative and lead time cost reductions would make the new contract more cost effective than an existing contract. Also, consider responsiveness to user needs in deciding if a new contract is in the Government's best interest.

j. Do not duplicate existing commercial distribution capabilities unless necessary, cost effective, and responsive to mission needs.

k. Use commercial items when such items best meet user needs, even if current needs are met by military specification items.

l. Use “family buy” approaches when feasible to make indefinite delivery solicitations more attractive to prospective bidders.

*m.* Consider delivery timeframes, responsiveness to user needs, and cost effectiveness in negotiating and awarding indefinite delivery contracts.

## **2–18. Depot maintenance repair parts support**

*a.* The Depot Materiel Requirements Planning (MRP) process will compute national/wholesale echelon organic maintenance program repair part requirements. An accurate repair bill of materials, including depot overhaul factors, is essential to the success of this parts explosion-type process (see AR 750–1).

*b.* If the Army manages both the repair program and the repair part, the Depot MRP requirement will be counted as a dependent demand in the owning LCMC’s Global MRP computation. If the repair part is managed by another military Service, the Depot MRP requirement will be passed to the IMM as a special program requirement (SPR).

*c.* About 85 percent of the Army’s depot maintenance repair parts requirements are for DLA managed NSNs. For the DLA to provide this critical supply support, the Army must provide an accurate and timely forecast of depot repair parts requirements. The Depot MRP will submit Defense Logistics Modernization System (DLMS) transactions to DLA for these requirements. DLA will review each DLMS transaction for format accuracy (see 2–18h). The DLA Enterprise Business System will include the Army’s DLMS transactions in the overall customer support requirement. This Army Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System to DLA ERP exchange of requirements is called the Army Supply Plan and replaces the legacy SPR process for DLA managed items.

*d.* The DLA will compute buyback rates for each NSN. The buyback rate will measure percentage of Army supply plan forecasts that are actually sold by DLA to Army maintenance depots. Depots will take action to correct future Army supply plan forecasts for NSNs with a low buyback rate and for NSNs in which the buyback rate exceeds 1.0.

*e.* There are other SPR-like requirements that can be for other than national/wholesale organic maintenance support. Limited duration demand planning “promotions” for training exercises, conversion programs, and special OPROJs are examples. Ensure that the IMM includes these additive requirements in the global supply plan for each Army-managed NSN.

*f.* Do not generate SPRs or ASPs for items with the following AACs:

- (1) F - fabricate and assemble.
- (2) G - GSA-managed.
- (3) L - local purchase item.
- (4) K - stocked for overseas support (unless the maintenance depot is overseas).

*g.* LMP Project System repair program forecasts will be updated to allow adequate planned delivery time to procure required support parts in support of depot programs. System administrators will limit submission of new SPRs and ASPs to materiel required no less than 90 days nor more than 5 years in the future. The DLA will not support ASPs required within the individual repair parts’ production delay time.

*h.* When logistics management is transferred to an IMM of another military Service, the losing item manager will send an SPR status card with status code PV to the forecasting activity. Status code PV indicates that the item is involved in a logistical reassignment; therefore the requester should submit a new SPR to the gaining activity.

*i.* When the logistical transfer is to an item manager within the same military Service, the SPR record is forwarded to the gaining manager. A status to the forecasting activity is not required.

## **2–19. Non-consumable item materiel support requests**

For information on this topic, see DOD Manual 4140.68, Integrated Materiel Management of Nonconsumable Items.

## **Section IV**

### **Transfers of Assets**

#### **2–20. Transfers within the Army**

Screen AWCF assets excess stratifying to potential excess (chap 4) for transfer to Army War Reserve Sustainment (AWRS) stocks prior to disposal. These transfers are non-reimbursable.

#### **2–21. Transfers between the Army and other Services**

*a.* Donation and loan of assets with valid Army requirements (within the for AWCF items) will be made on a reimbursable basis.

*b.* Donation and loan of assets excess to Army requirements (beyond the approved acquisition objective for AWCF items) will be made on a non-reimbursable basis. Do not transfer quantities exceeding the gaining Services’ requirements for the life of the supported program or weapon system.

*c.* Assets under the control of an Army IMM will be made available to fill valid war reserve requirements of other Services.

*d.* See AR 5–13 and AR 700–100 for transfer of Class V materiel.



## **2-22. Transfers to allied forces**

*a.* Transfer of assets with valid Army requirements is reimbursable unless exempted by special acts specifically allowed by law.

*b.* Assets excess to Army requirements may be transferred as authorized to security assistance programs on a reimbursable basis at full standard price subject to (2) below.

(1) Transfer of potential excess and DOD excess materiel may be made in whatever quantities are determined by the receiving country and approving U.S. authority as most economical to the total extended requirements.

(2) From the appropriate funds, reimburse accessorial costs and costs to repair, rehabilitate, or modify assets not pre-stocked for specific security assistance programs. (See Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Regulation 37-1).

*c.* Transfer of assets with valid Army requirements will be made only when—

(1) Such a transfer is required to restore normal U.S. support levels of equipment and stockage.

(2) Such a transfer best serves the interests of DOD.

*d.* Do not furnish commercial-type assets or Grant Aid to countries without approval of the DOD Director for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

*e.* Assets may be made available under the FMS program.

*f.* The transfer of excess shelf life items is non-reimbursable.

## **2-23. Transfers to Federal agencies outside the Department of Defense**

With the exception of the DOD excess materiel, the transfer of assets to agencies outside DOD is reimbursed at full standard price except when reduced prices are appropriate. Exceptions are as follows:

*a.* The transfer of appropriation financed materiel to agencies authorized by law to receive property on a non-reimbursable basis.

*b.* The transfer of excess shelf life items to civil agencies, which is non-reimbursable.

## **2-24. Transfers of cryptological materiel**

*a.* Transfers of cryptological and communications security materiel will comply with National Security Agency and Central Security Service regulations, AR 380-40, AR 710-2, and TB 380-41.

*b.* The transfer or disposal of all cryptographic equipment requires CSLA and HQDA approval. All excess COM-SEC equipment must be transferred to Tobyhanna Army Depot for redistribution, demilitarization and disposal. The disposal of cryptographic materiel via the DLA Disposition Services (DLADS) is prohibited.

*Note.* 1. See DOD 4160.21-M for details on the donation, loan or exchange of excess and surplus property.

*Note.* 2. See AR 725-50 for details on materiel transfers (including donations, loans and special sales/issues (for example, temporary issues, special issues and non-NSN item requisitions). AR 725-50 also contains policy and procedures for logistical (item management responsibility) transfers.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Inventory Management Control Programs**

#### **Section I**

#### **Component Items within Equipment Assemblages**

##### **3-1. Assemblage and component policy**

*a.* This section sets DA policy for component items centrally managed by one activity but included in equipment assemblages managed by other activities. Examples are set assemblies assigned a separate NSN identification, such as common tool sets, radio installation kits, and vehicle winterization kits. Assign management responsibility for an assemblage to a single commodity manager. Medical assemblages and component policy is furnished in AR 40-61.

*b.* Finance all secondary assemblages by the AWCF. AWCF components of AWCF-funded kits or assemblages are issued free when the component is also managed by the kit manager. If the component is managed by another manager, it must be requisitioned on a funded requisition and paid for by the kit manager's AWCF. Medical assemblages may be financed with either AWCF or operations and maintenance appropriations.

*c.* Assemblages adopted for military use will include components that are standard items of issue whenever practical.

##### **3-2. Managing assemblages and components**

Management will assign logistic responsibility for equipment assemblages per AR 708-1. When an assemblage

contains components managed by activities other than the manager of the assemblage (table 3–1), the assemblage manager will—

- a. Determine, program, and budget requirements.
- b. Provide information to other IMMs on—
  - (1) Component spare or repair parts required.
  - (2) Changes in net requirements and the number of fielded assemblages.
- c. Requisition from IMMs items required in initial and replacement issues of the assemblage.
- d. Coordinate maintenance support requirements with component IMMs.
- e. Initiate the recording of user interest in DLIS TIR files for components managed by another Service or agency.
- f. Develop and coordinate assembly and disassembly actions with AMC, including funding depot workload requirements.
- g. Medical assemblages are managed by USAMMA under the guidance of AR 40–61.

**Table 3–1**  
**Army focal points for items managed by other Services or agencies**

SICA or SICC	Items (DA PAM 708–1, table 2–2)	IMM
USAMMA, Ft. Detrick, MD 21701–5000	Medical, dental materiel, and veterinary equipment and supplies. Instruments and laboratory equipment.	DLA Defense Supply Center Philadelphia
U.S. Army Petroleum Center, New Cumberland, PA 17070–5008	General supplies, ground support materiel, oils, lubricants, waxes, and chemical materiel. Fuels.	DGSC/GSA Defense Energy Support Center (DESC)
U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia, PA 19145–5000	Clothing, textiles, heraldry, and subsistence. Nonmedical toiletries. Electronic or electrical equipment and components Electrical Wire, Photographic Supplies Industrial supplies. Automotive components Laboratory equipment Construction equipment	GSA and DLA Defense Supply Centers
U.S. AMC LCMCs	Consumable items and applicable LCMCs are in DA PAM 708–1, table 2–2, and non-consumable items are in AMC–R 700–99.	U.S. Air Force/U.S. Navy/U.S. Marine Corps

## Section II

### Positioning of Stocks

#### 3–3. Secondary item assets

a. The U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) and the DLA manage and operate the national/wholesale distribution and transportation network that the Army relies upon. The cornerstone of support to forces in CONUS is the leveraging of strategic distribution platform (SDP) storage via scheduled truck networks. SDPs are the central element of the DLA distribution concept and are responsible for most storage of DOD-owned materiel at the wholesale level. The SDPs also provide consolidation and containerization services for overseas shipments. The three CONUS SDPs are:

- (1) Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA (DDSP).
- (2) Distribution Depot Red River Army Depot, TX (DDRT).
- (3) Distribution Depot San Joaquin, CA (DDJC).

b. The three CONUS SDPs serve as geographical distribution hubs from which scheduled delivery trucks (as shipment volumes and distance allow) supply Army installations within the footprint of each hub. DLA and the Army have agreed that 85 percent of CONUS customer demands will be filled from the geographically assigned, or “facing” SDP distribution hub. The use of scheduled delivery trucks from the SDPs has four key benefits:

(1) Maximum support from the facing SDP which increases the accuracy of LCMC IMM procurement stockage decisions.

(2) Higher facing fill rates allow larger volumes to move by truck and reduce transportation costs.

(3) Moving all priorities (such as, urgent and routine) and sizes of shipments via truck achieves premium air-like responsiveness at a fraction of the cost.

(4) Army supply units can plan operations better when they know the fixed truck delivery schedule. They can also identify and report late or missing deliveries.

c. The SDPs also replenish other DLA distribution depots. These include Forward Distribution Points (FDPs)

collocated with Army organic repair depots. The SDPs also replenish OCONUS FDPs that support deployed forces, especially for heavy and/or bulky items where the FDPs have a distinct cost and supply performance advantage. For sustained overseas operations, forward stock (via surface movement) heavy items at facing SDPs or FDPs to reduce air shipment costs for individual orders, if economically feasible.

*d.* Army unserviceable DLRs will be retrograded to the FDP located at the organic source of repair for the item. The DLA stocks repair parts for military service organic maintenance operations at the FDPs. Both of these actions reduce transportation and requisition processing times. The five primary Army sustainment maintenance depots are:

- (1) Letterkenny Army Depot, PA (multiple commodities).
- (2) Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA (electronics commodity).
- (3) Anniston Army Depot, AL (primarily track and wheeled vehicles).
- (4) Red River Army Depot, TX (multiple commodities).
- (5) Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX (aviation commodity).

*e.* Parts ordered from DLA may be prepositioned at the organic maintenance depot to support the next 30 days of maintenance operations. These assets will be assigned purpose code F.

*f.* Class IX items with performance based logistics/agreement (para 4–7) arrangements will use the distribution and maintenance sustainment strategies as specified in the applicable agreement/contract.

*g.* The Sierra Army Depot is operated by the Army and stores NAMI inventory (para 4–15) and contingency operations retrograde materiel in all classes of supply.

*h.* Initial issue and total package fielding stocks will be managed and distributed by the owning Program Management Office in coordination with the LCMC IMM.

*i.* Sustainment stocks procured by the LCMC IMM will be distributed to the three CONUS distribution hubs, or other applicable storage locations, in proportion to the geographical demand pattern of past orders. For example, if half of all demands are filled from DDSP, then half of all new sustainment orders will be delivered from the manufacturer to DDSP.

*j.* Set assembly/basic issue items required for 30 days of support will be prepositioned at the assembly depot and assigned purpose code F or W as applicable.

*k.* The Army, DLA and TRANSCOM make continual efforts to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the DOD's Global Distribution Network. This includes:

(1) Centralization of Supply Support Activity (SSA) authorized stockage list (ASL) computation and management by the LOGSA Expert ASL Team.

(2) Use of “economic movement quantities” that find the right balance between ordering and inventory costs.

(3) Optimization of the storage and distribution network by controlling costs and maintaining performance targets. This is done by trading off transportation costs, procurement workload costs, inventory holding costs and materiel handling costs.

(4) Identifying, validating and reducing dormant (no demand in 2 years) and no-demand (in 1 through 10 years) stocks from the Army inventory to reduce overall storage requirements and costs.

*l.* See chapter 6 and appendix C for APS distribution policy.

*m.* These instructions do not apply to cryptological and COMSEC materiel. Except for major weapon systems and communications-electronic systems containing embedded COMSEC devices, all classified COMSEC materiel, unclassified controlled cryptographic items and cryptographic high value property are stocked, stored, overhauled, issued, and disposed of by Tobyhanna Army Depot for all condition codes. Do not return these items to any other Defense Distribution Depot (DDD).

*n.* National/wholesale inventory operations metrics are in chapter 7. Retail/field level distribution network goals and metrics are in AR 710–2.

### **3–4. Class V**

Conventional ammunition and missiles are independently procured to support weapon systems. An exception is when the item is both a weapon system and an explosive (such as, a hand grenade).

*a.* Position ammunition at storage sites to provide rapid, efficient movement to combat theaters in wartime and to training and prepositioning sites in peacetime. Storage sites must provide complete physical security for stored munitions and must comply with explosive safety standards covered in AR 385–10, The Army Safety Program, DA PAM 385–64, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.

*b.* Position ammunition from new production at plants, depots, and activities based on—

- (1) Requirements, stockage objective and forecasts.
- (2) Space availability.
- (3) Mobilization out-loading capability.
- (4) Surveillance and maintenance capability.
- (5) Dispersion of stocks.
- (6) Storage and transportation economics.

- (7) Compliance with security and explosive safety standards.
- c. Position retail stocks from JM&L per paragraphs 3–16 through 3–22.

**3–5. Requirements for additional storage facilities and services**

AMC LCMCs needing storage and handling services at facilities under the control of other agencies, within or outside DA, will send requests to AMC (AMCSM–MTI), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898.

**Section III  
Automatic Return Items**

**3–6. Automatic Return Item List code**

The Automatic Return List Item (ARIL) code (table 3–2) is used to designate field/retail-to-national/wholesale retrograde priority for unserviceable depot-level reparable and other LCMC-managed inventory. The priority is assigned based on the functional and requirements criticality of the item at the national/wholesale echelon of supply.

**Table 3–2  
Automatic Return Item codes**

Code	Description	Definition
E	Expedite—assignment criteria	Priority 03 return authorized for serviceable to DDD and unserviceable per ARIL
C	Critical—asset position below requirements objective	Priority 06 return authorized for serviceable to DDD and unserviceable per ARIL
R	Regular—any item with repair as the only source of supply, regardless of asset position	Priority 13 return authorized for serviceable to DDD and unserviceable per ARIL
S	Special—special projects requirement	Priority 06 return authorized for both serviceable and unserviceable to one location per ARIL
N	NIMSC 5 items—Army is secondary inventory control activity (SICA)	Priority 03 return authorized for unserviceable ARIL
M	NIMSC 5 items—Army is SICA	Priority 06 return authorized for unserviceables per ARIL
D	Delete—asset position is above retention limit quantity	

**3–7. Applicability of automated return items**

This section applies to national/wholesale and field components of the Active Army, USAR, and the Army National Guard (ARNG), and may be applied to—

- a. CLSSAs with allied countries.
- b. Inter-service supply support agreements stipulated in individual negotiations.

**3–8. Automated return item policy**

a. AMC LCMCs identify items for the ARI program. The ARIL is built and updated via LMP. LCMCs also update and replace the total ARIL file quarterly. AMC LCMCs must indicate on the ARIL the depot maintenance and storage activities to receive ARI unserviceable shipments. Field level reparable (FLR) can only be added to the ARIL in October. Medical items for inclusion in the ARI will be identified by USAMMA, which also will manage the ARIL for medical items. All AIT devices will be integrated into the ARI program.

- (1) Delete FLR only from the ARIL effective the first quarter of the fiscal year.
- (2) Request optional ARILs only when needed. An AMC LCMC may request an optional ARIL (that is, between mandatory monthly ARIL inputs) when economically feasible.
  - (a) The request must specify the month for which the ARIL is needed.
  - (b) The requesting LCMC must notify ARIL customers worldwide that an optional ARIL is being requested.
  - (c) LCMCs not providing optional input will have their portions of the optional ARIL drawn from the existing ARIL database by current automated systems.
- b. Field/retail supply activities—
  - (1) Return ARIs per AR 710–2 and AR 725–50.
  - (2) Expedite the return of ARIs per table 3–2.
  - (3) Provide shipment notice transactions required by AR 725–50.

- c. Commanders of DLA depots and AMC repair facilities process ARI receipts per AR 725–50.

### **3–9. Automatic return item objectives**

The objectives of the ARI program are to—

- a. Speed the return of recoverable secondary items and selected repair parts to the national/wholesale system.
- b. Maximize Army materiel readiness.
- c. Provide responsive and economical supply support.
- d. Avoid over-procurement and costly changes in depot maintenance programs.
- e. Ensure the return of ARIs, regardless of value.

### **3–10. Automated return item selection criteria**

a. The ARI program speeds the return of critical items (excluding ammunition). An item is selected as an ARI based on its availability and critical need to Army users. Table 3–2 contains ARI codes, selection criteria, and shipping procedures.

b. The criteria for selecting items for the ARI program are as follows:

(1) The recoverability code is D, L or K and the stock level is within authorized retention levels (approved acquisition objective, economic retention stock (ERS), and contingency retention stock (CRS)). DLRs with stock levels above or expected to be above authorized retention levels may be on the ARIL if the only source of supply is repair. AR 725–50, chapter 7, governs excess or unserviceable DLRs not on the ARIL.

(2) The recoverability code is other than D, L or K and a scheduled (funded) repair program exists. Do not return unserviceable items with recoverability code Z to the national/wholesale level.

(3) Critical requirements exist for the item.

(4) The item is special. Examples of special items are aircraft bearings and empty reusable shipping containers (para 3–24).

(5) The AMC LCMC is the secondary inventory control activity (SICA) for NIMSC 5 items. Return NIMSC 5 unserviceable (condition codes E and F) items automatically using priority 03–06 with project code 3AL or blank (table 3–2).

(6) See appendix D–2 for assignment of the consumable repairable indicator code.

### **3–11. Field maintenance level retention criteria for automated return items**

a. Serviceables. No ARIs are authorized for retention above the retail requisitioning objective per AR 710–2. Do not retain non-authorized stockage list (NSL) items.

b. Unserviceable. Return items with recoverability code D, L or K when determined to be not repairable at this station, regardless of below-national asset position. ARI criteria apply if—

(1) Items are beyond the capability of general support repair resources (for example, funds, skills, tools, and equipment).

(2) Items exceed the authorized levels of maintenance in AR 700–82.

c. Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP) should have a criticality code of “F” (“E” if nuclear hardened) items. Organizations turning in Army aviation items with one of the above listed criticality codes must request disposition instructions from the managing commodity command using the materiel returns program process. These items must have demilitarization (DEMIL) action performed prior to being offered for sale by the DLADS.

### **3–12. Automatic return procedures**

a. Ship serviceable ARIs to the nearest DDD. Ship unserviceable ARIs to the designated maintenance facility.

b. The field/retail supply activity will return the item as directed by the ARIL.

c. Sources of supply (such as, AMCOM, TACOM or Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM)) will program, budget, and fund for SDT costs of secondary items.

d. Policy for OCONUS SDT for return of secondary items (second position of the materiel category code (MAT-CAT) is 2) is as follows:

(1) The source of supply or LCMC will program, budget, and fund for over-ocean SDT, port handling and charges from the CONUS port to the distribution depot. The source of supply or LCMC will not finance OCONUS line-haul.

(2) The OCONUS ACOM, ASCC and DRU will program, budget, and fund for SDT costs for OCONUS line-haul (that is, from installation to OCONUS port.)

e. DCS, G–4 (DALO–FPT) will provide the following information at the beginning of each fiscal year to each CONUS and OCONUS ACOM, ASCC and DRU:

(1) The appropriate fund site to be used for the CONUS portion of SDT.

(2) The appropriate transportation account code for the over-ocean portion of the SDT.

### **3-13. Receipt of automated return items at national/wholesale level**

In addition to normal receipt procedures, activities receiving ARIs will—

- a.* Process returns with project code ARI ahead of normal receipts. Process unserviceable NIMSC 5 items with project code 3AL as ARIs.
- b.* Copy the project code ARI or 3AL and the fund code from the DD Form 1348-1A (Issue Release/Receipt Document) or the 2d bar code label to DD Form 1486 (DOD Materiel Receipt Document). This AIT enabled environment provides fast identification and credit response to reporting activities. Generate a materiel receipt transaction with the date of depot receipt, condition, and quantity of materiel received, per AR 725-50.
- c.* Process receipts when serviceable ARI materiel is misdirected to a non-DDD. The accountable supply distribution activity will provide instructions.
- d.* Accept and process return receipts for ARIL NSNs as ARIL receipts. Insert the appropriate project code of ARI or 3AL into the receipt transaction document before reporting to the accountable supply distribution activity.
- e.* Process ARI documents/2d bar codes that do not have appropriate signal and fund codes with signal code D and fund code ZZ to post receipts to IMM balance files. Do not grant Supply Management Army (SMA) credit for these ARIs.
- f.* Scan receipts/AIT device when serviceable ARI materiel is misdirected to a non-DDD. The responsible supply distribution activity will provide instructions.
- g.* Accept and scan return 2d bar labels from ARIL NSNs as ARIL receipts. Insert the appropriate project code of ARI or 3AL into the receipt transaction document before reporting to the accountable supply distribution activity.

### **3-14. Credit for return of Supply Management, Army items**

- a.* The IMM provides material-level oversight of LMP material master credit values and returns to the wholesale/national echelon.
- b.* DIC FTZ provides material receipt status to the shipper and to DFAS.
- c.* DFAS provides credit on the next billing cycle after receipt of the FTZ document. The shipping activity's finance and accounting officer will follow up regarding credit not received.
- d.* Credit policy is summarized at paragraph 4-5 and DFAS 37-1 provides details on the credit process.

### **3-15. Disposition of automated return item components of major items**

- a.* The IMM identifies by NSN all ARI components that must be removed before authorizing local disposition of the major item. This applies to depot "washouts" as well as other disposition of major items. The list of these NSNs accompanies each disposition instruction for major items destined for the local DLADS site or cannibalization point. All ARIs need not be removed from major items directed to DLADS unless the national/wholesale item manager has so directed. AMC LCMC "strip lists" identify all items needed by the national/wholesale system. These items must be removed at the installation before disposal.
- b.* Field/retail and user activities will—
  - (1) Remove all ARI components before sending the major item to DLADS or cannibalization point per the national/wholesale instructions.
  - (2) Budget for the cost of removing ARI components.
  - (3) Process materiel receipt transactions to field maintenance level accountable records for the removed items. Return excess items to the activity identified on the ARIL.
- c.* Depots and special repair activities will remove ARI components of major items "washed out" of the system during authorized rebuild programs. Report receipts of these components to the accountable supply distribution activity.

*Note.* The tenets of the selected item management system-expanded (SIMS-X) program previously listed in this section were rescinded with implementation of the Army Single Stock Fund concept.

## **Section IV**

### **Centralized Ammunition Management**

#### **3-16. Overview**

The JM&L is the primary manager of wholesale and retail ammunition stocks as a unified whole. The JM&L LCMC will maintain visibility of and distribute all stocks in execution of centralized ammunition management (CAM). CAM regionalizes CONUS depots into five regions: Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Midwest and Northwest to maximize readiness of the stockpile, to reduce the cost of operations, and to improve ammunition support to training/deploying units. CAM applies to CONUS stocks only.

#### **3-17. Concept**

- a.* a. JM&L LCMC and the AMCOM have management oversight of all ammunition and missile stocks at ASPs,

depots and munitions centers until issued. Accountability for depots and Munitions Centers resides at JM&L LCMC and for ASPs at IMCOM.

*b.* The JM&L LCMC will directly coordinate with garrison ammunition managers to assure delivery of the right ammunition, right place, and right time to support units' training, testing, operations, and deployment.

*c.* ACOM ammunition managers are responsible for monitoring, tracking, and managing their subordinate units' training ammunition, operational load (OPL), ammunition combat load (CL) and test requirements.

*d.* JM&L LCMC develops and designs anticipatory logistics processes to reconcile quantities on-hand in CONUS Munitions Centers and ASPs versus requirements.

### **3-18. Objectives**

*a.* Develop and design responsive munitions resupply processes to support CONUS units' munitions requirements.

*b.* Facilitate redistribution of stocks in CONUS ASPs as necessary.

*c.* Enhance strategic mobility/deployability and support for ammunition CL requirements.

*d.* Reduce the sustainment footprint by better leveraging available storage space.

*e.* Reduce time and cost of logistics, especially in transportation, by maximizing truck load capacity reducing munitions exposure to the public.

*f.* Maintain warfighting capability and readiness while improving training ammunition distribution.

### **3-19. Responsibilities (Outside and Inside the Continental United States)**

*a.* DCS, G-3/5/7 provides training, operational and test authorizations in support of each ACOM's DA-validated requirements.

*b.* DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4, and Major Commands (MACOMs) provide prioritization and guidance to JM&L LCMC on Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support (CALs) ammunition assets. These assets are any munitions designated by the CALs for ongoing monitoring of distribution and consumption as a potential short supply item (see AR 700-28).

*c.* DA, HQ, AMC, and each ACOM designate action officers who will be focal points for CAM matters.

*d.* Total Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS) is the Army's system of record for all munitions requirements.

*e.* ACOM ammunition managers will—

(1) Coordinate training ammunition requirements with JM&L LCMC for coordination of stock distribution to installation ASPs.

(2) Notify the JM&L LCMC of all un-forecasted training ammunition requirements

(3) Cross-level excess ammunition stocks between the ammunition storage locations. Excess ammunition assigned to test projects will be turned in or identified as such to the ASP. The ASP will follow current guidance for reporting those assets to JM&L LCMC/CAM office for redistribution.

(4) Maximize consolidation of loads at both wholesale and retail for over the road transport whenever possible.

*f.* JM&L LCMC will—

(1) Provide projected ASP workload in storage, receipt, and issue of munitions in tonnage to aid staff in fully utilizing ASP personnel and facilities.

(2) Extract 90-day approved forecasts in all accounts from TAMIS on the first working day of each month and stratify against available assets at the ASP level to calculate the shortfall for resupply.

(3) Extract ammunition stockage levels from the Asset Status Report from Standard Army Ammunition System-Modernized (SAAS-MOD), on the first working day of each month. The Asset Status Report is used to compare on-hand with required quantities and compare these with current JM&L LCMC schedules.

(4) Release CALs ammunition assets based on DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4; and MACOM prioritization and guidance.

(5) Support mobilization training requirements based on DCS, G-3/5/7 approved requirements, verified by authorization quantities in TAMIS.

(6) Support DCS, G-3/5/7-validated operational requirements.

(7) Support DCS G-3/5/7-validated test requirements.

(8) Release the DA approved Combat Load/OPL upon receipt of the unit's deployment order and ACOM ammunition manager's concurrence.

(9) Maintain all units' current DCS, G-3/5/7 approved CL/OPL data, and CL storage sites.

(10) Maintain a safety stockage objective for CONUS ASPs in accordance with AR 5-13 by region in respective munitions centers or installation ASP for contingency CLs/OPLs. Ammunition storage limits will be in accordance with explosives safety site plans approved by the DOD Explosives Safety Board.

### **3-20. Execution (Outside and Inside the Continental United States)**

The DCS, G-4 is the proponent for munitions allocations and distribution, in accordance with DCS, G-3/5/7 priorities and requirements. This responsibility includes general staff supervision, policy direction, and headquarters coordination

for approval of CALS and Missile Distribution Plan (MIDP) allocations. The DCS, G-4 forwards DCS, G-3/5/7 approved CL requirements and exceptions back to ACOM, DCS, G-4 and JM&L LCMC.

*a.* The DCS, G-3/5/7 provides detailed (by DOD Identification Code (DODIC)) requirements for training and operations, establishes priorities for distribution of munitions in support of DCS, G-3/5/7 validated requirements and provides authorizations to support Army training, operational and test requirements.

*b.* The DCS, G-3/5/7 (HQ, AMC) will—

- (1) Oversee the execution of the provisions of this regulation.
- (2) Coordinate and conduct Class V logistics management for conventional and missile munitions once they are accepted into the U.S. Army inventory.
- (3) Provide guidance in execution of CAM.
- (4) Coordinate the modernization of systems and associated data sources used in the CAM reporting.

*c.* The IMCOM will—

- (1) Integrate CAM into all operations at ASPs on Army installations under their control.
- (2) Designate an ammunition subject matter expert within each CONUS depot region.
- (3) Provide JM&L LCMC with a (quarterly) space utilization report for ammunition storage facilities on installations.
- (4) Notify the CAM Office of installation activities that may have an impact on ASP operation in support of resupply mission.
- (5) Notify the CAM Office of change of statement of work that may impact CAM operations at contractor operated ASPs.

(6) Provide operational cost estimates to JM&L LCMC in coordination with the ACOMs after receipt of workload forecast from JM&L LCMC.

*d.* The JM&L LCMC DCS, G-3/5/7 Munitions Logistics Readiness Center (MLRC) will—

- (1) Direct, coordinate, and control the development of data automation requirements and procedures for consolidated reports and for data submitted by reporting elements.
- (2) Prepare, review, and distribute all CAM reports as required.
- (3) Support installation CAM operations through established JM&L LCMC ammunition logistic assistance representatives.
- (4) Develop procedures in coordination with ASC for rapid issue of Class V to support combatant commander.
- (5) Aggregate ASP workload forecasts.
- (6) Plan for ammunition redistribution and inter-depot transfers; submit the requirement into the Program Objective Memorandum (POM).

(7) Prepare munitions readiness reviews (MRR) and reports.

*e.* The JM&L LCMC ammunition manager will—

- (1) Receive and evaluate proposed changes to established business rules and practices; and determine the need for system revision.
- (2) Review and monitor data from SAAS-MOD, TAMIS, National Level Ammunition Capability (NALC), World-wide Ammunition Reporting System-New Technology (WARS-NT) daily.
- (3) Monitor the ACOM's training authorization, allocation and forecast data.
- (4) Maintain visibility and tracking of all CAM orders.
- (5) Prepare, review and distribute CAM consolidated ammunition supply control studies and ammunition resupply packages.
- (6) Modify allocations based on unused training ammunition returned to the ASP.
- (7) Provide ASPs with retrograde plan and issue associated materiel release orders.
- (8) Manage and process all requests for families of test equipment and turn-ins.
- (9) Provide workload forecast data to IMCOM and AMC.
- (10) Provide input to MRRs and other readiness reports.
- (11) Regularly publish the JM&L LCMC POCs for matters related to the requisitioning, movement, and reporting of stocks.
- (12) Maintain accurate data for ammunition requirements and execution data to support future procurement.
- (13) Maintain metrics available to the customers that depict overall effectiveness of the CAM.
- (14) Provide supply projections to include current assets as well as production and maintenance due-ins to DCS, G-3/5/7 to support ammunition authorization conferences.

(15) Initiate necessary actions, including coordinating with other ACOMS and Joint services to resolve ammunition logistics matters.

(16) Coordinate with AMCOM any systemic changes which affect Guided Missile and large rocket distribution.

*f.* The JM&L LCMC Transportation Office will—

- (1) Support CAM shipments by maximizing the consolidation of loads.



- (2) Provide load-planning documentation to the ASP.
- (3) Coordinate motor carrier deliveries within the capabilities of the receiving installations.
- (4) Provide tracking report to the installations, IMCOM, ACOMs and ASPs via JM&L LCMC common operating picture.
- (5) Provide metrics on cost-per-customer, cost-by-Service, tonnages shipped, cost-per-load, and type of load utilization.
- g. The AMCOM will—
  - (1) Monitor and correct data submitted by the reporting elements.
  - (2) Notify the DCS, G-4 and JM&L LCMC of any significant changes that effect CAM shipments or business practices.
  - (3) Provide the CAM Office the MIDP.
  - (4) Provide guided missile and large rocket requirements with stockage objective and asset stratification information.
  - (5) Provide the CAM Office with a separate electronic edition of the Ammunition Book Complete for AMCOM managed missiles and rockets.
- h. All MACOMS and activities will—
  - (1) Submit DCS, G-3/5/7 validated Army Basic Load (ABL) requirements.
  - (2) Provide DCS, G-3/5/7 approved ABL requirements to JM&L LCMC by 30 June on an annual basis.
  - (3) Ensure proper coordination of supply for DCS, G-3/5/7 validated requirements.
  - (4) Notify the JM&L LCMC Operations Center by most expeditious means possible of any event that would adversely affect readiness or a planned training event.
  - (5) Provide forecast for expected retrograde.

### **3-21. Reports**

- a. Formats.
  - (1) Feeder reports are submitted electronically as prescribed in DA PAM 700-19 providing visibility of munitions by DODIC, quantity, lot number or serial number (or both).
  - (2) Worldwide asset information for preparing the Army Materiel Plan, MIDP, CALS, distribution planning, allocations, readiness assessment, maintenance and demilitarization programs, stockpile reliability, and other logistical studies pertaining to munitions.
  - (3) Shelf life and service-life estimates.
- b. The cutoff date of the reports will be shown on the cover of the following documents.
  - (1) Ammunition SCS.
  - (2) Ammunition resupply packages.
  - (3) Centralized Ammunition Office Tracking Report.
  - (4) JM&L LCMC common operating picture.
  - (5) WARS-NT Report.
  - (6) WARS-NT (Serviceability) Report.
- c. Report data.
  - (1) Reports are generated from data available in the TAMIS, WARS-NT, LMP, national level ammunition capability, Standard Army Ammunition System-Modified, and MRR databases and based on input provided by the requirements, assets, maintenance, and serviceability modules.
  - (2) Items to be reported are included in the WARS-NT master data record.
  - (3) Reporting agencies may recommend nonstandard ammunition items or modified end round requirements be added to the report by submitting recommendations to the CG, JM&L LCMC (SFSJM-CTP), Rock Island, IL 61299-6000.
  - (4) Serial numbers of all Category I missiles and rockets must be reported.
  - (5) Electronic data formatting is the preferred method for processing reports.
- d. Reports are classified as directed by this regulation. Assets will be unclassified unless directed by ACOM classification authority.

### **3-22. Automated tracking**

Forecasting, distributing, tracking, and consumption data for all munitions in a common electronic system is accomplished by developing common business practices across MACOMS using common data elements, formats, and programs. Ammunition management through collaboration among and consolidation of stove-piped systems is the goal of the Army.

## Section V Special Commodity Control Programs

### 3–23. Obsolete or excess end items and threat representative targets

This paragraph applies to Active Army, ARNG, and USAR activities that procure, manage, and use obsolete or excess end items and threat representative targets to support training and testing.

- a. Obsolete or excess end items.
  - (1) The types of obsolete or excess end items are as follows:
    - (a) Remote controlled vehicles.
    - (b) Vehicle hulls.
    - (c) Due to their high costs, do not use manned evasive vehicles for destructive tests. Maintain them at a high state of readiness, and recondition them for safe operation after each test project.
    - (2) The objectives of the obsolete and excess end item program are as follows:
      - (a) To provide suppliers and users with management planning documents and lead times associated with the requirements. These documents will include requirements in current DA tasking and planning documents (for example, the 5–Year Test Plan). They provide a basis for approving requirements, planning distribution, and allocating assets. They also help suppliers and users make decisions about programmed requirements.
      - (b) To provide suppliers consolidated requirements and more notice of those requirements to allow time to draw assets from DOD surplus.
      - (3) Obsolete and excess end item policies.
        - (a) Users, developers, and suppliers of obsolete and excess end items participate in developing and validating requirements, and in allocating and planning distribution to support training and testing.
        - (b) Base requirements on DA-approved planning and tasking documents.
        - (c) Use obsolete, nonstandard, or unserviceable items from Service excess and DLADS, except as noted in (f) below.
          - (d) Users will minimize destruction. Do not use medium tanks such as the M48 and M60 series, designated as manned evasive vehicles, for destructive purposes.
          - (e) TACOM LCMC (AMSTA–FR) will provide users recovery and redistribution instructions.
          - (f) As an exception to the policy of using military excess equipment, standard and adopted items may be obtained by temporary loan per AR 700–131 and AR 725–50 for nondestructive training and testing only. DA (DAMO–TRS) and the AMC Target Supply Coordinator at TACOM LCMC (AMSTA–FR) must approve such loans. The lending activity will provide the user with operating and maintenance instructions.
          - (g) Return borrowed standard and adopted items in the condition received, less fair wear and tear, unless the terms of the loan specify otherwise. The user pays the costs to upgrade or replace damaged items.
          - (h) AMC must approve any destructive use of Army materiel before such use.
        - (4) Forecasting requirements, requisitioning, and distribution.
          - (a) All users will forecast requirements for a 5–year program by fiscal year, and update them annually (table 3–3). Send changes to Commander, TACOM LCMC (AMSTA–FR), Warren, MI 48090–5000. Send subsequent annual reports by 15 September. These reports will show requirements for the 5 years coinciding with the next programming period. Users will follow normal supply procedures to obtain end items and to ensure requests are identified and coordinated.
          - (b) Requisition obsolete and excess end items from TACOM LCMC, except per (c) below, using the 5–year program forecast document. TACOM LCMC will coordinate all end item forecasts and individual requests.
          - (c) Obsolete nonstandard or unserviceable excess items within a ACOM, ASCC, and DRU may be used to fill an end item requirement within that ACOM, ASCC, and DRU if the owning agency approves.
          - (d) End item program-forecast data (table 3–3) from each user will include the following:
            1. Specific types of end items required (for example, manned evasive vehicles, remote controlled vehicles, or vehicle hulls).
            2. Intended use of end items.
            3. Inclusive dates of use.
            4. Required delivery date (RDD).
            5. Planned location of end item use.
          - (e) The command or ACOM, ASCC, and DRU must approve all requirements sent to TACOM LCMC.
          - (f) Document urgent requests for vehicles by writing TACOM LCMC (AMSTA–FR), and identify acceptable substitutes. TACOM LCMC will try to satisfy these requests by either supplying the exact item, or by negotiating with the user to supply a substitute.
          - (g) TACOM LCMC will contact DLADS and other Services to acquire needed obsolete end items.
          - (h) Assets coming from DLADS are shipped directly to the user to meet the RDD whenever possible.

(i) TACOM LCMC will allocate assets to meet forecasted requirements based on priorities, procedures, and asset availability.

(j) TACOM LCMC will forward unresolved problems with requirements or allocations through AMC (AMCSM-PI) to DA (DAMO-TRS) for resolution.

(5) Budgeting and funding.

(a) AMC budgets and funds the movement of obsolete and excess end items, except for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) users, to include the following:

1. OCONUS line haul.

2. CONUS line haul.

3. OCONUS port handling transportation costs.

(b) Over ocean costs may be incurred by the Military Sealift Command. The U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center will budget for these costs on a non-reimbursable basis from requirements forecasted. For over ocean and CONUS port handling costs, apply a transportation account code.

(c) RDTE users will fund oversea return and CONUS involvement of obsolete and excess end items.

b. Threat representative targets covered in this subparagraph are out-of-service tactical vehicles used for training or testing. Some examples include the Soviet era T-72 tank, Boyevaya Mashina Pekhoty (BMP-1) infantry fighting vehicle and 2 S1 self-propelled howitzer. The PM ITTS manages threat representative targets.

(1) The objectives of the threat representative target program are:

(a) To have a single organization coordinate target requirements for RDTE and training.

(b) To centralize target requirements and eliminate redundant target development efforts.

(c) To institutionalize funding for target development efforts.

(2) Threat representative target users will—

(a) Send the PM ITTS all initial requirements for RDTE and training. PM ITTS is the preferred source of targets. If not available from PM ITTS, the user can satisfy target requirements from other appropriate sources.

(b) Present requirements to the Target Management Office (TMO) using the contact information below.

(c) Help develop target requirements documents and specifications.

(d) Help validate and accredit targets as required.

(e) Base user requirements on program documents, such as, requirements documents, Test and Evaluation Master Plans, test plans, threat test support packages, and system threat assessment reports.

(3) The PM ITTS will—

(a) Consolidate user requirements for targets.

(b) Develop targets based on user requirements.

(c) Fund development efforts that satisfy multiple users.

(d) Coordinate all target operation, maintenance, transportation, and remote control support for the user.

(e) Arrange for repair or replacement of any damaged or destroyed targets.

(f) Help validate and accredit targets.

(g) Help user develop training and evaluation master plans.

(4) Policy for threat representative target budgeting and funding.

(a) PM ITTS funds development of those targets which have multiple users.

(b) The user funds development of targets if developed only for that program.

(c) The user reimburses PM ITTS for operation and support costs, repair or replacement of any damaged or destroyed targets, transportation costs, and any other user-specific requirements.

(5) Users will coordinate target requirements with the TMO as soon as they are identified. Send requirements and changes to PM ITTS, TMO, (AMCPM-ITTS-QS), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7458. Requests for targets will include the following information:

(a) The quantity and type of target required (for example, T72, BMP-1, or 2S1).

(b) Whether manned, stationary, or remote controlled targets are required.

(c) Signature requirements (for example, infrared or radio frequency).

(d) Intended use.

(e) Whether the requirement is destructive or nondestructive.

(f) Start and completion dates.

(g) Location of intended use.

(h) Name and phone number of the POC for the requirement.

(i) Datafax urgent requests to TMO at Defense Switched Network 788-0429 or commercial (256) 842-0429.

### **3-24. Management of reusable containers**

a. This policy governs managing Government-owned reusable containers. Simple cans, pails, container express, military-owned demountable containers (MILVAN), and other containers sized to the standards of the international

organization for standardization are excluded. All containers will be required to have one of the AIT devices affixed to them.

*b.* National/wholesale item managers—

(1) Code the AMDF for all reusable containers costing \$200 or more as follows:

(a) Accounting requirements code (ARC) is D (durable). Containers identified in DA Pam 708–3 (SB 700–20) may be assigned an ARC N (non-expendable). Details on ARC assignment are in DA Pam 708–2. Commercial Containers (8X8X20) leased for movement of ammunition and/or unit equipment will be accounted for as nonexpendable equipment, in accordance with, AR 710–2. Further, such containers purchased per Defense Travel Regulation (DTR) 4500.9R, Part II will be authorized on the applicable authorization document, in accordance with AR 71–32.

(b) Recoverability code is D, H, or L.

(c) SC is II.

(d) Containers requiring intensive management are assigned reportable item control code (RICC) 8 or ARI code C or E. MILVANs will be assigned RICC 2.

(2) Assign an NSN to each Government-owned reusable container. Commercial Containers which are leased will be assigned a manufacturer's part number for authorization and accounting purposes if the parameters of AR 71–32 and AR 708–1 are met.

(3) Mark Government-owned containers “Reusable container, (NSN), Do Not Destroy.” MILVANs and Commercial Containers (8X8X20) are not required to be marked in this manner.

(4) Provide containers as government-furnished property to commercial manufacturers for shipping instead of buying new containers.

(5) Designate repair facilities for repair or modification of Government-owned containers.

(6) Check the Container Design Retrieval System CDRS per AR 700–15 before developing new containers.

(7) Include MIL requirements in appropriate contracts, and file design features of each container in the Container Design Retrieval System.

(8) Allow credit for return of SMA containers per DFAS 37–1.

(9) Maintain asset visibility for empty containers on their accountable records.

(10) Record reusable containers qualifying for automatic return per paragraph 3–14.

(11) Redistribute containers for maximum reuse.

*c.* The following policies apply to containers costing \$200 or more.

(1) Reusable containers are assigned an NSN when entering the Army supply system. A combination NSN identifying both the container and its contents may be assigned. Use the combination NSN only as long as the contents remain in the container.

(2) Containers covered in this paragraph have the following characteristics:

(a) They are made of metal, wood, plastic, or other durable material.

(b) They are marked “Reusable Container, (NSN), Do Not Destroy.”

(c) Unit price is \$200 or more.

(d) Recoverability code is D, H, or L.

(e) ARC is D (durable). Containers identified in DA PAM 708–3 (SB 700–20) may be assigned ARC N (non-expendable).

(f) SC is II.

(g) Containers requiring intensive management are assigned RICC 8 or ARI code D or E.

(3) See table 3–4 for condition classification.

(4) Policies for container use and turn-in are as follows:

(a) Use the appropriate condition code (cc A for special purpose containers) to return items for repair. Doing so provides maximum protection for the items and speeds them back into the system. Use a combination NSN if applicable. Code the turn-in document with the condition code of the reparable item.

(b) Do not send containers with condemned contents to the property disposable office. Account for the container (serviceable or unserviceable) on the stock record account.

(c) Preserve the condition of the container when removing contents.

(d) Turn in excess containers to the national/wholesale item manager or return to the carrier/vendor/lessor if leased.

(5) Use reusable containers to ship and store MAP and FMS materiel. The cost of containers used for FMS may be reimbursed. This option must be stipulated in the letter of offer and acceptance.

*d.* Use containers costing less than \$200 as long as possible. Stock record accounting is not required for such containers.

*e.* Keep containers as long as they are usable. Turn in excess reusable containers to the Supply Support Activity (SSA) or return to the carrier/vendor/lessor if leased.

*f.* Policies on Government-owned refillable containers are as follows:

- (1) Account for all Government-owned refillable containers, such as cylinders, carboys, and liquid petroleum gas containers, based on the ARC.
- (2) List containers, including serial numbers, on records of receipt, issue, transfer, or loss.
- (a) Maintain non-expendable containers authorized by an MTOE, TDA, Joint table of allowance, or CTA on the property books.
- (b) Turn-in containers when requesting refills. Justify not furnishing empty containers.

**Table 3-3  
Hard target requirements (5-year forecast)**

Target	Quantity	Intended use	Inclusive dates of use	Required delivery date	Planned location of use
Fiscal year					
MEV	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCV	X	X	X	X	X
VH	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
MEV	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCV	X	X	X	X	X
VH	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
MEV	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCV	X	X	X	X	X
VH	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
MEV	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCV	X	X	X	X	X
VH	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
MEV	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCV	X	X	X	X	X
VH	X	X	X	X	X

**Table 3-4  
Condition classifications for containers**

Condition code	Criteria
A—Serviceable (issue without qualification) in new, used, repaired or overhauled condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Interior is free of Stage 2, 3, or 4 corrosion and exterior is free of Stage 3 or 4 corrosion.</li> <li>b. Container is not structurally damaged and does not leak. Gaskets and seals are free of defects and there are no missing or defective parts.</li> <li>c. Paint is in good condition, allowing for normal weathering, shading due to touchup, and minor abrasions or scratches. Surfaces are suitable for applying required markings.</li> <li>d. Hull is free of dents deeper than one-half inch.</li> <li>e. Threaded components are undamaged and capable of being properly tightened.</li> <li>f. Desiccant and humidification sensor are serviceable.</li> </ul>
E—Unserviceable (limited restoration).	Only limited expense or effort is needed for restoration to condition code A (replacement of defective or mission parts and touchup painting). Restoration can be done at a storage activity and expense does not exceed 10 percent of the current cost.
F—Unserviceable (reparable).	The container does not meet criteria for condition codes A or E. Cost to repair or overhaul does not exceed 65 percent of the current cost.

**Table 3-4**  
**Condition classifications for containers—Continued**

Condition code	Criteria
H—Unserviceable (condemned).	The container does not meet criteria for condition codes A, E, F, or P.
P—Unserviceable (reclamation).	The container does not meet criteria for condition codes A, E, or F. Repair or overhaul is not economical, but the container has serviceable components or assemblies that may be reclaimed.

## Section VI

### Recycling Excess Materiel Inventory/Reclamation at the National/wholesale Level

#### 3-25. Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services reissue process

The DLADS offers on-hand material and property for reissue to government agencies before they are disposed. Details on the recycling process and how to search for individual items are at <https://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil>. Use the DLADS recycling program as a potential source of supply before procuring commodity-type items and to fill short term urgent requirements. Additional information on requisitioning excess and surplus property is in AR 725-50.

#### 3-26. Introduction to reclamation

*a.* This section implements DOD 4160.21-M. It sets supply policies for controlling the reclamation of Army managed equipment at the national/wholesale level. See AR 750-1 for reclamation maintenance functions at depots with maintenance missions or contractor reclamation sites.

*b.* This section applies to all Army elements involved in the conduct of controlled reclamation at the national/wholesale level. Excluded from this policy are the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) and conventional ammunition as defined. This section does not apply to ARNG and USAR.

*c.* All reclamation maintenance and supply functions will be performed in an AIT environment.

#### 3-27. Reclamation roles

*a.* The CG, AMC, serves as the recovery PM. The recovery PM is the POC for DA and DOD activities. Address all correspondence for the recovery PM to Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMCLG-LMS), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898. Address correspondence for the alternate recovery PM to Commander, U.S. AMC LOGSA (AMXLS-RS), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466.

*b.* The Commander of each LCMC and each maintenance depot—

- (1) Ensures that DA policy and program guidance on reclamation is uniformly implemented.
- (2) Sets up controlled reclamation programs.
- (3) Maintains, consolidates, and furnishes information required for the Army financial inventory reporting systems.
- (4) Maintains programs for the timely return of the materiel obtained through reclamation.
- (5) Designates a Recovery Program Control Officer (RPCO) responsible for the coordination of all reclamation programs and the resolution of any problems that may arise in these programs.

*c.* The Commander, AMC, forwards the reclamation program to the depot upon receipt of the work breakdown structure maintenance procurement request order number (PRON) and funding from the LCMC.

#### 3-28. Reclamation policy

*a.* Reclamation is—

(1) The preferred source of supply to satisfy requirements within the approved acquisition objective when DOD utilization screening has been applied, or when it is timely and economical to do so. However, monetary value is not a limitation if reclamation will satisfy critical item requirements or if new procurement is impractical.

(2) Controlled to ensure that a minimum number of end items are dismantled to obtain the components required.

(3) Given first consideration in providing assets for repair and procurement programs for the current year, budget year, and subsequent planning years.

*b.* Upon formally setting up a reclamation program based on paragraph 3-28a(1) above, component parts may also be reclaimed to meet requirements within the economic retention, contingency retention, and numeric retention levels when experience has proven that items cannot be obtained from commercial sources. Reclaim enough of these items to fill both current and anticipated requirements.

*c.* The activity requiring the reclaimed components will fund reclamation, including associated packing, crating, handling, and transportation.

*d.* Set up reclamation programs only at depots with maintenance missions or contractor reclaiming sites.

*e.* Normally, do not consider for reclamation parts known to have high replacement rates during overhaul if the end

item from which they will be recovered is unserviceable. Do not consider for reclamation parts that normally become unserviceable during removal from the end item.

*f.* Priority reclamation orders (with priority designator 01–08) take precedence over maintenance programs with an equal or a lower priority. Schedule routine reclamation orders based on assigned priorities.

*g.* Do not use reclaimed assets to fill security assistance program requirements, unless the customer country specifically consents.

### **3–29. Reclamation funding**

At the start of each fiscal year (FY) the LCMC RPCO sets up reimbursable maintenance PRONs for reclamation. These will reflect a best estimate based on the prior year historical data and a forecast of assets to be recovered through reclamation.

*a.* Set up one PRON for each routine reclamation program. Use the NSN assigned to the end item undergoing reclamation.

*b.* Set up one bulk PRON for each depot that performs priority reclamation. Structure the stock number field using the maintenance buyer code as positions 1 and 2 and “RECLAMATION” as positions 3 through 13. The maintenance PRON narrative will reflect the following statement: “Funds provided are to be used for priority removal of components or assemblies from end items or systems.”

*c.* Forward approved PRONs through AMC’s central work-loading activity to the depot RPCO.

### **3–30. National/wholesale inventory control point functions for routine reclamation**

*a.* The LCMC RPCO—

(1) Coordinates forecasts for routine reclamation programs with the item managers, equipment technicians, and maintenance personnel. Figure 3–1 shows an overview of the documentation and materiel flow for a routine reclamation program.

(2) Compiles the save list for each end item from internal and external sources (for example, repair parts, special tools list, end item component list, automated programs, technical manuals (TMs), item managers, technical equipment personnel, and maintenance managers) to determine items that may be removed.

(3) Furnishes the save list to the appropriate component or assembly manager to determine whether current requirements could be filled through the planned reclamation program. The save list will contain, as a minimum: prime NSN, related NSN, quantities to be reclaimed, minimum acceptable condition code, related item technical data, control numbers, inspection criteria, and document number of each prepositioned materiel receipt document (PMRD).

(4) Sets up a reclamation program. The fund that will benefit most (normally SMA) will finance the reclamation program.

(5) Periodically reviews—

*(a)* End item assets needed for the routine reclamation program to ensure that they are posted to the accountable records.

*(b)* The asset position (for example, supply control study or stratification update) to determine if reclamation program quantities are still valid.

(6) Forwards the save list to the depot RPCO.

*b.* Compares the DA Form 7420 (Parts Reclamation List) received from the depot RPCO to the save list to ensure the availability of the required assets when the depot program is completed. When assets are not reclaimed, the LCMC RPCO notifies the appropriate item managers so residual due in quantities will be cleared from the files.

*c.* The major item manager—

(1) Forecasts the routine reclamation programs for the end items and reviews the asset position to determine if the routine reclamation program is valid.

(2) Coordinates forecasts for the routine reclamation programs with the RPCO, citing the quantities and condition codes of the end items subject to a reclamation program.

(3) Provides specific authorization for all reclamation.

(4) Considers the costs of reclamation against the urgency of need and the costs of acquisition from other sources. The anticipated cost to reclaim and restore an item to serviceable condition will not exceed the current cost of the procurement. An exception is when critical item requirements exist or new procurement is impractical.

(5) Selects major items or assemblies for reclamation in the following condition code sequence:

*(a)* H - unserviceable (condemned/economically non-reparable).

*(b)* P - unserviceable (reclamation).

*(c)* F - unserviceable (reparable).

*(d)* E - unserviceable (limited restoration).

*(e)* G - unserviceable (incomplete).

*(f)* D - serviceable (test/modification).

*(g)* C - serviceable (priority issue).

- (h) B - serviceable (issue with qualification).
  - (i) A - serviceable (issue without qualification).
  - (6) Recalls major items or assemblies from DLADS when required for reclamation.
  - (7) Requests that the depot reclassify to CC P each major item/assembly in condition code H that has reclaimable assemblies or components.
  - (8) Initiates and coordinates the save list with the assembly or component manager.
  - (9) Forwards the requirements and PMRDs from the assembly or component managers to the LCMC RPCO.
  - (10) Sets up reclamation programs in LMP.
  - (11) Initiates disposal actions per AR 725-50, on completion of the reclamation action unless automatic disposal is provided on the save list.
- d. The assembly or component manager—
- (1) Reviews the save list to determine requirements for routine reclamation. If there is a requirement, the assembly or component manager indicates the quantities of the prime and related NSNs, the minimum acceptable condition code, related item technical data, and condition inspection criteria if applicable.
  - (2) Sets up in LMP the due-ins for assemblies or components to be reclaimed using DIC DFL/DWL. Assignment of the assembly order control number from the end item to the components enhances follow-up efforts. (See AR 725-50.) The supplementary address field on all due-ins from reclamation is as follows:
    - (a) Column 45: enter Y (constant).
    - (b) Column 46: enter R (reclamation order).
    - (c) Columns 47-50: enter the serial number of the assembly order control number.
  - (3) Gives appropriate consideration to shelf life items.
  - (4) Returns the save list with the requirements and PMRD numbers for each NSN to be reclaimed to the major item manager.
  - (5) Initiates follow-ups on due-ins as required by AR 725-50.
  - (6) Updates due in records on receipt of rescheduling notification from the LCMC RPCO.
  - (7) Clears residual due in quantities and adjusts records accordingly when notified by the LCMC RPCO that depot actions are complete.



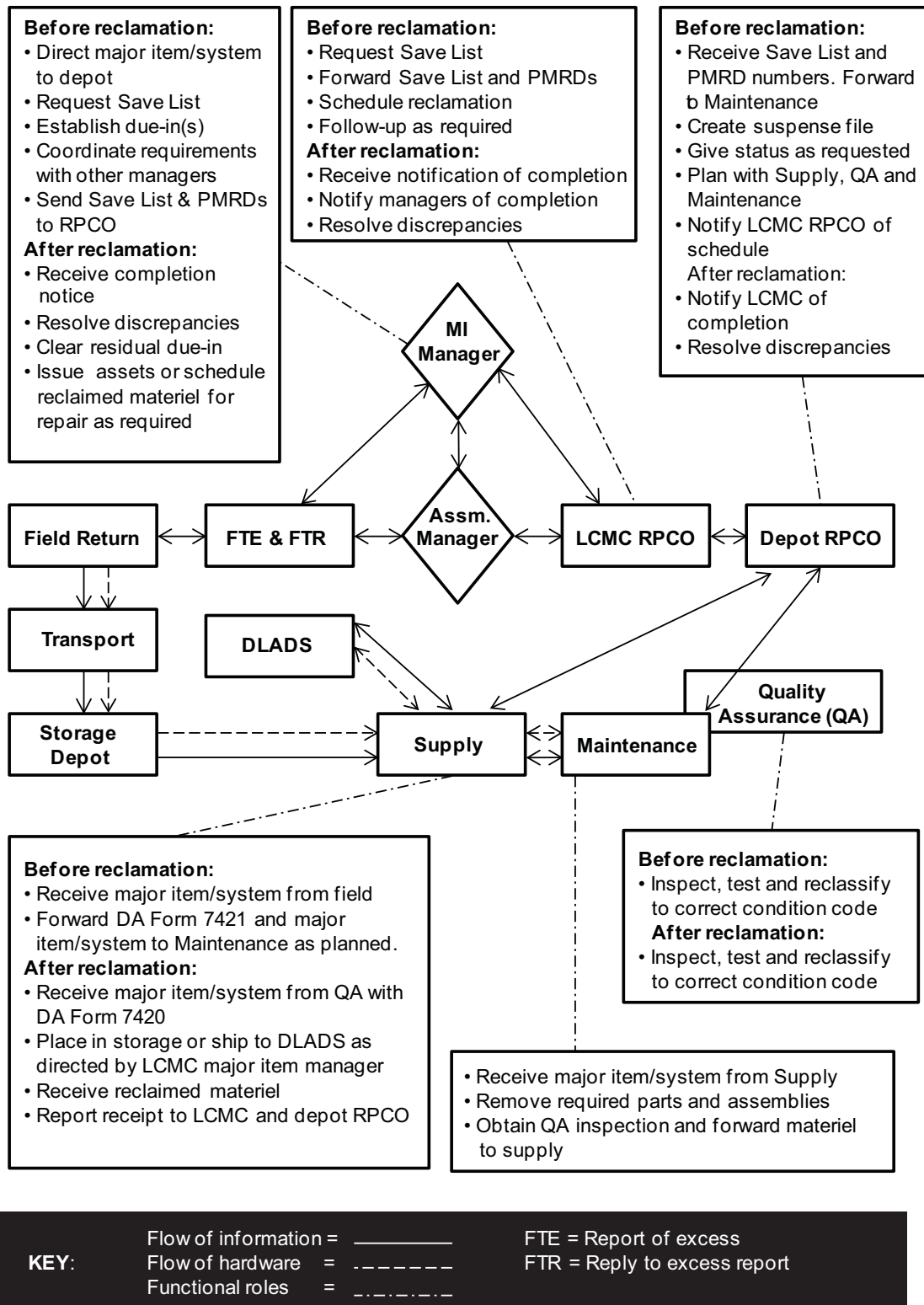


Figure 3-1. Overview of routine reclamation

### **3-31. Supply functions at the depot for routine reclamation**

The supply directorate functions include working with DLA to—

- a.* Ensure timely movement of major items or assemblies to and from the maintenance shop.
- b.* Reclassify to condition code M end items transferred into the maintenance shop for reclamation.
- c.* Account for by NSN those components consisting of separate identifiable item configurations.
- d.* When the reclaimed assembly or component and PMRD number is received from the maintenance shop, input the receipt (DIC D6L) into the LMP to account for the materiel recovered through reclamation.
- e.* Notify the depot RPCO of the receipt processing.
- f.* Process the major item or assembly from which materiel was reclaimed per instructions from the LCMC.
  - (1) If the basic configuration is still recognizable, disposal is under the NSN assigned to the original configuration and the appropriate condition code.
  - (2) If the original configuration has lost its identity and an NSN cannot be assigned, reclassify the item to condition code S (scrap) for disposal.

### **3-32. Life Cycle Management Command functions for priority reclamation**

Use priority reclamation on receipt of a requisition requiring immediate action (not mission capable due to supply (NMCS), anticipated NMCS, or priority designator 01-08). Accomplish priority reclamation as follows:

- a.* The assembly or component manager—
  - (1) On receipt of a priority requisition, coordinates with the major item manager to determine if an assembly or component with an acceptable condition code is available from routine reclamation. If not, determines the priority reclamation repair lead time and the procurement lead time. If procurement is impractical or the lead time for priority reclamation or repair is less, coordinates with the major item manager to determine availability from priority reclamation and the highest condition code for the end item from which the required assembly or component may be removed.
  - (2) Sets up in the LMP the due-ins to develop the supplementary address field (columns 45-50).
  - (3) Prepares a draft priority reclamation message for the major item manager's approval to begin priority reclamation. Furnishes a copy to the LCMC RPCO stating the highest condition code of the end item from which the assembly or component may be removed. Give complete instructions in the message, to include—
    - (a)* The message address of the appropriate major item manager.
    - (b)* The message address of the appropriate depot RPCO.
    - (c)* The noun, NSN, and condition code for the end item from which assets are to be reclaimed.
    - (d)* The noun, NSN, quantity to be removed, and the appropriate TM reference for the asset to be reclaimed.
    - (e)* The document number for the reclamation action.
    - (f)* The materiel release order transaction on which the reclaimed assets are to be shipped.
    - (g)* Disposition instructions for the end item residue.
    - (h)* The sending POC's name and phone number.
  - (4) Cancels approved priority reclamations by telephone when assets become available from another source. Follows up a telephone cancellation by message. If reclamation is underway or has occurred, process the reclaimed assets as a receipt to the accountable records.
- b.* The major item manager—
  - (1) When asked by the assembly or component manager, determines the end item availability for priority reclamation and the highest condition code of the end item from which the required assembly or component may be removed.
  - (2) When a priority message initiating reclamation action has been received from the assembly or component manager, sends the priority message to the appropriate depot RPCO. Gives information copies to the LCMC RPCO, depot supply directorate, and depot maintenance directorate.
- c.* The LCMC RPCO—
  - (1) On receipt of a copy of the priority reclamation message, sets up and keeps a suspense file until a copy of DA Form 7420 is received from the depot RPCO.
  - (2) Maintains visibility of the following:
    - (a)* High priority bulk reclamation PRON as it is drawn down through the normal maintenance reporting procedures.
    - (b)* Production and cost data provided by the priority reclamation confirmation message. This message will include the following:
      1. The message address of the sender, usually the appropriate depot RPCO.
      2. The message address of the appropriate LCMC RPCO.
      3. Reference to the message requesting this priority reclamation.

4. A statement that the priority reclamation has been completed.
5. Receipt data for each document number by PMRD number, quantity, condition code, and receipt date.
6. The number of man-hours multiplied by the labor bid rate to equal total man-hour cost. Other cost data may be included.
7. The reclamation PRON and the cost to date for that PRON.
8. The supply POC's name and phone number at the reclamation facility.
9. The RPCO POC's name and phone number at the reclamation facility.

### **3–33. Supply functions at the depot for priority reclamation**

The supply directorate, working with DLA—

- a. Coordinates movement of the end item to the maintenance shop on receipt of the DA Form 7421 (Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return). It will also document any intra-depot movement of the materiel in support of reclamation on the DA Form 7421. The depot RPCO initiates the DA Form 7421 to request movement of major items and assemblies to and from maintenance shops for reclamation. Obtain a copy of DA Form 7421 (from <https://www.apd.army.mil>) and complete it per figure 3–3. The supply directorate reclassifies to condition code M items sent to the maintenance shop for priority reclamation.
- b. After receiving the reclaimed materiel from the maintenance shop, does the necessary preservation and packaging.
- c. Inputs the materiel receipt (DIC D6L) into the LMP within 24 hours, and ship as directed by priority message.
- d. Returns the reclaimed major item or assembly to storage with supporting documentation (DA Form 7420) listing all items removed during priority reclamation.

### **3–34. DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List**

- a. DA Form 7420 is a permanent record of depot level reclamation actions on the major items or assemblies (available at <https://www.apd.army.mil>).
- b. Prepare a separate form for each major item or assembly reclaimed and each time it is reclaimed.
  - (1) Prepare five copies of DA Form 7420 per instructions in figure 3–2b. The form will reflect all items missing or removed from the materiel undergoing reclamation.
  - (2) The depot RPCO will prepare header data. The depot quality assurance and maintenance personnel will complete the rest of the form.
- c. When the maintenance shops have removed the item, the RPCO distributes the DA Form 7420 as follows:
  - (1) Give one copy to the maintenance shop.
  - (2) Place one copy in a waterproof envelope securely affixed to the major item or assembly. Mark the envelope “RECLAMATION RECORD.” This copy will help in returning the major item or assembly to storage or to the DLADS. It will meet the requirements of DOD 4160.21–M and serve as a basis for any price adjustments.

- Block 1.** Control Number. Enter the control number, composed of the RIC of the reclamation facility, plus the Julian date.
- Block 2.** Page number. Enter the page number and total pages of list (for example, "2/5," meaning page two of five pages).
- Block 3.** PRON. Enter reclamation PRON.
- Block 4.** PCN. Enter the PCN.
- Block 5.** NSN. Enter the NSN from which assets are being reclaimed.
- Block 6.** Enter the serial number of the item from which assets are to be reclaimed.
- Block 7.** Nomenclature. Enter the nomenclature of the item from which assets are to be reclaimed.
- Block 8.** Authority. Enter the date/time group of the message requesting reclamation action.
- Block 9.** NSN. Enter the NSN(s) for each item requested to be reclaimed from the item in block 5.
- Block 10.** Quantity required. Enter the quantity required of each NSN listed in block 9.
- Block 11.** Quantity recovered. Enter the quantity of each NSN listed in block 9 actually recovered.
- Block 12.** Condition code. Enter the condition code of each asset recovered.
- Block 13.** Unit price. Enter the unit price of each asset recovered.
- Block 14.** Extended price. Enter the extended price, i.e., the unit price times the quantity, equals the extended price.
- Block 15.** Signature. Enter the signature of the depot RPCO.
- Block 16.** Date. Enter the date of signature.
- Block 17.** Work Center. Enter the work center.
- Block 18.** Total man-hours. Enter both the total quality assurance and the maintenance man-hours expended in reclamation.
- Block 19.** Remarks. Optional.

Figure 3–2. Instructions for completing DA Form 7420

- Block 1.** To. Enter the office or division to receive this form.
- Block 2.** From. Enter the office or division requesting the action.
- Block 3.** Materiel. Enter an X in the appropriate space to indicate whether this is a request or a return.
- Block 4.** Document number. Enter the document number.
- Block 5.** PCN. Enter the PCN.
- Block 6.** Priority. Enter the priority, if applicable.
- Block 7.** NSN. Enter the NSN.
- Block 8.** Item (noun). Enter the nomenclature of the item.
- Block 9.** Unit of issue. Enter the unit of issue.
- Block 10.** Quantity. Enter the quantity required.
- Block 11.** NSN changed to. Enter the NSN that the item is changed to, if applicable.
- Block 12.** Condition code. Enter the applicable condition code.
- Block 13.** Final technical inspector's signature. Enter the signature of the final inspector.
- Block 14.** Deliver to/pick up at. Enter and X in the appropriate box to indicate whether this is a delivery or a pick-up from the shop locations (block 15).
- Block 15.** Shop location. Enter the building number of the shop location, if applicable.
- Block 16.** Partial number. Enter the partial number of the request for the ongoing reclamation program.
- Block 17.** Partial quantity. Enter the partial quantity of the request for the ongoing reclamation program.
- Block 18.** Approved by signature. Enter the signature of the depot RPCO.
- Block 19.** Date. Enter the date the form is signed (block 18).
- Block 20.** Storage location. Enter the storage location, if applicable.
- Block 21.** Selected quantity. Enter the quantity selected from the storage location, if applicable.
- Block 22.** Serial/registration number. Enter the serial/registration number of the materiel, if applicable.
- Block 23.** Remarks. Enter remarks, if applicable.
- Block 24.** Quantity. Enter the quantity issued.

Figure 3-3. Instructions for completing DA Form 7421

**Block 25.** Signature and date. Enter the signature of the worker responsible for the release of materiel from the storage location and the date the materiel is released.

**Block 26.** Quantity received. Enter the quantity received by the maintenance shop.

**Block 27.** Signature and date. Enter the signature of the person receiving the materiel in the maintenance shop and the date of receipt.

Figure 3–3A. Instructions for completing DA Form 7421 (continuation)

## Chapter 4 Secondary Item Requirements, Inventory and Supply Chain Management

### Section I Requirements and Demand Forecasting

#### 4–1. Inventory categories, approval thresholds and data retention

*a.* Use an inventory analysis matrix to assign a SMC to each secondary item based on the count of individual sales orders received per item per year and unit price. The matrix will also be used to categorize secondary items for requirements determination. Analysis matrix unit price and demand threshold values will vary by commodity and LCMC. Figure 4–1 is a notional example of the matrix format.

- (1) LCMCs will update individual SMC assignments at least annually.
- (2) The AMSAA COSDIF model will be used to determining which items are not economical to stock at the national/wholesale echelon of supply (para 2–11).
- (3) The demand frequency and unit price thresholds used in the matrix will vary by LCMC and commodity.
- (4) Material Requirements Planning (MRP) and lot sizing strategies will vary by item SMC grouping.
  - (a) MRP type “PD” will be used for more actively demanded items, type “VB” for less actively demanded items and type “NR” for items not utilizing MRP.
  - (b) Use the four LMP lot sizing options of period lot (for example, weekly, monthly, annual quantities), variable economic order quantity calculated quantities, lot-for-lot (such as, the current shortage quantity) and lot sizes based on static reorder points (ROPs).
  - (c) Assign SMC A4, B4, C4 or D4 to NSO items (para 2–12).

DEMANDS a YEAR UNIT PRICE	150 +	24 to 149	1 to 23	None
\$10,000 +	SMC A1 MRP Type PD Period Lot	SMC A2 MRP Type PD Period Lot	SMC A3 MRP Type PD Lot-For-Lot	SMC A4 MRP Type PD Lot-For-Lot
\$ 2,500 to \$9,999	SMC B1 MRP Type PD Period Lot	SMC B2 MRP Type PD EOQ Lot	SMC B3 MRP Type PD EOQ Lot	SMC B4 MRP Type PD Lot-For-Lot
\$ 100 to \$2,499	SMC C1 MRP Type PD Period Lot	SMC C2 MRP Type PD EOQ Lot	SMC C3 MRP Type PD EOQ Lot	SMC C4 MRP Type PD Lot-For-Lot
< \$99.99	SMC D1 MRP Type VB Static ROP	SMC D2 MRP Type VB Static ROP	SMC D3 MRP Type VB Static ROP	SMC D4 MRP Type VB Static ROP

Figure 4–1. Inventory analysis matrix

b. Table 4–1 lists the approval levels for all LCMC supply actions (for example, procurement, repair, reschedule, excess reviews, CRS initiations and modifications). The review thresholds will be based on the extended dollar value of the final supply action. For supply actions with multiple recommendations (for example, procurement, repair and, or disposal), staff the approval requests based on the single largest dollar value supply action. The approval will be for the combined supply actions. The supply action(s) should not be initiated prior to obtaining the appropriate level of approval. The thresholds in table 4–1 prevail over all other approval levels. See notes below table 4–1 for additional guidance.

c. Provide for an automated capability to store and retrieve supply planning report formats. Data to be retained include demands, returns, assets, forecasts, key rates/variables and resultant supply actions. Include related item and other data necessary to successfully audit supply decisions at the individual material level. Retain the most current 6 years of demand/return data and 3 years of individual item supply action audit trail data throughout the lifecycle of secondary items.

Table 4–1  
Approval levels for all supply actions

Dollar level	Approval level
Up to \$500,000	Inventory manager (GS–12 or below, or equivalent).
Over \$500,001 to \$1,000,000	Weapon system or product line manager/team leader/inventory manager. Coordination with the PM is required.
Over \$1,000,001 to \$2,500,000	Branch Chief may co-sign recommended actions that have been reviewed and approved by the senior supply person in the branch. Coordination with the PM is required.
Over \$2,500,001 to \$5,000,000	Division chief. Coordination with the PM is required.
Over \$5,000,001 to \$10,000,000	CG/commander of an LCMC. May delegate approval authority to director. Coordination with PM/PEO required.
Over \$10,000,001 to \$100,000,000	CG/commander of an LCMC or delegated responsible party. Coordination with the PM/PEO required.

**Table 4-1**  
**Approval levels for all supply actions—Continued**

Dollar level	Approval level
Over \$100,000,001	Deputy Commander, HQ AMC.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Always plan for the reclamation of usable assets and the repair of unserviceable assets as the first source of supply before procuring new inventory (para 2-3).

<sup>2</sup> All disposal actions require at least one level of documented LCMC management review and approval regardless of dollar value (para 3-28).

<sup>3</sup> LCMC supply actions requiring review and approval are not limited to those originating from LMP MRP or budget stratification processing.

<sup>4</sup> Previously approved procurement and repair actions that MRP recommends for Reschedule In do not require additional review and approval unless the original approved dollar value is exceeded by ten percent.

<sup>5</sup> Making multiple lower dollar value supply actions in place of one larger value supply action (to avoid the higher required level of review and approval) is prohibited.

<sup>6</sup> LCMCs may delegate budget stratification reviews above the 5 million dollar threshold to the division chief level as these are not executable supply actions.

## 4-2. Demand planning, supply planning and data integrity

Determining requirements for secondary items begins with initial provisioning (para 4-9), continues through the demand development period (DDP) and then through the life of the associated end item or weapon system. Requirements will be based on clearly defined weapon system or end item readiness objectives, usually stated as a national/wholesale echelon stock availability target (para 4-3).

a. Use the latest independent demand history as a foundation for developing an independent demand forecast in LMP. The number of months used will vary based on weapon system and commodity based considerations including current and planned Army operations.

(1) Demand and return history data will identify at least the following:

(a) Originator.

(b) Quantity.

(c) Date received.

(d) Type of transaction (for example, repair depot parts support demands).

(2) The length of the base demand period may vary from the standard 12 months by command, weapon system, and individual item by exception.

(3) Future demand may vary from past demands based on changes to program data (for example, operating tempo). LCMCs will update end item density data in the Major Item Planning Book quarterly before each budget stratification cycle. Thus, an updated program change factor (PCF) will be passed to the Secondary Item Demand Planning Book. The PCF is the ratio of future program data over a period up to the next 5 years divided by past program data and is used to increase or decrease demand history-based forecasts as applicable using the same base period in the PCF as in the demand forecast computation.

b. Supply planning techniques will be tailored based on the SMC of the material (para 4-1) as well as the item stockage category (for example, stocked/non-stocked, active/inactive, essential/nonessential). Essential and mission critical (IMPCs AA and AE) items have a minimum stockage level of one (para 2-12).

c. For demand planning of active/stocked items, AMSAA recommend use of either a 12 or 24 month moving average forecast or an exponential smoothing forecast (with alpha factors between .08 and .15). Use intensive item management processes to forecast requirements for high demand high dollar value DLRs due to the payback in inventory accuracy and enhanced customer support. When demand data are not available, engineering estimates or demand data for similar items may be used.

(1) Include planned program requirements (PPRs) not derived from demand history in the item-level DP. Examples of PPRs include SSRs, special program requirements from other AMC LCMCs or DOD activities, FMS, mobilization and depot repair requirements.

(2) Forecast unserviceable returns separately from demands for reparable items (see app D-2 rationale for assignment of the consumable/reparable indicator based on the maintenance repair code and the ARIL code).

d. LCMCs will perform continuous surveillance and correction of secondary item supply and demand planning data validity and accuracy. This includes, but is not limited to—

(1) Provisioning bill of materials (PBOM)—for accurate PCF calculations.

(2) Repair bill of materials—for accurate repair program parts requirements.

(3) Stock transport order (STO), on-hand asset and stock due-out quantities.

(4) Planned delivery and in-house production times.

## 4-3. Coverage profile and procurement/repair lead-times

Planned delivery time is the sum of the administrative lead time (ALT) and the production delay time (PDT).



- a. The ALT is the number of days between purchase request initiation by the item manager and contract award. Do not include other timeframes in the ALT.
- b. The PDT is the number of days between contract award and first significant contract delivery (generally 10 percent of total contract quantity). Do not include first article test deliveries in the PDT computation.
- c. Use the most recent representative procurement history to determine ALT and PDT. Expedited and urgent buys are examples of non-representative procurement history.
- d. Items without representative procurement history will use a static ALT or PDT based on the item manager's and, or contracting specialist's estimate.
- e. For provisioning items, use the logistic engineer's estimated ALT and PDT (or 6 and 12 months respectively if not available).
- f. Items for which a LOT buy (para 2–14) has been made, items on indefinite delivery type contracts, and items "living off repair" (with no future planned procurements) will use an ALT of 1 month.
- g. LCMCs will use continuous process improvements to reduce ALT and PDT timeframes to the maximum extent possible. This will lower future coverage profile requirements (para 4–8). Lower lead-times have the added benefit of indirectly improving the likely accuracy of any demand/supply plan.
- h. Collaborate with the DLA to reduce production delay time on items procured outside of Army acquisition centers.
- i. Measure the variance between LMP data table and actual production delay time at the material level. Measure the accuracy of estimated ALT at the time of purchase request initiation against actual ALT at contract award. Measure the accuracy of PDT at contract award against actual PDT upon contract delivery (table 7–3).

## **Section II**

### **Retention Management, Credit Policy and Supply Chain Metrics/Parameters**

#### **4–4. National/wholesale retention policy**

Stratify secondary item assets to the following categories:

- a. Approved acquisition objective: computed by the LMP budget stratification (computation is at para 5–5).
- b. Economic retention stock (ERS): the quantity of an item above the approved acquisition objective that is determined (by the AMSAA economic retention model) to be more economical to retain for future issues than to dispose and then potentially having to replace it via new procurement(s). ERS is categorized as demand-based retention stock. Individual secondary item ERS levels will be centrally updated by LCMC supply chain planning personnel on a quarterly basis prior to the quarterly MRP and budget stratification cycle.
  - (1) Use the largest of available demand base years to forecast the demand rate used in the economic retention model to assign optimal retention of items for which demands prove a potential future need.
  - (2) The ERS quantity will not exceed the maximum economic retention limit for each item.
  - (3) ERS parameters are at paragraph 4–7. AMC senior management will review and provide written confirmation of ERS parameter validity to the DCS, G–4 on an annual basis.
- c. Contingency retention stock (CRS): the quantity of an item that exceeds the approved acquisition objective and the ERS requirement levels as displayed on LMP budget stratification tables. LCMC item managers are authorized to set CRS requirements on an item-by-item basis that will protect stock from stratifying to PRS levels. CRS levels will be set only for the authorized categories below.
  - (1) The LCMC item manager will follow AMC policy and obtain table 4–1 approval levels in setting CRS levels. At a minimum, one level of supervisory review is required for setting new CRS levels regardless of dollar value. Retain documentation of approved CRS level for each material/item.
  - (2) Authorized categories for CRS are reclamation, security assistance, humanitarian use, military necessity (at the NSN level), LOT buys (para 2–14) and weapon system-level exclusions. Use of the last category must be approved by the DCS, G–4 (AMC).
  - (3) Consider item serviceability, shelf life, effective out date (formerly phase out date), physical storage limits and all other technical/programmatic considerations in assigning CRS levels on an item-by-item basis.
  - (4) Assign a reason code to each item with CRS (following AMC policy) that can be aligned to one of the six reasons authorized by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD): diminishing manufacturing sources, potential humanitarian relief, potential FMS, parts source/cannibalization, potential weapon system modification and other military essentialities.
  - (5) Do not retain unserviceable assets for the potential humanitarian relief CRS reason code.
  - (6) The maximum CRS usage period for items held for potential FMS usage is 2 years. Use of purpose code "N" to identify and "fence" potential FMS items is no longer authorized.
  - (7) Delete, revalidate and obtain re-approval for CRS levels on all items annually. AMC senior management will review and provide written confirmation of CRS validation to the DCS, G–4 on an annual basis. For each LCMC, document this annual review via commander's certification.
- d. Potential reutilization stock (PRS): on-hand, on-order and other due-in stock beyond the sum of the approved

acquisition objective, ERS and CRS levels as determined on an item-by-item basis. ERS quantities are displayed on the LMP budget stratification table and in the LMP operative report of excess.

- (1) Do not include condition code “H” and “P” assets in the stratification of PRS inventory.
- (2) National/wholesale echelon assets may be retained up to the sum of the approved acquisition objective, ERS, and CRS.
- (3) Screen AWCf PRS items for AWRS usage prior to disposal (para 2–20)
- (4) LCMCs will take a maximum of 3 months to complete the PRS analysis process plus one additional month to complete the approved IM decision (such as, dispose, transfer to CRS or make required database corrections).
- (5) On an item level basis, priority should be placed on the disposal of condition code “H” and “P” stock, dormant stock (para 2–5), older configurations and other unserviceable assets with no future need by the Army.
- (6) Disposal actions will follow the approval thresholds in table 4–1. At a minimum, one level of supervisory review is required for any LCMC disposal action regardless of dollar value.

#### **4–5. Credit for assets returned to the national/wholesale echelon**

- a. Army managed secondary items are sold at standard price (SP) which is based on procurement cost, inflation and the AWCf cost recovery rate (CRR). The CRR is updated annually for each LCMC and allows AMC to recoup the costs of secondary item management, inventory and transportation operations.
- b. Serviceable DLRs returned to the national echelon receive a credit equal to the SP less the CRR.
- c. Unserviceable DLRs returned to the national echelon receive a credit equal to the SP less the CRR and the loaded repair cost.
- d. The loaded repair cost is based on a formula which comprises average repair cost and washout costs for each class of repair (for example, organic depot, contract depot and below-depot).
- e. Non-Army DOD customers normally receive the same serviceable and unserviceable credit.

#### **4–6. Global planning parameters**

Update the global parameters table in LMP annually in the 1Q of each FY. These parameters will be supplemented by annual AWCf budget and operational guidance from DCS, G–4 (in coordination with DCS, G–3/5/7) and by annual AWCf Resource Funding Guidance issued by the Army Budget Office, Business Resources (SAFM–BUO–R). Supply chain metrics and goals are listed in chapter 7. LCMC use of parameter values or data sources other than those below must be approved by DCS, G–4 (AMC) (AMCLG–SUS):

- a. Investment cost/discount rate—obtained from the 30–year Real Interest Rate on treasury notes and bonds as published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on appendix C of Circular A–94.
- b. Net disposal value—the return to the U.S. Treasury from DOD disposal sales after all administrative and operating costs are considered. This factor is used by the economic retention model. LCMCs should use a net disposal value of 1.8 percent. Future updates will be obtained from DLADS.
- c. Inventory loss rate—this is an estimate of storage pilferage and other inventory “shrinkage” costs. Use s percent determined locally by each LCMC, with assistance from AMSAA for each commodity. Current LCMC storage loss rates are in the 1 to 2 percent range.
- d. Obsolescence cost—an estimate of materiel that will become obsolete before the end of its lifecycle. This can be caused by technological improvements, over forecasting of requirements, and other variables. Excess resulting from sudden deceleration of war activities is excluded. AMSAA produces tables to estimate the obsolescence risk rate by each commodity considering the dollar value and age of the item.
- e. General storage cost—estimated total cost of annual DLA Distribution Services (DDS) receiving, issuing, and other physical inventory management operations. Use one percent for this parameter.

### **Section III**

## **Acquisition Strategies and Supply Chain Management**

#### **4–7. Acquisition strategies**

- a. AR 70–1 describes Army acquisition policy with a focus on Class VII materiel. This section provides supplemental information with a focus on Class IX materiel.
- b. The designated PM is responsible for the lifecycle management (LCM) of DOD systems. This includes the planning, implementation, management and oversight of all acquisition, development, production, fielding, sustainment and disposal actions during the system’s lifecycle. Under LCM, the product support manager for sustainment activities supports the PM in the development and documentation of an acquisition strategy. This strategy will guide program execution from initiation through the re-procurement of systems, subsystems, components, spares and services throughout the lifecycle of the system.
- c. Weapon system acquisition strategies are determined early in the lifecycle, for example the decision to utilize contractor logistics support (CLS) vs. traditional national/wholesale echelon repair and procurement sources. The product support manager may modify acquisition strategies following reassessments during the system’s lifecycle.

These decisions are documented in the Lifecycle Sustainment Plan and in business case analyses. The bottom line in any acquisition strategy should be to improve logistics support while concurrently reducing national/wholesale and field/retail echelon sustainment costs including inventory investments, storage costs and management costs.

*d.* Acquisition strategies should also continue to reduce planned delivery times (ALT and PLT) which will indirectly improve supply chain performance and increase the likelihood of more accurate demand and supply planning.

*e.* Under the tenets of LCM, LCMCs will use multifunctional teams including acquisition and PM personnel to analyze and improve acquisition support strategies at the item, component and weapon system level. Include resource management personnel in the planning process to anticipate and ameliorate impacts on the AWCF as applicable.

*f.* With the transfer of DLR procurement responsibility to the DLA, planning and executing new sustainment acquisition strategies will be a Joint effort between the Army, the DLA, the Defense Contract Management Agency, and other services with a supply interest in the impacted item(s). Legacy and emerging acquisition strategies include:

- (1) LCMC business process improvements (for example, to continue reductions in ALT).
- (2) Quantity discount procurements that either attract a commercial producer or exploit economies of scale.
- (3) Indefinite Delivery Type Contracts (IDTCs) are the preferred method for procuring spare and repair parts at all phases of the lifecycle to include provisioning. IDTCs provide order quantity flexibility in the requirements execution process. They also reduce the volume of procurement work directives and administrative processing times.

*(a)* IDTCs will be awarded for multi-year timeframes as appropriate.

*(b)* IDTCs for provisioning parts will ensure that they contain a clause requiring the contractor to deliver the latest approved configuration of a given part.

*g.* Multiyear omnibus acquisitions group multiple procurement work directives for like items, groups, and families of items into a single procurement. They apply to like items with known, relatively stable, and commonly competitive production sources. Seek to consolidate requirements across weapon systems onto one omnibus contract. Phase delivery dates and payments to balance storage and funding needs. When production quantity options are used, contracts must allow for changes in equipment usage, inventory policy, and funding arrangements. Items considered for multiple omnibus acquisitions will—

- (1) Be centrally managed, stored, stocked, and issued.
- (2) Have stable design patterns.
- (3) Have stable demand patterns.
- (4) Have current technical data packages suitable for competitive procurement.
- (5) Have configurations managed by the government.
- (6) Apply to weapon systems not scheduled for phase-out within the next 5 years.

*h.* Alternatives to using traditional national/wholesale echelon depots for the repair of DLRs include the original equipment manufacturer, other commercial vendors, the National Maintenance Program and various PBL alternatives. Adhere to the “50/50 Rule” that prohibits outsourcing more than half of the repair activity. Availability of facilities, tooling, training, technical instructions, funding and other factors must be considered. Emphasize this acquisition strategy at times of extreme demand surge to supplement the organic repair base capacity.

*i.* As part of a PBL strategy, plan for and resource all elements of the supply chain to determine the optimal support strategy that will meet customer demand. This includes acquisition, transportation, receiving and storage, maintenance and disposal costs. Balance support goals, total supply chain costs, and performance factors in assessing best value materiel support alternatives. The business case analysis (BCA) should consider existing DOD inventories to avoid creating excess stock positions. The use of DOD owned inventory (across all components) should be maximized on all PBL logistics arrangements and partnering agreements before procuring those same inventory items from commercial sources. BCAs should be periodically updated to revalidate the original assumptions and data supporting the PBL activity.

*j.* Perform a supply chain analysis on DLRs with long PLTs contributing to national/wholesale echelon supply shortages. Use value stream mapping to help identify required PLT reduction solutions. For example, there may be one source in the supply chain for aerospace forgings or castings that is extending PLTs not only for the Army, but for other DOD and industrial customers as well.

*k.* Perform a weapon system “spend analysis” of AWCF spare parts sustainment procurement and repair contracts. Based on the dollar value of past contracting activity, determine which companies are strategic suppliers for the weapon system. Following competition and contracting guidelines, consolidate future procurements with these strategic vendors onto fewer IDTC, omnibus and other types of contracts. Use supplier scorecards to measure the performance of strategic vendors and incentivize future PLT reductions. Risk mitigation strategies will be considered when consolidating the supplier base. For example, if the Army depends on one supplier for a key part, there should be plans in place to mitigate the potential impact of fires, floods, earthquakes and other incidents that may interrupt the flow of finished goods from that supplier.

*l.* Expand the spend analysis and strategic sourcing efforts outlined in paragraph 4–7k across weapon systems, commodities and LCMCs. The DLA and the Army Contracting Command will work to expand this effort to include other DOD components.

*m.* Web-based collaboration portals will be used to link Army supply and acquisition managers with their strategic vendors. The goal is to improve communication of Army requirements and vendor production planning. This will reduce the potential of the “bullwhip effect” and shorten the lead time for transmitting the Soldier’s demand signal through the supply chain to the sub-vendors that the strategic vendor relies upon.

*n.* See paragraph 2–14 for LOT buy acquisition strategies.

#### **4–8. Supply chain management**

The Supply Chain Operations Reference (SCOR) model breaks the supply chain into five activities: plan, source, make, deliver and return.

*a.* In this simplified example, AMC executes the five SCOR model segments for DLR management as follows:

(1) *Plan:* LMP uses historical demands, project systems (repair), promotions, provisioning, coverage profile (safety level) and other requirements to recommend procurement and repair forecasts to national/wholesale echelon item managers (IMs).

(2) *Source:* The IM initiates new procurement, organic repair, commercial repair or other sourcing actions to obtain the required (serviceable) DLR.

(3) *Make:* Industry, an organic depot or other sources of supply manufacture a new DLR or repair unserviceable DLRs.

(4) *Deliver:* The serviceable DLRs pass through the Defense Distribution Depot system to Army Supply Support Activities (SSAs) where they are issued to Army units.

(5) *Return:* Unserviceable DLRs are retrograded back to the national/wholesale echelon where the IM uses the SCOR model planning and sourcing functions to determine and execute the appropriate supply actions to repair and redistribute the DLRs.

*b.* Each major link of the Army spare parts supply chain (industry, AMC and Army units) are continually executing their own plan, source, make, deliver and return activities, passing hardware, information and funding between each other. What one major link does, or does not do, will impact the other. For example, if demands from Army units double without advanced planning and sourcing notification (through the LCMC) to the manufacturer or repair depot, unit costs, lead times and backorders may increase.

*c.* Use the following actions to improve SCOR model supply chain management (SCM) activities:

(1) *Plan:* Use integrated business planning to coordinate demand forecasts at the item grouping level. Measure the success of this planning effort and daily operations via management metrics that gauge the accuracy of data elements, inventory levels and requirements used in the LMP demand and supply plans. Core supply management metrics are in chapter 7. Continue to reduce planned delivery and in-house production times through LCMC business process improvement. Completion and accuracy of the provisioning and repair bills of material will be measured due to their impact on the accuracy of LMP demand plans. Adjust repair and procurement orders as warranted by validated changes in requirements. Reschedule procurement deliveries in or out as recommended by the LMP and validated by the IM. Take prompt action to cancel all un-awarded procurement due-in that is excess to requirements. Use the procurement economic cutback model along with IM knowledge of programmatic, acquisition and logistics factors to determine the cost benefit of reducing or canceling awarded procurement due-in. Due to the LCMC administrative cost of procurement, do not reduce or cancel awarded procurement due-in valued at \$5,000 or less (based on replacement price) unless there is no future requirement for the assets. LCMCs will utilize centralized review boards to monitor, track and report procurement on-order excess.

(2) *Source:* Identify the LCMC’s strategic vendors based on the volume of goods and services provided. Manage these key vendors via supplier scorecards and develop collaborative partnerships with them. Emphasize and incentivize production delay time reductions with all new part manufacturers. Where appropriate, and as validated by BCAs, implement PBL alternatives to traditional SCM processes. Periodically revalidate the BCA to ensure the chosen PBL solution continues to be the best value for the Army.

(3) *Make:* For all vendors (both procurement and repair), continue to reduce planned delivery and in-house production times. Via collaboration, reduce the time required to communicate changes in demands from Army units, passing through the national/wholesale echelon, to the manufacturer or repair depot. This will allow the manufacturer or repair depot to quickly adjust their internal SCOR model activities to meet the changing AMC demand.

(4) *Deliver:* Position procurement receipts and repair output of AWCF items at DDDs in proportion to the percentage of past demands issued from each location. First destination procurement deliveries (locations and quantities for each) will be clearly stated in purchase requests. Avoid unnecessary second destination transportation costs by not stockpiling repaired DLRs at the source of repair location, unless justified. Use inventory and transportation tradeoff analysis (including economic movement quantities) to redistribute national/wholesale echelon AWCF inventory as required. Measure and continue to optimize the following supply and distribution metrics:

(a) Logistics response time, the elapsed time (days) from requisition date to SSA receipt. This is a measure of combined SSA, LCMC, distribution and transportation effectiveness in meeting customer demands.

(b) Stock availability measured monthly for each stocked item and rolled up to weapon system, LCMC and AMC aggregates. This is a measure of national/wholesale echelon LCMC, depot and distribution processing and transport

time to meet a required delivery notice issue date (RDNID) for each customer order. Determine the RDNID based on customer location, sales order date, priority and RDD. Report stock availability for all sales orders and for NMCS sales orders. Assign first pass stock availability to sales orders released before the RDNID. Assign second pass stock availability to sales orders released after the RDNID but before the end of the period. The first pass goal for all orders is 85 percent and 90 percent for NMCS orders.

(5) *Return*: Continue to improve the visibility of all global assets, with emphasis on the retrograde of unserviceable DLRs to the national/wholesale echelon source of repair depot or contractor. This will improve the LCMC IM's repair planning and sourcing functions and reduce the LCMC's new procurement requirement. Measure AWCF DLR retrograde times by geographical region and priority (table 7–2).

## **Section IV**

### **Provisioning and Phase-Out Segments of the Item Lifecycle**

#### **4–9. Provisioning phase of the item lifecycle**

a. The source, maintenance and recoverability (SMR), essentiality and other codes assigned to a newly provisioned item, and recorded in the provisioning bill of materials, will determine how the new item is managed at the national/wholesale echelon of supply. These decisions will in turn be reflected in the IMPC, SMC, MRP type and other codes that determine how requirements will be managed for the new item. The third position of the MATCAT code (table D–4) will be 4 for provisioning items, then change to 1 (reparable), 2 (consumable) or 3 (insurance item) when provisioning is complete (via a ZFLIS transaction in LMP).

b. The provisioning parts list will be uploaded and processed into LMP via transaction ZMMLMI. Validation, FLIS screening, material check and create, bill of material check and create are all required for successful build of the LMP provisioning bill of materials.

c. AR 700–18 outlines policies for determining initial stockage quantities and for the budgeting and funding of provisioning items (also see chap 5 and 6).

d. Initial provisioning requirements will be computed using the AMSAA spring-to-availability model Visual Selected Essential Item Stockage for Availability Method (Visual SESAME). LCMCs, with input from the LOGSA Expert ASL Team, will use demand data from early fielding locations to update provisioning requirements for follow-on locations/units.

e. For DLA managed repair parts, SSRs generated by SESAME will be used for evaluating supply support and stockage alternatives. Army demands for these items will be procured upon receipt of a funded requisition to the appropriate DLA supply center. Requisitions must be received at least an acquisition lead time in advance. The SSRs for logistics data management actions only (for example, assignment of an NSN) will be processed by DLA. Details on the DOD standard SSR process are in DOD 4140.26–M, volume 6.

f. The initial provisioning factor (IP–FAC) date is the start of the 24 month DDP. The LMP IP–FAC date is based on either the first unit equipped or the initial operating capability date for the supported component or end item. At the start of the DDP, the forecast is based on provisioning maintenance/replacement task distributions and failure factor estimates for the item (for example, an “engineered” demand rate). At the end of the DDP, the forecast will be based solely on demand history.

g. The DDP can end prior to 24 months past the IP–FAC date if the LCMC determines demand history captured to-date will be representative of future demands.

h. The IP–FAC date for ASIOE is the same as for the primary end item or weapon system unless DA sets an alternative date.

i. For follow-on provisioning, LCMCs (with input from the LOGSA Expert ASL Team) will use demand and deadlining data from early fielding locations to update provisioning requirements for units that have yet to be fielded.

j. Once the DDP has ended, the item will migrate from the provisioning to the replenishment/sustainment phase of the item lifecycle and use the requirements process outlined in paragraph 4–1.

k. For individual DLRs, revalidate provisioning SMR coding when/if repair costs exceed 65 percent of replacement cost during the lifecycle of the item. See DODM 4140.01, volume 2 for more information on this secondary item maintenance expenditure limit (MEL) and the sourcing decisions that must be considered.

l. Use SESAME to obtain requirements data for items with no available DDP or LOGSA Expert ASL team data.

#### **4–10. Phase-out segment of the item lifecycle**

The LMP effective out date estimates when field/retail demands for a secondary item will stop. The economic retention model extends the date five years and then decrements ERS levels prior to the adjusted effective out date, eliminating the ERS level once the adjusted date is reached. As requirements diminish, LCMC item managers will focus on managing CRS and PRS levels while minimizing item dormancy (no activity at any one storage location for two or more years).

#### **4-11. Interim contractor support**

When interim contractor support is used to support a newly fielded vehicle or weapon system, make contractual arrangements to ensure that the contractor collects spare and repair parts usage data. The contractor should deliver these data to the Government in a format compatible with the automated system used in the requirements determination process. Thus, if support moves from the contractor to organic support, the contractor's usage data will allow the forecasting of spare and repair parts requirements to be based on historical demands rather than engineering estimates. This eliminates the need to establish a DDP upon transition to organic support. It will also provide unserviceable and serviceable returns data.

### **Section V**

#### **Other Centralized Secondary Item Inventory Management Topics**

#### **4-12. Supply performance analyzer**

The supply performance analyzer (SPA) produces estimates of the relationship between supply performance and commitment authority for specified catalogs of items (generally grouped by weapon system). The SPA produces ideal projections based on computations of average customer waiting time and stock availability corresponding to values of commitment authority. A buy simulation is done for several values of shortage cost, and estimates of commitment authority are produced. The larger the shortage cost, the larger the coverage profile on a given item, which in turn improves supply performance and increases commitment authority. Ultimately, the output from the SPA process is shortage cost parameters to be used in coverage profile computations.

#### **4-13. Requirements computation for spare engines**

This section applies to spare aircraft engines and modules and spare M-1 Tank turbine engines and modules. Other engine requirements may be computed by this method at the discretion of the AMC LCMC commander. Modules are defined as subassemblies of spare engines that warrant specialized management.

- a. Engines and their repairable modules are considered to have a zero wear-out rate, (that is, it is assumed that all unserviceable spares can be repaired or overhauled).
- b. For initial stockage, engines and repairable modules will be limited to 5 percent of total end-item density.
- c. Army Prepositioned Stocks will be separately determined in accordance with chapter 6.
- d. For sustainment, managers will use the latest program data (for example, flying hours, OPTEMPO) in calculating requirements and determining budget submissions.
- e. Managers will consider engineering changes, age of fleet, distribution and pipeline processes in determining sustainment stockage.

#### **4-14. Item unique identification**

a. The DOD currently requires IUID marks on millions of selected major and secondary items. Eventually, most items in the DOD will be marked with IUID plates, tags and labels.

b. The two dimensional IUID data matrix identifies the manufacturer, serial number and other information for a single, specific item. For example, if there are 896 Army Rotary Wing Aircraft tail rotor gear boxes in the Army's global inventory, anyone with a handheld IUID reader will be able to uniquely identify each of the 896 gearboxes

c. IUID data will allow improvements to current asset visibility, distribution, item management, financial accountability, safety, warranty, discrepancy, configuration management, maintenance and other logistics processes.

(1) For example, the AMCOM Chinook tail rotor gearbox item manager will know how many times each gearbox has been repaired. This will determine the expected lifespan for each gearbox, vice the current process that considers all gearboxes to have the same lifespan. This IUID data will enable AMCOM to determine a more accurate forecast for future repair and procurement of the gearbox inventory.

(2) A more near-term example is the scanning of individual items as they transition from DLA warehouses to Army SSAs and to Army units with automatic updates to Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army), LMP and other Single Army Logistics Enterprise (SALE) ERP system databases.

(3) A third example of IUID usage is quickly locating and segregating materiel suspected to be counterfeit or with known physical defects.

d. IUID enabled processes are being planned for the ERPs within the SALE. Initial operational capabilities will be fielded with the GCSS-Army system.

e. The Commander, AMC will plan for the design, prototype and deployment of new national/wholesale echelon IUID enabled processes and capabilities within the SALE.

#### **4-15. Non-Army Managed Item Program**

The TACOM LCMC Non-Army Managed Item (NAMI) Group is the Army's asset manager for Class II, III (packaged), IV and IX DLA, General Services Administration and other DOD component source of supply stocks within the Army's national/wholesale inventory. The NAMI Group fills requirements and maintains stockage levels at

all SSAs for these items. It will also minimize new procurements for these items by assuring maximum reutilization and cross-leveling of NAMI materiel among the Army's SSAs and depots. The NAMI Group will manage requisition processing, property accountability, inventory management and customer support operations for the NAMI inventory. This includes responsibility for financial management of AWCF resources required to execute the NAMI program. Details on the NAMI process, including business rules, search matrixes, classes of supply, retrograde management, financial management and requisition processing will be provided by the TACOM NAMI Group.

#### **4-16. Counterfeit parts**

*a.* A counterfeit part is an unauthorized copy or substitute that has been identified, marked, and/or altered by a source other than the items' legally authorized source and has been misrepresented to be an authorized item of the legally authorized source. This includes, but is not limited to—

- (1) Substitute or unauthorized copies of a valid product from an original manufacturer.
- (2) Products in which the materials are used or the performance of the product has been changed without notice by a person other than the original manufacturer. These changes can include alterations to packaging and physical changes to the part (for example, altering performance markings on electronic items and changing part number and corporate logo markings). The changes can be made at multiple steps in the supply chain as materiel passes from the original manufacturer through a network of distributors to the Army. Original equipment manufacturers, their authorized distributors and trusted suppliers are the least likely sources of counterfeit parts. Unknown and unverified distributors are the most likely source of these problem items.

*b.* Suspect counterfeit materiel are items in which visual inspection, testing or other means indicate that it may not conform to established government or industry standards, or one whose documentation, appearance, performance, materiel or other characteristics may have been misrepresented by the supplier or manufacturer. Maintainers at the national/sustainment repair depots and at the field/retail echelon are the most likely personnel to detect suspect counterfeit materiel.

*c.* Materiel from any federal class of supply, and software, has the potential to be counterfeited. Identifying, testing, tracking and resolving counterfeit materiel requires multifunctional interagency collaboration and reporting in the Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP).

*d.* LCMCs will—

- (1) Ensure materiel management, repair, storing and procuring personnel are trained with respect to their job function to prevent, detect, report, handle and protect discrepant materiel products following guidance in AR 702-7.
- (2) Designate counterfeit reporting officials to act as the focal point for counterfeit materiel reporting, liaison and program action within an organizational, physical or geographical location.

#### **4-17. Management of other item manager assets on Army records**

*a.* Assets assigned ownership and purpose (O/P) code 9 are defined as stocks held on inventory control records of a Service/Agency item manager but owned by another item manager within that same Service/Agency. Assets reserved for use by a Materiel Developer (MATDEV) will be assigned an O/P code of 9 and will be only Class II, V, VII, VIII, and IX materiel. All stocks with an O/P code of 9 will be aligned to a valid project code. Assets not reserved for use by the MATDEV will not be in an O/P code 9 status in LMP.

*b.* O/P code 9 assets will be stored in the general supply account with visibility provided by LMP. MATDEVs will not require physical segregation of O/P code 9 assets from general issue stock within DDDs.

*c.* MATDEVs will program for any DLA storage, DEMIL, and disposal costs.

*d.* National/wholesale IMM will coordinate with the MATDEV for possible use of O/P code 9 assets to fill urgent national/wholesale (LCMC) demands.

*e.* O/P code 9 asset reviews will be conducted annually between MATDEVs and the LCMCs. HQ AMC will provide a complete asset list.

(1) ASA (ALT) will initiate the annual review process in October and will complete the review by 1 March and provide all PEO approved responses to HQ, AMC. MATDEVs will—

- (a)* Validate requirements and project codes for O/P code 9 stocks with their LCMC counterparts.
- (b)* Evaluate the contents of excess modification kits and materiel removed during modification for general issue from the general supply account.
- (c)* Evaluate unserviceable assets for repair or disposition.
- (d)* Offer all identified non-required assets to the national/wholesale IMM.
- (e)* Not retain O/P code 9 assets that cannot be justified by program requirements.

(2) HQ AMC will provide a consolidated response to ASA (ALT) that identifies capitalized assets, pending disposition actions, and any other actions by 1 July. The IMM will—

- (a)* Change the O/P code from 9 to A for all reassigned assets.

- (b) Dispose of O/P code 9 assets that do not have identified requirements during annual reviews.

## **Chapter 5 Financial Inventory Management**

### **5-1. Scope**

This chapter explains the composition and use of the Army Materiel Category Structure Code for inventory procured by multiple funding sources. The section on LCMC Budget Stratification processing is focused on Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) secondary item inventory. Procurement Appropriation (PA) funded principal items are the focus of financial inventory reporting processes in the final section of this chapter.

### **5-2. Materiel Category Structure Code**

- a. The MATCAT is a five-position code assigned to each NSN. See appendix D for policy details and explanation for each digit of the code. The MATCAT is a DOD standard code governed by the DLIS and published in DOD 4100-39-M, volume 10, table 65.
- b. At the field/retail level, the MATCAT code indicates what funds are needed to requisition or locally procure an item. At the LCMC level, it is used for categorizing the inventory into groupings and subgroupings such as funding type, lifecycle stage, reparability and weapon system application. At the AMC and DA level, the MATCAT is a prerequisite for the aggregation and analysis of both logistics performance and financial data.
- c. See appendix D-2 for details on changing the ABA code (second position of the MATCAT code).

### **5-3. The stratification process**

a. The stratification process applies AWCF inventory assets to requirements by priority and time sequence, providing simulation of future repair and procurement actions as the supply position changes. This information is used for budget input, retention determination and inventory management metrics. Other uses of budget stratification data include:

(1) Analysis of policy guidance and effectiveness of supply operations at the material, weapon system, commodity and AMC echelons of supply.

(2) Review of financial controls (including procurement and requisition programming, budgeting, and financial inventory status reporting). This is done by converting the requirement and asset comparison to the common denominator of dollars in the stratification process.

(3) Source of AWCF demand and procurement forecast information. The peacetime procurement commitment and obligation authority requirements come from, and are supported by, a line item simulation-of-buy stratification through the budget year (BY) plus 1 year.

b. DODM 4140.01, volume 10 governs the structure and content of the budget stratification for the military services and the DLA. The DOD standard format is based on legacy requirements objective (RO) and retention levels not utilized in the LMP MRP (para 4-1). The basic budget stratification table format is at figure 5-1. Requirement elements are arrayed on the left-hand-side of each row of the table (prioritized from top to bottom for stock reservation or issue). Assets, the columns going across the table, are applied in order against the requirements elements (first row from left-to-right, second row from left-to-right). The stratification table is produced for four separate periods of time: the opening position, current year (CY), apportionment year (AY), BY and BY+1. Derivations on the basic table in figure 5-1 can be used to focus on particular supply areas such as repair, LOT buys and retention levels.

c. The readiness and retention stratification is a line item requirement and asset comparison of the national/wholesale supply system. The requirement elements are identical to those in the stratification for budget but are in a different priority sequence. For readiness measurement, only the on-hand requirements are displayed in the sequence to identify assets by intended use for uniform reporting. That is, no lead time requirements are evaluated for readiness measurement.

d. For stratification purposes, the categories of materiel are aligned with the appropriation and budget projects which finance the purchase of the materiel (see MATCAT in appendix D). Provisioning items will be stratified separately.

e. Prepare stratifications for 31 December, 31 March, 30 June, and 30 September. Semiannual inventory reports to DOD (in the Supply Systems Inventory Report (SSIR) format) will be based on the March and September final stratifications.

*Note.* An ERP based solution replacement to legacy budget stratification processes may be used. Metrics, inventory reporting, and AWCF budget input specified in this regulation must be met by the ERP based replacement solution.

### **5-4. Special instructions on reparable items**

Budget stratification table Line 2, assets non-recoverable are forecasted for depot repair washouts by applying the final recovery rate. These are posted for column 4 (unserviceable on-hand), column 5 (on-hand not inducted) and column 6



(recoverable unserviceable returns). Limit use of washout engineering estimates to new items for which there is little or no depot repair experience and to older items with experience that cannot be used as a guide. If an item's history shows no condemnation for a year or more, consider using a condemnation factor of zero instead of an engineering estimate. Consider these condemned assets potential DOD excess in stratification reports of on-hand inventories. The stratification repair cycle timeframe is based on the LMP in-house production time for the repairable item.

### **5-5. Central secondary item stratification for budget**

Stratification reports are used to develop and support apportionment requests, budget estimates, POMs, and program analysis resource reviews. Reference figure 5-1, the stratification elements show the dollar value of assets which should be on hand or on order as of the stratification date to sustain operations until replenishment can be made to meet requirements. It also shows assets on hand and on order available to meet these requirements. Columns rows 7, 8 and 17 are not printed on the opening position stratification, but are visible in the BY, AY and out-year reports.

a. Column 1 shows the requirements which the assets in columns 2 through 8 are stratified against on each row of the stratification table. The sequence of asset application in figure 5-1 (in priority and to all residual deficits) is as follows:

- (1) Serviceable stock on hand (column 2).
- (2) Due in from other than procurement or repair (column 3). This column includes shipments in transit from customers and inventory due in for disassembly.
- (3) Unserviceable on hand, inducted (column 4). Include condition code M unserviceable stock on hand already inducted for repair (previously funded). Line 2, assets non-recoverable, are expected depot washouts (para 5-4).
- (4) Unserviceable on hand, not inducted (column 5). These assets include all unserviceable assets in condition code F not included in column 4. As in column 4, line 2 reflects expected repair washouts.
- (5) Recoverable unserviceable returns (column 6) with expected repair washouts in line 2.
- (6) Procurement on order under contract (column 7).
- (7) Procurement on-order commitment (not yet on contract, column 8).
- (8) Deficit (column 9). The deficit column represents the unfilled requirements left after assets (columns 2 through 8) are applied to column 1 requirements.

b. The stratification elements (such as, lines), in order of requirements priority, are as follows:

- (1) Assets, beginning of period (line 1). This includes both on-hand and due-in assets on IMM accountable records as of the stratification date.
- (2) Assets, anticipated non-recoverable (line 2). See paragraph 5-4.
- (3) Protectable war reserves (line 3). That portion of the AWR requirement which is funded for purposes of asset application, procurement, and inventory management.
- (4) Other protectable war reserves (line 4). That additional portion of funded AWR requirements which is not prepositioned. The requirements set for this element are those which are funded for the purpose of asset publication, procurement, and inventory management.
- (5) Below depot requirement (line 5) is the sum of SSA requisitioning objective levels for the material.
- (6) Stock due-out (line 6) is the sum of customer order quantities that either cannot be filled (due to stock outs) or are future due requirements.
- (7) Independent and dependent demands for the stratification period are summarized on lines 7 and 8.
- (8) Safety level (line 9) is the safety stock requirement computed by the variable safety level model to allow the item to achieve stock availability targets.
- (9) Repair cycle (line 10) is the estimated net demands for the repair cycle. This covers the estimated returns during the period between the pick-ups of an unserviceable item on IMM records to its restoration to a ready-for-issue condition. The repair cycle timeframe is based on the IHPT days.
- (10) Numeric stockage objective (NSO, line 11) requirements for insurance (IMPC AA) and mission-essential (IMPC AE) items (para 2-12).
- (11) Production lead time (line 12) is the estimated net demand for AWCF items during the interval between the date of the award of an order or a contract and the first significant receipt from the vendor into the supply system.
- (12) Administrative lead time (line 13) is the estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between initiation of procurement work directive and award of an order or contract. The ALT plus the PLT equals the LMP planned delivery time.
- (13) Procurement cycle (line 14) is the estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between procurement actions. Weighing the cost to hold inventory in defense depots against the LCMC administrative cost to procure new stock, the procurement cycle is the most economical timeframe between the placements of new procurement orders.
- (14) Total RO (line 15) is the sum of lines 3 through 14 above and in figure 5-1.
- (15) Assets beyond the RO (line 16). The serviceable and unserviceable assets on hand, serviceable returns beyond the RO, and procurement due-in which exceeds the RO.

(16) Stock due-out, end of period (line 17) is based on the line 6 (due-out beginning of period) and a simulation of demands, returns, inventory receipts and washouts during the stratification period.

c. The Current FY position is the stratification of requirements and assets applicable to the balance of the FY. For a 30 September stratification the CY section represents those requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months following the stratification cutoff. In a 31 December, a 31 March, or a 30 June stratification, CY represents the respective 9, 6, or 3-month period, remaining in the FY. The total demands projected for the period are included only as a "memo entry" Demands for stratification purposes, which are entered in column 1 (requirements) of figure 5-1, are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. For items that reach a buy position in the CY, the stock levels will be those applicable to the last procurement forecast to be initiated in the CY. Stratify items not expected to be in a buy position in the CY based on the stockage levels forecast to exist at the end of the CY. The stratification elements, in order of priority, are shown under the stratification elements column. These elements are as follows:

- (1) Assets, stratification date, same as *b(1)* above.
- (2) Assets, anticipated non-applicable. Same as *b(2)* above, except that recoverable unserviceable returns from date of last buy to the end of the year are recorded in column 6. These returns will not apply to the requirements elements shown in column 1.
- (3) Protectable war reserves, other protectable war reserves and below depot requirement and stock due-out. Same as *b(3)*, *b(4)*, *b(5)* and *b(6)* above.
- (4) Independent demands. The estimated demands forecast through the supply control process during the CY from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period (or end of the year for no-buy items). Under "memo-entry", record the estimated demands during the full period from the stratification date to the end of the CY.
- (5) Dependent demands. The projected or programmed demands during the CY from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. Under "memo entry", record the estimated demands during the full period from the stratification date to the end of the CY.
- (6) Total demands are the sum of the independent and dependent demands.
- (7) Safety level. Same as *b(8)*, above, but computed as of the last procurement forecast to be initiated during the CY (date of last buy), or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.
- (8) Repair cycle. Same as *b(9)*, above, but based on the IHPT days as of the date of the last buy during the CY or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.
- (9) NSO. Same as *b(10)* above.
- (10) PLT. PLT. Same as *b(11)*, above, but based on the net demand rate computed as of the date of the last buy during the CY or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.
- (11) ALT. Same as *b(12)*, above, but computed as of the date of the last buy during the CY or end of the year for items not in a buy position.
- (12) The procurement cycle, or economic order quantity, is computed as of the date of the last buy. If there is no buy forecast, the system adjusts the entry based on a calculation of requirements and assets.
- (13) Total requirements/assets/deficit (see para *b* above).
- (14) Assets beyond CY. Reflects the assets (columns 2 through 8) over those stratified to elements of the CY requirements.

d. The AY position stratification section represents requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months immediately following the current FY. The requirements for the AY represent independent and dependent demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The total demands for the AY are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes (to be entered in column 1 requirements) are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. For items that reach a buy position in the AY, the levels and lead times are those applicable to the last procurement forecasted to be initiated in that year. Stratify items not expected to be in a buy position in the AY on the basis of the levels and lead times forecasted to exist at the end of the AY. Stratification elements are as follows:

- (1) Assets, beginning AY. This entry reflects projected assets as of 30 September following the stratification cutoff date. It is based on a line item simulation of forecasted demands, returns, commitments, obligations, and deliveries during the CY.
- (2) Assets, non-recoverable. Same as *b(2)*, above, except that column 6 of this line reflects the forecasted recoverable unserviceable returns from date of last buy in the apportionment year.
- (3) Lines C.3 through C.14-stratification elements. Stratification elements for the AY are comparable to those for the current year except that stock due out is simulated as of 30 September following the stratification cutoff date. Also, levels are computed as of the forecast date of the last buy during the AY or the end of the AY for items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the AY. For those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the AY, but for which one or more buys are forecast during the CY, the procurement cycle requirement is the AY assets plus AY returns, less inapplicable assets and the AY requirements. For those items not forecast to be in a buy position during the AY or the CY, the AY procurement cycle requirement, if a positive quantity, reflects (a) minus (b), below.

(a) Equals the lesser of all assets on hand and on order as of the stratification cutoff date; or the full RO as of the stratification cutoff date.

(b) Equals the sum of stock due out as of the stratification cutoff date; CY AWR requirements; CY demands, less returns; AY demands, less returns; and AY safety level, NSO, repair cycle, ALT, and PLT.

e. The BY stratification position represents those requirements and assets applicable to the FY following the AY. The requirements for the BY represent independent and dependent demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. Independent and dependent demands and their total for the 12 months of the BY are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes to be entered in column 1 (requirements) are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. For items that reach a buy position in the BY, the levels and lead times are those applicable to the last procurement forecasted to be initiated in that year. Stratify items not expected to be in a buy position in the BY on the Basis of requirements forecasted to exist at the end of the BY.

(1) Assets, beginning BY. Projected assets as of the end of the AY are based on a line item simulation of forecasted demands, returns, commitments, obligations, and deliveries during the AY. Compute these assets and stratify them by BY requirements.

(2) Assets, non-recoverable. Same as *b(2)*, above, except that column 6 of this line will reflect the forecasted recoverable uncollectible returns from the date of the last buy to the end of the FY.

(3) Stratification elements for the budget year are comparable to those for the AY. However, stock due out is simulated as of the end of the AY and levels are computed as of the forecast date of the last buy during the BY. Those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the BY will have levels computed as of the end of the BY. For those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the BY, but for which one or more buys are forecasted during the CY or AY, the procurement cycle requirement is the BY assets plus the BY returns, minus the BY requirements. The BY assets and returns must have anticipated non-recoverables subtracted or the procurement cycle requirement produced will be higher than actually needed. For those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the BY, AY, or CY, the BY procurement cycle requirement (if a positive quantity) reflects (a) minus (b) below.

(a) Equals the lesser of all assets on hand or on order as of the stratification cutoff date or the full RO as of the stratification cutoff date.

(b) Equals the sum of stock due out as of the stratification cutoff date; the CY AWR requirement; CY demands, less returns; AY demands, less returns; BY demands, less returns; and BY safety level, NSO, repair cycle, ALT, and PLT.

(4) Assets end BY. Show simulated assets as of 30 September which ends the BY. Do not show anticipated returns.

(5) Stock due out, end BY shows the due-out stock position forecasted to exist as of that date. Normally, this value is relatively small compared to the opening value.

f. Budget Year Plus One (BY+1). Same as explanation for BY above, but 1 year beyond the BY.

g. The secondary item budget stratification approved acquisition objective is equal to the sum of all war reserve requirements (funded and not funded), all backorder quantities, safety level/coverage profile requirement, repair cycle time/IHPT requirement, procurement lead time/planned delivery time requirement, economic order quantity requirement and 2 years of demands (net of recoverable uncollectible returns).

(1) See paragraph 4–4 for details on the economic retention requirement.

(2) See paragraph 4–4 for details on the contingency retention requirement. Use of purpose code N to “fence” potential FMS assets is not authorized. These assets will be included in the CRS requirement.

(3) PRS is the balance of total inventory beyond the sum of the approved acquisition objective, ERS and CRS requirements.

## **5–6. Objectives of reporting inventory valuations**

Capturing point-in-time inventory level and value information allows for the analysis of, and necessary adjustments to multiple functional processes. These include demand planning and MRP operations, AWCF and other financial processes, PM and LCMC inventory management practices and compliance with/effectiveness of AMC/DA/OSD guidance and policies. Other uses of inventory level and value reports include:

a. Updating the core inventory metrics and management oversight reports listed in chapter 5.

b. Monitoring NAMI and AMI secondary item and PA funded item inventory levels and trends.

c. Analyzing, developing and defending budget estimates and apportionment and reapportionment requests.

d. Measuring progress toward established goals.

e. Identifying corrective actions needed throughout the planning, sourcing, manufacturing, distribution and financial elements of the total supply chain.

f. Meeting periodic reporting requirements at the LCMC, AMC, DA and OSD echelons of management.

## **5–7. Inventory valuation reports**

The DFAS Accounting Report 1307, the AWCF budget stratification and the SSIR are the three processes used by the Army to capture point-in-time inventory valuations.

a. The DFAS provides monthly inventory accounting reports. AMC and DA financial managers use them to monitor

the execution of the current year budget. Inventory is valued at a combination of moving average cost (MAC) and latest acquisition cost (LAC). The DFAS inventory valuation is larger than that of the budget stratification and SSIR.

b. The AWCF budget stratification (para 5–5) is compiled quarterly and is valued at standard price (LAC plus inflation plus cost recovery rate). The budget stratification inventory value is less than the DFAS reported value, but larger than the SSIR valuation.

c. The SSIR is used to report Army principal and secondary item inventory levels to OSD. The OSD compiles the SSIR input from each DOD component to report total DOD inventory levels and metrics annually to Congress and to the Government Accountability Office. The AWCF SSIR inventory valuation is lower than that of the DFAS report and budget stratification. The SSIR report revalues the AWCF budget stratification inventory as follows:

- (1) Unserviceable on-hand assets are revalued to carcass value.
- (2) PRS and non-recoverable unserviceable on-hand are revalued to disposal value (about 2 cents for each dollar).
- (3) SSIR includes in-transit assets (obtained from DFAS) that are not included in the budget stratification inventory. In transit assets include shipments from new procurement (accepted by the government, but not yet on-record), shipments between DOD entities and materiel temporarily on-loan or in-use by contractors or schools.

d. Completed SSIR submissions are due from AMC to DCS, G–4 twice a year; in January (based on previous Sep budget stratification) and in July (based on previous March budget stratification).

STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS		COL 1	COL 2	COL 3	COL 4	COL 5	COL 6	COL 7	COL 8	COL 9
Curent Year (dollars in millions)	Memo	Require	Stock	Due In	Unserv	On Hand	Recov	On	On	Deficit
Opening Position (D = days)	Entry	ment	On	Other	On Hand	Not	Unserv	Order	Order	
			Hand		Inducted	Inducted	Returns	Contract	Commit	
01 Assets, Beginning of Period			3,522.0	77.1	681.9	2,034	3,299	2,507	127	
02 Assets, Non-Recoverable					63.4	207	900			
03 Protectable War Reserves		216.1	213.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2		0.2
04 Other Protect War Reserves		13.9	13.9							
05 Below Depot Requirement		744.5	630.9	21.1	50.2	31.8	1.3	2.80	0.2	6.2
06 Stock Due Out		349.0	86.9	4.8	67.9	91.3	29.7	34.4	9.1	24.9
07 Independent Demand	4,046	2,785.0	1,017.0	25.8	328.6	508.2	626.3	205.7	15.7	57.7
08 Dependent Demand	834.7	699.1	216.0	5.7	29.8	126.5	89.3	165.7	5.9	60.2
09 Safety Level	1.63	631.7	146.3	6.1	61.3	111.3	156.8	95.5	3.3	51.1
10 Repair Cycle	5.37D	1,342.0	142.1	1.9	31.3	250.4	546.8	264.4	4.9	100.2
11 Numeric Stockage Objective		0.2	0.2							
12 Production Lead Time	14.76D	2,222.0	246.3	3.5	18.7	115.8	220.2	1,048.0	35.7	533.8
13 Administrative Lead Time	4.7D	249.2	66.6	0.4	1.0	19.2	19.7	125.4	13.1	3.8
14 Procurement Cycle	10.5D	1,212.0	110.8	0.8	10.3	30.5	36.9	162.5	23.2	837.0
15 Total Requirements Objective		10,465	2,890.9	70.5	599.7	1,285.8	1,727.1	2,104.6	111.1	2,056.0
16 Assets Beyond R/O			631.1	6.6	18.8	541.2	671.9	402.4	16.3	
17 Stk. Due Out, End of Period		430.7								

Figure 5–1. Sample of central secondary item stratification for budget

## Chapter 6 Management of Army Prepositioned Stocks

### Section I Overview

#### 6-1. Introduction

This chapter provides policy guidance for the management of the Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) materiel program.

a. Key aspects of the APS program are as follows:

(1) The APS program constitutes one of the three legs of the Strategic Mobility Triad: airlift, sealift, and prepositioning. The purposes of APS are—

(a) To reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support CONUS-based power projection.

(b) To sustain the warfighter until sea lines of communications with CONUS are established and industrial base surge capacity is achieved.

(2) APS is owned by DA. APS is approved for release by the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW). All APS actions are coordinated by DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS). APS is managed by HQ AMC, OTSG and the DLA. APS is accounted for by HQ AMC, the USAMMA and the DLA.

(3) APS is designed and resourced for Army use. Assets may be repositioned between/among theaters at the direction of DA depending on the current situation.

(4) APS consists of protected go-to-war assets. These stocks may not be used for purposes such as improving peacetime readiness, as maintenance floats, for filling unit shortages, and so forth.

b. There are five categories of APS.

(1) *Prepositioned Unit Sets*. Equipment designed and configured into units sets prepositioned at land-based sites and afloat, intended to reduce deployment response time and support the Army's force projection strategy. They have the ability to meet requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theater of operations. Unit sets include major end items and WRSI.

(2) *Operational Project stocks*. OPROJ stocks are authorized materiel above unit authorizations, tailored to key strategic capabilities required by Combatant Commanders. OPROJ stocks are designed to support one or more Army operations, plans, or contingencies.

(3) *Army War Reserve Sustainment stocks*. AWRS stocks are prepositioned in or near a theater of operations to last until wartime rates of re-supply are established. These stocks consist of major end items to sustain the battle by replacing combat losses and WRSI to replace supplies consumed in the battle.

(4) *War Reserve Stocks for Allies*. WRSA assets are prepositioned in the appropriate theater and owned and financed by the U.S. but released to the appropriate Army component commander for transfer to the supported allied force under the Foreign Assistance Act.

(5) *Activity Sets*. These sets are prepositioned specifically to equip Army forces conducting unit training and exercises outside CONUS. They are prepositioned at or near the intended training locations. The equipment is managed and cared for in APS when it is not issued to the using units.

c. APS are positioned as follows:

(1) APS-1 (CONUS): OPROJs and AWRS.

(2) APS-2 (Europe): Regional Strategic Storage Site, OPROJs, and WRSA-Israel.

(3) APS-3 (Afloat): Unit Sets and AWRS.

(4) APS-4 (Northeast Asia): Unit Sets, OPROJs, and AWRS.

(5) APS-5 (Southwest Asia): Unit Sets, OPROJs, and AWRS.

d. Resources that provide asset and readiness visibility of APS are—

(1) Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) provides asset visibility and is the accountable record for APS storage sites, less Class VIII medical materiel. LMP will provide LOGSA with a consolidated asset visibility report for all major item inventory by LIN, national item identification number (NIIN), Nomenclature, QTY on hand and purpose (such as, APS-1 OPROJ, APS-5 Unit sets, APS-5 AWRS) of APS identified in paragraph c for use by HQDA systems to include AE2S.

(2) Joint Medical Asset Repository (JMAR) provides asset visibility for Class VIII materiel and Theater Enterprise Wide Logistics System Medical Supply Module is the accountable record for Class VIII materiel.

(3) Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army Unit Status Reporting system provides unit set equipment supply and readiness status per AR 220-1, AR 750-1, and AR 700-138.

(4) Army War Reserve Deployment System provides output products that are compatible with Army unit level field/retail systems, GCSS-A.

(5) BattleWeb is a classified and unclassified tool that provides output on what equipment may be available to the unit in a particular Area of Operation (AO). It also provides information on equipment that should and should not be deployed. Upon request and funding, units receiving APS equipment may receive BattleWeb briefing and training provided by Army Sustainment Command (ASC).

(6) The Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW) provides APS unit sets, OPROJ, and AWRS line item detail for all classes of supply and consolidated stock reports.

(7) Requisition Validation Plus provides APS unit sets, OPROJ, and AWRS line item detail for all major end items.

## **6-2. Army Prepositioned Stocks roles**

*a.* DA will—

- (1) Provide overall materiel prepositioning planning guidance and sources of equipment.
- (2) Provide resources to conduct the APS program.
- (3) Provide oversight of the APS program.
- (4) Approve final listing of materiel to be included in APS.
- (5) Ensure that APS equipment requirements are identified in Army Force Structure, the Army Acquisition Objective, asset accountability documents and systems, and any other systems as applicable.
- (6) Provide priority of fill guidance.
- (7) Monitor APS fill and readiness rates.
- (8) Respond to APS logistical inquiries, information requests, correspondence, and requests for release of APS.
- (9) Provide to HQ AMC the Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) required for calculation of Sustainment Stock requirements (0–180 days) in support of the WRSI program.

*b.* HQ AMC is responsible for management and accountability of the APS program, less Class I sustainment and Class VIII. HQ AMC performs all supply and maintenance functions for this program to ensure accurate and timely sourcing. HQ AMC will—

- (1) Participate in APS requirements process.
- (2) Review and validate authorization documents.
- (3) Conduct APS reviews on Operations Plans (OPLANs), projections, fill progress, and problem areas. Report APS equipment fill and readiness rates to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS). Report readiness per AR 220-1 and AR 700-138.
- (4) Develop and/or update APS requirements for secondary items.
- (5) Develop and submit funding requirements.
- (6) Advise DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) when deficiencies in resources prevent the accomplishment of the APS program.
- (7) Provide and maintain, in accordance with funding guidance and within available resources, all APS major items of equipment at 10/20 technical standards based on the appropriate TM. Maintain and rotate APS assets per serviceability standards set by DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) within available funding, for all other classes of supply.
- (8) Plan and manage APS modernization with DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO). Recommend substitute and in-lieu-of materiel to DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO) and DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS/DALO-SUE).
- (9) Develop and coordinate agreements to support the APS program.
- (10) Source and provide, within funding, all HQ AMC managed secondary item stocks in condition code (CC) A. CC B items may be substituted when CC A items are not available.
- (11) Coordinate actions to obtain equipment and stocks with DLA, USAMMA, and any other non-AMC organizations providing APS equipment and materiel.
- (12) Determine RDD for all APS stocks to meet ship schedules and land-based requirements.
- (13) Account for prepositioned equipment and stocks in APS. Conduct quality-control and assurance programs. Determine maintenance cycles for land-based and afloat APS equipment. Provide required reports, to include inventory records, in formats compatible with Army unit-level field/retail software and hardware, to all concerned.
- (14) Operate or contract for prepositioned stock storage/maintenance facilities and prioritize APS equipment in storage sites for maintenance cycles. Identify requirements for OCONUS maintenance facilities for ship-based equipment on a case-by-case basis, when appropriate.
- (15) Provide a single on-site officer in charge with full authority to settle maintenance and accountability disputes that may occur during equipment handoff operations, or during ship uploads and downloads.
- (16) Package and/or containerize supplies and equipment per TM 38-470. Establish and publish guidelines for supplies and equipment that must be packed to level A/A.
- (17) Configure secondary and combat loads to support Army component deployment requirements.
- (18) Provide overall technical and logistical support for materiel in the APS program.
- (19) Provide cargo data to Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) as required.
- (20) Develop and maintain an automated battle book system. Provide a battle book for each APS ship and site that

includes equipment inventories, issue procedures, and ship/location information to assist war fighting Combatant Commanders. Provide copy of each battle book to SDDC.

(21) Validate and coordinate shipload plans with ACOMs, ASCCs, and/or DRU.

c. OTSG is responsible for medical materiel in the APS program. OTSG will provide management and oversight of medical materiel.

d. USAMMA is responsible for management and accountability of APS medical materiel and equipment (Class VIII). USAMMA programs all supply and maintenance functions for medical materiel for the APS program. This ensures the accurate and timely sourcing, accountability, and maintenance of all Class VIII equipment and stocks. USAMMA will—

(1) Participate in APS requirements process.

(2) Review and validate authorization documents for medical materiel. Determine with DA, in conjunction with HQ AMC, resource requirements to establish APS medical units to include availability, storage, and transportation requirements for medical-specific equipment, shortages, procurement, and funding levels.

(3) Report APS Class VIII equipment readiness feeder data to HQ AMC, per AR 220-1 and AR 700-138.

(4) Develop and/or update APS Class VIII requirements for secondary items.

(5) Develop and submit funding requirements.

(6) Report all medical materiel and equipment sourcing shortfalls to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), OTSG, and HQ AMC.

(7) Provide and maintain, in accordance with funding guidance and within available resources, APS Class VIII major items at 10/20 technical standards based on the appropriate TM. Conduct quality control and maintenance program requirements for medical materiel and equipment.

(8) Identify and recommend substitute and in-lieu-of medical materiel to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) and HQ AMC.

(9) Develop and coordinate agreements to support APS Class VIII materiel, to include medical maintenance and issue plans.

(10) Source and provide APS Class VIII equipment and materiel in CC A. CC B items may be substituted when CC A items are not available. Rotate, reconstitute, and maintain medical sets, equipment, and supplies as necessary.

(11) Coordinate actions to obtain medical equipment and materiel with DLA, HQ AMC, and any other organizations providing APS equipment and materiel.

(12) Determine RDD for all APS Class VIII stocks to meet ship schedules and land-based requirements.

(13) Account for prepositioned Class VIII materiel in APS. Provide copies of inventory records to OTSG, HQ AMC, and other organizations.

(14) Operate or contract for prepositioned Class VIII storage/maintenance facilities and prioritize APS equipment in storage sites for maintenance cycles.

(15) Provide a single on site officer-in-charge with full authority to settle Class VIII maintenance and accountability disputes that may occur during the equipment handoff operations, to include ship uploads and offloads. This officer-in-charge will also be a member of the Medical Logistics Support Team, which is the Class VIII element to the HQ AMC logistics support element.

(16) Package and/or containerize medical supplies and equipment per TM 38-470. Set and publish guidelines for medical supplies and equipment that must be packed to level A/A.

(17) Provide overall technical/logistical support for Class VIII materiel in APS.

(18) Provide cargo data as required.

(19) Provide Class VIII portion to the battle book for each APS ship and site that includes cargo inventories, port operations, and ship information to assist war fighting Combatant Commanders.

e. ACOM/ASCC/DRU/proponent. The following ASCs are the Combatant Commanders' representatives: U.S. Army North for APS-1, U.S. Army Europe and U.S. Army Africa for APS-2, U.S. Army Pacific for APS-4, and U.S. Army Central for APS-5. APS-3 is multi-apportioned to support all Combatant Commands (COCOM). The ACOM/ASCC/DRU/proponent will—

(1) Monitor operational readiness of APS equipment and stocks.

(2) Coordinate Combatant Commander mission changes that impact the APS program to include changes to OPLANs, TPFDDs, and MTOEs.

(3) Coordinate for funding and use of APS equipment and supplies for Joint and/or ACOM/ASCC/DRU-level exercises.

(4) Provide deployment requirements and instructions to units designated to use APS assets.

(5) Coordinate handoff requirements with HQ AMC/USAMMA and other organizations, as applicable.

(6) Identify and coordinate requirements with HQ AMC, to include—

(a) Ship off-station time.

(b) Site location and configuration.

- (c) Maintenance cycles.
  - (d) Ship requirements, along with Commander, U.S. Transportation Command.
  - (e) Coordinate ship load plans with HQ AMC and USAMMA to ensure cargo is loaded to support Combatant Commander requirements.
  - (f) Actions to assist HQ AMC in assuring operational readiness of APS equipment.
  - (7) Coordinate with SDDC, the Military Sealift Command, HQ AMC, USAMMA, and other appropriate offices during upload and download of cargo at port facilities, as required.
  - (8) Once alerted to use APS stocks, obtain deployment derivative UIC, transfer to accompany troops (TAT) from original UIC property record to the new derivative UIC, and obtain Department of Defense Activity Address Codes (DODAAC) to support the TAT equipment. New DODAACs will ensure there is no requirement to change or cancel open requests for issue or requisitions. The location code on the parent UIC will reflect deployment location. APS equipment received in units will be documented in the new derivative UIC with the TAT. Units are required to report against the APS equipment drawn and the TAT items brought from home station.
  - (9) Coordinate appropriate command and control functions, as required, with the unified COCOM and the naval component command if APS-3 ships are berthed, operating in, or transiting the Combatant Commander's areas of responsibility.
  - (10) Coordinating ship(s) off-station/maintenance cycle schedules with unified COCOMs and naval component commands.
  - (11) Develop and coordinate agreements to support the APS program, as necessary.
  - (12) Accomplish any required intra-theater maintenance of APS cargo as directed by the DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS).
- f.* SDDC will—
- (1) Provide port operations, stow plans, terminal services, stevedoring, and military standard transportation and movement procedures documentation services in support of APS ship uploads, downloads, and maintenance cycles.
  - (2) Provide traffic management services for movement of equipment and stocks.
  - (3) If a SDDC facility is chosen as the APS maintenance facility, provide port support operations and services as appropriate.
  - (4) Develop stevedore contracts (as required) to support the APS program.

### **6-3. Security classification**

- a.* This regulation is the authority for classification. Classify data relating to APS materiel (munitions, major end items, and secondary items, less bulk petroleum) per this paragraph.
- b.* Total asset information, including any combination of APS quantitative requirements (authorized or required), on-hand quantities, days of supply, financial information, nomenclature, APS designation (for example, APS-2 or WRSA-I), storage location and storage location codes, is unclassified for all combinations of APS as indicated below.
  - (1) When identified to a specific Major Combat Operation (MCO) or Small Scale Contingency (SSC): UNCLASSIFIED.
  - (2) For U.S. Forces when identified to or incorporated in a specific Contingency Plan (CONPLAN) or OPLAN: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this Security Classification Guide (SCG) and AR 380-5.
  - (3) Held for foreign countries, to include WRSA: UNCLASSIFIED.
  - (4) When a SCG or directive for a specific item, requirement or project requires classification, it will be classified per AR 380-5 at the level and duration of classification that the SCG or directive directs.
- c.* Information concerning requirements for computation of total personnel or equipment densities to be supported:
  - (1) When identified to an APS designation: UNCLASSIFIED.
  - (2) When identified to a specific MCO/ SSC: CONFIDENTIAL, declassify per AR 380-5.
  - (3) When identified to or incorporated in a specific CONPLAN/OPLAN: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this SCG and AR 380-5.
- d.* Information concerning the number and type of units to be supported for computation purposes:
  - (1) When identified to an APS designation: UNCLASSIFIED.
  - (2) When identified to a specific MCO/SSC: Secret, declassify per AR 380-5.
  - (3) When identified to or incorporated in a specific CONPLAN/OPLAN: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this SCG and AR 380-5.
- e.* APS codes (see DA PAM 708-3), definitions, and Automatic Data Processing (ADP) products:
  - (1) When identified to an APS designation or storage location (for example, M/V Page; RIC A7E): UNCLASSIFIED.
  - (2) When identified to a specific MCO/SSC by OPLAN: CONFIDENTIAL, declassify per AR 380-5.
  - (3) When identified to or incorporated in a specific CONPLAN/OPLAN: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this SCG and AR 380-5.



- (4) When identified to specific units or force elements: UNCLASSIFIED.
- f. APS unit status reports: Classify APS unit status reports per AR 220-1.
- g. APS Army Resource Priority List: Classified per DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSG) letter, subject: Army Resource Priority List.

## Section II

### Release and Use of Army Prepositioned Stocks

#### 6-4. Overview and guidance

a. Conditions under which APS may be released include the following:

(1) *Major Combat Operation*. APS will be released as directed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to support an MCO. In the event of an imminent attack or capture by hostile forces, the senior Army commander present has the authority to order the immediate release of APS. As soon as the situation permits, the action taken will be reported through command channels to the DA.

(2) *Small Scale Contingencies/National Emergencies*. If APS is to be released within its allocated COCOM, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) is the release authority. If APS is to be released outside its allocated COCOM, the Joint Staff, J-3/5/7 is the release authority.

(3) *Operational Needs Statements (ONS)*. APS will be released by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) to support ONS requirements.

(4) *Peacetime emergencies*. APS will be loaned by DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), in conjunction with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW), in support of peacetime emergencies.

(5) *Exercise support*. ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs may request APS to validate war reserve materiel “draw” procedures during an approved ACOM/ASCC/DRU sponsored exercise. APS will be loaned by DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), in conjunction with DCS G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW), in support of these exercises.

b. Procedures for release (issues or loans) of APS equipment include the following:

(1) *Major Combat Operation*. The Joint Staff, J-3/5/7, in conjunction with DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW), will direct the release execution.

(2) *Small Scale Contingencies/National Emergencies*. If APS is to be released within its allocated COCOM, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) is the release authority. If APS is to be released outside its allocated COCOM, the Joint Staff J-3/5/7 is the release authority.

(3) *Operational Needs Statements*. Requests for release of APS equipment will proceed from the requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU through the Equipment Common Operating Picture (ECOP) system to DCS G-3/5/7 (DAMO-CIC) for DA validation. Sourcing options will be reviewed by DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO), DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS/DALO-SUE), and HQ AMC. If APS is the final sourcing solution, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) will direct the APS release execution.

(4) *Peacetime emergencies/exercises*. Requests for release of APS equipment will proceed from the requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), which will staff the request with all responsible DA staff elements for evaluation and formulation of the DA position. Once the position is approved/disapproved by DA, DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) will notify the requester. If approval is granted to use APS assets, DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) will provide written authorization to HQ AMC/USAMMA to direct release of the stock.

(a) DA must approve all issues and loans of APS equipment to meet emergency peacetime requirements. One exception is the AMC LCMCs, the HQ AMC Single Item Control Team (SICT) or USAMMA may authorize issue of secondary items (spares, repair parts, and Class VIII consumables) to fill emergency operational requirements (PD 01-03, not mission capable requisitions only). Assets will only be issued from OP codes B, C, or D. Before issuing the APS equipment, the following conditions must be met:

1. An approved JCS project code is available for requisition purposes.

2. The requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU must provide a funded requisition before the equipment is released. APS stocks will not be released by the LCMCs or USAMMA until the obligation authority is received to replace the released assets. In the case of SICT, APS stocks will not be released until the obligation authority is transferred into the proper APS ledger account.

3. If the requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU does not have funds available at the time of issue, a request for exception to policy may be submitted to HQ AMC/USAMMA. The exception request must provide a payback plan via funding or replacement in-kind no later than 120 days from the date the stock is released. Any payback plan exceeding 120 days must be submitted to DCS, G-4 (DALO-OCR-PS) for approval.

(b) HQ AMC and USAMMA will maintain an audit trail until APS assets are reconstituted. HQ AMC and USAMMA will inform DCS, G-4 (DALO-OCR-PS) if problems with replenishment actions are encountered.

c. Assets will be released using issue procedures, in accordance with AR 710-2, for which release of APS has been approved, when—

(1) The duration of the operation is either indefinite or will exceed 6 months in duration or the transfer of property accountability from one unit to another is either planned or likely to occur.

(2) The following information (as a minimum) is required for DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) to process a request for issue of APS equipment:

- (a) Justification (include purpose, such as emergency supported).
- (b) RDD.
- (c) Estimated duration.
- (d) Whether a unit rotation is planned.
- (e) Identification of individual(s) responsible for property accountability.
- (f) DODAAC.
- (g) Ship-to address.
- (h) UIC.
- (i) POC with phone number.
- (j) Materiel LIN and/or NSN.
- (k) Materiel Nomenclature.
- (l) Quantity.
- (m) Fund cite (to cover replacement, inspection, and/or repair if necessary) for OMA/AWCF items.

(3) The managing activity asset balance files will reflect a reduction. The receiving unit's accountable or responsible officer will reflect the increase in on-hand quantities on all property records.

(4) The receiving unit will be charged for secondary items.

d. Assets will be released using loan procedures, in accordance with AR 700-131, when—

(1) The duration of the operation is known to be 6 months or less and the transfer of property accountability from the unit initially in possession of the equipment to another unit is not planned or likely to occur.

(2) The following information (as a minimum) is required for DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) to process a request for loan of APS equipment:

- (a) Justification (include purpose, such as exercise supported).
- (b) RDD.
- (c) Estimated duration.
- (d) Whether a unit rotation is planned.
- (e) Identification of individual(s) responsible for property accountability.
- (f) DODAAC.
- (g) Ship-to address.
- (h) UIC.
- (i) POC with phone number.
- (j) Materiel LIN and/or NSN.
- (k) Materiel Nomenclature.
- (l) Quantity.
- (m) Fund cite (to cover replacement, inspection, and/or repair if necessary) for OMA/AWCF items.

(3) Asset balance files and property records will reflect loan status.

(4) Class II clothing, Class III(P), Class IV, Class V, Class IX, and other consumables are not intended for loan.

e. Control of items approved for loan will be transferred to the responsible/accountable officer(s) designated by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU commander. At a minimum, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU will—

(1) Ensure APS equipment loaned to a subordinate unit/task force or element will not be further loaned or transferred from the initial recipient without written approval of DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), unless outlined in the initial request from the ACOM/ASCC/DRU.

(2) Property accountability procedures will be maintained, in accordance with AR 710-2 and AR 735-5, throughout the period of the loan. Accountable or property book officers will be appointed for units/task forces or elements that would not otherwise deploy with an individual responsible for maintaining property accountability. Additional requirements as outlined in AR 725-50, chapter 9 and AR 710-3.

(3) Ensure equipment loaned in support of an operation will be returned to APS.

(4) Make sure TM 10/20 standards will be strictly enforced at time of issue and turn-in of all loaned or issued APS equipment, in accordance with AR 750-1, unless designated by DA. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU will reimburse the APS releaser (HQ AMC/USAMMA) for any direct repair, technical inspection labor, packing, crating, transportation, preservation, protection costs, and cost to return to TM 10/20 standards and storage incurred as a result of the loan or issue of equipment.

(5) The borrowing ACOM/ASCC/DRU will ensure that subordinate commanders who assume direct and supervisory responsibility for the equipment do not use substitute or in-lieu-of items. Equipment identified by serial number or data

plate information will be the same equipment returned to the issuing activity as verified by serial number/data plate identification.

## **6-5. Equipment sourcing and funding of Army Prepositioned Stocks**

*a. Overview for DA program requirements and funds for the APS program.* Requirements and funded levels are updated and validated annually as part of the planning, program, budgeting and execution process for Budget Activity 2 (Mobilization). Funding is accomplished via the POM process. APS is resourced using OMA funds, other procurement, Army (OPA) funds, and the AWCF.

*b. Operations and maintenance, Army appropriated funds.* The Army's intent is to fund these operations at a level sufficient to maintain the APS at the Army's maintenance standard (TM 10/20 standards) as outlined in AR 750-1, so as to facilitate timely issue in support of war-fighting and other contingency requirements. OMA funding for APS is requested in the Sustainment Program Evaluation Group. OMA appropriations will pay for—

- (1) Care of Supply in Storage (COSIS).
- (2) Manpower for cyclic maintenance.
- (3) Contract costs for parts and supplies.
- (4) Support equipment.
- (5) Necessary facilities, to include ship and warehouse leases.
- (6) Automated systems support.
- (7) Replacement of Class VIII Medical items, to include potency and dated items.
- (8) International/Department of State agreements.
- (9) Certain Class II and VII MTOE items.
- (10) Other costs specifically needed to manage, receive, store, maintain, and issue APS.

*c. Exercise funds.* Funding for the use of APS stocks in exercises is the responsibility of the ACOM/ASCC/DRU sponsoring the exercise. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU will request exercise funding requirements be budgeted into the APS POM. All exercise costs not programmed into the APS POM will be covered by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU. The funding must cover the reimbursement of all costs incurred by HQ AMC, USAMMA, or the storage activity to prepare the desired APS assets for issue and return to TM 10/20 standards. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU is responsible to return APS assets in accordance with paragraph 6-4e(4).

*d. Other procurement, Army appropriated funds.* The initial procurement of major items and OPA secondary items designated as APS assets is included in Army procurement programs. To satisfy OPA-funded major item requirements, DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO) will coordinate with DCS, G-8 Directorate of Materiel and Directorate of Resources for acquisition of APS assets and establish due-ins. OPA funding is requested in the Equipment Program Execution Group and prioritized in the Army Investment Strategy Plan along with all components

*e. Army Working Capital Fund appropriated funds.* WRSI is funded through the AWCF.

(1) AWCF business areas operate on a reimbursement basis with users paying for goods and services provided. Payment for APS materiel provided in support of contingency operations, including deployment, or other emergency responses for military or humanitarian assistance, may be exempted as directed by DCS, G-3/5/7(DAMO-SSW) or DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS). LCMCs are not authorized to accept requisitions without funding unless directed by the DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS). ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs fund incremental costs incurred in support of operations from available OMA funds.

(2) Initial procurement of secondary items identified as APS are included in the AWCF-SMA budget submission and funded by direct appropriations. HQ AMC and USAMMA item managers identify funding requirements during their budget submissions. APS assets held by an LCMC may be transferred within APS to balance stockage levels. This type of transfer does not constitute a sale. Additionally, the transfer of assets from one APS OP code to another does not constitute a sale.

*f. The Free Issue Program can be used to fill APS funding deficiencies.*

(1) This program allows APS to receive AWCF-SMA assets on a non-reimbursable basis to satisfy unfunded War Materiel Requirements (WMR). Policy concerning the free issue of assets can be found in AR 725-50.

(2) HQ, AMC is the proponent for this program and established the procedures to ensure successful execution.

(3) HQ, AMC and USAMMA are authorized to receive AWCF materiel on a non-reimbursable basis to fill WMR funding deficiencies.

(a) LCMC peacetime stocks may be used for open WMR (above peacetime requirements level) as free issue.

(b) HQ, AMC and USAMMA may submit unfunded requisitions for WMR deficiencies to DLA on a fill-or-kill basis.

## **6-6. Replacement of Army Prepositioned Stock Materiel**

*a.* Once materiel within APS is issued to satisfy its intended purpose, there is no mechanism to automatically replenish assets in any of the APS categories (unit sets, operation project (OPROJ), AWRS, or WRSA). Assets will be reconstituted and/or replaced based on DA direction.

*b.* The intent is for issued equipment (non-consumables) to be returned to APS at the conclusion of the operation which required the issue of APS.

*c.* Within DA, approval to replenish assets while an operation is ongoing is the purview of DCS, G-3/5/7(DAMO-SSW) and is accomplished in coordination with DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS/DALO-SUE) and DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO).

*d.* Assets loaned from APS will be returned as specified in paragraph 6-4.

### **Section III**

#### **Army Prepositioned Stocks Unit Sets**

##### **6-7. Program**

*a.* The objective of APS unit sets is strategic prepositioning of critical unit sets of equipment, with associated spares, repair parts, and unit basic loads (UBL) for issue to the Army. The strategically positioned equipment can be used anywhere in the world to support multiple Combatant Commanders.

*b.* Assignment/allocation/apportionment information can be found in CJCS Instruction 4310.01C, 30 July 2009.

##### **6-8. Requirements determination**

*a.* The authorization for APS unit sets is based on requirements approved by the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), depicted in the current APS Strategy documents released by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW), and documented in TAADS.

*b.* DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) and HQ AMC use the standard requirement code to define the force structure requirements for APS. These requirements are provided by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) to meet Combatant Commander requirements. DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW), DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO), HQ AMC, and OTSG will coordinate at all levels during each phase of the authorization process.

*c.* The APS to accompany troops (TAT) List comprises the following actions:

(1) Each LIN in an APS MTOE authorization document is given a nonstandard remarks code which identifies the LIN as being authorized for preposition or not (sustainment stocks, OPROJ stocks, TDAs, and Aug TDAs are exempt). Each LIN is coded with a nonstandard remarks code: Code 600 "P" (for prepositioned) identifies the LIN as required and authorized for prepositioning; Code 602 "T" (for TAT) identifies the LIN as required but not authorized for prepositioning. The nonstandard remarks codes are standard for all LINs across all APS MTOEs; however there are exceptions for special configurations or other DA approved exceptions. If normal TAT items are available in sufficient quantities from DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO), those items may be placed in APS units and the MTOEs adjusted to identify items as authorized.

(2) The official record for TAT is a file maintained by HQ AMC, which is sent to LOGSA through the Army Enterprise System Integration Program (AESIP) system for inclusion into DA PAM 708-3 (SB 700-20). AMCOP-CW is the POC within HQ AMC for TAT codes pertaining to APS and E-TDA documents. AMCOP-CW recommends and staffs changes to the list and coordinates with DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDO) and DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) for final determination by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) prior to inputting changes into DA PAM 708-3 (SB 700-20). U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) should obtain monthly files from LOGSA and update SACS as TAT list changes occur.

(3) The following equipment is not authorized for prepositioning and must be deployed as TAT or issued to the deploying unit upon arrival in theater by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU, unless otherwise authorized by DA:

*(a)* Protective masks, protective field, most individual weapons, and watches.

*(b)* Classified items that cannot be listed on MTOEs and require secure storage (all encryption and COMSEC equipment is excluded due to security issues and the need for periodic software upgrades).

*(c)* Selected office machines, selected ADP equipment and administrative items, and most computers.

*d.* HQ AMC will develop and update requirements for APS, Class IX (Authorized Stockage List (ASL) and Shop Stock), and secondary items. Unless exempted by DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), AMC will store ASL/Shop Stock and UBL for supply classes II, III(P), IV, V, and IX with the specific battalion or separate unit located at the APS site. USAMMA will store the UBL for Class VIII, preferably at site with equipment.

##### **6-9. Readiness reporting**

*a.* HQ AMC will submit Commander's Unit Status Reports (CUSR) and Material Condition Status Reports (MCSR) DA Form 2406 monthly for APS unit sets, in accordance with AR 220-1 and AR 700-138, utilizing input from USAMMA and subordinate activities.

*b.* Units borrowing APS unit set equipment, under provisions of paragraph 6-4, will report equipment serviceability to HQ AMC in accordance with AR 220-1 and AR 700-138, unless other specific guidance is provided by DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS).

## **6–10. Unit deployments**

*a.* Units and task force slices of units deploying onto APS equipment will account for property book equipment using the current Accountable Property System of Record (APSR). Asset reporting is also required throughout the deployment phases. Property books for deployed units/task force slices of units must be maintained separately from any portion of unit or equipment remaining at home station so as to maintain accurate asset visibility of deployed units and their equipment.

*b.* Owning units transfer MTOE materiel left at the deploying home station to a left behind equipment (LBE) property book officer (PBO) for control. If no LBE PBO is available at the installation, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU will designate and provide resources for a PBO team for the LBE. DA controls disposition instructions for LBE.

*c.* When equipment or unit sets are loaned, DA retains ownership of the equipment.

*d.* Receiving units will arrange for a DODAAC and derivative UIC (if applicable).

*e.* Specific policy on DODAAC and UIC assignment will vary based on deployment guidance and if a full or partial standard requirement code is issued or loaned. Units deploying onto APS will seek specific guidance from their ACOM/ASCC/DRU.

## **Section IV**

### **Army Repositioned Stock Operational Projects**

## **6–11. Concept and overview**

*a.* An OPROJ consists of equipment requirements above the authorizations contained in MTOE, TDA, Modified TDA, and Common Table of Allowances (CTA) documents.

*b.* Items in an OPROJ are limited to the type, range, and minimum essential quantity required to accomplish the stated mission.

*c.* ACOM/ASCC/DRU commanders determine materiel requirements that support DOD operations, plans, and contingencies and submit them to DA for approval and resourcing. These projects are also available to support civil relief, civil disturbances, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, civil defense, or other DA-approved missions.

*d.* OPROJ visibility is in LIW and Joint Medical Asset Repository.

## **6–12. Request and revision procedures**

*a.* The agency or organization requesting to establish or change an OPROJ will prepare a written request to initiate or change an OPROJ. The proposal will be sent through the agency/organizations' higher headquarters to DCS, G–4 (DALO–OCR–PS) and HQ AMC.

*b.* The request will include—

(1) An indication of whether the request supersedes or modifies an existing OPROJ.

(2) The HQ AMC-assigned OPROJ number, when requesting a change to existing OPROJ.

(3) A statement that the OPROJ requirement does not duplicate and cannot be provided from other approved authorization documents applicable to the requesting agency.

(4) The purpose and scope of the OPROJ.

(5) A specific approved OPLAN, CONPLAN or designation of the type of disaster or humanitarian assistance that the OPROJ is designed to support.

(6) A timeline for delivery of OPROJ to the specific sites when required.

(7) The recommended storage location(s).

(8) The estimated cost with Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), if required.

(9) On-hand assets identified (if any) that will be used to reduce the procurement requirement of the OPROJ.

## **6–13. Roles and responsibilities**

*a.* DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW) will—

(1) Approve or disapprove the initial change or revalidation request within 15 workdays from receipt of request.

(2) Ensure OPROJs support current specified operations plans, missions, or contingencies and do not duplicate existing capabilities and authorizations.

(3) Assign DA Army Resource Priority List ranking.

*b.* DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS) will—

(1) Within 15 workdays from receipt of HQ AMC's completed technical review, staff the OPROJ request within DA for final approval of sourcing.

(2) Coordinate the resourcing and fill of all approved OPROJs.

*c.* DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDO) will—

(1) Ensure that the type of equipment is correct for the OPROJ for DCS, G–4 (DALO–SUE) managed items.

(2) Review and distribute modernization equipment items in OPROJs.

*d.* OTSG/USAMMA will review OPROJ requests containing medical materiel to assure that the requirements are valid.

*e.* HQ AMC will—

(1) Coordinate and complete technical review of the submitted OPROJ with appropriate LCMCs, USAMMA, and other agencies, as required.

(a) Include procurement costs, value of stock on-hand, and total project cost for both secondary and major items.

(b) Identify the desired/negotiated storage location for OPROJ assets, either CONUS, OCONUS, and/or afloat. Indicate whether additional storage facilities are required. Provide specific geographic region and the required delivery timeframe for OPROJ assets.

(c) The LCMC or USAMMA will edit, perform a technical review, and update, as needed, the requesting agency's list of items received from HQ AMC. The LCMC or USAMMA will recommend changes or adjustments if newer or more modern equipment is available.

(2) Assign project number and obtain project codes, if required, from LOGSA in accordance with AR 725–50, chapter 1. Advise each LCMC or USAMMA for Class VIII when project codes are assigned to an OPROJ.

(3) Consolidate the list of items and summary data submitted by the LCMCs or USAMMA for the total OPROJ.

(4) Submit a technical analysis of a proposed OPROJ, change, or revision to DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS) during final staffing.

(5) After approval, send an execution notification to the LCMC or USAMMA, with an information copy to LOGSA, requesting that the authorization transaction be transmitted to LOGSA.

(6) Review the LIW database listing for each newly approved OPROJ, change, or revision. Compare the listing to the approved published copy of the OPROJ to verify that the information on each is correct.

(7) Contact the LCMC or USAMMA to resolve discrepancies between the LIW database listing and the approved published copy of the OPROJ.

(8) Maintain the records for all official OPROJs.

*f.* LOGSA will post approved authorizations in the appropriate databases.

*g.* ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs will—

(1) Assist, as required, in maintaining stocks in designated storage location in accordance with agreements coordinated with HQ AMC/USAMMA and DA.

(2) Revalidate each OPROJ every 3 years from the date of the original DA approval memorandum. Failure to execute the 3–year revalidation may result in DA terminating the OPROJ. The purpose of OPROJ revalidation is to—

(a) Verify the necessity of the OPROJ and the validity of the implementation plan.

(b) Ensure that items and quantities in the OPROJ are still required and appropriate.

(c) Consider the impact of changes in force structure, modernization, and mission on the OPROJ.

(d) Ensure that the OPROJ continues to support applicable operation, plan, or contingency.

(e) Determine if the force is adequate to implement the OPROJ.

(3) Submit revalidations and projected actions to the DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS).

#### **6–14. Acquiring assets**

*a.* After an OPROJ is approved, DA, HQ AMC, or USAMMA acquires the authorized materiel pending funding authorization.

*b.* OPROJ requirements are filled from one of the following sources:

(1) Stocks on-hand.

(2) Procurement programs.

(3) Redistribution of assets.

#### **6–15. Canceling**

*a.* The OPROJ ACOM/ASCC/DRU/proponent will forward a memorandum requesting cancellation to DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS), with a copy to HQ AMC and USAMMA (for Class VIII materiel).

(1) DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS) will staff the request within DA and other affected organizations.

(2) If cancellation is approved, DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS) will provide written notification that the OPROJ has been cancelled.

*b.* DA may direct the cancellation of an OPROJ.

*c.* Excess assets resulting from cancellation or reduction of an OPROJ requirement will be applied against other approved APS requirements, or be further redistributed as required by DA.

*d.* LOGSA will maintain a historical database of canceled OPROJs for 3 years following an OPROJ cancellation.

## Section V Army War Reserve Sustainment

### 6–16. Management roles

a. HQ AMC is the central manager of all AWRS, except for Class VIII and operational rations. USAMMA is the manager of AWRS Class VIII materiel. DLA is the manager of AWRS operational rations. AWRS consists of WRSI and major items. WRSI consists of Classes I, II, III (P), IV, VIII, and IX materiel.

b. As central managers, HQ AMC/USAMMA roles are—

(1) For WRSI:

(a) Determine WRSI requirements with guidance from DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS) for budget and program years.

(b) Manage and account for worldwide assets, and maintain visibility of assets designated as WRSI.

(c) Compute the requirements for WRSI and submit program and budget information to the DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS).

(d) Procure and preposition WRSI items to meet Army-wide requirements.

(e) Identify assets designated as AWRS (less Class V) by ownership and purpose codes in accordance with AR 725–50.

(f) Provide requirements for UBL rations to DLA.

(2) For major items:

(a) Manage, account for, and maintain visibility of worldwide assets.

(b) Identify assets designated as AWRS by ownership and purpose codes in accordance with AR 725–50.

### 6–17. Requirements determination

a. *Overview.*

(1) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW) provides the force data to be used to derive sustainment requirements. The Strategic Planning Guidance and the Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF) provide the theaters of operation, the planned scenarios, and the timelines for sustainment.

(2) The Center for Army Analysis provides the scenario intensity factors as derived from the theater level combat simulations for each MCO.

(3) The Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) provides equipment usage profiles.

(4) DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORC–PS) prepares and distributes the guidance memorandum to establish WRSI priorities and parameters.

b. *Secondary items.*

(1) HQ AMC/USAMMA compute requirement levels based on DCS, Guidance using DA approved methodology, which computes requirements for repair parts and minor secondary items and several auxiliary processes that support the requirement process.

(2) See appendix C for details on the war reserve secondary items requirements determination process.

c. *Major end items.* Requirements are based on theater campaign simulations for the MCOs designated for planning in the Strategic Planning Guidance. These requirements will be—

(1) Approved by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW).

(2) Developed by the Center for Army Analysis and modified by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW) based on warfighter input.

(3) Validated by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW/CIC).

(4) Documented and registered in the force directory for force management.

d. *Munitions authorizations.* APS munitions authorizations are based on requirements developed by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TR), in conjunction with DCS, G–4 (DALO–SUM) in accordance with AR 5–13.

### 6–18. Types of major item sustainment

a. AWRS stocks consist of major end items to sustain the battle by replacing combat losses and WRSI to replace supplies consumed in the

b. Categories of major end item sustainment include: Theater Sustainment Stocks (TSS) and WRSS.

(1) TSS consists of major end items required to support operational battle loss or battle damaged equipment during the first 60 days of contingency operations. TSS equipment requirements are requested by the ASCC and approved and documented by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW/DAMO–FM). During peacetime, TSS is controlled and managed by HQ AMC. During contingencies, TSS falls under the operational control of the ASCC Commander. HQ AMC will provide the storage, maintenance and required COSIS for TSS equipment during peacetime and during contingency operations.

(2) WRSS consists of major end items required to support the Eight U.S. Army (8A) Theater Sustainment Repair Program (TSRP). WRSS equipment will provide backfill to 8A units when their organic equipment is inducted into TSRP for repairs. WRSS equipment requirements are requested by the ASCC and approved and documented by DCS

G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW/DAMO-FM). The equipment is controlled and managed by HQ AMC to provide storage and required COSIS of WRSS equipment when it is not released to the ASCC.

#### **6-19. Positioning objectives for storing Army War Reserve Sustainment**

DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW), with DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), will identify an APS Strategy for major end items, and will provide positioning objectives for both principal and secondary items in strategic guidance documents.

#### **6-20. Integrated Materiel Management**

a. Items used as AWRS may be designated for Integrated Materiel Management (IMM). When items used as AWRS by the Army are assigned to other DOD components or the General Services Administration (GSA) for IMM, an Army LCMC is assigned to represent the Army's interest (see AR 708-1).

b. HQ AMC determines the Army portion of the WMR for non-medical items. USAMMA determines the Army portion of the WMR for medical items. HQ AMC and OTSG will assign materiel management functions to the LCMC or USAMMA in accordance with chapter 2, and paragraph 6-20d, below.

c. The LCMC/USAMMA finances and manages APS covered under IMM unless otherwise directed by the SECDEF.

d. The LCMC/USAMMA will—

(1) Review the APS selection data submitted by other Services to ensure that IMM items selected for APS can be justified in subsequent budget and requirements reviews.

(2) Submit to the other Service IMM the Army's portion of the WMR for items managed by that service.

(3) Compute and maintain the overall WMR using—

(a) Logistic planning factors.

(b) Peacetime and mobilization replacement factors.

(c) Consumption rates.

(d) Demand history.

(e) Other commodity planning assumptions necessary to determine requirements.

(4) Review and evaluate reports provided by the other Service IMM that show requirements, assets, industrial capability, and stock deficiencies to the WMR allowed to the Army. Use the following, as needed, to make recommendations to the LCMC, HQ AMC, and OTSG:

(a) Overall integrated materiel management capability to support Army requirements under mobilization conditions.

(b) Condition of assets and degree of modernization.

(c) Extent of stock deficiency and item balance and measures taken by the LCMC/USAMMA to budget and procure assets to satisfy APS deficiencies.

(d) Items procured commercially during the initial phase of mobilization.

e. The LCMC/USAMMA will take the following actions for the Army WMR and designated projects for Army-owned stocks stored in CONUS (APS-1):

(1) Plan for the introduction of new items.

(2) Control Army-owned WMR stored at DLA facilities in accordance with AR 740-1 and inter-service support agreements.

(3) Provide for the peacetime use of WMR and any separate guidance issued by HQ AMC or OTSG.

f. For Army-owned stocks stored OCONUS, the LCMC/USAMMA will—

(1) Post stockage requirements for APS OCONUS items.

(2) Coordinate the stock rotation/attrition for shelf life and other items requiring rotation. Ensure that the latest standard items are available.

(3) For DLA-managed items, the HQAMC/USAMMA will provide the AWRS requirements to DLA which will provide supply support to all DOD activities during mobilization or war as in accordance with DODM 4140.01, volume 2.

g. The HQAMC/USAMMA will furnish APS requirements to the other Service IMM using document identification code (DIC) DM-series documents in accordance with AR 725-50. Submit corrections and changes annually from the most recent WRSI computation. The requirements submission date is normally 30 January of each year.

### **Section VI**

#### **War Reserve Stocks for Allies/ Activity Sets**

#### **6-21. Overview and guidance**

a. Specific equipment densities, a force structure, or a capability for the supported allied armed forces are recommended by the U.S. forces, the allied government, and the supporting Combatant Commander, under OSD or DCS, Guidance for inclusion in the WRSA structure. Also included are appropriate data on equipment requirements, on-hand densities, existing APS, projected FMS, and production capabilities. After development, these recommendations are



validated annually by DA. This review process ensures that APS recommendation meets OSD or DCS, Guidance. It also ensures that the APS stocks for the program are limited to combat essential items and provide only austere levels of support. The validated on-hand density of equipment in the supported force structure will become the database for requirements computation.

b. WRSA stockpile replaces allied combat losses and combat consumption only. Items for initial issue quantity (IIQ) and float stockage are not authorized.

c. Missiles and rockets are distributed to WRSA only after all U.S. requirements are filled.

d. The U.S.-supported portion of WRSA requirements will be determined on the basis of validated structure and appropriate loss and consumption factors. The requirements are then adjusted by applying the ally's assets, to include: additional assets provided by transfers from various military assistance programs; in-country production capability; co-production projects; programmed FMS; and programmed third-country assistance. If the actual allied asset cannot be determined, then the pipeline and stockage levels will be considered full. The stockage materiel requirements, adjusted by the above, constitute the U.S.-supported portion of WRSA.

## 6-22. Overview and guidance

a. Activity Sets are prepositioned specifically to equip Army forces deploying OCONUS to conduct training and exercises, to include joint and bilateral training opportunities. The prepositioned equipment will be stored, maintained, and managed by HQ AMC and OTSG/USAMMA at operational readiness levels prior to unit deployment. Units will deploy with TAT equipment and will draw the Activity Set equipment from APS upon arrival in country.

b. Activity Set equipment requirements are determined and requested by the ASCC and reviewed by DA, HQ AMC, and OTSG/USAMMA, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-SSW) validates and approves the Activity Set for induction into APS.

**Table 6-1**  
**APS prepositioning authorization document management codes for use with APS unit set authorization documents**

MTOE non-standard	SB 700-20 definition	Remarks code
P	Authorized for prepositioning	600
T	To accompany troops	602

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Does not apply to WRSS.

## Chapter 7

### Supply Chain Metrics and Data Management

#### 7-1. Performance requirements

Supply performance metrics are used to evaluate the readiness, responsiveness and reliability of Army inventory management and the support provided to the Soldier. Tables 7-1 through 7-4 provide information on each metric that will be reported to DCS, G-4 and in turn to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply Chain Integration). Table 7-5 contains details on AWCF DLR retrograde time standards and figure 7-1 provides AWCF inventory demand forecast accuracy formulas. See DODM 4140.01, volume 10 for detailed information on each metric (or other documentation referenced in "related data" below).

**Table 7-1**  
**Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Monthly**

Metric	Metric Wholesales stock/supply availability
Definition	Percent of demands placed on the wholesale echelon of supply that is not backordered, excluding future materiel obligations.
Data Source	LMP
Related Data	Stock availability computation details are in CECOM developed LMP information paper. AMC will report stock availability by LCMC/commodity and Status of Resource and Training System (SORTS). LCMCs will provide narrative explanations for SORTS systems with SA below the DCS, Goal. OSD compiles supply availability for each DOD Component. See paragraph 4-8
Goal	90 percent NMCS first pass, 85 percent non- NMCS first pass.

**Table 7-1  
Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Monthly—Continued**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Backorders</b>
<b>Definition</b>	LMP customer orders retained for future issue.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP
<b>Related Data</b>	Exclude customer orders with future required delivery dates. Report by LCMC and AMC total. Report backorders by age in the following increments:1-30 days, 31-90 days, 91-180 days, 181-360 days and greater than 360 days.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and minimize.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>LCMC requisition volume</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Count of customer orders (lines) received.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP
<b>Related Data</b>	<b>Report order volume for AMC total and by LCMC with NMCS breakouts at both echelons.</b>
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Customer Wait Time (CWT)</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Measurement of the total elapsed time between submission of a customer order from organizational maintenance and receipt of that order by organizational maintenance. CWT measures the responsiveness of wholesale supply and includes LCMC backorder time.
<b>Data Source</b>	Logistics Metrics Reporting and Analysis System and Army Integrated Logistics and Analysis System (ILAP).
<b>Related Data</b>	Army measures CWT from customer order date to placement in the customer's bin at the supporting SSA. Exclude the top 1 percent of total demands with the greatest accumulated CWT as these are not representative of routine CWT. See details in AR 710-2.
<b>Goal</b>	15 Days (worldwide)

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Logistics Response Time</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The total elapsed time (in days) from SSA requisition to SSA receipt from a DOD organic or commercial source of supply. This measures the responsiveness of the distribution system by transportation segment and includes LCMC backorder time.
<b>Data Source</b>	Logistics Metric Analysis Reporting System
<b>Related Data</b>	See details in AR 725-50. See also paragraph 4-8. DLA computes for each DOD Component.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and reduce.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Response Time Effectiveness (RTE)</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The percent of weapon system support orders filled at the retail level, at the wholesale echelon of supply and by supply chain suppliers.
<b>Data Source</b>	Derived from CWT and NMCS backorders
<b>Related Data</b>	Computed by OSD for each DOD Component
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Gross effectiveness</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Percent of orders filled by the "mapped depot". This is the depot predetermined to be the most economical to fill the order (based on the customer location). Measures the level of service provided by a DDD depot to each DOD customer. Used by DLA to improve stock positioning logic. Includes all orders, whether the depot stocks the NSN or not.
<b>Data Source</b>	DLA
<b>Related Data</b>	Computed by DLA for each DOD Component
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and increase

**Table 7-1  
Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Monthly—Continued**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Net effectiveness</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Similar to gross effectiveness, but only counts customer orders for NSNs that each DDD depot has previously planned to stock.
<b>Data Source</b>	DLA
<b>Related Data</b>	Computed by DLA for each DOD Component
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and increase
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Materiel denial rate</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Percent of line items distribution depots reported a failure to ship all or part of the quantity originally directed for shipment.
<b>Data Source</b>	DLA Inventory Control Effectiveness Report
<b>Related Data</b>	Reported by the DLA by DDS depot location.
<b>Goal</b>	0.7 percent
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Time Definite Delivery (TDD) Compliance</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The count and percentage of shipments that meet the TDD standards for a given combatant command and transportation mode. Backorder time is not included in this metric.
<b>Data Source</b>	TRANSCOM Strategic Distribution Database. TDD standards are available at <a href="https://scitools.lmi.org">https://scitools.lmi.org</a> .
<b>Related Data</b>	Computed by OSD for each DOD Component.
<b>Goal</b>	85 percent of deliveries meet their TDD standard.

**Table 7-2  
Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Quarterly**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Requirements Objective (RO)</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Dollar sum of NSN-level RO for the AWCF inventory.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	From table 2, line 14, column 2. See paragraph 5-5.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor for policy compliance.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Approved Acquisition Objective Stock</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Dollar sum of NSN-level approved acquisition objective within the AWCF inventory.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	From table 2, line 18, columns 3, 5 and 6. See paragraph 5-5.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor for policy compliance.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Economic Retention Stock (ERS)</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Dollar sum of NSN-level ERS within the AWCF inventory.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	Related Data From table 2, line 19, columns 3, 5 and 6. See paragraph 4-4b.

**Table 7–2  
Supply Chain Performance Metric’s Reported Quarterly—Continued**

<b>Goal</b>	Monitor for policy compliance.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Contingency Retention Stock (CRS)</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Dollar sum of NSN-level CRS within the AWCF inventory.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	From table 2, line 20, columns 3, 5 and 6. Report by CRS category. See paragraph 4-4c.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor for policy compliance.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Excess On-Hand</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Dollar sum of NSN-level Potential Reutilization Stock (PRS) within the AWCF inventory.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	From table 2, line 22, columns 3, 5 and 6. See paragraph 4–4d.
<b>Goal</b>	Less than 10 percent of dollar value of AWCF inventory.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Anticipated Condemnation Stock</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Depot washout rate applied to unserviceable DLR stock on-hand.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Dollar value of AWCF inventory</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Sum of approved acquisition objective, ERS, CRS, PRS and anticipated condemnation stock.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	Retain what is required. Do not retain what is not required.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Excess on-order</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Procurement on-order stratifying to ERS, CRS or PRS
<b>Data Source</b>	Budget stratification
<b>Related Data</b>	Sum of table 2, column 8, lines 19, 20 and 22.
<b>Goal</b>	FY14: 6 percent, FY15: 5 percent, FY16 and beyond: 4 percent
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Unserviceable DLR return time</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Sum of retail processing and in-transit time for return of an unserviceable DLR to the national/wholesale echelon of supply.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP
<b>Related Data</b>	Current retrograde time standards for Class VII and IX materiel are in table 7-5.

**Table 7-2  
Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Quarterly—Continued**

<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and reduce where possible.	
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Over-aged unserviceable DLR returns</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	Returns from retail to national/wholesale supply that take more than 180 days for CONUS shipments and more than 270 days for shipments originating in OCONUS locations.	
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP	
<b>Related Data</b>	Over-aged STOs are non-sensitive secondary items, with an extended dollar value of \$25K or greater meeting the below aging criteria, by document type	
	<b>DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODES (DIC)</b>	<b>CONUS IN DAYS</b>
	Replenishment / Relocation Serviceable (DFK)	60
	Retrograde – Relocation Unserviceable DFK)	180
	Retrograde (DFA, DFB)	180
	Dues-In from Maintenance (DFM)	450
<b>Goal</b>	Reduce and minimize	
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Unserviceable DLR return write-offs</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	Sum of lines and dollar value of over-aged returns to national/wholesale supply that are not closed in LMP due-in records.	
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP	
<b>Related Data</b>	Similar to the over-aged STO metric, this metric measures LMP file maintenance activity and not physical asset losses.	
<b>Goal</b>	Reduce and minimize	
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Over-aged due-in</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	LMP STOs shown as due-in after physical inventory movement is complete.	
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP	
<b>Related Data</b>	Report aged and non-aged STO line and dollar summaries by LCMC and AMC totals including volume cleared from LMP due-in records.	
<b>Goal</b>	Report aged and non-aged STO line and dollar summaries by LCMC and AMC totals including volume cleared from LMP due-in records.	

**Table 7-3  
Supply chain performance metrics reported semi-annually**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Procurement lead-time/planned delivery time variance</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The difference between planned and actual ALT and PLT.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP and HQ AMC
<b>Related Data</b>	ALT is measured from PR initiation to contract award. PLT is measured from contract award to first non-testing delivery.
<b>Goal</b>	Plus or minus 30 percent (measured separately for ALT and PLT)
<b>Metric</b>	<b>No demand stock on-hand</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Dollar value of AWCF on-hand inventory with no worldwide demands in 5 or more years.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP

**Table 7-3  
Supply chain performance metrics reported semi-annually—Continued**

<b>Related Data</b>	Segment into yearly increments (5 to 10 plus years) and stratify into approved acquisition objective, ERS, CRS and PRS requirement levels within each yearly segment.
<b>Goal</b>	Reduce and minimize
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Inventory turnover</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The number of times that inventory, which is managed on the basis of forecasted sales, cycles in a year.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP
<b>Related Data</b>	Metric is sales divided by inventory and only counts sales-based stock. This is on-hand serviceable and unserviceable assets that stratify against sales-based requirements.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and increase.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Demand forecast accuracy and bias</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The difference between actual demand and forecasted demand, stated in a manner that quantifies any bias towards over or under forecasting AWCF inventory requirements.
<b>Data Source</b>	HQ, AMC and LMP
<b>Related Data</b>	The positive or absolute value of that difference is used for accuracy while the actual positive or negative value of that difference is used to measure bias. See formulas in figure 7-1. NSNs without forecasted demands are excluded from accuracy and bias measurement.
<b>Goal</b>	To outperform the accuracy and bias resulting from a simple forecast made without modifications, corrections or attempts to influence the results.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Inventory disposals</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Inventory transfers from LCMC stock record accounts to DLADS (formerly Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service) accounts.
<b>Data Source</b>	Army Budgeting Office and DFAS 1307 Part VII line R.
<b>Related Data</b>	Report for AMI, NAMI and mobilization categories.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor

**Table 7-4  
Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Annually**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Dormant stock</b>
<b>Definition</b>	AWCF on-hand inventory with no demands at any one location for 2 or more years.
<b>Data Source</b>	LMP
<b>Related Data</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and reduce.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Management cost to materiel obligation ratio</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Supply chain materiel obligations divided by supply chain costs. Obligations are net purchases and repair of materiel for inventory or direct delivery to customers. Costs are similar to logistics cost baseline.
<b>Data Source</b>	Computed by OSD for each military component.
<b>Related Data</b>	Metric monitors the cost-efficiency of supply chain management relative to materiel obligations.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and reduce.
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Logistics cost baseline</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The total operations and maintenance (O&M), military and civilian personnel cost for logistic activities primarily under the purview of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness. These are supply, maintenance and transportation costs.

**Table 7-4  
Supply Chain Performance Metric's Reported Annually—Continued**

<b>Data Source</b>	Computed by OSD for each military component.
<b>Related Data</b>	Metric measure the success of supply chain cost cutting efforts and is intended to inform and lead to improved supply chain management decisions.
<b>Goal</b>	Monitor and reduce.

**Table 7-5  
Time Standards (in days) for Retrograde of Unserviceable Depot Level Repairables to Source of Repair**

	LCMC Processing	Customer response	Shipping	Total
1. Major Items				
CONUS	15	25	15	55
OCONUS	15	25	45	85
2. Secondary Items				
CONUS	See note 1	20	35	55
OCONUS Air	See note 1	20	49	69
OCONUS Surface	See note 1	20	90	110

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> For non automatic return items (ARI), add 30 days to time standard for LCMC processing time.

<sup>2</sup> Details of retrograde standards and segments are provided by LOGSA on the LIW MyRetrograde Web site.

METRIC	FORMULA
Forecast Error: Shows the magnitude of error. Formula is (1- dollar-weighted signed absolute forecast error) x 100 percent. A lower accuracy value signifies a larger difference between forecasted demand and actual demand.	$\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i  f_i - a_i }{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i a_i} \right) \times 100\% \right]$
Forecast Bias: Shows the direction of error. Formula is dollar-weighted signed percent forecast error. A positive value indicates over-forecasting and a negative value indicates under-forecasting.	$\left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i (f_i - a_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i a_i} \right) \times 100\%$

**Note:**

1. n = total number of items in the forecast
2. c<sub>i</sub> = per item cost for item i
3. f<sub>i</sub> = forecast demand quantity for item i
4. a<sub>i</sub> = actual demand quantity for item i

**Figure 7-1. Details for Forecast Accuracy Computation**

## **7-2. LCMC data management**

*a.* The accuracy of logistics management data is critical to Army operations. For example, bad logistics data impacts resource management, maintenance, acquisition, transportation and other functional areas. This is especially true now that the Army has migrated to ERP systems (LMP and GCSS-Army). Inaccurate data also impacts LCMC logistics support by reducing the accuracy of AWCF inventory requirements forecasts, thus lowering stock availability and increasing CWT. A third example of the importance of data accuracy is the expanding integration of military operations and logistics systems across the DOD. Bad data in the Army's systems will negatively impact logistic operations in the DLA and the other military services.

*b.* LCMC secondary and major item managers are responsible for the timeliness and accuracy of all logistics data for the items they manage. This includes coordinating the update of data outside of the item manager's span of control with other Army personnel as required. Examples of item-level data that must be accurate include LMP Material Master and Bill of Material information, data impacting demand forecasts, stock on-hand and due in information, pricing data, budget stratification information and many other data elements for which IMs have visibility, and interact with on a daily basis.

*c.* LCMCs will centrally monitor and maintain statistics on the validity and accuracy of enterprise data across all functional process areas. For example, this includes the compatibility of item level codes with one another such as the source code, maintenance level code, reparability code, MATCAT, acquisition advice code, item management processing code and study method code.

*d.* Each weapon system team will monitor the accuracy and compatibility of item-level coding as each major and secondary items progress through their lifecycles. Examples include the MATCAT, source code, acquisition advice code, item management processing code, study method code and support review/effective out date. This also includes the accuracy of IS data. Another example is accurately coding items with LOT procurements (para 2-14).

*e.* LCMCs will submit a LIN/NSN reclassification request into SLAMIS for obsolete items with no known requirements. Report obsolete weapon system codes (appendix D) to DCS, G-4 (AMC), Requirements Division for deletion from the Federal Logistics Information System (para 2-5).

## **7-3. Data Quality Assessment Program**

*a.* The LOGSA Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) is responsible for national/wholesale echelon data guidance, governance and integrity. The EDMO develops and executes the policies, procedures and processes for the AMC data management program.

*b.* This includes execution and management of the Enterprise Data Quality Assessment Program (EDQAP) for AMC and the DCS, G-4. The program ensures the accuracy of data for Army major items, secondary items, and conventional ammunition by identifying inaccurate data requiring corrective action. Outside the scope of this regulation, LOGSA also manages the EDQAP for the ACOMs, ASCCs and DRUs.

*c.* Use the data quality dimensions defined in table 7-6 to assess the accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, uniqueness, and/or validity of enterprise data. The focus of the EDQAP will be data accuracy with the other five dimensions addressed as applicable. The EDQAP process will include the following steps:

- (1) Establish the assessment focus, objectives, methodology, procedures, key stakeholders and required resources.
- (2) The EDQAP assessment site will provide access to all data elements and record sets required for the assessment scope, as well as associated technical tables and data structure specifications. LOGSA will import the technical data, including assessment package sample data, for review and analysis.
- (3) The adequacy and effectiveness of data management policies, procedures, and safeguards will also be reviewed during EDQAP assessments.
- (4) The LOGSA EDQAP team will brief analysis results to the site owner, including recommended corrective actions, data metric changes and process realignments. The team will then brief LOGSA EDMO management and provide a final report to the Commander of the assessment site.



**Table 7–6**  
**Data quality assessment dimensions**

Dimension	Definition
Accuracy	A measure of the correctness of the content of the data (which requires an authoritative source of reference to be identified and accessible).
Completeness	The degree to which structural and field population requirements have been met.
Consistency	The degree to which data values in one data set are consistent with values in another data set. It should address formatting as well as values.
Timeliness	The degree to which data is current with the real world that it models, and available for use in the time frame in which it is expected.
Uniqueness	The degree to which an entity exists only once in a data set.
Validity	The degree to which invalid records are identified and can be efficiently segregated from use or data assessment activities; or the degree to which specific field values are valid.

## Chapter 8

### Major Item Overview

#### Section I

#### Major Item Identification

##### 8–1. Major item criteria

- a.* The following minimum criteria are used in designating an item as a major item:
- (1) It is an end item (that is, a final combination of end products, components, or materials ready for use).
  - (2) It is required to perform a combat or combat support mission requirement.
  - (3) It is of such importance to the operational readiness of the Army that review and control is required at all phases of the item lifecycle (acquisition, resourcing and budgeting, allocation and distribution, repair and disposal).
  - (4) Its worldwide requirements are computed and programmed from generic or modified equipment authorizations or allowances.
  - (5) It is justified at OSD or congressional level.
  - (6) It is separately type classified.
- b.* The following are managed as major items without regard to the above criteria:
- (1) All motorized tracked, wheeled, and towed vehicles for use on highway and rough terrain.
  - (2) All weapon and missile end items.
  - (3) All boats or ships.
  - (4) All sets, assemblies, or end items that have a major item as a component part.
  - (5) All ammunition (only during the acquisition process).
  - (6) Selected construction material assigned SC IV with an ABA account code of A through Q. ABA codes are addressed in tables D–2 and D–3.
  - (7) Sets, kits, and outfits that are type classified and authorized per the TOE, TDA, and joint TDAs.
  - (8) Cryptographic stand-alone devices used to protect national security information are also managed as major items. This includes both classified COMSEC equipment items and unclassified controlled cryptographic items or cryptographic high value property. Accountability of these serialized items must be maintained at all times.

*Note.* A cross-reference of major item management topics to other Army regulations is at table 8–1.

##### 8–2. Major item designation

The following identification numbers and codes are used in the identification of major items:

- a.* An NSN will identify an item throughout the item’s lifecycle. Specific criteria for assigning an NSN and participating in the Federal Catalog System are in AR 708–1, chapter 2.
- b.* A line item number (LIN) will group all NSNs by the functional capability expressed by the generic nomenclature. Policy and procedures on LIN assignments are in AR 708–1, chapter 9.
- c.* All centrally managed items are covered by a standard study number (SSN). An SSN provides a method for collecting data on major items. See chapter 10 for details on SSNs.
- d.* The logistic control code (LCC) is used with the type classification designation to provide a basis for the degree of logistical support rendered an item. The approval authority for type classification assigns the LCC. An LCC is assigned to each major item NSN. The LCC is revised during an item’s lifecycle so that valid support decisions and resource allocations are made. Specific codes are explained in DA PAM 708–2, table 3–21.

e. The RICC is a 1-position numeric code designating the level of supply and maintenance visibility required for the major items and/or its components. See DA PAM 708-3, table 3-35 (SB 700-20) for a list of RICCs.

f. End item code (EIC)—

(1) Unit level clerks use a three position alphanumeric EIC to identify a request for repair parts to a specific end item NSN. EICs are assigned to major items with an NSN that is type classified and purchased with PA funds (ABA codes A through Q). ABA codes are in tables D-2 and D-3. Repair parts do not have an EIC since one part may be used on several end items. The unit level clerks are responsible for providing the correct EIC.

(2) The EIC is also utilized within the Materiel Master Data File to support system level readiness reporting.

(3) The AMDF is the primary catalog edit for EIC. The AMDF lists the EICs for major end items to the left of the LINS. If the major item NSN is not on the AMDF, no EIC is assigned.

(4) An EIC will not change during the total lifecycle of the major item. The EIC is structured so that each position has specific meaning. The first position identifies the LCMC and the materiel category, which is a broad description of the major item. The second position provides for further identification of the first position. The two-position combination builds a generic family of major items. The third position in combination with the first two identifies a specific major item NSN within the family. For example, in the EIC "AAB", the first position "A" indicates that the item applies to a TACOM LCMC combat vehicle. The second position "A" indicates that the item specifies the M1 main battle tank. The third position "B" specifies the M1E1 120mm gun, NSN 2350-01-087-1095.

(5) Image transactions for individual repair part demands identified with EICs are reported to LOGSA for input into the Central Demand Data Base (CDDDB). CDDDB maintains a 24-month history on all demands received from the retail/field automated systems.

### **8-3. Type classification code**

a. Major items are type classified (TC) so that they are accepted for Service use before expending procurement funds. TC of a major item reflects the degree to which the item is acceptable for its intended mission. Examples of TC designations are Standard (STD), Limited Procurement (LP) and Obsolete (OBS). Details on the TC process from the PEO/PM perspective are in AR 700-142, chapter 3 and in DA PAM 700-142. See AR 70-1 for additional TC codes.

b. Major items are not classified as standard until all major materiel subsystems (including support equipment) are qualified for the same type classification.

c. Major items will be reclassified to TC OBS when it is no longer required or acceptable for the intended mission due to absence of a requirement or authorization, repair and support has become uneconomical, it has been replaced by another TC STD item, or no replacement is required (AR 70-1).

d. The documentation for the TC OBS reclassification decision will include plans for inventory disposition and address hazardous material (radioactive, explosive, toxic or other) considerations. Per AR 73-1, documentation will also include a lifecycle environmental quality and/or disposal plan. All documentation will specifically address the statutory and regulatory provisions regarding environmental protection.

e. Reclassification to TC OBS should include support equipment (for example, components, special tools, training aids and devices, and Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment). TC OBS materiel should not be issued to, nor procured for Army units, but may be made available to support international logistics programs.

f. IMs will submit all TC OBS requests through SLAMIS

(1) If the entire LIN and all associated NSNs are to be declared obsolete, the IM will submit the request using the "Authorization to Retire a LIN" menu.

(2) If one or more but not all NSNs under a given LIN are to be declared obsolete, the IM will submit the request using the "Automated MSR Submissions" and "LIN/NSN Reclassification" menus.

(3) IMs will verify the number of assets on hand at the unit and wholesale level prior to submission.

(4) IMs will not request LCC-O for any NSN with assets on hand. Instead they must select LCC-S to ensure that units are able to maintain property accountability of the item. If there are multiple NSNs under a LIN and some have zero assets, the IM must submit a separate SLAMIS request if they wish to submit for LCC-O.

(5) Once the request has been submitted into SLAMIS, it will be reviewed by the LCMC, TRADOC, USAFMSA, ARNG, DCS, G-8, and DCS, G-4. These organizations have the ability to concur or non-concur with the request.

(6) The approval authority for all TC OBS requests is DCS, G-3/5/7, Force Management Directorate, who will take into consideration any comments provided by the reviewing organizations.

(7) After approval by DCS, G-3/5/7 Force Management Directorate, the request will be coordinated by LOGSA where it will receive a publication date in SB 700-20.

g. Procedures for reclassifying materiel to TC OBS—

(1) Anyone can propose candidate items for reclassification to TC OBS. If the identifier is other than an item manager, the proposal must be sent to the item manager for processing. The item manager will process all candidate items for TC OBS using the procedures outlined in subsequent paragraphs and existing policy regulations.

(2) Once a candidate item has been identified for obsolescence, the item manager will notify USAFMSA (MOFI-FMA-SDA-T1), 9900 Belvoir Road, Suite 120, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5587. USAFMSA will perform a LIN

analysis against requirements and authorizations to determine if the item is documented in TOE, MTOE, TDA and BOIP. If the item is located in any of these documents, this information will be provided to the item manager with instructions.

(3) As required, the item manager will coordinate with USAFMSA–RDD, Fort Leavenworth, KS for any requirement listed in TOEs and BOIPs. The item manager will also provide disposition instructions to the proponent of authorization document(s) for the item’s removal. Once the item has been removed from all requirement and authorization documents, the PM/LCMC will conduct a program review to determine reclassification to OBS. The item manager, on receipt of concurrence of program review member agencies and approval of the PM/LCMC with instructions from USAFMSA, will prepare a Materiel Status Record (MSR) in accordance with DA PAM 70–3 and forward to HQAMC (AMCRD–TE). Once the MSR is recorded, final cataloging actions will be approved and transmitted by USAFMSA–ADD to LOGSA to ensure the item type classified is removed from DA PAM 708–3 (SB 700–20).

(4) HQDA will conduct an annual review of all items not documented in requirement and authorization documents for obsolescence after the close of the Management of Change (MOC) window.

(5) LOGSA will provide a list of items by LCMC to USAFMSA–ADD. USAFMSA will staff these items to HQAMC and the Army Staff for final concurrence and approval.

(6) USAFMSA–ADD will provide the final HQDA approval to LOGSA to ensure the items are type classified obsolete and removed from the DA PAM 708–3 (SB 700–20).

## **Section II**

### **Force Structuring**

#### **8–4. Authorization and allowance documents**

Equipment requirements and authorizations are in official authorization and allowance documents. The data within these documents are modified when changes occur in the force. Requirements and authorizations are computed using the following:

- a. Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS).
- b. TAADS.
- c. TOE.
- d. BOIP.

#### **8–5. Structure and Manpower Allocation System**

a. Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS) provides a listing of all MTOE and TDA units in the total Army (Active Army, ARNG, USAR).

b. Force structure compilations are maintained to meet current or contingent needs. SAMAS retrievals permit detailed and summary analyses of the Army force structure and accounting of all units of the Active Army and RCs. The SAMAS contains no equipment detail but provides the SACS with unit information to identify selected units being studied.

c. The types and numbers of units are identified by a TAADS (TOE/MTOE/TDA) authorization document number, UIC, and the effective date of unit activation, inactivation, or conversion.

#### **8–6. The Army Authorization Documents System**

a. Equipment requirements and authorizations for units organized under MTOE, TDA, or other claimants are contained in TAADS. TAADS, as reflected in the APSR, is the only authorization document for requisitioning purposes. Detailed instructions on TAADS are in AR 71–32.

b. MTOE and TDA changes are sent to DA for approval (DAMO–FMP for TDAs and DAMO–FMO for MTOEs).

c. Each TAADS MTOE and TDA document has detailed information on required and authorized quantities of equipment for one or more units. The “quantity required” is the number of items needed in wartime based on doctrine. The “quantity authorized” is the number of items currently resourced for the unit. An exception to this policy is materiel being fielded under TPF and per AR 71–32.

#### **8–7. Tables of organization and equipment**

a. The TOE file has the standardized tables of equipment requirements for different types of organizations. The TOE master file is created from the Requirements Document System and includes TOEs ranging from detachments to divisions.

b. TOEs are doctrinally correct templates used as a baseline to structure the organization for specific missions or environments. TOEs show personnel and equipment requirements at 80–, 90–, and 100–percent levels as a guide for preparing the authorized level of an MTOE. The resultant MTOE becomes part of TAADS. TOEs are not used for requisitioning purposes. Detailed instructions on TOEs are in AR 71–32.

## **8-8. Basis-of-issue plan**

*a.* The PM and/or materiel developer prepares the basis-of-issue plan feeder data (BOIPFD) and associated manpower requirements criteria (MARC). Via LIW, the BOIPFD is sent to the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA), Fort Belvoir, VA (<https://fmsweb.army.mil>). This is done within 60 days of the assignment of the ZLIN for each new or improved item unless it meets BOIP exception criteria (AR 71-32, chapter 3). The BOIPFD is used in the development of the BOIP.

*b.* The supporting TRADOC capabilities manager/developer will also review the BOIP and the MARC data.

*c.* The BOIP is used to determine equipment requirements for new or improved major items. TRADOC prepares and maintains the BOIP master file. The DA BOIP manager is the USAFMSA Requirements Documentation Directorate. Data included in the BOIP reflect the following:

- (1) The type TOE that requires the new item.
- (2) The quantity of the new item.
- (3) The necessary associated equipment.
- (4) The equipment to be replaced and estimated availability date of the new item.
- (5) MARC direct productive annual maintenance man-hours.

*d.* A BOIP file is created and maintained as long as it impacts on the force as reflected in SACS.

*e.* Detailed instructions of the BOIPFD and the BOIP are in AR 71-32.

## **8-9. Updating and maintaining authorization and allowance documents**

Programmed changes to requirements and authorizations can be submitted during the winter command plan cycle. Changes approved by DCS, G-3/5/7 are entered in the force management systems from 1 February to 30 June. The SACS is updated in July.

## **8-10. Structure and Composition System**

*a.* Structure and Composition System (SACS) covers an 8-year period that includes current, budget years one and two, and five out-years of the POM. The SACS is the basis for the following:

(1) Determining personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for the programmed Army force structure.

(2) Identifying and developing IIQs.

(3) Computing major items requirements.

(4) Developing data for distribution planning through the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP).

*b.* The SACS includes the following:

(1) SACS header (unit information).

(2) Logistics SACS (LOGSACS) for equipment requirements.

(3) Personnel SACS for personnel requirements.

*c.* The outputs from the SACS are listed in unit or line item format and classified according to materiel content.

## **Section III**

### **Gross requirements policies/Army acquisition objective**

## **8-11. Gross requirements policies**

*a.* Elements of gross requirements.

(1) IIQ with BOIP applied.

(2) ORF and RCF (chap 9).

(3) APS requirements and stocks.

(4) OPROJs.

(5) APS.

(6) WRSA.

*b.* Determine gross requirements by theater or claimant for elements listed above. Round fractional quantities to the nearest whole number. Round multiple-step calculations only when the data are recorded for a specific claimant.

*c.* Base gross requirements on the size and shape of the Army force projected for the end of an eight year time frame (current, budget one and two, and five POM years).

*d.* Initial issue quantity.

(1) The IIQ contains the required initial allowances of each major item in the LOGSACS for each unit in the approved Army Force Program.

(2) The required IIQs contain those quantities of equipment a claimant needs to perform its mission in the event of war. They will not include sustaining quantities.

(3) The total of all claimants for a major item will equal the IIQ.

e. OPROJs.

- (1) OPROJs, either additive or non-additive, will authorize nonrecurring equipment over and above the normal allowances in support of specific logistics or contingency plans. Detailed instructions on OPROJs are in chapter 6.
  - (2) DCS, G-3/5/7 approves requirements, which are then listed in classified guidance.
  - (3) Do not include non-additive OPROJs in gross requirements determination.
  - (4) Do not issue assets reserved for OPROJs for peacetime use without DCS, G-4 approval.
  - (5) Compute quantities to support OPROJs by adding the total quantities of an item in each additive OPROJ.
- f. Post D-day consumption.

- (1) Post D-day consumption equipment will replace combat losses or worn-out equipment for a specified period of time after war starts. Determine it in daily increments after D-day (1-15, 16-30, 31-60 days, and so on).
- (2) The post D-day consumption quantity is the total of the combat consumption and the mobilization training loss quantities, as follows:
  - (a) The combat consumption quantity is determined by multiplying the IIQ by the combat consumption factor, times the war intensity factor, times the number of months.
  - (b) The mobilization training losses are calculated for units that undergo mobilization training and for the length of the training period. Determine these by multiplying the IIQ by the mobilization training loss factor times the number of months.

**8-12. Army Acquisition Objective computation policies**

- a. The AAO will equal the total of the elements making up the gross requirements (para 8-11a).
- b. Base computations on the following:
  - (1) Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and the Army Plan.
  - (2) SACS.
  - (3) SSN Cross Reference File.
  - (4) Approved OPROJs.
  - (5) WRSA.

**8-13. D-day to production day concept**

- a. The deployment day to production day (D-P) quantity is not funded or procured during peacetime. In determining the D-P quantity, assume that no formal advertising or competitive procurement will exist.
- b. The state of readiness is the number of months from deployment day through the first month of deliveries from production.
- c. Four production rates will determine the number of months to reach maximum production:
  - (1) Minimum sustaining rate.
  - (2) 1-8-5 production rate.
  - (3) 2-8-5 production rate.
  - (4) Maximum production rate with current tooling.
- d. Base mobilization production schedules on a “warm”, “hot”, or “cold” schedule that indicates the industrial production capability.
- e. Do not use D-P quantities in the AAO computation. Include these quantities as memo entries in the ASA (ALT) procurement worksheets.

**Table 8-1**  
**Major item management topic to Army regulation cross-reference**

TOPIC	REGULATION
Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP)	AR 71-32
Line Item Number (LIN) assignment	DA PAM 708-3 (SB 700-20)
Logistics Structure and Composition System (LOGSACS)	AR 71-32
Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS)	AR 71-32
Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)	AR 71-32
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)	AR 71-32
Type Classification	AR 700-142

## Chapter 9 Major Item Floats and Factors

### 9-1. Float overview

a. The two types of end item floats are operational readiness float (ORF) and repair cycle float (RCF). The basic authority for floats is AR 750-1. Wholesale/national level policies pertaining to RCF are in this regulation (AR 710-1). Policy and procedures for ORF in retail/field support activities and commercial activities are in AR 710-2.

b. Whether an item will require RCF is determined during the material solution analysis phase of the integrated logistics support (ILS) process. The materiel developer makes this decision, which is finalized by the capability developer during testing of the maintenance and depot maintenance plan.

### 9-2. Repair cycle float policy

a. RCF is a national asset consisting of an authorized quantity used by the LCMC to replace like items turned in by the owning unit for a planned depot repair program. RCF is used primarily for equipment on-hand transfers to maintain readiness availability and unit readiness.

b. The materiel and capability developers select items for float support during the development and operational tests of equipment planned for depot maintenance. The DCS, G-4, DCS, G-8 and AMC RCF working group recommend initial RCF requirements based on equipment repair requirements and specified equipment operational availability metrics. The DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-CI) approves all RCF requirement requests from DCS, G-4. The DCS, G-8 system synchronization officer (SSO) will maintain oversight for programming command authorization requirements supporting equipment AAOs and BOIP adjustments. RCF requirements will be determined for funding using the annual POM requirement validation process. DCS, G-3/5/7 reviews and approves the RCF candidates using the calculation table in AR 750-1. The DCS, G-3/5/7 will also maintain oversight for the Requirements Staff Officer records in AE2S for DCS, G-8 SSOs and DCS, G-4 functional to use for POM process builds.

c. During planned depot maintenance repairs for end items, AMC item managers will utilize the RCF factors to make recommended changes to the authorized RCF quantities and submit those changes to DCS, G-4 for staffing and G-3/5/7 for approval using AE2S ORF module. Upon approval, the RCF factor quantity, will be acknowledged and maintained by LOGSA (AMXLS-M) in the SSN file.

d. RCF requirements may change anytime during the sustainment life of an end item. Causes include doctrinal, policy, OPLAN, repair program and hardware changes. When an RCF factor change affects the plans or programs for the RCF end item's calculation, the planning factor is updated in the SSN file.

e. RCF distribution requirements are determined by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FM) based on recommendations from AMC and DCS, G-4 and allocated to components by DCS, GDCS, 8 for DCS, G-8 managed LINs and distributed by ASC as the Lead Materiel Integrator responsible for equipment distributions to the UIC level of detail. After a unit is activated during peacetime, the availability of assets is determined and distribution plans are prepared. The DCS, G-3/5/7 provides UIC level of detail requirements for RCF to DCS, G-8, DCS, G-4 and AMC for allocation and distribution planning. When a new program is created, the program assets will be coded with OP code "F" and project code "RCF" in the LMP.

### 9-3. Management of repair cycle float

When an RCF item is selected for integrated materiel management, the LCMC major item manager will—

a. Notify the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, Reserve Component and DRU 45 days before the date an item is scheduled for depot overhaul that the item must be turned in.

b. Furnish the following information to the ACOM, ASCC and DRU 30 days before the date the item is scheduled for depot overhaul—

- (1) The delivery point for end items to be turned in for depot overhaul.
- (2) Delivery condition of an end item, including required subcomponents and Basic Issue Items (BII).
- (3) Determine a method of delivery to the repair facility, requirements for drivers and crew, and the fund citation.
- (4) Determine details for the issuance of a replacement item from RCF assets.
- (5) Monthly reviews will be conducted with the managing LCMC to review RCF status.

### 9-4. Accountability of repair cycle float assets

a. The AMC major item manager is accountable for RCF assets. Assign RCF assets O/P code "F" (per AR 725-50) and project code "RCF". The DCS, G-4 will approve the use of assets designated as war reserves or decrement stock for RCF exchange.

b. RCF stocks are end-item national/wholesale assets consisting of an authorized quantity of use by the LCMC to replace like items turned in by the owning unit for a planned depot repair program.

(1) Assets completing depot repair where a RCF asset was issued to a unit to replace an item turned in for repair will be used to replenish the RCF inventory to support future requirements.

(2) The LCMC may issue RCF assets to fill MTOE/modified TDA or ORF shortages when other assets are not

available. Using RCF assets as a sourcing solution requires coordination with AMC LMI, DCS, G-4 and potentially DCS, G-8 (when DCS, G-8 managed items are involved).

### **9-5. Operational readiness float**

*a.* Operational readiness float (ORF) are end-item strategic assets deployed to an installation to maintain established readiness levels or meet training availability requirements during peacetime per AR 750-1.

*b.* Assets are maintained by TDA or MTOE maintenance activities with a field or sustainment maintenance mission. They are used to exchange with supported units when repairs cannot be accomplished within ACOM, ASCC, and DRU established guidelines.

*c.* ORF assets can be locally authorized (DCS, G-4, installation senior commander) on a temporary basis until approval/disapproval is received from DCS, G-4, Maintenance Directorate via the representing ACOM, ASCC, and so forth. If deemed an item of DA interest it will then be added to the Materiel Master Data File as a DA ORF item. All ORF (DA or locally authorized) demand data will be maintained in SAMS-1E/IE and SAMS-2E or other DA authorized system.

*d.* ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will use ORF to enhance equipment readiness and may use ORF to fill deploying unit shortages when coordinated with the AMC LMI. Any remaining ORF will be reported to the LMI for redistribution guidance.

*e.* Upon the outbreak of war, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will use ORF to enhance equipment readiness and may fill shortages when coordinated with the AMC LMI. Deployed ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will transfer all remaining ORF assets to the LMI designated support element at the earliest opportunity.

*f.* ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs deploying units to support peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, or disaster relief efforts may coordinate with AMC for ORF support. In these cases, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs may transfer ORF assets to AMC who will maintain and issue ORF assets in the area of operations.

### **9-6. Updating operational readiness float and repair cycle float maintenance factors**

*a.* Factors for ORF and RCF computation are based on the level of maintenance and are displayed at LIN level. They are developed as part of the ILS process per AR 700-127.

*b.* Additions, deletions, or updates are based on changes to maintenance data or input provided to the LCMCs by ACOM, ASCC and DRU per AR 750-1.

### **9-7. Annual operational readiness float update**

*a.* The ORF Annual Demand Data Report for LINs is submitted by the ACOM, ASCC and DRUs to LOGSA for consolidation and calculation of ORF factors. These factors are sent annually by LOGSA, through the LCMC and AMC, to DCS, G-4 (DALO-MN) and DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-CI) for approval.

*b.* Approved factors are forwarded to AMC with an effective date indicating when the SSN file is updated with the factor inputs. Once updated, the Requirements Staff Officer will update AE2S database for AAO calculation.

*c.* As stated in paragraph 9-5c, ORF assets can be locally authorized as designated in writing by the ORF approving authority. ORF managers will ensure coordination is accomplished with DCS, G-8 identifying locally ORF authorized items within 30 days. All ORF, DA authorized or locally ORF authorized demand data will be maintained in SAMS-E or other DA authorized system.

*d.* ORF assets will only be issued when the priority designator on the work order is 01 through 06 and the estimated repair time exceeds the ACOM, ASCC, and DRU established time criteria.

## **Chapter 10 Standard Study Number Process**

### **10-1. Scope, Standard Study Number System**

This chapter applies to all PA funded materiel (for example, aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, and so forth) assigned a SSN. It also applies to non-standard end/major items, ammunition, and other non-PA funded materiel requiring an SSN.

### **10-2. Application**

*a.* The SSN is an 11 character alphanumeric identification number used to indicate a single item or group of items. The SSN links funding to fielded systems and is used to aggregate key procurement information for:

- (1) Army financial weapon system assessments.
- (2) Meeting Congressional reporting requirements.
- (3) Identifying weapon system and equipment requirements.
- (4) Depicting accurate item procurement information to meet PPBES and Congressional funding intent.

*b.* A line item number (LIN) is a 6–digit alphanumeric number that identifies the generic nomenclature of specific types of equipment managed by LOGSA SB 700–20. There are 3 types of LINS:

(1) A developmental line item number begins with a "Z" and is referred to as a "ZLIN" until the materiel reaches the production design phase and type classification action is complete. At that point a ZLIN is replaced by a standard LIN, sometimes referred to as an SLIN.

(2) Standard LINS always begin with a letter other than "Z" or "O".

(3) The third type of LIN is a Common Table of Allowances (CTA) LIN.

*c.* A chain-of-custody exists between the SSN, the LIN and the NSN:

(1) The SSN links current and future expenditures to equipment groupings.

(2) The LIN identifies equipment on unit authorization documents within the SSN groupings.

(3) The NSN identifies specific equipment within LIN variants (as applicable).

*d.* The SSN relates to a budget line within the Presidential Budget submission. SSNs may be used individually as a stand-alone budget entry. A single SSN may also be assigned as an aggregate of subordinate or related SSNs for fiscal programming and budgeting purposes. The SSN is the key data element in maintaining visibility of the funding-through-fielding of major items of materiel.

*e.* Types of SSNs—

(1) AAO SSNs apply to major items for which a procurement quantity may be computed based on maintenance float factors and on force structure documents (for example, Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and Basis of Issue Plans (BOIPs)).

(2) Non-AAO SSNs are assigned to items or programs that do not require AAO or Army Procurement Requirement (APR) computation. The first two positions of non-AAO SSNs are alphabetic. Non-AAO SSNs are used as a rollup of dollars for spares, repair parts and modifications, when the funding category of items is under \$2 million.

(3) Numeric SSNs are assigned to secondary items for which requirements and distribution data are required. The first position is numeric. The appropriate IMM and SSN (Major Roll Code) are listed in table 10–3.

### **10–3. Standard Study Number System**

The Standard Study Number System (SSNS) is maintained to support major items and systems, selected secondary items, missiles, and ammunition. The LIW has a SSNS query tool that generates multiple NSN/LIN/SSN based reports. The SSNS provides:

*a.* Visibility of new DA PAM 708–3 (SB 700–20) LIN data (prior to AAO and SSN assignment) effective the first day of each month.

*b.* Standard cross-reference data identifying end items that require mobilization planning. This is used to produce semiannual reports in May and November of each year.

*c.* Life expectancy, maintenance, and replacement factors used to compute acquisition, depot maintenance and distribution requirements. Maintenance float and replacement factors are reviewed and updated annually in the SSNS in accordance with AR 750–1.

*d.* Identification of components major item (CMI) and associated support items of equipment. The IMM will notify ASA (ALT) and LOGSA to update the SSNS with CMI and ASIOE information as required. The PM/IMM procuring the CMI will ensure that the assemblage LIN (generating item) is assigned against the applicable SSN. Details on the CMI and ASIOE data interchange process is in chapter 11.

*e.* A major item-planning price is published in LIN sequence and is available in FEDLOG. This price is for depot MEL computations and not for new procurement price usage.

*f.* HQDA uses SSNS data to develop the President's Budget, to compute the AAO, and to compute the Army Procurement Objective (the intended procurement quantity).

*g.* Data on assets, requirements, overhaul, modifications, and procurement for primary and generating items (CMI and end item/assemblages). The SSNS compiles and identifies this data for various studies and reports, such as the procurement data base and TAEDP.

*h.* Summary data on requirements, assets, procurement, and distribution for items of equipment and ammunition.

### **10–4. Standard Study Number-Line Item Number Automated Management and Integrating System**

*a.* The SLAMIS system is designed to provide major item chain-of-custody data and management tools that support equipment lifecycle management. The SLAMIS system provides information for standard LINS and for developmental line items of equipment (ZLINS). The system compiles and maintains data from authoritative Army data sources to support studies, analyses, and reports. The system also provides common data for audit trail purposes. In addition, SLAMIS automates and facilitates the coordination of lifecycle management requirements. The SLAMIS system is hosted on-line at <https://www.slamis.army.mil>. DCS, G–8 is the system proponent.

*b.* The SSN is used in a hierarchical structure to capture data relationships from funding through procurement and fielding. The relationships are SSN-to-SSN and SSN-to-LIN. The hierarchy is relevant to a specific Budget Estimate Submission (BES) or President's Budget submission (PB). The BES/PB-relevant hierarchy is used to associate



distribution and execution functional areas in the Army's General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) and to prepare and audit the Army's equipping transparency reports.

(1) A level-zero SSN (L0 SSN) is a stand-alone SSN. It used for specific programs where dedicated funding is required and mixed funding is prohibited; for example, an Acquisition Category One (ACAT 1) program. The L0 SSN is not related to any other SSN. Dollars and quantities are assigned to L0 SSNs. Only LINs funded by the same dedicated funding line are assigned to the L0 SSN.

(2) A level-one SSN (L1 SSN) is a parent SSN linked to subordinate SSNs. The L1 SSN is used to summarize dollars and quantities of one or more subordinate L2 resourceable SSNs. LINs are not assigned to an L1 SSN.

(3) A level-two SSN-6 (L2 SSN) is a resourceable SSN. It is directly subordinate to an L1 SSN. It is used to assign dollars and quantities for specific programs. LINs are assigned to an L2 SSN.

(4) A level-three SSN-6 (L3 SSN) is used when necessary for greater distinction of details and each L3 SSN is subordinate to a specific L2 SSN. An L3 SSN is not resourceable. It will not have dollars assigned to it. It may have quantities assigned to it.

#### **10-5. Requesting standard study numbers**

a. The SLAMIS SSN Module provides on-line management of all requests to add, change, and delete SSNs, their hierarchy and LIN assignments, and other related data. Requests are initiated in SLAMIS by DA staff or by an LCMC via SLAMIS. Requests are forwarded to the financial appropriation sponsor for further processing.

b. DA staff will direct LOGSA to assign either AAO/APR or non-AAO SSNs when the decision is made to procure an item. The AAO/APR refers to major items for which a procurement requirement quantity may be computed based upon force structure documents. These documents include TOEs and BOIPs.

c. SSN related data, including those required for new SSN requests, are in section II of this chapter.

d. When a LIN in SB 700-20 is replaced by another LIN, the replacing LIN will automatically overlay the replaced LIN within each applicable SSN in the SSNS.

#### **10-6. Stand-alone standard study numbers**

a. To ensure proper usage of L0 SSNs, the ability to request a new L0 SSN or reassign an SSN from L2 to L0 will be restricted. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management and Comptroller and DCS, G-8, or their designated representatives, review L0 SSN requests to ensure compliance with OSD requirements, and provide alternatives to requests that do not require an L0 SSN.

b. The standard procedure is to create an L0 SSN for a BES or President's Budget (PB) submission before the BES or PB is accepted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). Requests for L0 SSNs will only be submitted by DA appropriation sponsors or staff synchronization officers. The respective appropriation sponsor will perform the initial review and create the SSN-6 in accordance with current procedures. Approval for L0 request requires concurrence from both the ASA (FM&C) and DCS, G-8, or their designated representatives.

c. The exceptional procedure is to reassign an SSN from L2 to L0 SSN for a BES or PB after the BES or PB has been accepted by OSD. Requests for reassigning SSNs from L2 to L0 will only be submitted by DA appropriation sponsors. Approval for requests to reassign SSNs from L2 to L0 requires concurrence from either the ASA (FM&C) or the DCS, G-8, or their designated representatives.

#### **10-7. Item category or type of item**

a. Major items are identified as either primary (I-CAT code of "P") or generating (I-CAT code of "G") as shown in table 10-4.

b. A primary item can be identified as an end item, component, set, assemblage or system. A LIN is assigned to only one major-roll or sub-roll SSN as a primary LIN and is shown in the SSNS only once.

c. A primary LIN may also be identified under other SSNs as having an I-CAT code of G. This indicates that the LIN is also generating requirements for the I-CAT P LIN(s) which are cross-referenced to the SSN it is displayed under (see tables 10-5 and 10-6).

#### **10-8. Standard Study Number System data elements**

Table 10-1 contains the data elements used in the LOGSA SSNS, by the DA staff, and by the IMM.

#### **10-9. Standard Study Number Master File Cross Reference List**

This file is available on CD-ROM with FEDLOG. It is located in the Army view portion of FEDLOG.

a. *Section 1: Introduction.* This section provides the purpose of the supply bulletin, definitions, and the authorization for the bulletin.

b. This chapter is organized first by requesting routing identifier code (RIC), then by SSN. Within the SSN, the sequence data will be primary items, then generating items. Displayed with the LINs will be the maintenance float and the replacement factors. For ammunition, the Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DODAC) is displayed instead

of the LIN. The data elements RICC, ABA code, type classification code, logistics control code (LCC), responsible RIC, LIN, and NSN nomenclature are extracted from the DA PAM 708-3 (SB 700-20).

c. This chapter provides a cross-reference from LIN or DODAC to every applicable SSN, at the lowest level of roll, whether it is a primary or generating item in the SSN, and identifies the command that is the owner of the SSN.

d. *Sections 4 and 5:* Sections 4 and 5 are not used.

e. *Section 6:* Section 6 is reserved for future use.

f. *Section 7: Major Item Planning Price.* This chapter lists, in LIN sequence, the forecasted planning price to calculate the MEL. Planning prices are derived by multiplying the base price of an item by inflation factors provided by the Comptroller, AMC. Part 1–Major Item Planning Price. Part 2–Major Item Planning Prices NSN and Unit Prices.

## 10–10. Requesting Standard Study Number products and reports

Requests for SSN products or electronic transmission of the SSN file should be made to Commander, LOGSA (AMXLS), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466.

**Table 10–1**  
**Standard Study Number System data elements**

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
AAO Indicator	Army Acquisition Objective	Organizational requirements and authorizations form the basis for determining Army requirements for major end items of equipment. "Y" for Yes if AAO or APR SSN, "N" for No if not AAO or APR SSN	Logical	1
ABA	Appropriation and Budget Activity Account code	ABA account code is a 1-digit funding code, which is the second position of the Army materiel category structure. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2, table 3-24.	TXT	1
AMMO CAT CODE	Ammunition Category Code	A 2-digit numeric code which represents the type of ammunition being requested by weapon system and type. See table 10-11.	#	2
AMMO-QTY-MLPLR	Ammunition quantity multiplier	Code applicable to ammunition only and indicates unit of measure employed for computational purposes. See table 10-14.	TXT	1
APPN	Appropriation	A four-letter appropriation code reflecting categories of equipment, such as: aircraft, missiles, weapons and tracked vehicles, ammunition, and other Army procurement, is entered by the Appropriation Sponsor.	TXT	4
Appropriation Sponsor's Name	Name of Appropriation Sponsor	Name of the appropriations sponsor for the SSN request. ASA (FM) determined.	TXT	50
Appropriation Sponsor's Phone Number	Phone Number of Appropriation Sponsor	Phone number of the appropriation sponsor. ASA (FM) determined.	#	13
BA	Budget Activity	Position two (2) of the materiel category structure which identifies the procuring appropriation, and where applicable, the budget activity account or the sub-groupings of materiel managed. The categories relating to Budget Activity are found in table D-3.	#	2
BSA	Budget Sub Activity	A 3-digit numeric code which refers to specific Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) categories for reviewing specific cost elements. Valid values found in DOD 7000.14R are: 000 - Undefined, 172 - Space programs, 331 - GIDEP, 335 - FCI, 350 - Information Security, 777 - Budgeted Amounts. (Replaces OSD DU.)	#	3
BGFY	Beginning Fiscal Year	First year that a program is begun and funded.	TXT	4

**Table 10-1  
Standard Study Number System data elements—Continued**

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
BOS	Battlefield Operating System	The major functions occurring on the battlefield and performed by the force to successfully execute operations. There are 21 BOSs - 11 wartime and 10 infrastructure. The 11 wartime BOSs are: Maneuver, Fire Support, Air Defense, Command and Control, Intelligence and EA, Mobility and Survivability, Combat Service Support, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical, Aviation, Ammunition, Horizontal Technology Integration. The infrastructures BOSs are: Base Support, Chemical, Science and Technology Base, Testing, Installations, Manning, Organizing, Sustaining, Training, and Other. ARMY POM source is Mini-POM FY01-05 Handbook	TXT	3
Budget_Nomen	DA Budget Nomenclature	A variable length description of the item being requested. Determined and maintained by ASA (FM).	TXT	50
CMC	Commodity Management Code	A 1-digit alpha code which designates the materiel categories of principal and secondary items. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2 and table 10-3.	TXT	1
DODAC	Department of Defense Ammunition Code	An 8-digit alphanumeric code that identifies ammunition and explosive items. The DODAC is a two-part code. The first four positions consist of the FSC in groups 13 and 14 only. The second four positions consist of alphanumerics assigned to an ammunition generic description within the FSC. FSC+ammo generic DODIC.	TXT	8
IDENT_CODE	Identification Code	A P-1 exhibit code identifying an item as being Service approved or non-Service approved. Identification codes are contained in table 10-10. Service Approved ="A"; Not Service Approved ="B"; or Not Applicable = "NA".	TXT	2
Initial Spares	Initial Spares, \$, SSN	If SSN being requested is for an Initial Spares package, enter the SSN for which initial spares are accumulated. If SSN being requested is not for an Initial Spares package, leave blank.	TXT	6
ITEM_CAT_CODE	Item Category Code	Identifies the item as primary or generating. The primary item can be an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. A primary LIN is in the SSNS only once as primary. A generating item is a LIN in an authorization document that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item. See table 10-4.	TXT	1
Item_Type	Item Type	Identifies whether the SSN requested is a "Major" end item (AAO); a "spares" end item (non-AAO); or "secondary" end item (also non-AAO).	TXT	10
LCC	Logistics Control Code	A 1-digit alpha code assigned to Army adopted items and other items selected for authorization. It is used to provide a basis for logistics support decisions (that is, procurement, overhaul, repair parts, provisioning, requisitioning, and distribution). See DA PAM 708-2 and table 3-21.	TXT	1
LIN	Line Item Number	A 6-digit alphanumeric number that identifies the generic nomenclature of specific types of equipment. Furnished by LOGSA (SB 700-20).	TXT	6
MAINT_FLOAT_FCTR	Maintenance Float Factors	There are two types of maintenance float, RCF and ORF (chap 9).	TXT	12
MAJOR_ELEMENT	Major Element	A 2-digit numeric code which represents the major Army element or purpose to which the ammunition will be assigned. See table 10-10.	#	2
MDEP	Management Decision Package	A 4-digit text field assigned by DA, PAED for grouping program funding and prioritization decision packages. Provided by DA analyst or Department of the Army System Coordinator.	TXT	4

**Table 10-1  
Standard Study Number System data elements—Continued**

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
NSN	National Stock Number	A 13-digit number assigned under the Federal Cataloging Program to each approved United States Federal Item Identification. The NSN consists of 4-digit Federal Supply Classification and the 9-digit National Item Identification Number. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2.	TXT	13
NSN	National Stock Number Nomenclature	The 21-digit NSN nomenclature extracted from the Army Master Data File. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2.	TXT	21
OPR_AGCY	Operating Agency Code	A 2-digit code that identifies the procurement database Command/Account Codes or agency responsible for obligating the funds for the item. Refer DFAS-IN 37-100-13.	TXT	2
OSD_SEQ_NO	OSD Sequence Number	Is comprised of eight numeric characters, used to determine the sequence in which items appear in reports and worksheets. The OSD Sequence Number is assigned by SARDA-SPI. See table 10-8 and figure 10-1 for code numbers and position definitions.	#	8
P-1/Ann_Vis	P-1/ANN Visibility	Normal system rules allow for an item whose Procurement Program does not exceed \$5M in any year to be rolled for P1 Display and procurement annex purposes to items less than \$5M. Valid values are "Y" for Yes if visibility needed on P-1 exhibit; or "N" for No if not needed for P-1 exhibit.	Logical	1
PEG	Program Evaluation Group	A 2-digit text field assigned by Army PAED to subdivide all Army MDEPs. Valid values are: EE (Equip), II (Installation), MM (Manning), OO (Organize), SS (Sustain), and TT (Training).	TXT	2
PGM_DESCRIPTION	Program Description (detailed)	Detailed description of the item or program being requested. Provided by the initiator of the request	TXT	155
PM_PEO_CODE	Program Manager and Program Executive Office	Program Manager and Program Executive Office. A 3-digit text field. Valid values are in table 10-13.	TXT	3
PNO	OSD-Program Number	Provided by DA analyst or Department of the Army System Coordinator.	#	4
RATIO	Ratio	A 5-digit number; the last two positions are decimal positions. A ratio is assigned to each primary and generating item. A ratio of 1 is set for the primary item. In exceptional cases, fractions are assigned to ensure accurate computation of the AAO/APR. The ratio assigned to a generating item within an SSN represents the quantity of the primary item (in addition to the primary authorized) required for use with or as part of the authorized generating item. This field is left justified and zero-filled. A quantity of one is written as 00100. A quantity of one and one-half is written as 00150.	#	5
REC-SER-LIFE-YRS	Recommend Service Life Years	A 2-digit numeric entry used to estimate the useful life of an item (in whole years). This period is determined by analyzing experience with similar items and considering present conditions and probable future developments.	#	2
Requestor's Name	Name, Requester	Name of the requester of the SSN. User determined.	TXT	50
Requestor's Phone Number	Phone Number, Requester	Phone number of the requester of the SSN. User determined.	#	13
RIC	Routing Identifier Code	A 3-digit code validated by LOGSA that identifies the item's commodity manager. Refer to DOD 4100.39-M, volume 10, table 103.	TXT	3

**Table 10-1  
Standard Study Number System data elements—Continued**

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
RICC	Reportable Item Control Code	A 1-digit numeric code assigned to those items of equipment selected as reportable and identified by RICC 2, and 3 according to SB 700-20. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2.	TXT	1
ROC	Resource Organization Code	Major Army Command, subordinate commands, and separate units or activities receiving resources from DA for obligating the funds for item. See DFAS-IN Manual 37-100-**, chapter 3A5.	TXT	3
ROLL_TO_QUANTITY	Roll Quantity	Determination if the quantity (QTY) is to roll to parent SSN: "Y"=Yes, OR "N" =No.	TXT	1
Roll_to_SSN	Roll to SSN	Identifies the parent SSN if dollars of the item is to roll to a major SSN. This field will be left "blank" if the SSN stands alone.	TXT	6
SAR	System Acquisition Review	Determination if item will meet the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council (ASARC) which is the senior Army review forum for ACAT ID, ACAT IC, and ACAT II programs. Provided by DA analyst.	TXT	3
SB 700-20_ Nomen	Standard Study Number - Nomenclature	The short description that will be maintained by LOGSA for each SSN. LOGSA determined.	TXT	50
SC	Supply Class	A code which categorizes items of supply within one of 10 Supply classes and sub-class if appropriate. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2, table 3-41.	TXT	2
SSN	Standard Study Number	An 11-character alphanumeric identification number used to indicate a single item or group of items for which computations are required to support Army budget studies.	TXT	11
SSN_FUNCT	SSN Function	Defines the relationship of invested dollars and/or quantities with the SSN. Valid values are resourceable and rollup.	TXT	11
SSN_RELATED	Related Standard Study Number	The next higher level SSN at the 6-digit level of detail that can be related to the SSN requested.	TXT	6
SSN_LVL	SSN Level Requested	Data element used to maintain the hierarchical relationship of an SSN with other SSNs. Valid values are: L0 = no other SSN related; L1 = Parent; L2 = first level below an L1; and L3 = level subordinate to L2.	TXT	2
SSN-DEL-CD	Standard Study Number Deletion Indicator	Input by IMM to indicate reason for deletion of an SSN. See table 10-13.	TXT	1
SAG	Sub-Activity Group	A two-digit numeric code subordinate to the ABA code which form the third and fourth digits of the OSD Sequence Number. Replaces Sub-Budget Activity	#	2
TMFY	Terminating Fiscal Year	The last year a program is in operation and funded. May also have valid value of "Open" in lieu of specific FY.	TXT	4
Type_Classification	Type Classification	The process through which the Material Developer (MATDEV) identifies the degree of acceptability of a materiel item for Army use. TC provides a guide to authorization, procurement, logistical support, and asset and readiness reporting. See SB 700-20 and DA PAM 708-2 and AR 70-1, paragraph 5-4	TXT	2
Unit_Cost_Indicator	Unit Cost Indicator	Enter "yes" when the unit cost for the total program will be system generated by dividing the procurement cost by the quantity. A "blank" allows an analyst to revise the unit cost. This indicator is determined by the DA analyst.	TXT	3
UOM	Unit of Measure	Unit of measure applicable to quantitative fields. Values are "Thousands" or "Each".	TXT	9

**Table 10-2**  
**Army appropriations and standard study number relationship**

PA Number	PA Name	Budget Account Number	Budget Account Breakout	Major roll code (position 1-4 of SSN)	IMM using this series of SSN
1	Aircraft	1	Aircraft and armament subsystem	A001-A999	B17
		4	Support equipment to include avionic subsystem	J001-J999	B16
2	Missile	1	Anti-ballistic missile system	C001-C199	B64
		2/5	Other missiles and support equipment	C200-C999 H001-H999	B64 B64
3	Weapons and tracked vehicles	1	Tracked combat vehicles	G800-G999 L001-L999	AKZ AKZ
		2	Weapons and other combat vehicles.	G001-G799	B14
4	Ammunition	1	Ammunition	E001-E999 F500-F999 N001-N999	B14 B14 B64
5	Other	1	Tactical and support vehicles	D001-D999	AKZ
		2	Communications and electronics equipment	B001-B999 K001-K999 P001-P999 Z001-Z999	B16 B16 B16 B16
			Communications Security Agency CLSA MMC	U001-U999 T001-T999 V001-V999	B16 B56 B46
		3	Other Support equipment	Y001-Y999 F001-F499 M001-M999 R001-R999 S001-S999 W001-W999 X001-X999	B14 B14 A12 A12 B14 B16 AKZ
		3	Medical-USAMMA	Q001-Q999	B69

**Table 10-3**  
**Numeric SSN Assignment**

Range	IMM	CMC
1000-1499	AMCOM (Air)	H
1500-1999	USAMMA	C
2000-2999	U. S. Army Communications Electronics Command (CECOM) LCMC	G
3000-3999	AMCOM (Missile)	L
4000-4999	TACOM LCMC	K
5000-5999	JM&L LCMC	D
6000-6999	TACOM LCMC	M
7000-7999	SBCCOM (Troop)	B
8000-8999	CECOM LCMC	G
9000-9499	EMRA	P
9500-9999	CSLA	U

**Table 10-4**  
Requirement category codes

Code	Explanation
P-Primary	A primary item is an item of materiel that normally appears in requirements and authorization documents. The primary item can be an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. A primary LIN is in the SSNS only once as a primary item.
G-Generating	A generating item is an item of materiel that appears as a LIN in authorization documents that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item.

**Table 10-5**  
Cross reference relationship (generator, stationary, gas engine)

SSN	SSN Nomenclature	REQ-RIC	LIN (1)	R-CAT Item	Ratio	LIN Nomen
M524	Gen set tri mtd 5 kilowatts	A12	J47343	P	1	Gen set gas eng
M517	Gen set 5 kilowatts	A12	J47068	P	1	Gen set
			J47343	G	1	Gas eng 5 kilowatts
D062	Tr. Cargo 3/4 ton 2W W/E	AKZ	W95537	P	1	Tr. Cgo
			J47343 (2)	G	1	3/4T M101A1

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> This LIN is not inclusive of all LINs assigned to the SSNs listed. It shows that LIN J47343 is a trailer mounted generator set; LIN J47068 is the generator and W95537 is the trailer.

<sup>2</sup> LIN J47343 for SSNs M517 and D062 generates a requirement for the primary item (LIN) in the ratio indicated in addition to requirements for the SSN where J47343 appears as a primary LIN. In this case, the generator and trailer are components of the trailer-mounted generator set.

**Table 10-6**  
Cross reference relationship (satellite, communications control AN/MSQ-114)

SSN	SSN nomenclature	REQ-RIC	LIN (1)	R-CAT Item	Ratio
K495010	Satellite communications control: AN/MSQ-114	B16	S34509	P	1
B696010	Telephone set: TA-312/PT	B16	V31211 S34509	P G	1
B760010	Communication terminal: AN/UGC-74A	B16	V35146 S34509	P G	1
D032010	Semi-trailer van electronics 3-6 ton:	AKZ	S74353 S34509	P G	1
M895010	Air-condition fl/wall:	B17	A25860 S34509	P	2

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> LIN S34509 (primary LIN) in SSN K495010 generates a requirement for the SSNs in the ration shown. Only LIN S34509 for the satellite communication control appears in authorization documents. The SSNs generated by LIN S34509 also have stand-alone requirements as primary LINs/end items. Initial issue requirements for the generating items consist of the stand-alone requirements plus the requirements for the satellite communications control in the ration indicated. Funds requested in the Army budget for satellite communications control do not include the cost of the telephone set, communications terminal, semi-trailer, or air-conditioner. The costs for these items are included in the funds requested for the SSNs shown (B696, B760, D032, M895).

**Table 10-7**  
**Procurement indicator codes**

Code	Explanation
A	Active
P	Parent (for rolling purposes)
I	Inactive. History years for OSD requirements
F	Future. For POM and out-year funding

**Table 10-8**  
**Office of the Secretary of Defense sequence numbers**

Character Position	Explanation
1	Appropriation Code
2	Budget activity
3-4	Sub-Budget activity
5-8	OSD sequence number

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> 9999 is assigned to each "dummy" SSN

**Table 10-9**  
**Identification codes**

Code	Explanation
A	Service approved
B	Not service approved
NA	Not applicable

**Table 10-10**  
**Major element (ammo) codes**

Code	Explanation
10	Training Unique
23	Training Standard
30	War Reserve
42	Production Base
50	Non-hardware



**Table 10–11  
Ammo category codes**

Code	Explanation
1	Small Arms
2	Mortars
3	Tank
4	Artillery
5	Not Used
6	Fuzes
7	Rockets
8	Other
9	Miscellaneous
10	Special
11	Mine/Countermine
12	Missiles - Level of Effort
13	Missiles - Threat
14	Production Base

**Table 10–12  
Ammunition quantity multiplier codes**

Code	Explanation
E	Each
C	Hundred
K	Thousand
L	Hundred thousand
M	Million

**Table 10–13  
Standard study number, deletion indicator codes**

SSN Deletion Code	LIN Deletion Code	Description
A	A	Delete non major SSN or LIN
B	B	Delete separately authorized
C	C	Reassignment to another LIN
D	D	Inactive SSN, LIN or DODAC
E	E	No study required
F	F	Logistical transfer
G	I	Development terminated
H	H	Delete pseudo data
I	J	Duplicate LIN assignment
	G	Not a generating item

**Table 10–14**  
**P–1 classification codes**

Code	Explanation
U	Unclassified
C	Confidential
S	Secret

## Chapter 11

### Data Interchange

#### 11–1. Purpose of data interchange

Data interchange (DI)—

*a.* Is a formal process used to exchange logistical data on CMI and Associated Support Items of Equipment (ASIOE) between the materiel developers and the materiel acquisition community.

*b.* Is used when the development of a major item principal line item number (PLIN) requires the use of another PLIN to achieve its objective capability. An example of a PLIN is the M1085 5T standard long cargo bed truck, PLIN T93271, figure 11–1.

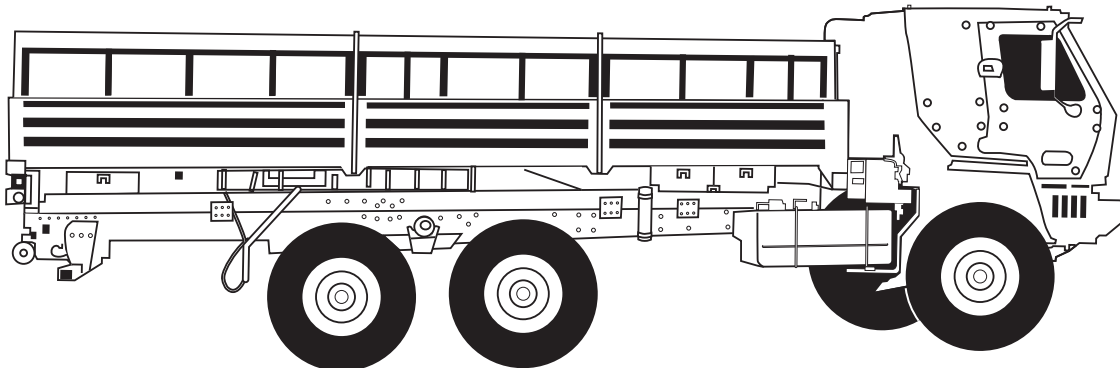
*c.* Ensures priority distribution of available assets under the TAEDP.

*d.* Ensures that CMI and ASIOE requirements are properly documented, funded, and available to support Force Modernization systems/equipment fielding; and when applicable, that CMI and ASIOE are included in the AAO.

*e.* Takes place initially between milestones A and B of the weapon system development process, using the approved capabilities document. The materiel developer documents DI requirements as early as possible, updating DI documentation with program changes throughout the acquisition lifecycle.

*f.* Is a means to support the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) process in support of major item design, development and sustainment resource management.

*g.* Is accomplished via two forms, DA Form 5661 and DA Form 5662 (see app B).



**Figure 11–1. M1085 5T Standard Long Cargo, PLIN T93271**

#### 11–2. Data interchange designations

*a.* When a new PLIN capability subsumes the component PLIN system, with the output being only the new PLIN, the component PLIN system is designated as a CMI. An example is the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) in figure 11–2. The HIMARS is built on the M1085 5T chassis and subsumes that PLIN in assembling the final HIMARS configuration PLIN. Characteristics of CMI include—

(1) Primary items in the assembly or set configuration that when removed will destroy the identity and integrity of the assemblage or set.

(2) Components of a major end item whose removal is so complex it must be performed during system integration

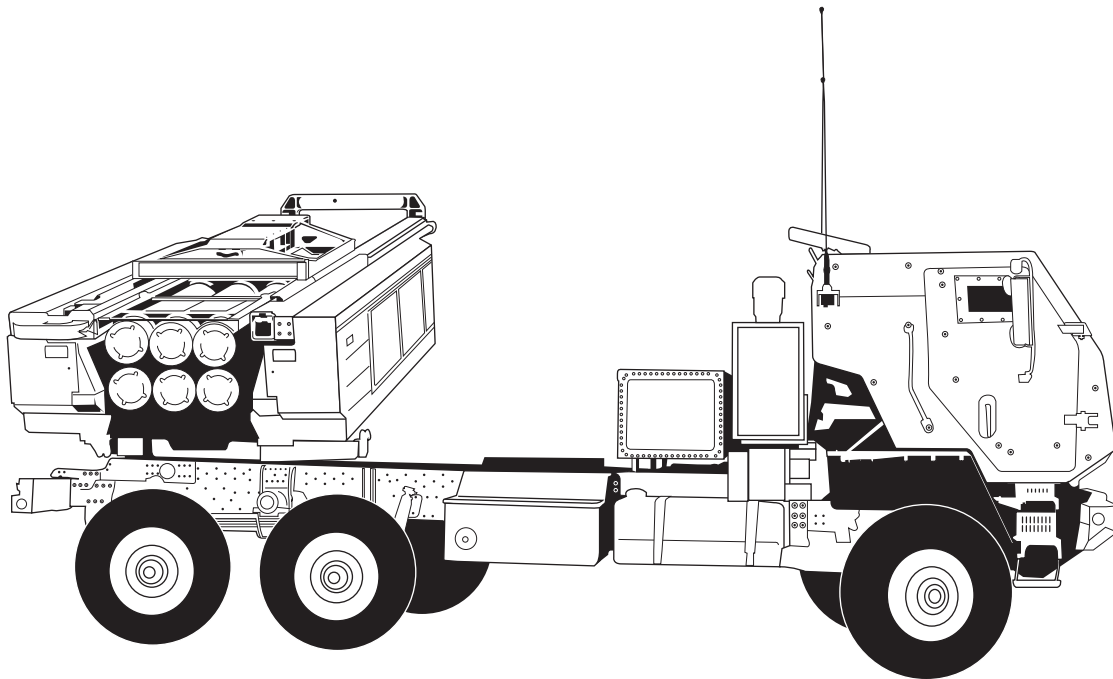
by a contractor or at depot level maintenance (including capabilities that are installed or removed at depot level when the system is being built due to wiring, mounting, and system interface).

(3) DCS, G-4 and G-3/5/7 approved items authorized to be included in the gross requirements AAO through the standard study number (SSN) cross reference (X-REF) file.

(4) Are not listed separately in authorization documents, but require identification of maintainer military occupational specialty code direct productive maintenance man-hours, which are included in the PLIN requirements.

(5) Government furnished equipment.

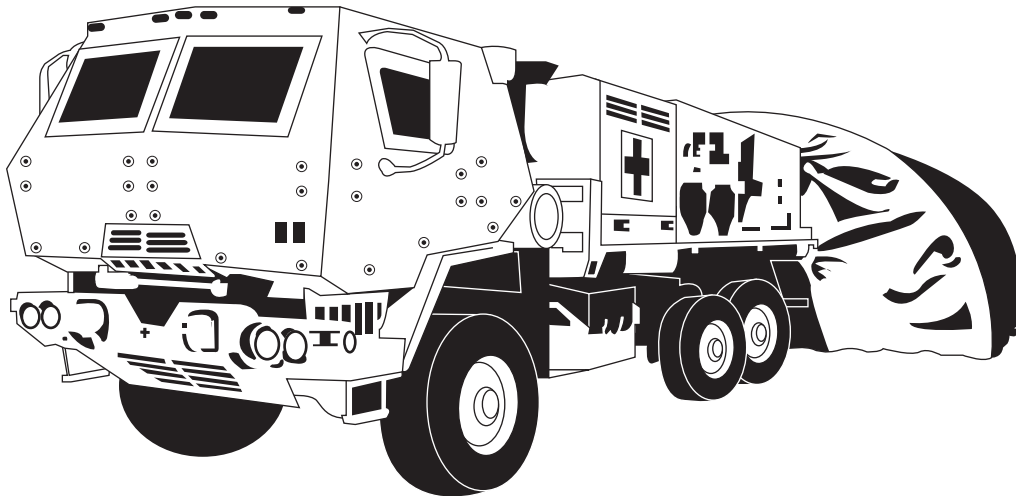
(6) Army communication-electronic equipment that impacts aircraft or watercraft unless type classified or component removal has been exempted by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FM).



**Figure 11-2. High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS), Principal LIN E095AA**

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*b.* When a new PLIN capability is developed that will only use another PLIN, and not take away its ability to be utilized to support its intended mission, the item is designated as ASIOE. For example, the M1085 5T is an ASIOE of the Chemical and Biological Protection System (CBPS) M8E1 in figure 11-3. ASIOE are supply Class II and VII LIN items that are reflected in the DI process for early planning to support total package fielding. They are also documented in the basis of issue plan feeder data (BOIPFD) and BOIP. ASIOE LINs have capabilities that can stand alone (have their own identity/integrity), and are listed separately in authorization documents and include communications security (COMSEC) equipment.



**Figure 11–3. Chemical and Biological Protection System (CBPS) M8E1, PLIN Z01533, ASIOE LIN T93271**

c. Un-programmed surges in the program for one PLIN may require reprioritizing existing resources that could impact the readiness of other major item programs relying on the same CMI and ASIOE. Therefore, the introduction of new requirements must be synchronized with the POM, Budget Estimate Submission (BES) and the Army Enterprise Equipping and Reuse Conference. Validation of ASIOE and CMI should be included in the Independent Logistics Assessment.

d. All prime LIN ASIOE/CMI transactions must be completed via the DI process. Supporting PEOs/PMs must provide contract number, modifications, CLINs, and delivery schedule data to the requesting PEOs/PMs no later than 90 days after the DI transaction has been processed through the SSO or ASC LMI. The SSO or ASC LMI should provide delivery schedule updates caused by contractor slippages.

e. A quantity of ASIOE needed to ensure successful operation will be estimated. Whenever possible this quantity (stated as a ratio) will support the prime LIN operation and be shown in a numeric format so that requirements can be aggregated. The quantity is expressed as a ratio to the BOIP prime LIN item (for example, ASIOE LIN:prime LIN). For example, if one multi-meter (ASIOE item) is required to support every ten radios (BOIPFD Prime LIN Item), the entry would be 1:10. If the quantity cannot be defined as a numeric ratio, the Capability Development Document (CDD) will show the ratio as a reference to capability considerations (for example, 1: organic transportation, or 1: generic transportation). The BOIP FD will be submitted to the Organizational Requirements Documents Approval Briefing (ORDAB) showing 1: considered. This will confirm that all integration modeling has been completed. The ORDAB package will include results of modeling that show if capability is additive or dedicated.

*Note.* 1. HIMARS built on back of M1085, only HIMARS LIN on authorization document. HIMARS cannot perform mission without the donor LIN.

*Note.* 2. CBPS rides on back of M1085. Both the PLIN and the ASIOE LIN on authorization document. All systems retain the capability of performing their function without each other.

### **11–3. Interchange of item data**

a. DA Form 5661 (app B) is submitted as soon as an item of equipment or major system is identified in an approved requirements document. The CDD and Capability Production Document (CPD) are the primary initial requirements documents.

(1) DA Form 5661 information must be consistent with data on the most current requirements document (for example; CPD, CDD, and BOIP).

(2) The following items are funded from the major system, assemblage, or item budget line of the requesting PEO/PM:

- (a) Items which are not common to the Army's inventory.
- (b) Items categorized as "peculiar" or "unique".
- (c) All DI CMI.

(3) Supporting PEOs/PMs program and budget for all DI ASIOE items that they manage.

(4) Record requirements well in advance to allow timely identification, programming, and budgeting within procurement lead-times to allow system, assemblage, or item initial operating capability dates to be met. DI forms are exchanged between requiring and supporting PEOs/PMs; who will provide to their supporting DCS, G-8 System Synchronization Officer (SSO) and HQ, AMC Lead Materiel Integrator (LMI) as required.

*b.* Processing DA Form 5661.

(1) The requiring command will submit DA Form 5661 DI information to the supporting command.

(2) The supporting command will annotate the DA Form 5661 with the delivery schedule and return it to the requiring command within 20 workdays, with letter of justification that outlines changes or problems with program or schedule.

(3) When classified data are entered, all forms are classified per existing procedures and regulations. Annotating the DA Form 5661 with the delivery schedule and UIC destination information does not, by itself, require restricted classification of the information.

*c.* The supporting command will complete the a DA Form 5662 DI summary report for each support item of equipment identified by a DA Form 5661. This form must be prepared and available for use at weapon system reviews (WSRs), joint capability assessments (JCAs), and program reviews (PRs). Results of these and other procurement program reviews should be reflected in an update to the AAO of the impacted systems.

#### **11-4. Data interchange responsibilities**

*a.* DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FM) will—

(1) Approve variances in the DI process.

(2) Along with appropriate Army Staff elements, resolve DI program issues and problems.

(3) Document approved DI requirements.

(4) Work with DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FD) to develop reports showing impact of application of Principal and ASIOE LINs to BOIPs across standard requirements codes prior to developing the SACS.

*b.* PEOs/PMs introducing systems, assemblages or their replacement into the U.S. Army inventory will—

(1) Prepare initial interchange of PA funded major item data as soon as identified through capabilities development documentation by providing program requirements to supporting PEOs/PMs using DA Form 5661 (or an approved automated version).

(2) Validate DI submissions annually at the start of each fiscal year (1 October).

(3) Ensure that DI information is kept current by providing interim submissions to supporting PEOs/PMs as needed (no less than quarterly) for major changes in requirements. Turn-around time for interim submissions should be no more than 20 days.

(4) Ensure that all DIs are updated 30 days before WSRs, JCAs, PRs and other program reviews; also as other program changes become known.

(5) Ensure that COMSEC DI is requested two years prior to the required delivery date (RDD) via the Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) Information Systems Security Program (ISSP). Application at <https://issp.army.mil>. For COMSEC DI instructions, contact ISSP Application Customer Support at [csla.huac.issp@mail.mil](mailto:csla.huac.issp@mail.mil).

(6) Ensure that DI items are consistent with the item coverage in the most recent CDD, CPD, BOIP or approved BOIPFD.

(7) Coordinate and send to the supporting PEO/PM changes to the existing DI coverage. This includes, but is not limited to, changes in quantity, RDD, and UIC if known.

(8) Ensure that early integrated logistics support (ILS) planning includes determining and setting up CMI and ASIOE requirements, including COMSEC ASIOE items.

(9) Work with DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FD) SSO to program and budget long lead-time component items for developmental systems under the full funding concept. Furnish funds to procure the CMI to the DCS, G-8 SSO through the supporting command in time to satisfy delivery requirements. Furnish research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) funds to the supporting PEO/PM if materiel is at pre-milestone C of the weapon system development process.

(10) Provide DI requirements for ASIOE allowing supporting PEOs/PMs and time to program and budget long lead-time for developmental systems to satisfy delivery requirements. AMC LCMCs will also use this data to plan and budget for ASIOE in the sustainment phase of the item lifecycle.

*c.* Each PEO/PM responsible for the lifecycle management of the support item will—

(1) Review all manual or automated DA Form 5661 sent by the requiring PEO/PM and verify NSN, SSN, LIN, LCC and nomenclature. The supporting PEO/PM will provide the requiring PEO/PM with data on availability of stock or procurement of the supporting major item.

(2) Forward DA Form 5661 to ODCS, G-8 (DAPR-FD) SSO to program and budget for long lead-time items and requirements.

(3) Work with HQ, AMC LMI office (AMCLG-LM) to ensure distribution and redistribution of approved DI in time to satisfy delivery requirements for all non DCS, G-8 managed LINs (non procurement).

(4) Provide decision (acceptance or rejections) to the PEOs/PMs by 15 Jan each year for November submissions, and within 20 days of receipt for interim submissions. If this timeframe cannot be met, notify the requiring command for approval of any required extension time.

(5) Set up a primary/generating item relationship.

(6) Prepare a DA Form 5662 for each support item of equipment identified by a DA Form 5661.

(7) Program, budget, and provide the ASIOE supporting item.

(8) Program, and provide the CMI supporting item.

(9) When a DI rejection is received from the LMI, the requiring PEO/PM will determine if the capability can be provided by an Army managed CMI/ASIOE equivalent. If not, the requiring PEO/PM will locate alternative sources of supply outside of the DI process. The alternative must meet the form/fit/function requirements of type classification and materiel release in AR 700-142.

*d.* DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FD) SSOs will—

(1) Monitor application of BOIP PLINs across the POM to ensure application to the force does not exceed resourcing by FY.

(2) Analyze the SACS file to determine if PLIN levels exceed authorized resources.

(3) Annotate each DA Form 5661 as completed, canceled, and/or quantity changes, per appendix B, and return to the PEO/PM within 20 workdays from the date of receipt.

(4) Provide a transmittal letter delineating DI requirements with funding or program problems. The command's transmittal letter must fully document the problems and any actions taken to date.

(5) Program and budget long lead-time component items for developmental systems under the full funding concept.

(6) Provide DI requirements for ASIOE to allow supporting PEOs/PMs and AMC LCMCs time to program and budget for long lead-time items and for developmental systems to satisfy delivery requirements.

(7) Work with the HQ, AMC LMI Office (AMCLG-LM) to ensure distribution and redistribution of approved DI in time to satisfy delivery requirements.

*e.* HQ, AMC LMI Office (AMCLG-LM) will—

(1) Annotate each DA Form 5661 as completed, canceled, and/or quantity changes, per appendix B. Return to the PEO/PM within 20 workdays from the date of receipt for items not fulfilled with new procurement.

(2) Provide a transmittal letter delineating DI requirements with funding or program problems. The transmittal letter to the PEO/PM must fully document the problems and any actions taken to date.

(3) Work with DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FD) SSO to ensure distribution and redistribution of approved DI in time to satisfy delivery requirements.

(4) Assess quarterly aggregate report of all DI requirements to ensure that DI requirements have been cross-leveled vertically and horizontally across the Army.

*f.* LOGSA (AMXLS-AL) will—

(1) Add all CMI and ASIOE approved by DCS, G-3/5/7 to the SSN cross-reference file.

(2) Update assigned automated databases with current DI policy (chap 11).

(3) Produce the management reports for use by the requiring and supporting commands.

## **Chapter 12**

### **Major Item System Map**

#### **12-1. Major Item System Map overview**

*a.* The Major Item System Map (MISM) is an integrated systems management concept. AMC is responsible for all major item systems management and codes, including the MISM.

*b.* The MISM is the Army's weapons system view at LIN level. It is a derivative product created in the LIW by materiel developers with the BOIPFD process. MISM aggregates the CMI(s) and ASIOE(s) into a weapons system view.

*c.* AR 71-32 prescribes policies and responsibilities for the development and documentation of Army personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations and associated force management activities, to include development of BOIPFD, MARC, BOIP, and related documents by the materiel, combat, doctrine, and training developers.

*d.* The MISM enables the computation of the MARC Total Direct Productive Annual Maintenance Man-hours (DPAMMH) for a major item. The MISM is utilized in the Army Flow Model and the Army War Reserve Deployment System because MISM identifies the CMI that is not always readily visible in Army property accountability systems. The PLIN APAMMH roll-up includes CMI (but not ASIOE) requirements.

## 12-2. Major Item System Map objectives

- a. To support Army major item systems management initiatives by moving from item, commodity, or command orientations to total weapon system perspectives.
- b. To support the PPBES process for the acquisition, fielding, and distribution of Army major items of materiel.
- c. To provide baseline information in support of Army unit readiness reporting processes.
- d. To provide timely information to DA and AMC from a centralized source, so that budget impact analysis can ensure full or optimized funding of total system requirements.
- e. To provide a software tool to enable materiel developers to identify all major items and its CMI/ASIOE relationships within a total major item system.
- f. To provide cross-referencing information on total system equipment and personnel skill requirements needed to operate, maintain, and transport all equipment within the system.
- g. To integrate and automate the BOIPFD and MARC.

## 12-3. Major Item System Map policy

- a. MISM utilizes approved Army source data for catalog information: DA PAM 708-3 (SB 700-20), SLAMIS, and AMDF NIIN information.
- b. The Major Item System Code of the MISM is an eight-position alphanumeric code for a total weapon system. The format is in table 12-1 and further defined in table 12-2.
- c. Access to MISM/BOIPFD/MARC is through the LIW.
- d. LIW MISM/BOIPFD/MARC is authorized by query only, with ability to maintain MISM/BOIPFD/MARC limited to materiel developers (AMCOM, CECOM, TACOM, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), USAM-MA, PEOs, PMs).
- e. LIW BOIPFD/MARC Acceptance is managed by USAFMSA. The DCS, G-3/5/7 is responsible for BOIP, TOE, and MARC development. Upon LIW USAMFMSA Acceptance, LIW BOIPFD/MISM becomes BOIP in the Force Management System. LIW MARC populates the Force Management System Army MARC Maintenance Database.
- f. Materiel developers supported by LIW map all their appropriate major item system data into the LIW MISM/BOIPFD/ MARC database. LIW is used to—
  - (1) Identify all requirements for developmental and upgraded major items that were initially and specifically developed for the defined system as “prime item(s)”, and input all supporting data needed for automated BOIPFD generation.
  - (2) Monitor the MISM database, ensuring that major item system code assignments, descriptions, and supporting item data are in the database and are current.
  - (3) Use MISM to produce output products required to support other Army legacy systems.

**Table 12-1**  
**Major Item System Map code format**

Position	Field legend	Instruction
1	Commodity Manager Code	The appropriate Commodity Management Code of the materiel developer with responsibility for the system (table 1-1, SB 700-20).
2	Type System Code	W for weapon system, S for support system.
3-4	Army Mission Area Code	Enter the first two positions of the mission area code that best represents the mission of the overall system (table 12-2).
5-6	Generic Category Code	Table 3-28: Position 4 and 5 of the MATCAT (table D-6).
7-8	System Code	Alphanumeric code assigned by the materiel developer. Identifies the different configuration or groupings of equipment within the same generic category.

**Table 12-2**  
**Major Item System Map codes defined**

MAJOR MISSION AREA	MISSION	First Two Positions of Area ADP Code	DESCRIPTION
Close combat	Close combat	AA	Tank, Antitank, Mech, Light weapon, Mortar, Night observation, Vehicles, Training devices, Special operations forces, Close combat - other, Mortar ammunition, Light weapon ammunition, Tank ammunition.
Fire support	Fire support	BA	Cannon, light; Cannon, medium; Cannon, heavy; field artillery, fuses; FA, rockets and missiles; Meteorological; Survey; Command and control; Other; SOF fire control; FA, nuclear munitions; FA, ammunition, heavy; FA, ammunition, medium; FA, ammunition, light.
Combat support	Engineering/mine warfare	CA	Combat, vehicle; Combat, bridge; Combat, water supply; Mine, remotely delivered; Mine, ground disposed; Countermine; Construction equipment; Construction support; Construction, other; Topographic; Engineer, training devices; Camouflage; Demolition.
Combat support	Nuclear, biological, chemical	CB	Offensive; Defensive; Support; Training devices.
Combat support	Intelligence and electronics warfare	CD	Signal intelligence, tactical air; EW, tactical air; EW, other; Stratification intelligence, signal; Stratification intelligence, other; Surveillance, air; Surveillance, ground; Other; Training devices.
Combat service	Supply and transportation support	DA	Tracked vehicles; Rail; Water; Supply; Administrative vehicles; SOF vehicles; Aviation administration; Material Handling Equipment; Miscellaneous; Training devices.
Combat service	Maintenance support	DB	Equipment; Repair parts, aviation; Repair parts, missiles; Repair parts, WTCV; Repair parts, OPA-1; Repair parts, OPA-2; Repair parts, OPA-3; Recovery vehicles; Ammunition.
Combat service	Health care support	DC	Medical; Generators; Other.
Materiel base	Ammunition production base support	EA	Provision of industrial facilities- construction; Provision of industrial facilities; Logistics intelligence file; Capital investments; Manufacturing methods and techniques; Military adaptation of commercial items; Ammunition.
Materiel base	Other production base support	EB	Missiles; Weapons and combat vehicles tracked; OPA-1; OPA-2; OPA-3; Aircraft; Other.
Materiel base	Miscellaneous research, development, test, and evaluation	EC	Testing; Study and analysis; Headquarters support; Information systems; Other miscellaneous RDTE.
Materiel base	Classified programs	ED	Classified programs.
Materiel base	Classified programs	EE	Base research, 6.1; Exploratory, 6.2.
Human resources	Human resources	FA	Personnel, RDTE; Personnel, automation.
Base support	Base support	GA	Miscellaneous.
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4)	Strategic	HA	Joint/Defense-wide; Worldwide military command and control system; COMSEC; Position location/navigation; Satellite communication; Other; Modifications in services/product improvement programs.
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4)	Tactical	HB	Combat net radios; Terminals; Switches; Multichannel; Satellite communication; COMSEC; Battlefield ADP systems; Position location/navigation; Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment; Antennas; Cables; Shelters/facilities; Modifications in service/product improvement programs; Spare and repair parts; Items LT 900K; Other; Control; SOF communication.



**Table 12–2**  
**Major Item System Map codes defined—Continued**

MAJOR MISSION AREA	MISSION	First Two Positions of Area ADP Code	DESCRIPTION
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4)	Theater	HC	Base communication; Automation; COMSEC, control and communication (C3); Facilities; Other.
Command, control communication, and computers (C4)	Sustaining base	HD	Base communication; Automation (nontactical); COMSEC; Other.
Training	Training	IA	Nonsystem training devices; Training ammunition.
DOD/Government-wide support	DOD/Joint support	JA	
DOD/Government-wide support	Other Government agency support	JB	Miscellaneous (such as Department of Energy)
Strategic conflict	CONUS air defense	KB	CONUS air defense
Air defense (AD)	Air defense	LA	AD, low altitude, man; AD, low altitude, vehicle; AD, medium altitude; AD, high altitude; AD, support, command and control; AD, training devices; AD, ammunition.
Ammunition	Used for program development increment packages only.	MA	Ammunition, nontactical; Ammunition, production base support.
Aviation	Combat aviation	NA	Attack; Scout; Combat aviation (other); Night training observation; Training devices; SOF aviation; Combat aviation ammunition.
Aviation	Combat support/combat	ND	Utility helicopter service support aviation; Medium helicopter service support aviation; Fixed wing service support aviation; Avionics service support aviation; Aviation administration service support aviation; Aviation miscellaneous service support aviation.
Aviation	Combat support/combat	NX	Unmanned Aircraft System

## Chapter 13

### Distribution of Major End Items

#### Section I

#### Major Item Distribution Process

##### 13–1. Distribution

*a.* Distributions are LIN level quantity allocations designated for specific units (below Component level), normally a brigade, battalion and/or separate company level by month based on the availability of the equipment for delivery.

*b.* Materiel distribution and redistribution is based on authorization levels as delineated in MTOE, TDA, Augmentation TDAs, Letters of Authorization, ONS, Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statement, Joint Emerging Operational Need, and Mission Essential Equipment Lists (MEEL) and in accordance with Army priorities, unless otherwise directed by HQDA. Equipping levels may be further modified by percentage-based fill rates such as aim points.

##### 13–2. Delivery

The delivery of equipment is the transfer of control and accountability of equipment to the Component and/or the unit, in accordance with AR 700–142. A signed receipt document and/or automated transaction indicating the equipment is transferred and received is the criteria for considering the equipment delivered. A PM co-locating equipment not yet fielded at a unit or at a Component location does not constitute delivery.

##### 13–3. Materiel transfer

*a.* Internal materiel transfers are sourced completely within the command through redistribution of its assets within authorized levels in accordance with AR 700–142.

*b.* External materiel transfers are sourced between ACOMs, ASCCs and/or DRUs.

*c.* Centralized materiel transfers involve coordinated and synchronized allocation and distribution planning for?

- (1) Major end items listed on the SLAMIS HQDA LIN Report.
- (2) Any other major end items procured as new or recapitalized using procurement funds. New major end items are those items that are entering service for the first time. Recapitalized major end items include those items that have been removed from units (supply transaction) and undergone a recapitalization.

#### **13-4. Substitution**

*a.* The IMM will issue only the major items that are actually authorized the requesting unit. However, if the authorized item is not available, an authorized substitute LIN may be issued to maintain unit readiness if—

- (1) The substitute item is included in the approved DA substitute list, SB 700-20, appendix H.
- (2) The substitute item is acceptable to the requesting unit.
- (3) A new requisition has been submitted for the authorized item, to be held on back order, pending availability of the authorized item.

*b.* Units of the Active Army, National Guard, and USAR are equipped with the major items set by LINs in their authorization documents, unless otherwise directed by HQDA.

*c.* The use of substitute items does not relieve the unit from having the authorized item on-hand or on order (AR 71-32).

*d.* The IMM will use the HQDA approved list of authorized substitute LINs per SB 700-20, appendix H.

*e.* Use substitute LINs for readiness reporting purposes per AR 220-1.

*f.* Substitute LINs are reported as assets on hand, and are included in equipment totals for unit status reporting purposes.

*g.* Only type classified standard LINs of SB 700-20, chapter 2 are included in the DA-approved substitute list.

*h.* The requirement determination process for the authorized LIN is unaffected by this substitution policy since units are required to have the authorized LIN on order.

*i.* When the substitute LIN is replaced with the authorized LIN, the substitute item is either redistributed per AR 710-2 and ACOM, ASCC, and DRU guidance, or request disposition instructions using the DST ported to the IMM for disposition instructions.

*j.* The IMM will maintain the approved substitute list to provide the next best item that allows the unit/organization to accomplish its mission. Substitute items must:

- (1) Be compatible with the ASIOE.
- (2) Perform the same function and purpose as the authorized LIN. For communication and electronics equipment, the item must be interoperable with the existing network.
- (3) Have fuel characteristics compatible with the unit's petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) requirements.
- (4) Have ammunition available (for substitute weapons).
- (5) Have similar mobility characteristics.
- (6) Have the same air transportability characteristics.
- (7) Be maintenance supportable by personnel authorized in the unit MTOE/TDA.
- (8) Be supply supportable (repair parts, tools, and test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment).

*k.* The IMM will recommend changes to the substitution list using SLAMIS for review and approval.

#### **13-5. Major item planning and distribution linkage**

*a.* AE2S uses the DCS, G-3/5/7 provided DARPL to collaboratively develop a prioritized "1-to-N" list of Active Army units. The DARPL is extended for 21 months in the AE2S Equipping the Force (EQ4) module based on Army Forces Generation (ARFORGEN) input and DCS, G-3/5/7 FM provided guidance (see fig 13-1).

*b.* Allocation decisions concerning DA managed LINs (those listed in the SLAMIS HQDA LIN Report), new and recapitalized LINs are based on many factors with the predominate factor being the ARFORGEN applied DARPL.

*c.* Distribution of assets is a collaborative process between:

- (1) The DCS, G-8, using AE2S.
- (2) The Army National Guard (ARNG), using AE2S and the DST.
- (3) USAR, using AE2S and DST.
- (4) HQ, AMC (as the LMI) and ASC (as the executing manager) using the DST.

*d.* Allocation and distribution planning also considers:

- (1) Availability of assets from all sources (for example, new, recapitalized, excess).
- (2) Program Manager fielding capabilities.
- (3) Unit availability and cost.
- (4) Software version.
- (5) Alternative NSNs.
- (6) Kit status.
- (7) Ownership/purpose codes.

(8) Condition codes.

e. Proposals for withdrawals, reductions, or loans greater than 90 days of any equipment from the RCs, together with an equipment replacement plan for the removed equipment and a memorandum of agreement signed by both the losing and gaining Components, shall be forwarded for Secretary of Defense approval through the procedures outlined in this Instruction.

f. Allocations of new and recapitalized major end items procured and reported on President's Budget Justification documents for the ARNG and USAR are required under DODI 1225.06, and changes to those allocations require coordination with the DCS, G-8 SSO and the affected Component.

LEAD	DCS, G-3/5/7	DCS, G-8	HQ AMC and ASC	PMs and LCMCs	USAR and ARNG	UNIT
ROLE	Operational planning	Manage LINs and provide equipping oversight	LMI	Major item manager	Allocation and distribution planning	Major item user
ACTIVITY	Maintain Army-wide priorities	Determine monthly allocation (update quarterly)	Determine distribution plans	Plan and execute fieldings and distributions	Determine distribution plans	Receive major items
TOOL, REPORT, PROCESS	ARFORGEN and DARPL	AE2S	DST	DST, LIW, LMP and GCSS-A	DST and AE2S	GCSS-A

Figure 13-1. Army Major Item Allocation and Distribution Process

### 13-6. Reserve Component equipment procurement and distribution programs

#### a. Dedicated Procurement Program

(1) The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) normally will provide direction for the execution of the dedicated DPP when Congress or the Secretary of Defense provides funds or directs the distribution of equipment to the RC.

(2) The Comptroller of the Army may also interpret budget legislation and OSD guidance for PMs and the Army Staff as needed. The ASA (ALT) may serve as program director when the Secretary of the Army or Chief of Staff, Army directs the issue of equipment or expenditure of funds for the Reserve Component under a DPP.

(3) Lists of equipment proposed for purchase under a DPP will be prepared, staffed, and approved within 90 days after receipt of program guidance.

(4) DPP equipment distribution plans for items specifically funded or directed to the Reserve Component will be prepared and forwarded to DCS, G-4 (DALO-SUE), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0500, within 90 days after receipt of program guidance.

#### b. National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation

(1) National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA) is procurement funding provided by Congress directly to all Reserve Components. The intent for NGREA funding is to fill shortfalls in equipment provided by the Service and to help keep the ARNG relevant in both Federal and Domestic operations. The priority is procurement of Army Programs of Record equipment and commercial-off-the-shelf items with a validated requirement. The use of NGREA can include costs for non-developmental integration and operational testing before fielding.

(2) The ARNG considers all equipment with validated shortfalls, nominations from the ARNG G-staff and ARNG J-staff, and equipment nominated from State Adjutants General. Equipment that has a validated requirement and an

identified procurement method will be considered for NGREA funding. The equipment selected for NGREA procurement is prioritized by an ARNG Council of Colonels utilizing the ARNG G-3, Priorities and Target Fill levels memorandum. The resultant spend plan is submitted annually through the Office of the Secretary of Defense-Reserve Affairs for Congressional approval.

## **Section II**

### **Lead Materiel Integrator and Requirements, Allocation and Distribution Systems**

#### **13-7. Lead Materiel Integrator**

HQ, AMC is the Army's LMI with the ASC serving as the LMI executing manager. The LMI uses HQDA determined major end item priorities codified in the DARPL.

*a.* Each ACOM/ASSC/DRU, the ARNG and the USAR are responsible for managing their own equipment internally. Each command may establish internal sourcing and vetting procedures for using the Decision Support Tool (DST, para 13-8) internally. For example, after a unit has exhausted its capability to "fix" or internally source itself, the next higher command reviews its internal assets to fill the requirement(s). This internal sourcing process continues until the ACOM/ASSC/DRU or Reserve Component has exhausted all available internal sourcing solutions. The LMI then uses the DST to identify sourcing solutions from which to make a sourcing recommendation.

*b.* The LMI can recommend redistribution courses of action (COAs) between ACOM/ASCC/DRU/ARNG/USAR units; however, as a general rule, these activities should reconcile shortages at their respective command level prior to engaging the LMI for assistance with those LIN shortages.

*c.* The LMI will ensure redistribution COAs will not adversely impact the readiness of MTOE or TDA documented LINs. This includes other MTOE or TDA documented LINs that require ASIOE per the major item LIN BOIP.

*d.* The LMI distributes DCS, G-8 managed major end items based on the allocations recorded in AE2S by DCS, G-8 SSOs. The allocations are provided quarterly to the AMC LMI for distribution planning in DST. ARNG and USAR distributions of DCS, G-8 managed items are controlled by Component representatives and provided by AE2S or DST.

*e.* As the LMI, AMC has the responsibility and authority for managing the equipping distribution and redistribution missions. However, DCS, G-8 maintains Army staff responsibility to plan and program equipping and modernizing the force and retains responsibility for Component level allocations.

#### **13-8. Requirements, allocation and distribution systems**

*a.* LMI Decision Support Tool.

(1) The DST is the authoritative source to synchronize the distribution and redistribution of materiel in accordance with Army priorities and directives. The tool is used to develop Unit Distribution Plans (UDPs) to equip individual units in accordance with their HQDA prioritization. All sources of supply are used to fill the unit's equipment authorization. The UDPs are then vetted with materiel stakeholders prior to execution. Upon approval of the UDP, materiel stakeholders (for example, depots and PMs) ship equipment to the gaining unit. When received, units add the equipment to their property book.

(2) The AMC LMI is responsible for providing final recommended distribution plans of DCS, G-8 managed items and approved distribution plans of DCS, G-4/AMC managed items to AE2S through a data sharing agreement.

(3) AMC has overall responsibility and authority for developing, coordinating and synchronizing distribution and redistribution plans of all Army equipment in accordance with DOD and Army directives and priorities. As the Army manager of equipment distribution and redistribution, AMC/ASC will help facilitate commands' and Army Components' unit equipping efforts.

*b.* The AE2S is the primary and authoritative system for programming. It draws on authoritative data for requirements, inventory and priorities and programs RDA for equipping the force.

(1) AE2S interfaces with DST for the management of allocations and distributions of equipment.

(2) AE2S provides the automated system for the programming allocations and delivery allocations of DCS, G-8 managed items.

(3) Meets congressionally mandated transparency reporting requirements.

(4) Serves as the repository for approved gross requirements for end items, the sub-elements of Gross Requirements.

(5) Captures gross requirement element data from proponents

(6) Calculates the gross requirement, AAO and APO.

(7) AE2S has data sharing requirements with LOGSA for inventory, DCS, G-3/5/7 for SACS, DCS, G-4 for ORF, RCF, AWRS, WRSA, OPROJ.

## Section III Responsibilities

### 13–9. Collaboration and synchronization

Equipping the Army requires synchronization across organizations and systems to ensure units are fielded the right equipment at the right time to perform their mission. Equipping plan transparency is critical for total asset visibility, stakeholder collaboration, the projection of shortages and identification of modernization issues.

### 13–10. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The ASA (ALT) will develop policy and oversee PEO and PM offices who—

*a.* On a quarterly basis, provide the DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDZ) new production and recapitalized equipment quantities available for allocation during the 21 month AE2S horizon. Currently, the PMs provide available quantities to the SSOs who input the data into AE2S. In the future this will transition to the PMs providing direct input into AE2S using the PM Available Quarterly Module in EquipFor (EQ4). The module will allow PMs to input new production and depot Recap quantities forecasted to be available for allocation and distribution directly into EQ4.

*b.* Coordinate with AMC/ASC(LMI) for distribution planning and new equipment fielding to execute the Army’s equipping and modernization strategies.

*c.* Account for new equipment within an accountable property system of record such as GCSS–A or the Defense Property Accountability System.

*d.* Support Unit Equipping and Reuse Working Groups (UERWGs), in coordination with AMC/ASC(LMI) and participate in the proposed sourcing decision vetting process.

*e.* In coordination with AMC/ASC (LMI), participate in the proposed sourcing decision (PSD) vetting process

*f.* In coordination with AMC/ASC (LMI), integrate use of DST into the fielding process (includes planning, vetting, execution and tracking of new equipment distribution.)

*g.* Execute specified responsibilities in accordance with the DCS, G–8 Policy and Procedures for Allocation Planning document.

*h.* Report production delays and/or stoppages affecting delivery of Line Item Numbers (LINs) in meeting required delivery dates or unit aim points to AMC/ASC (LMI) and DCS, G–8.

*i.* Participate in DCS, G–3/5/7-led equipment issue adjudication processes, as required.

### 13–11. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8

The DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDZ) will—

*a.* Program for development and procurement of new equipment in coordination with ASA (ALT).

*b.* Maintain and update, as required, the DCS, G–8 Policy and Procedures for Allocation Planning document. This document will provide stakeholder responsibilities and procedures for the allocations and distributions of HQDA managed equipment data within the approved Army automation systems, such as, AE2S EQ4 application and Decision Support Tool.

*c.* Serve as Army Staff (ARSTAF) lead for the DODI 1225.06 process within the Army.

*d.* Headquarters, Department of the Army, DCS, G–8 SSOs maintain oversight of LIN equipping in coordination with ASC.

*e.* Where applicable and with DCS, G–3/5/7 assistance ensure LOAs are provided to AMC/ASC MIs to support any required allocations/distribution of equipment.

*f.* Monitor LMI provided equipping sourcing solutions of DCS, G–8 LINs for ONS/ESD.

*g.* Assist DCS, G–4 and AMC in arbitrating materiel management disputes and inter-theater equipment issues. LIN distribution and redistribution issues will be resolved at the lowest level possible. If resolution cannot be achieved at the lower levels, DA level forums such as the Army Requirements and Resourcing Board (AR2B), Army Equipping Reuse Working Group (AERWG), Integrated Process Team or special forums will adjudicate the issue.

*h.* In coordination with DCS, G–4 and AMC, ensure equipment allocation (such as, AE2S) and distribution automation systems (such as, DST) supporting HQDA and LMI processes are complimentary and mutually supporting. The Standard Study Number-Line Item Number Automated Management and Integrating System General Officer Steering Committee, LMI Transition Board, or designated fora will be used to inform senior leaders, make recommendations and resolve issues. This does not change normal organizational command and control of systems. Any recommendations that impact the LIW or other Army logistics portfolio systems will be presented to the DCS, G–4 LOG Domain for review and validation.

*i.* In coordination with AMC, advise senior Army leadership on equipment readiness through the Strategic Readiness Update.

*j.* As necessary, provide the Director, Force Development with quarterly out-briefs on the status of equipment allocation and plans.

### **13–12. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7**

The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMZ) will—

- a.* Provide DCS, G–8, AMC and ASC access to all authoritative automated requirements.
- b.* Prioritize units' materiel requirements through the IRPL and DARPL.
- c.* Serve as approval authority for Army Preposition Stocks strategy, structure and equipment releases in accordance with IRPL and DARPL priorities.
- d.* Provide ASC with a real-time, unclassified data feed of all validated known Army materiel requirements (MTOE, TDA, ONS, JUON, Joint Emerging Operational Need, MEEL, ETDA, AUG TDA, operational projects) for the upcoming 36 months; provide periodic updates on the status of completing this task to the Army's equipping community at the Army Equipping and Reuse Working Group. Ensure all materiel requirements modified by percentage-based fill rates (for example, Aim Points) and all activities (units, APS plans, programs, operational projects) are prioritized in order of need from highest to lowest.
- e.* As required and in coordination with DCS, G–8 ensure LOAs are provided to AMC/ASC Materiel Integrators (MI) to support any required allocations and/or distributions for equipment where BOIPs have not been applied. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–CI) will—
- f.* Approve materiel demands (requirements).
- g.* Adjudicate, as AR2B chair, final ONS sourcing solution(s) for approval / disapproval and verify delivery of approved materiel solution(s) to complete the ONS requirement in ECOP.

### **13–13. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4**

The DCS, G–4 (DALO–SUE) will—

- a.* Manage the SDT Management Decision Package (MDEP) and coordinate the synchronization of SDT funding and distribution plans.
- b.* Program national sustainment operations for major item equipment transferred from PM offices to AMC.
- c.* Program for development and procurement of Logistics Management Information Systems.
- d.* Participate in DCS, G–3/5/7-led inter-theater equipment issue adjudication process as required.
- e.* Review inter-theater UDPs for SDT charges.
- f.* Review for approval APS loan requests with less than 6 month time horizons.
- g.* Support and participate in UERWGs.
- h.* Assist DCS, G–8 and AMC in adjudicating distribution and redistribution issues. LIN distribution and redistribution issues will be resolved at the lowest level possible. If resolution cannot be achieved at the lower levels, DA level forums such as the AR2B, AERWG Integrated Process Team or special forums will adjudicate the issue.

### **13–14. Army Materiel Command**

The CG, AMC will—

- a.* As the Army's LMI, manage and synchronize materiel distribution and redistribution planning and execution for all Army equipment to and across ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and Components in accordance with Army priorities, DOD and Army policy, Army authorization and prioritization documents, appropriate statutes, and authoritative inputs (for example, DCS, G–8 allocations and directed authorizations).
- b.* Advise Senior Army Leadership about Army-wide materiel issues and materiel readiness. Respond to requests for information (RFIs) about equipment distribution and/or redistribution from senior leaders, Congress, and others, as required/tasked.
- c.* Act as the proponent for the Lead Materiel Integrator Decision Support Tool (LMI DST). Link equipment demands with supply in DST to forecast sourcing against future requirements with the intent of providing consistency, transparency, and optimized solutions. Collaborate with HQDA, ASA (ALT), ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and Components on DST capability refinement, training and sustainment.
- d.* Combine stakeholder processes and inputs to produce an integrated materiel sourcing recommendation to meet all Army materiel requirements. Develop UDP recommendations and PSDs to optimize Army equipment-on-hand readiness. Facilitate the PSD vetting process with stakeholders as required.
- e.* Provide collaborated (such as, with DCS, G–8 System Synchronization Officers (SSO), PM, and commands/component) equipment distribution plans (proposed sourcing decisions) a minimum of nine months out to ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and components on a quarterly basis. Additional equipment distribution plans may be necessary for ARFORGEN rotational units, in accordance with their ARFORGEN cycle. The goal is to synchronize distribution with MTOE development as part of the Command Plan process.
- f.* In coordination with materiel stakeholders, verify requirements with equipment-on-hand and anticipated new and depot production materiel to identify excess and verify equipment shortages.
- g.* In coordination with DCS, G–4 and DCS, G–8, ensure that AE2S and DST are complimentary and mutually supporting. Establish and periodically review memorandum of agreements and system interface agreements to facilitate data sharing between LIW and other authoritative automated systems. The Standard Study Number-Line Item Number

Automated Management and Integrating System General Officer Steering Committee, LMI Transition Board, or designated forum will be used to inform senior leaders, make recommendations and resolve issues. This does not change normal organizational command and control of systems. Any recommendations that impact the LIW or other Army logistics portfolio systems will be presented to the DCS, G-4 LOG Domain for review and validation.

*h.* Plan, coordinate and synchronize materiel to support integrated system fielding events based on PM, DCS, G-8, Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC) and depot functions.

*i.* In coordination with DCS, G-8 SSOs and DCS, G-3/5/7, obtain LOAs to support any distribution of equipment where BOIPs have not been applied.

*j.* Support ACOM and component requested UERWGs and coordinate support from LCMCs (for example, TACOM, Communications Electronics Command (CECOM) and Aviation and Missile (AMCOM).

*k.* As requested, provide equipping analysis to ACOM internal plans or projects, for example, annual excess runs, analysis of inactivations, unit relocations and SDT estimates. Also, in coordination with the ACOMs, ensure that distributions to inactivating units are cancelled.

*l.* Execute specified responsibilities in accordance with the DCS, G-8 Policy and Procedures for Allocation Planning document.

*m.* Provide data to AE2S in accordance with established data sharing agreements with DCS, G-8. Required data includes—

(1) Available quantities of Sustainment Program Evaluation Group funded depot output (includes contractor reset assets) available for DCS, G-8 allocation during each quarterly update cycle as AE2S input. DCS, G-8, develop and implement an automated process to provide these available quantities to the AE2S, as outlined in the DCS, G-8 Policy and Procedures for Allocation Planning.

(2) Quarterly updates of all distribution and re-distribution plans for all LINs.

(3) Quarterly updates of verification of receipt by Reserve Components of all Army new and RECAP LINs for mandated transparency reporting in accordance with DODI 1225.06.

*n.* Provide/enter equipment sourcing solution recommendations for ONS/Equipping Sourcing Document (ESD) in the ECOP database and present sourcing solutions to the AR2B CoC for approval. Upon approval of equipment sourcing solution, execute equipment distribution. Verify receipt of materiel distribution and redistribution solutions for ONS and non-standard equipment with DCS, G-8 in accordance with procedures established by DCS, G-3/5/7.

*o.* Report all excess to the equipment manager, such as, report excess DCS, G-8 managed LINs to DCS, G-8. Additionally, inform procurement programs and DCS, G-8 of critical materiel shortages (in accordance with Army demands and priorities).

*p.* Report Reset depot production delays and/or stoppages that affect LIN required delivery dates and Aim Points to required stakeholders.

*q.* In coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7, DCS, G-4, DCS, G-8, and/or ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs and components, support LIN analysis and unit equipping forums and working groups such as: Strategic Readiness Update (SRU), Troubled LIN Forum, Divesture Working Group, and Equipment Validation and Requirements Board (EVRB).

*r.* In coordination with DCS, G-8 co-lead the AERWG activities in order to address commands' distribution and redistribution requirements and issues.

*s.* In accordance with DA policy and ARSTAF guidance manage the distribution and redistribution of War Reserve and Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS).

*t.* Request DCS, G-8 approval prior to executing any redistribution actions triggering DODI 1225.06 replacement plans. Coordinate execution of DODI 1225.06 replacement plans in accordance with DCS, G-8 directions.

*u.* Request DCS, G-8 approval prior to executing any distributions that would require directing allocations from one component to another before finalizing plans.

*v.* In coordination with DCS, G-8 ensure guidance provided by the Army Equipping Modernization Plan, Army Equipping Modernization Strategy, and Army Equipping Guidance are nested in equipment distribution actions.

*w.* Request DA level fora such as the AR2B, AERWG Integrated Process Team or special fora to adjudicate LIN distribution and redistribution issues to include, but not limited to, inter-command materiel transfers between ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs, that cannot be resolved at lower levels.

### **13-15. Army Sustainment Command**

The CG ASC is the executing manager for LMI and will—

*a.* Manage and synchronize materiel distribution and redistribution planning and execution to and across ACOMs, ASCC, DRUs, ARNG and USAR.

*b.* In coordination with stakeholders:

(1) Verify requirements with equipment on-hand, due-in from procurement and due-in from depot operations. Identify excess and verify equipment shortages. Inform major item procurement programs of critical materiel shortages as required. Report excess inventory to the appropriate controlling HQDA staff office.

(2) Develop and synchronize materiel distribution and redistribution for all Army equipment.

(3) Develop UDP recommendations and PSDs to optimize Army equipment on-hand readiness. In coordination with ASA (ALT), vet UDP new production and recapitalization distribution with PM offices.

(4) Utilize LMI DST to develop recommended quarterly equipment sourcing solutions.

(5) Coordinate execution of DODI 1225.06 replacement plans in accordance with DCS, G-8 guidance and request DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDZ) coordinate approval for any plan changes.

*c.* Request DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMZ) adjudication of distribution and redistribution issues to include, but not limited to, inter-command materiel transfers between ACOMs, ASCCs and DRUs.

*d.* Request DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDZ) approval for any distributions that would require re-allocation from one component to another before finalizing plans.

*e.* Report required delivery date slippage to impacted receiving commands and to AMC/LMI and DCS, G-8 (DAPR-FDZ).

*f.* Support UERWGs, facilitate the PSD vetting process and support DCS, G-8 SRU analyses and briefs as required.

*g.* Provide AMC with a collaborative linkage to Army PEOs and PM offices.

### **13-16. Army commands, Army service component commands, direct reporting units, Army National Guard, and United States Army Reserves**

The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, ARNG and USAR will—

*a.* Exercise authority for materiel distribution and redistribution against the following Army authorization documents.

*b.* Serve as the entry point for their subordinate units regarding LMI distribution and redistribution mission and recommendations.

*c.* In coordination with AMC/ASC (LMI), integrate use of the DST within commands/components to facilitate the equipment distribution and redistribution process

*d.* Ensure equipment and components listed in the authorized column of the MTOE and TDA are on-hand or on-order. Also that equipment on-hand, to include items received from PMs and non-standard equipment, is properly and accurately accounted for within authoritative APSR and is aligned to MTOE or TDA requirements.

*e.* Report to ASC excess major items in accordance with existing supply and materiel polices and process.

*f.* Provided DCS, G-3/5/7 by-exception materiel demands (for example, an ONS request via ECOP) in accordance with DCS, G-3/5/7 ONS/ECOP procedures, the submitting units' higher level commands are responsible for validating submitted ONS. Validation confirms an urgent need exists and that the need cannot be address by standard Army processes or through some other means such as cross leveling between units.

*g.* Be responsible for equipment management in ECOP to include identification of sourcing solutions and completion of ONS requirements when the materiel solution is delivered. Verify delivery of materiel solution to complete the ONS requirement in the ECOP.

*h.* Link demands with supply in a networked environment (for example, DST) to forecast sourcing against future requirements with the intent of providing consistency, transparency and optimized solutions.

*i.* Review and serve as approval authority for internally sourced UDPs (those sourced completely within the command through redistribution of its assets within authorized levels).

*j.* Line Item Number distribution and redistribution issues, to include but not limited to inter-command materiel transfers between ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs, will be resolved at the lowest level possible. If resolution cannot be achieved at the lower levels, request DA level forums such as the AR2B, AERWG Integrated Process Team or special forums to adjudicate the issue.

*k.* In coordination with AMC/ASC (LMI), schedule UERS as required; participate in the PSD vetting process; support TPF to include actions required to manage displaced materiel.

*l.* Army National Guard (ARNG). The Director, ARNG has appointed the ARNG G-4 to serve as the LMI for the ARNG and will continuously collaborate with AMC/ASC and DCS, G-8. The ARNG will—

(1) Advise AMC/ASC on ARNG-specific materiel distribution/redistribution issues.

(2) Remain the approval authority for ARNG units' excess equipment.

(3) Conduct LIN distribution planning in AE2S. Once required capabilities are resident in DST and System Integrators are fully trained on DST, conduct LIN distribution planning in DST.

(4) Execute specified responsibilities in accordance with the DCS, G-8 Policy and Procedures for Allocation Planning document.

*m.* The CG, United States Army Reserve Command has appointed the USARC G-4 to serve as the LMI for the USAR and will continuously collaborate with AMC/ASC and DCS, G-8. The USAR will—

(1) Advise AMC/ASC on USAR-specific materiel distribution/redistribution issues.

(2) Conduct LIN distribution planning in AE2S. Once required capabilities are resident in DST and System Integrators are fully trained on DST, conduct LIN distribution planning in DST.

(3) Execute specified responsibilities, in accordance with the DCS, G-8 Policy and Procedures for Allocation Planning document.



*n.* The ARNG G-4 and USARC G-4 will—

- (1) Serve as the LMI for their respective organizations.
- (2) Continuously coordinate all major end item distribution issues with AMC and ASC.
- (3) Conduct LIN distribution planning in AE2S and/or DST. Coordinate all changes with both system owners.

*o.* The ARNG G-4 will serve as the approval authority for ARNG excess equipment (para 1-17).

*p.* TRADOC will—

(1) Develop future concept-based required capabilities and Doctrine, Organization, Training, Maintenance, Leadership and education, Personnel, and Facilities solutions in accordance with the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System.

(2) Provide DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMZ) materiel demands for approved Structure Manning Decision Review (SMDR), Training Resource Arbitration Panel and Equipment Review and Validation Board decisions.

(3) Advise AMC and ASC on TRADOC-specific materiel synchronization issues.

(4) Ensure TRADOC schools provide and maintain updated Individual Training Plans and Programs of Instruction to ensure material/equipment requirements are documented and reflect current Army LMI policies.

*q.* The Office of the Surgeon General/MEDCOM will—

(1) Provide national-level medical maintenance and supply programs which are managed and executed to support ASA (ALT).

(2) Ensure medical sustainment and maintenance support for fielded medical systems and equipment throughout the system's entire lifecycle.

(3) Advise AMC/ASC on medical specific materiel distribution/redistribution issues.

*r.* The U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) will—

(1) Serve as the authority for all USASOC-peculiar (Major Force Program 11) materiel distribution and redistribution in accordance with U.S. Special Operations Command policies and directives. Army common (Major Force Program 2) LINs used by USASOC will continue to be managed by DCS, G-4, DCS, G-8, AMC and OTSG.

(2) Advise AMC and ASC on materiel issues for Army-common items used by USASOC.

(3) Collaborate with AMC and ASC via the USASOC G-4 LMI lead.

## **Section IV**

### **Life Cycle Management Command Major Item Distribution Management**

#### **13-17. Overview**

The objectives of the LCMC or PM major item IMMs are—

*a.* To distribute and redistribute major items to Army units or claimants for maximum unit readiness and wartime sustainability while integrating modernization initiatives.

*b.* To control distribution of equipment per the requirements and allocations established in the Army AE2S and the priorities within the DARPL.

*c.* To ensure holistic weapon system supportability via fulfillment of ASIOE, ammunition, POL, repair part and other support requirements.

*d.* To distribute modernization items of equipment consistent with ILS, Force Modernization Master Plan, and TPF requirements.

*e.* To manage Army Class VII LIN substitution activities.

#### **13-18. Integrated Materiel Manager major item distribution and redistribution**

*a.* The policies in this section apply to planning and coordinating the distribution and redistribution of major end items to MTOE and TDA units at the UIC level. These procedures also apply to the following:

- (1) APS, including Army Prepositioned Brigade and Unit Sets, OPROJs, and WRSS.
- (2) Maintenance stocks.
- (3) Decrement stocks.
- (4) Other claimants designated by HQDA staff.
- (5) Major end items used as components.

*b.* The distribution requirement is the sum of the authorized peacetime IIQ, maintenance floats, OPROJ, APS and the specified AWRS. Distribution requirements represent the equipment items required in peacetime to—

- (1) Meet the current total Army needs to perform its intended mission.
- (2) Make equipment available for full support of the force for mobilization and deployment.

*c.* Equipment is distributed to the unit or claimant level to reach the authorized level of fill. The IMM will make maximum use of excess assets available within the ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or CONUS installation before approving filling major item customer orders.

*d.* Reject major item customer orders through Major Item Requisition Validation which, if filled, would cause a command or installation to have an excess of equipment.

*e.* Customer orders for major items are validated by corps and theater level materiel management centers (MMC) and by installations through GCSS–A which have been delegated requisitioning authority.

*f.* Validate these requisitions with the GCSS–A products, which reflect the most current approved authorization and asset data available.

*g.* The IMM will further validate major item requisitions to ensure that—

(1) Equipment shortages exist within the requesting unit or claimant.

(2) A valid type requirement code is used per AR 710–2 and AR 725–50.

(3) The requested quantity cannot be satisfied by the redistribution of excess equipment within the appropriate command or installation.

*h.* All levels of management will ensure that all asset data transactions are reported per AR 710–3. Place special emphasis on maintaining accurate asset reporting of any major item assigned RICCs A, B, C, K, L, M, P, Q, R, Z, or 2.

## **Chapter 14**

### **Distribution, Delivery and Disposition of U.S. Army Aircraft**

Major item distribution policies set forth in chapter 13 apply unless otherwise specifically addressed in this chapter.

#### **14–1. Aircraft-related policies**

*a.* ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and LCMCs will—

(1) Advise AMCOM (AMSAM–MMC–VS) of the location and change of location of aircraft delivery points.

(2) Furnish flight crews to deliver aircraft being assigned to the command and to deliver aircraft being turned in to a depot or manufacturer.

(3) Provide facilities, in-storage maintenance, and security for aircraft reported for reassignment or disposition.

(4) Perform transfer inspection and required maintenance. Costs of transfer inspection and maintenance are paid by the losing elements.

(5) Reassign, redistribute, and provide funds for delivered aircraft within the proper command.

(6) Inform AMCOM of reassigned aircraft within their commands.

(7) Advise AMCOM (AMSAM–MMC–LS–BA) of special equipment needed on aircraft being allocated to a command.

(8) Ensure that flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft are qualified per AR 95–1 and AMCOM U.S. Army aircraft delivery procedures for the type, model, and series of aircraft to be ferried.

(9) Comply with AR 70–12 regarding the emergency purchase of POL or services from commercial sources or other services.

(10) Ensure that all unused funds from allocation authorized for aircraft movement are reported to AMCOM (AMSAM–MMC–LA–BC) by message, immediately after completion of movement.

(11) Report aircraft gains and losses on DA Form 1352 (Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time) per AR 700–138.

*b.* Commanders of aircraft maintenance units within CONUS and aircraft maintenance shops at Army depots will provide or arrange for security, supply, and maintenance support of aircraft on the way to a delivery point when requested by ferry pilots.

*c.* Army installation commanders will provide security guards, medical aid, and other assistance on request.

*d.* Overseas commands will designate a port of debarkation for aircraft and advise the CONUS receiving command. Send the following information (which should have already been posted to the AIT device) to DCS, G–4 (DALO–ORA), and Commander, AMCOM, ATTN: AMSAM–MMC–LS–BA, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898–5000.

(1) Name of vessel.

(2) Date of arrival.

(3) Port of call.

(4) Type of aircraft.

(5) Method of storage.

(6) Extent of disassembly for each shipment.

*e.* The CNGB, directly or by delegation to DARNG, will—

(1) Advise AMCOM of the location and change of location of delivery points.

(2) Furnish flight crews to deliver ARNG aircraft—

(a) From the manufacturers' facilities within CONUS.

- (b) From designated maintenance aviation intermediate maintenance units.
- (c) From depots.
- (d) Being turned in to a depot or manufacturers' facilities.
- (3) Provide facilities, in-storage maintenance, and security for aircraft reported for reassignment or disposition.
- (4) Reassign and provide associated funds for redistributing aircraft within the ARNG including ferry flights to and from scheduled depot overhaul.
- (5) Perform pre-transfer inspection and required maintenance.
- (6) Ensure that flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft are qualified per AR 95-1, and Army and AMCOM delivery procedures for the type, model, and series of aircraft to be ferried.
- (7) Purchase emergency petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) and provide services from commercial sources or other services per AR 70-12.
- f. Military traffic management and terminal service area commands will—
  - (1) Make sure that aircraft is moved through terminals of overseas and CONUS delivery points.
  - (2) Advise the receiving command of incoming and outgoing shipments. Send the following information to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORA) and AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA):
    - (a) Vessel name.
    - (b) Departure date.
    - (c) Estimated arrival date.
    - (d) Port of call.
    - (e) Aircraft type.
    - (f) Storage method.
    - (g) Extent of vessel disassembly.
- g. Ferrying elements will ensure that a thorough test flight or operational check is conducted to verify that the aircraft is operationally ready for a flight crew. Make this check within 3 days of the delivery date.
- h. Ferry pilots will—
  - (1) Comply with the policies and requirements of this section, and DA and AMCOM aircraft delivery procedures.
  - (2) Ensure that a copy of the current AMCOM delivery procedure is in each aircraft to be ferried.
  - (3) Take inventory and inspect aircraft before departing on ferry flight.
  - (4) Provide security protection of classified equipment installed in an aircraft that is involved in a mishap per AR 385-10 and DA PAM 385-40.
- i. Delivery pilots will—
  - (1) Report a mishap by telephone to AMCOM per the AMCOM delivery procedures, and also report the mishap per AR 385-10 and DA PAM 385-40.
  - (2) Call the nearest Army installation for information such as available guards, medical aid, and the nearest aviation maintenance company or aviation support company as listed in the ferry packet when aircraft is forced down and crash rescue or maintenance is required.
  - (3) Report maintenance and supply problems during ferry flights per current AMCOM delivery procedures.

#### **14-2. Distribution of aircraft within the continental United States**

- a. Initial distribution of aircraft to CONUS units and further reassignments between and within ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs are based on DA-approved authorization and operational requirements. Standardization by geographic area is also considered, but may be sacrificed in areas where aircraft limits and special performance qualities are of primary concern.
- b. Normally, aircraft are flight delivered within CONUS and gains are to be reported in accordance with AR 700-138. When the range of the aircraft, critical terrain, or prolonged adverse weather conditions prevent flight delivery, transportation by other means may be used.

#### **14-3. Distribution of aircraft overseas**

- a. Aircraft assigned overseas are the latest type, model, and series available, which can be adequately supported by the supply system. Within an overseas command, a single type, model, and series is standardized as much as possible consistent with operational requirements. Appropriate publications, tools, test equipment, spare parts, shop facilities, and trained personnel must be available before new aircraft is delivered.
- b. Normally, do not introduce aircraft into an overseas theater or CONUS command until a logistics evaluation and service test is conducted in CONUS. This test is used to assure that the equipment is free from engineering and design defects, which could impair its operation.
- c. Report aircraft gains and losses on DA Form 1352 following guidance in AR 700-138.

#### **14-4. Ferry crew requirements**

- a. Receiving a message that an aircraft is scheduled for delivery to a CONUS ACOM, ASCC, and DRU alerts

AMCOM to the need for a ferry crew to that command. Responsible ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs are alerted for overseas delivery crew requirements.

*b.* Ferry crews will follow procedures in the AMCOM delivery procedures.

#### **14-5. Dispatch of flight crews**

Within three workdays after receiving a crew request, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs or LCMCs will send flight crews to accompany aircraft movements. For over ocean movements, aircraft are ferried via surface vessel or aircraft. Therefore, flight crews are not required if the pickup location is in OCONUS and the delivery location is in CONUS, or if the delivery is in an oversea command.

#### **14-6. Fund citation**

AMCOM will send the proper fund citation for delivery of newly assigned aircraft to ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and LCMCs.

#### **14-7. Unsuitable aircraft**

DA will advise ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs of aircraft unsuitable for use in certain geographic areas or theaters because of operational limits or logistics support restrictions.

#### **14-8. Test and test support aircraft**

Requirements for test and test support aircraft will follow AR 73-1 and AR 70-62.

#### **14-9. Aircraft for other than Army use**

Aircraft to support contractor sales demonstrations, promotional tours, static displays, other governments, and U.S. Government agencies will follow AR 12-1, AR 95-1, AR 700-131, and AR 735-5.

#### **14-10. Depot maintenance support for Army National Guard and United States Army Reserves aircraft**

The direct exchange method may be used to provide aircraft depot maintenance support for RCs. Unserviceable aircraft are turned in to the AMCOM property account in exchange for serviceable aircraft, which are shipped from Army stocks on a reimbursable basis. ARNG and USAR are charged an average unit cost for aircraft issued through the direct exchange method. The Operation and Maintenance, ARNG, and OMA Reserve funds are credited to OMA P7M funds.

#### **14-11. Deviations to the aircraft distribution program**

DA must approve each exception to the DA aircraft distribution program.

#### **14-12. Disposition of aircraft**

*a.* Aircraft are placed in storage, maintained, and removed from storage per reassignment directives or disposition instructions.

*b.* Flight delivery of aircraft and flight crew requests are based on receipt of an aircraft assignment directive and the notice of available aircraft from AMCOM.

(1) Flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft must qualify per AR 95-1.

(2) AMCOM will refer flight crew requests to deliver Active Army and Army Reserve aircraft to the proper ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or LCMC. AMCOM will also refer requests for flight crews to deliver ARNG aircraft from manufacturers' plants or Active Army installations to Active Army installations. These requests are coordinated with and approved by the ARNG's aviation division. Approved information copies are sent to the State adjutants general and the proper CONUS Army Commanders.

(3) AMCOM will send requests to overseas commands for flight crews needed for the following:

*(a)* To deliver aircraft to ports of embarkation for surface or airlift shipment.

*(b)* To deliver ARNG aircraft from manufacturers' plants not located within CONUS to a CONUS Army element on the delivery route, to FORSCOM, or to TRADOC.

(4) Commanders of MACOMS or LCMCs or the State adjutants general will issue orders after receiving a crew request.

(5) After receiving a report on new production aircraft available to be flight delivered, AMCOM will send a priority message to the Commander of the proper ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or LCMC, or to the proper State adjutants general. This message will contain the following:

*(a)* The AMCOM control number.

*(b)* Request for crew to be dispatched.

*(c)* Aircraft type, model, series, and serial number.

*(d)* Location of aircraft to be delivered.

- (e) Aircraft destination.
- (f) Shipping order number.
- (g) Fund citation.
- (h) Special instructions (for example, routing instructions for overseas flights, restrictions or modifications, and maintenance condition requirements).

(6) After receiving a reassignment directive for aircraft to be flight delivered, AMCOM will send a message to the commander of the proper ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or LCMC, the ARNG's aviation division, and the proper State adjutant general. This message is in two parts.

(a) Part one applies to the releasing command or storage location. It will indicate the type, model, series, serial number, and DA aircraft distribution control number when needed.

(b) Part two applies to the gaining command. It will include the proper fund citation. In addition, it will request that after receiving data from the releasing command on available aircraft a flight crew be dispatched to deliver the aircraft.

(7) After aircraft being transferred are inspected, Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs or LCMCs, and State adjutants general will advise the receiving agency that they are ready for delivery.

(8) Information copies of messages required by (5) and (6) above are sent, when applicable, to the following:

(a) CDR, TRADOC, Fort Eustis, VA.

(b) CDR, FORSCOM, Fort Bragg, NC.

(c) Army, Air Force, or Navy resident representative at the contractor's facility.

(d) ARNG, APG MD//ARNG-AVN-L//.

(e) Appropriate area commands and military traffic management and terminal service for aircraft being shipped to an overseas command.

c. After being informed that the aircraft is ready for surface or air shipment, AMCOM will—

(1) Arrange with the contractor, Commander of the proper ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or LCMC, proper State adjutant general, or officials at the storage location to process the aircraft for shipment.

(2) Prepare a cross-servicing order and acceptance form requesting services and supplies for surface shipment from the port to the overseas command. The specified Military Department is provided the services and supplies required through cross-servicing agreements. The cross-servicing agreements will include the preparation shipment instructions.

#### **14-13. Flight delivery coordination within the continental United States**

a. After receiving crew requests, the commanders of the proper ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and LCMCs, and the proper State adjutants general will—

(1) Designate a flight crew to pick up aircraft.

(2) Inform the Commander, AMCOM (AMSAM-MC-LS-BA), by message, when applicable. Include the estimated date and arrival time of the flight crew to make sure that the aircraft is ready when the crew arrives.

b. After receiving the assigned aircraft, the Commanders of the proper ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and LCMCs, and the proper State adjutants general will inform AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA), FORSCOM, and TRADOC. Messages from State adjutants general will include Chief, ARNG as an information addressee. The message will include the following information:

(1) AMCOM aircraft distribution control number, and aircraft type, model, series, and serial number.

(2) Arrival date.

(3) Accumulated flying hours and number of landings.

c. After receiving the reassignment directive, the losing command will—

(1) Restrict aircraft to be reassigned from any further use.

(2) Prevent removal of components except to meet transfer standards (controlled cannibalization is not authorized.)

(3) Inspect aircraft to be transferred before the RDD.

(4) Send a routine message to the gaining command per (5) below. Also send information copies when applicable to the following:

(a) CDR, AMCOM, Redstone Arsenal, AL (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA).

(b) CDR, TRADOC, Fort Eustis VA.

(c) CDR, FORSCOM, Fort Bragg, NC.

(d) The surface report.

(5) Include the information below in message.

(a) Type, model, series, and serial number of aircraft to be delivered.

(b) Estimated delivery date.

(c) Quantity of aircraft in each delivery.

(d) Manner of shipment (for example, boxed, crated, assembled).

(e) Shipment method.

(f) Estimated arrival date.

(g) Control number.

(6) Make sure the proper modification kits are transferred with the aircraft when these kits have not been installed. If the gaining command does not have the resources for either depot or commercial installation of these kits, the losing command will install the kits before transferring the aircraft. When updating aircraft to be transferred is unduly delayed because of a heavy workload, AMCOM will resolve the matter.

d. After receiving the reassigned aircraft, the gaining command will—

(1) Send AMCOM two copies of the signed shipping document.

(2) Inspect the condition and serviceability of the aircraft before it is used.

(3) Inspect items listed on DA Form 2408–17 (Aircraft Inventory Record) and adjust shortages as outlined in DA PAM 738–751. Do not accept aircraft with equipment shortages unless these shortages are shown on DA Form 2408–17 as having been waived.

(4) Prepare DA Form 2408–9 (Equipment Control Record) (RCS: GSGLD–1608) per DA PAM 738–751.

#### 14–14. Aircraft property accountability

Maintain property accountability of aircraft and aircraft related property per table 14–1. ASIOE installed in aircraft must be separately accounted for on wholesale, retail and unit accounting records. Examples include installed radios, identification friend or foe interrogation equipment, COMSEC devices, ASE and AISR equipment.

**Table 14–1**  
**Aircraft and Installed ASIOE property accountability**

Item	Instructions
Property accountability and property books.	Per AR 735–5 and AR 710–2.
New production aircraft processed as direct flyaway shipment from the manufacturer's plant to the delivery point.	By the accountable property office AMCOM during ferry flight.
Aircraft for acceptance inspection.	By the property officer of the direct support unit (responsible for supply and maintenance support) after receiving aircraft for inspection at the delivery point.
Financial inventory reports.	Per chapter 5, and DFAS–IN Regulation 37–1.
Inventory balances and transactions.	Show all aircraft recorded on formal property accounting records.
Surface shipments in transit and monetary reporting of inventory in transit under financial inventory accounting.	Per chapter 5.
Issue, disposal, or shipment to depot inventory control.	Transferred by accountable officers.
Aircraft assigned to using elements.	Per AR 710–2.
Aircraft redistributed between ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs when responsibility for supply and maintenance support is transferred.	Accountable property office of the Army aircraft direct support unit for processing through accountable property records and later shipment.
Temporarily distributed aircraft within ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs when responsibility for supply and maintenance support is temporarily transferred.	Still accounted for while on temporary loan. A completed DD Form 1348M, DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical) is required to lend aircraft.
Aircraft turned in to a maintenance activity for repair.	Per AR 750–1.
ASIOE separately authorized via TAADS and accounted for on property accounting records.	Per AR 710–2.

## Chapter 15

### Divestiture of Class VII Major End Items

#### Section I

##### Overview and Policies

#### 15–1. Purpose

This chapter provides guidance on a standardized, cyclical and disciplined process to—

a. Identify excess Major End Items (MEIs)

b. Properly divest MEIs to conserve sustainment funds and to reserve Army purchasing power for future operations and modernization.

- c. Establish MEI excess positions while considering—
  - (1) All the components of the AAO.
  - (2) Additional requirements above the AAO as determined by Army senior leadership.
  - (3) All modernization efforts.
- d. Reduce the Army's storage footprint and sustainment cost by capitalizing on the potential value that excess MEIs can bring back into the Army through divestiture.
- e. Ensure that MEIs in storage (and where they are stored) is the result of an intentional and deliberate Army senior leader decision.

*Note.* 1. This chapter does not apply to non-standard equipment (see DCS, G-4 memorandum, subject: Interim Policy and Operational Guidance for the Supply and Materiel Management for All Categories of Non-Standard Equipment, 18 February 2010).

*Note.* 2. See glossary section II for divestiture-related terms.

## **15-2. Boards and working groups impacting equipment divestiture**

a. Army Equipping and Reuse Working Group (AERWG): Semi-annual forum, co-chaired by HQ, AMC and DCS, G-8, where members of the equipping and force development communities collaborate to synchronize the delivery of available equipment to meet operating and generating force requirements and to identify mitigation strategies for equipping shortfalls. The AERWG's goal is to maximize the distribution of equipment from both new production and depot production and the redistribution of Reset, excess, and non-deployed equipment among Army units.

b. Army Requirements and Resourcing Board (AR2B): Provides a mechanism for the rapid fielding of cutting-edge technology in a changing environment to the Warfighter. The AR2B process is funded largely through supplemental spending. The mission of the AR2B is to validate, prioritize and resource requirements to meet Army strategic commitments to provide timely Title X support to the force. Its purpose is to accelerate requirements to solutions and identify Execution and Budget Year resource realignment to support fielding. The board is tri-chaired by the DCS, G-3/5/7; the Deputy Chief of Staff, DCS, G-8; and the Military Deputy, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) (ASA (FM&C)). These members, plus representatives from all Army Staff Offices and Field Commands, will review Operational Needs Statements (ONS), submitted by field commanders, in order to validate, prioritize, and resource the needed capability against all others.

c. Army Requirements Oversight Council (AROC): There are nine standing members of the AROC and multiple advisors. The Members and the Advisors advise the CSA in the assessment and prioritization of integrated capabilities; validate and approve proposals for rapid insertion of technologies to address current capability needs when solution extends into the POM, and strategies to resolve capability gaps and resultant changes to modernization programs and plans. The Army approval authority for all warfighting capabilities is the CSA, and it may be delegated to the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army (VCSA).

d. Army Strategic Readiness Update (ASRU): A monthly snapshot of unit readiness data for the Army's major combat reporting units briefed to the VCSA as it pertains to their ability to perform their wartime and peacetime missions. The Army Strategic Readiness Update facilitates Senior Army Leadership's ability to synchronize operational planning and resource management.

e. Capabilities Development for Rapid Transition: A TRADOC Army Capabilities Integration Center and DCS, G-3/5/7 co-sponsored semi-annual process responsible for accomplishing three tasks: 1) acceleration of select tactical non-standard equipment proven equipment that should transition into the Army Acquisition Programs supporting the future force; 2) identification of tactical non-standard equipment specifically required for current missions but may not be required in broad application to the future force (sustain); and 3) identification of tactical non-standard equipment that should not be supported with continued funding (such as, terminated).

f. SLAMIS General Officer Steering Committee (GOSC): Monthly forum chaired by the DCS, G-8 with attendance from ASA (ALT), ASA (FM&C), DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-8; DCS, G-4; DCS, G-6; ARNG; ASC; AMC; USAFMSA; TRADOC; SOCOM; and CASCOM. The SLAMIS GOSC provides oversight, direction, strategic recommendations, and resource authorization required to support SLAMIS efforts and LIN lifecycle management of standard and non-standard equipment information.

g. Divestiture Working Group (DWG): Semi Annual working group hosted by DCS, G-4 with attendance from DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-8; ASA (ALT); AMC; and U.S. Security Assistance Command (USASAC) as the main attendees. The goal of the DWG is to facilitate the identification of excess Army property, prioritize the divestiture of excess items, determine the best method of divestiture, determine funding requirements, and track the divestiture progress.

h. Family of Systems (FOS) Reviews: A divestiture process that looks at divesting entire LIN families ahead of the Command Plan based upon low use/low utility. This process runs concurrently with the 15-month divestiture process. The FOS Review process will shape the Army's efforts for long-term affordability of divestiture of Army equipment that is low risk and utility to Army requirements.

i. LIN Management Working Group: Bi-monthly working group chaired by the DCS, G-8 and DCS, G-4 with attendance from ASA (ALT), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) (ASA(RDA)),

ASA (FM&C), DCS, G-3/5/7, AMC, ARNG, and USAR. The LIN Management Working Group reviews all management issues related to LINs on the DA LIN List, such as requirements, inventory, and POM procurement levels.

*j.* Long Range Investments Requirements Analysis: A process where the Army looks out 30 years beyond the POM at the equipping and sustaining needs of the Programs of Record. This longer-term approach covers the entire acquisition lifecycle, to include sustainment. With the renewed emphasis on assessing the impacts of near-term investment decisions on the lifecycle costs and desired capabilities of Programs of Record, it is increasingly important to have a sustainment strategy that is synchronized with the modernization strategy.

*k.* Organizational Requirements Document Approval Brief (ORDAB): A synchronization board co-chaired by USAFMSA and the DCS, G-8 with attendance from ASA (ALT); DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4; DCS, G-6; USAR; USASOC; TRADOC; and various Centers of Excellence. The ORDAB makes decisions on BOIPs and works to streamline the BOIP process and modernization.

*l.* Retrograde, Reset, Redeployment, Redistribution (R4D): A mission that requires integration, innovation and creativity to meet the national objective of retrograding equipment back to the SDDC, the ASCC to U.S. Transportation Command, is overall responsible for ensuring success of the R4D movement mission.

*m.* Weapon Systems Review (WSR): Colonel/GS-15 level forum for presenting lifecycle weapon systems and equipment funding requirements for cross-program evaluation group review and integration. The WSR provides the PEO/PM, with support from the AMC LCMC, the opportunity to present their current and emerging requirements to the program evaluation group. The WSR is chaired by the ASA (ALT); DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4; DCS, G-8; and AMC.

## **Section II**

### **Duties**

#### **15-3. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)**

The ASA (AL&T) will—

*a.* Participate in AERWG sessions that evaluate continued retention or disposal of excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility MEIs.

*b.* As one of the WSR quad-chairs, facilitate the review of cost projections for excess MEIs (storage, SDT, DEMIL, and disposal costs) through the WSR process.

*c.* In coordination with AMC, identify the funding requirements for the divestiture of excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility materiel. If retained based on excessive DEMIL costs and /or future requirements, conduct a BCA. Excess materiel will not be relocated until the BCA is conducted and approved.

*d.* Participate in the DWG, held semi-annually to identify and prioritize Army divestiture requirements.

*e.* Provide support to the DCS, G-8 in determining the quantity of DCS, G-8 managed LINs that exceed the AAO.

*f.* With DCS, G-8 and DCS, G-3/5/7 approval, and in coordination with the managing LCMCs, facilitate the disposition of excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility DCS, G-8 managed LINs. In cases where storage is required, but there is no direct supporting LCMC, the product support manager will determine the appropriate storage location and track the MEI to its storage destination.

*g.* When required, support the DCS, G-8 to develop supporting rationale and justification for why the Army should retain excess or low use/low utility DCS, G-8 managed LINs.

*h.* In coordination with AMC, submit the cost to continue to store and possibly transport excess MEIs approved for retention in accordance with this guidance. This is part of the WSR emerging requirements and will address BCA-identified “cost prohibitive” DEMIL and disposal costs as applicable.

*i.* Support AMC by identifying methods to mitigate monthly end item storage costs wherever possible in support of the DCS, G-8 disposition plans.

*j.* In coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4; DCS, G-8; and AMC identify divestiture candidate populations for FOS reviews.

#### **15-4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7**

The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—

*a.* Develop, update and approve the AAO in AE2S with the support of the stakeholder community. The AAO (though the SACS) will serve as the start point for determining MEIs that are excess to Army requirements.

*b.* Participate in the AERWG session that evaluates continued retention or disposal of excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility MEIs. In support of the out-of-cycle excess determination process, provide an approve/disapprove decision on DCS, G-4/AMC and DCS, G-8 managed LINs. For the purposes of this guidance, out-of-cycle is defined as reporting excess MEIs outside of the 15-month cyclical divestiture process.

*c.* Participate in the semi-annual DWGs to identify and prioritize Army Divestiture requirements.

*d.* In coordination with the stakeholder community, identify and approve for retention select items above the AAO to be retained in the Army inventory. All items above the AAO without a valid requirement for future use will be considered excess.



*e.* Oversee Initial Excess Candidate List (IECL) items during the LIN validation process to determine equipment retention or divestiture decisions. Submit these findings to the SLAMIS GOSC for approval and eventual LCMC processing in SLAMIS for LIN retirement.

*f.* In coordination with ASA (ALT); DCS, G-4; DCS, G-8; and AMC identify and validate all divestiture candidate populations for FOS reviews.

*g.* Plan, coordinate and synchronize FOS reviews.

#### **15-5. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4**

The DCS, G-4 will—

*a.* Set policy and establish procedures for:

(1) The deliberate and systematic evaluation of MEIs that exceed the AAO.

(2) Additional Army requirements as identified and approved by the DCS, G-3/5/7.

*b.* Chair the AERWG session that evaluates continued retention or disposal of excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility MEIs.

*c.* Facilitate the out-of-cycle excess declaration process, ensuring that requests are staffed through the appropriate DA entities and submitted to DCS, G-3/5/7 for the declaration of excess.

*d.* In coordination with AMC, determine the DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs that exceed the AAO. Provide DA-level support, as required, to AMC on the disposition of excess DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs.

*e.* Coordinate with AMC to establish rationale and justification for retention of excess and low use/low utility DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs.

*f.* As one of the WSR chairs, facilitate the cost projection review of excess MEIs (storage, SDT, DEMIL, and disposal costs) through the WSR process.

*g.* Host a semi-annual DWG to facilitate the Army divestiture strategy for the purpose of identifying and prioritizing excess Army equipment.

*h.* Serve as coordinating lead for FOS reviews.

*i.* Develop tracking and reporting methods to measure turn-in performance and provide recurring reports to ACOM/ASCC/DRUs and other DA staff offices.

*j.* Review maintenance expenditure limits with HQ AMC to synchronize those levels with current fleet strategies and divestiture plans.

*k.* Host quarterly FOS progress reviews with ASA (ALT); DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-8; and AMC to synchronize divestiture progress and operations.

*l.* Program and budget for DEMIL prep costs identified by AMC; champion resource allocation for year-of-execution unfunded DEMIL and disposal requirements.

*m.* In coordination with ASA (ALT); DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-8; and AMC identify divestiture candidate populations for FOS reviews.

*n.* Coordinate with DLA to identify DLADS throughput capacity and coordinate with HQ AMC to ensure all equipment programmed for divestiture is divested as directed.

*o.* Develop a listing of additional materiel (ASIOE, component of end item (COEI)) associated with the FOS divestiture end items. In coordination with AMC, publish the listing to allow LCMCs, DA and ASA (ALT) PMs to prepare disposition instructions for ACOM/ASCC/DRUs.

#### **15-6. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8**

The DCS, G-8 will—

*a.* Publish updated AAO calculations in AE2S for use as the start point in determining MEIs that are excess to Army requirements.

*b.* Determine the DCS, G-8 managed LINs that exceed the AAO. In coordination with the PEO/PM, provide direction to AMC on the intended disposition for excess DCS, G-8 managed LINs.

*c.* Coordinate with the PEO/PM and AMC and provide justification on retention of excess or low use/low utility items.

*d.* Utilize the DWG as the forum for the routine, systematic evaluation of select excess MEIs that exceed the AAO and requirements above the AAO as approved through the DCS, G-3/5/7.

*e.* Participate in the AERWG session that evaluates continued retention or disposal of excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility MEIs. In support of the out of cycle excess determination process, recommend to the DCS, G-3/5/7 which DCS, G-8 managed LINs should be declared as excess.

*f.* As one of the WSR chairs, facilitate the review of cost projections for excess MEIs (storage, SDT, DEMIL, and disposal costs) through the WSR process.

*g.* Participate in the semi-annual DWGs to identify and prioritize the Army divestiture requirements.

*h.* In coordination with ASA (ALT); DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4; and AMC identify divestiture candidate populations for FOS reviews.

### **15-7. U.S. Army Materiel Command**

The CG, AMC will—

- a.* Maintain visibility of MEIs held in Army and DOD storage activities and track associated storage costs.
- b.* Conduct a CBA for determining the most viable cost effective alternatives to reduce the Army's storage footprint.
- c.* Conduct a CBA for end-of-life assets at Defense Logistics Agency facilities for end items without a supporting BCA.
- d.* Retain CBAs and supporting documentation until corresponding end-of-life assets are divested from the Army's inventory.
- e.* Review CBAs annually to determine if the original storage decision is still in the best interest of the Army.
- f.* Participate in the AERWG session that evaluates continued retention or disposal of excess, obsolete, or low use/low utility MEIs. Provide storage recommendations based off the CBA for MEIs that are approved for continued retention. Recommend alternative storage locations where costs can be reduced.
- g.* Provide guidance and direction to LCMCs on the use of ownership/purpose codes to identify the storage of MEIs.
- h.* For DCS, G-8 managed LINS, assist the DCS, G-8 and PEO/PM to identify the best location for excess or low use/low utility LINS. Execute the DCS, G-8's disposition plans for those LINS.
- i.* For DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINS, consult with the DCS, G-4, as required, to obtain guidance on excess, obsolete, or low use/low utility LINS.
- j.* When required, support the DCS, G-8 and DCS, G-4 to develop supporting rationale and justification for retention of excess or low use/low utility MEIs.
- k.* For excess MEIs warranting an "out-of-cycle" review, provide the DCS, G-4 a listing of candidate excess MEIs for DA adjudication. For the purposes of this guidance, "out-of cycle" is defined as reporting excess MEIs outside of the 15-month cyclical divestiture process.
- l.* In support of the WSR process, assist the PEO/PM to ensure that their emerging requirements submissions include costs to store and transport excess MEIs that are approved for retention, as well as costs associated with the DEMIL and disposal of these MEIs.
- m.* Identify POM responsibility. In coordination with ASA (ALT), identify the funding requirements for Army materiel for divestiture or retention based on DEMIL costs or future requirements.
- n.* Participate in the DWGs, held semi-annually to identify and prioritize the Army divestiture requirements.
- o.* In coordination with ASA (ALT); DCS, G-3/5/7; DCS, G-4; and DCS, G-8 identify divestiture candidate populations for FOS reviews.
- p.* Evaluate the equipment divestiture list for potential FMS/excess defense article (EDA) value.
- q.* Assist DCS, G-4 in working with DLA-DS to identify disposal throughput capacity.
- r.* Identify DEMIL prep costs and provide to DCS, G-4 for year of execution programming and budgeting.

### **15-8. Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units**

CDRs of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will—

- a.* Comply with all facets of this chapter unless given specific DA written authorization to do otherwise.
- b.* Request authorization to deviate from this guidance through proper DA command channels. Any decision to retain an excess quantity above Army requirements will be justified and approved through DCS, G-3/5/7 in coordination with DCS, G-4 and DCS, G-8.
- c.* Coordinate with DA to retain MEIs above MTOE and/or TDA requirements and authorizations or low use/low utility items.
- d.* For readiness reporting purposes, seek substitute authorization in accordance with AR 220-1.
- e.* Take actions as directed to divest equipment identified by the FOS review performed under AROC oversight.
- f.* Turn-in all equipment on the Automatic Disposition List to DLADS.

## **Section III Divestiture**

### **15-9. Determining Army excess**

*a.* During the 1st Quarter of the fiscal year or upon release of the SACS file by DCS, G-3/5/7, and the initial determination of potential Army excess will be identified to create the IECL.

- (1) Initial total Army requirements will be determined by utilizing the current SACS file for MEI LINS.
- (2) Army total on hand balances down to the NIIN level of detail will be determined; there will be no exceptions or exclusions when calculating current on hand balances.
- (3) Army requirements and on hand balances will be compared to establish the IECL for staffing.

- (4) The IECL will identify excess materiel throughout the entire SACS file years, typically 5 years out.
- b.* The IECL will be staffed with the DWG to determine additional Army requirements not captured in the SACS file.
- (1) Requirements above the AAO for projects, MEELs, ONS, JONS, maintenance needs, and so forth.
  - (2) Requirements above the AAO for DA approved special, state, local missions, AND SO FORTH.
  - (3) Validation of all Army on hand balances. FMS assets in the process of being transferred will not be included, but all excess end items in DOD storage facilities under LCMC management, Army War Reserve accounts, and Army Pre-Positioned Sets will be counted.
  - (4) Validation for DA approved in lieu of (ILO) and substitutes against shortage LINs/NIINs. Locally approved ILO and Substitute LINs are not considered DA authorized LINs for readiness reporting purposes.
  - (5) Updated requirements and on hand balances will then be revalidated to produce the Potential Excess Candidate List (PECL) for publication to the DWG.

#### **15–10. Planning and prioritizing Army excess**

- a.* Upon receipt of the PECL, the DWG will—
- (1) Prioritize the PECL for divestiture.
  - (2) Identify divestiture materiel to support other DOD, Federal, state governmental requirements for redistribution, to include Department of State FMS excess candidates.
  - (3) Determine if select excess end items on the divestiture list need to be retained due to excessive DEMIL/disposal costs or for future Army requirements. If excess materiel is approved for retention, identification of alternate storage methods / locations through a BCA to identify the best storage option for the Army.
- b.* Upon completion of the prioritization of the PECL, the DWG will—
- (1) Develop plans with supporting cost analysis for the disposal, redistribution, and retention of excess materiel. The cost analysis may include—
    - (a)* Sustainment cost (retain the item in the Army inventory and use as substitute or in lieu of).
    - (b)* Storage cost (cost to store the item at DLA storage site or Sierra Army Depot (SIAD)).
    - (c)* SDT cost (cost to move the item to storage or DEMIL prep location).
    - (d)* Exchange/sale cost (any costs associated with an exchange/sale transaction).
    - (e)* Transfer cost to other services.
  - (2) Determine the future funding requirements to execute the divestiture plans.
  - (3) Develop the time line and milestones for divestiture.
  - (4) Plan for divestiture in future years through the end of the SACS file for future POMs.
  - (5) Present the plan and supporting cost analysis to the Divestiture GOSC for decision.
  - (6) Once the divestiture decision is made, the POM planning effort begins.

#### **15–11. Program Objective Memorandum and divestiture execution**

- a.* The Army Staff and AMC will develop the POM requirements for submission to properly divest of excess materiel identified for divestiture by the DWG. POM execution year for divestiture may occur 2 to 3 years beyond the current fiscal year.
- b.* The DCS, G–4, in coordination with the Army Staff and AMC, will publish a divestiture execution order directing the Army to divest excess materiel based on the approved prioritization plan and available funding.
- c.* The DCS, G–4, in coordination with AMC, will track divestiture progress and report results on a monthly basis.

#### **15–12. Divestiture time line**

- a.* The divestiture time line is a 15–month cyclical process from the release of the SACS file to the POM submission and the release of divestiture directives. (roughly from 1 Oct to 31 December, 15 months later)
- b.* The DCS, G–4 will establish and maintain the divestiture time line to ensure compliance with established plans.
- c.* Figure 15–1 illustrates the Army’s divestiture process.

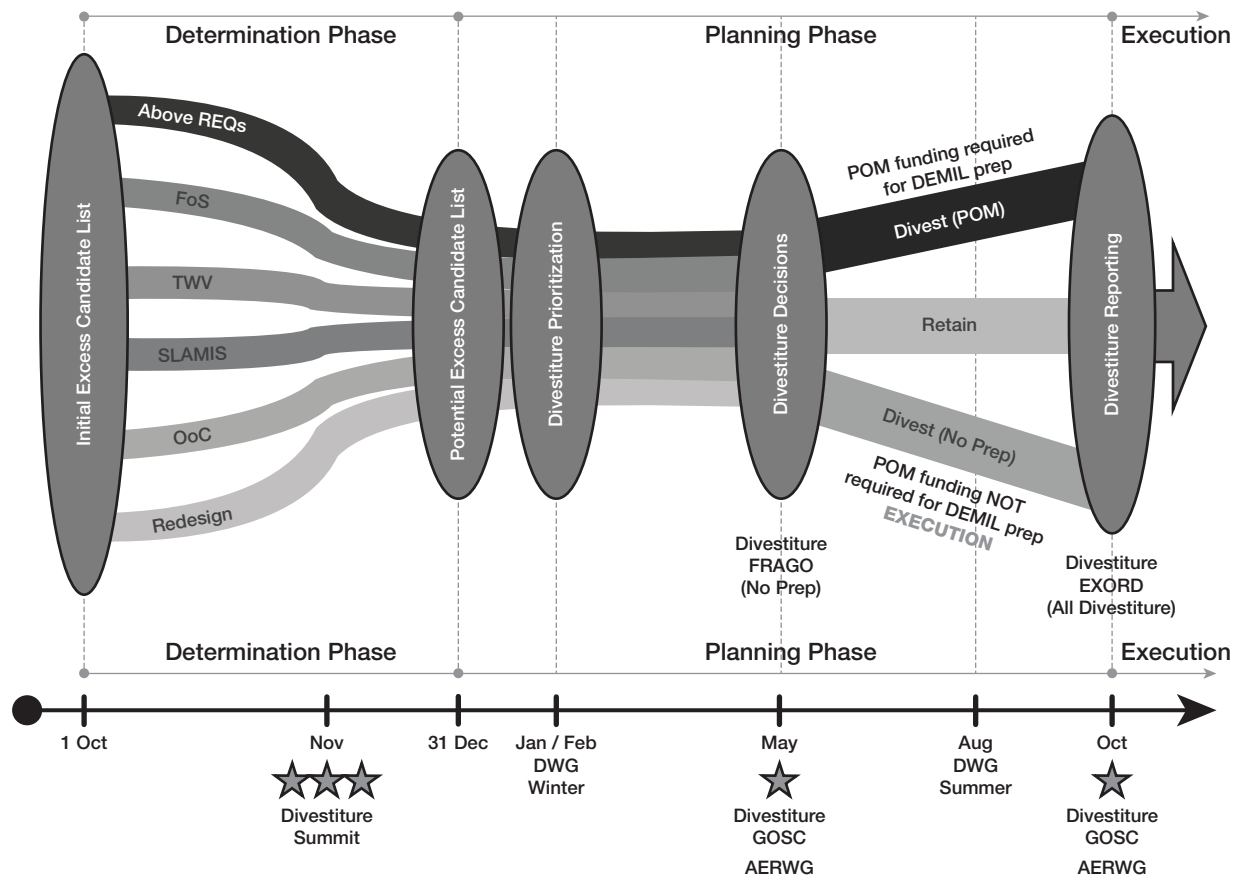


Figure 15-1. Army Divestiture Process

### 15-13. The divestiture decision making process

a. The decision to retain or divest of excess MEIs is not only an inventory asset position decision, but a financial one. Reducing the Army's footprint and right sizing inventory can save significant amounts of money, specifically in storage dollars. Disposing of excess, shrinking contingency stocks, improving and forecasting planning, and reducing infrastructure that houses inventory contributes to overall savings. In conducting the required BCA to retain excess or divest of inventory, long term storage, SDT and potential equipment DEMIL are only a few of the cost factors that must be taken into consideration when determining the best disposition decision for a given end item. The preferred BCA template of choice is the ASA (FM&C) "Army Cost Benefit Analysis Guide" located at: <http://asafm.army.mil/Documents/OfficeDocuments/CostEconomics/guidances/cba-gd.pdf>

b. Divestiture procedures apply to MEIs that exceed the AAO, to include additional requirements approved by the DCS, G-3/5/7. MEIs that are determined to be above Army requirements, which have no known future requirements, will be considered excess.

c. These procedures also apply to MEIs that have been type classified obsolete and low use/low utility items approved for divestiture through the FOS review process.

d. These MEIs can be made available for divestiture through EDA FMS, DLADS, exchange/sales, donations, component reclaims, and / or sales and disposal upon approval by the DCS, G-3/5/7.

### 15-14. Excess determination and disposition

#### a. Determining Excess.

(1) AMC, in coordination with DCS, G-8 (for DCS, G-8 managed LINs) and in coordination with DCS, G-4 (for DCS, G-4 managed LINs), will identify Army requirements and authorizations by utilizing the SACS file for all Class

VII LINs down to the NIIN level of detail at the beginning of the fiscal year or upon the release of the latest SACS file. Consideration will be given to Class II items that are in chapter 2 and 6 of SB 700–20.

(2) Before any excess position is established, IMs will ensure that the Army requirement computation for their MEI(s) has considered all of the component requirements. It is important to note that the SACS file requirements is only a baseline starting point and each LIN/NIIN must be assessed individually by the IM to ensure excess determination decisions assess all of the factors that influence the end item requirement above or below the SACS file figure.

(3) AMC in coordination with ASA (ALT) and DCS, G–8 will identify and take into consideration the acquisition of additional Class VII that will impact Army divestiture.

(4) AMC will identify and track Army total on hand balances.

(5) AMC in coordination with DCS, G–4 will create the initial excess candidate list by comparing Army requirements against on hand balances.

(6) AMC in coordination with DCS, G–4 will identify excess materiel throughout the entire SACS file by year, typically 5 years out from the current fiscal year.

*b. Initial Excess Candidate List Staffing.*

(1) DCS, G–3/5/7, DCS, G–8, and DCS, G–4 will identify requirements above Army requirements from the SACS file for: projects, MEELs, ONS, JONS, maintenance seeds, and so forth, and provide the justification for the excess.

(2) The Office of Chief of the Army Reserve will identify additional requirements above identified Army requirements from the SACS file for: special, state, local missions, and so forth, and provide the justification for the excess.

(3) ARNG will identify additional requirements above identified Army requirements from the SACS file for special, state, local missions, and so forth and provide the justification for the excess.

(4) AMC will validate Army on hand balances.

(5) AMC in coordination with Army Staff, ARNG, and OCAR will validate ILO and Substitutes for shortage LINs/NIINs.

(6) AMC will validate the Army requirements and on hand balances to produce the PECL and submit to DCS, G–4.

*c. Approval of the potential excess candidate list.*

(1) DCS, G–4 will receive the PECL from AMC for review and staff with DCS, G–8 and DCS, G–3/5/7 for approval.

(2) If Army excess cannot be transferred and/or reused for other Army or DOD requirements, DCS, G–8 and DCS, G–4 in coordination with DCS, G–3/5/7 will declare those items as excess. At this point, excess will then be subject to a range of disposition options, such as FMS, EDA DLA Disposition Services transfers, donations, sales, component reclaims, and disposal.

(3) Upon approval of the PECL, the DCS, G–4 will staff the list with the DWG.

*d. Time Line for the Determination Phase.*

(1) SACS file release: 1 October or the beginning of the FY.

(2) Initial candidate list release: On or about 15 Oct each FY.

(3) PECL release: On or about 31 Dec each FY.

## **15–15. Divestiture prioritization and planning**

*a. Prioritization of the PECL.*

(1) Prioritization of the PECL will be conducted by the DWG hosted by DCS, G–4 in coordination with ASA (ALT), AMC, DCS, G–8, and DCS, G–3/5/7.

(2) Considerations for divestiture:

(a) Any decision to retain an excess quantity above Army requirements will be justified and approved through DCS, G–3/5/7 in coordination with DCS, G–4 and DCS, G–4.

(b) All items that are determined to be excess will be screened for other Army and DOD requirements in accordance with DOD 4160.21–M, AR 710–1, and AR 725–50. Wherever possible, the components of the end items should be evaluated to determine if they can be transferred and reused or are in short supply within the Army and DOD prior to declaring it excess and/or disposing of the entire MEI.

*b. Other considerations for excess MEI.*

(1) For excess MEIs that the Army intends to make available to eligible countries under the FMS or EDA program, AMC will assist DCS, G–4 by coordinating with the USASAC to post their available excess MEIs on the AMC FMS Website. MEIs listed on this site are provided for information purposes and do not constitute an offer to transfer or sell. Using this list, eligible countries may submit a Letter of Request for an FMS case or a request to transfer through the FMS process. This Website may be accessed through USASAC’s Website.

(2) Items that are excess may also be declared as EDA.

(3) If the quantity and storage costs for excess MEIs warrant an “out-of-cycle” review, AMC will submit a consolidated listing of the candidate(s) that is/are excess to DCS, G–4 for DA for adjudication and excess declaration approval/disapproval. DCS, G–4 in coordination with DCS, G–3/5/7 and DCS, G–8 will determine if these candidate(s)

are excess and have no known future requirements. DCS, G-4 will compile/consolidate the excess declaration list and coordinate with DCS, G-8 for inclusion on the working divestiture list.

(4) Once a MEI is declared excess, the DCS, G-8 SSO/AMC IM, in coordination with the PEO/PM, will evaluate where the excess MEI is in its lifecycle. This will drive the disposition plan and the storage requirement, if any, for the MEI.

#### **15-16. Determining and tracking disposition of excess**

a. AMC in coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7, DCS, G-4, and DCS, G-8 will conduct planning for individual LIN/NIINs to determine the best method of divestiture. A CBA must be conducted and provided to the DWG and the AERC in order to identify the best decision in support of the recommendation for divestiture should the decision be to retain any excess in storage and/or transport the end item(s) to another location. In conducting the BCA, long term storage costs, SDT charges and potential DEMIL costs are only a few of the factors that must be taken into consideration in determining the best disposition decision for a given end item.

b. For DCS, G-8 managed LINs, DCS, G-8 will provide direction to AMC on the intended disposition for their excess MEI. If storage is required, AMC will determine the appropriate storage location. A BCA must be conducted and provided to the DWG and the AERC in order to identify the best decision in support of the recommendation for divestiture should the decision be to retain any excess in storage and/or transport the end item(s) to another location.

c. For DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs, AMC will coordinate with DCS, G-4 as required, to obtain guidance on the disposition plan for their excess MEI. If storage is required, AMC will determine the appropriate storage location. A CBA must be conducted and provided to the DWG to identify the best decision in support of the recommendation for divestiture should the decision be to retain any excess in storage and/or transport the end item(s) to another location.

d. The PEO/PM, in coordination with the LCMC, will determine and submit the following funding requirements as part of the WSR and DWG process.

(1) Cost to store and transport excess MEIs that are approved for retention.

(2) DEMIL and disposal costs for these MEIs.

e. Ownership/purpose codes will be processed and tracked in accordance with the provisions outlined in AR 725-50.

f. The LCMC, with support from the PEO/PM, will attempt to mitigate long-term storage costs wherever possible. Storage location consideration should represent a "best value" approach for the Army as determined by the DCS, G-8 SSO's intended disposition. Given that storage at SIAD incurs little to no storage costs to the Army, the LCMC and PEO/PM will conduct a BCA to consider sending MEIs with long-term storage requirements to SIAD to the maximum extent feasible. Likewise, when considering the relocation of a MEI from its current storage location to an alternative storage location, the LCMC and PEO/PM should be mindful that this will create a SDT bill, which may exceed the cost to continue storing the MEI at its current location, and therefore not represent a "best value" approach.

g. Excess MEIs will be stored and accounted for in accordance with the provisions outlined in AR 740-26. Storage activities that have physical custody of materiel are responsible for its care, security, protection from the elements and environmental conditions, and for the execution of the COSIS program.

h. Routine and Systematic Excess Evaluation.

(1) Using the required BCA, the semi-annual DWG and the AERWG will serve as venues to evaluate the need for continued retention or disposal of excess, obsolete, or low use/low utility MEIs.

(2) The DCS, G-8 SSO and AMC will have the opportunity to justify why the Army should retain excess or low use/low utility LINs. The DCS, G-8 will serve as the approval authority for the retention of DCS, G-8 managed LINs. The DCS, G-4 will serve as the approval authority for the retention of DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs.

(3) For DCS, G-8 managed LINs that exceed the AAO and are approved for continued retention, the DCS, G-8 SSO will provide their recommended disposition, and if required, the LCMC will determine the appropriate storage location. AMC will do the same for DCS, G-4/AMC managed LINs. A BCA must be conducted to identify the best decision in support of the recommendation for divestiture should the decision be to retain any excess in storage and/or transport the end item(s) to another location.

(4) For MEIs that exceed the AAO and are disapproved for continued retention, the LCMC will make every effort to find a non-Army customer that requires the MEI prior to processing it through DLADS for DEMIL and disposal.

## **Appendix A References**

### **Section I**

#### **Required Publications**

Unless otherwise indicated, Army Regulations are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) web site ([www.apd.army.mil](http://www.apd.army.mil)); DD Regulations are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) web site ([www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm))

#### **AR 5-13**

Total Army Munitions Requirements Process and Prioritization System (Cited in para 1-4.)

#### **AR 10-64/OPNAVINST 6700.2/AFR 160-29/MCO 5420.18A**

Joint Field Operating Agencies of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army (Cited in para 2-16.)

#### **AR 12-1**

Security Assistance, Training and Export Policy (Cited in para 14-9.)

#### **AR 30-22**

The Army Food Program (Cited in para 2-16.)

#### **AR 70-1**

Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in para 4-7.)

#### **AR 71-32**

Force Development and Documentation (Cited in para 3-24.)

#### **AR 73-1**

Test and Evaluation Policy (Cited in para 8-3.)

#### **AR 95-1**

Flight Regulations (Cited in para 14-1.)

#### **AR 220-1**

Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration - Consolidated Policies (Cited in para 2-11.)

#### **AR 380-5**

Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in para 6-3.)

#### **AR 380-40**

Safeguarding and Controlling Communications Security Material (Cited in para 1-4.)

#### **AR 385-10**

The Army Safety Program (Cited in para 3-4.)

#### **AR 700-18**

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment (Cited in para 4-9.)

#### **AR 700-90**

Army Industrial Base Process (Cited in para 2-13.)

#### **AR 700-100**

Munitions Support for Joint Operations (Cited in para 2-21.)

#### **AR 700-127**

Integrated Product Support (Cited in para 9-6.)

#### **AR 700-131**

Loan, Lease and Donation of Army Materiel (Cited in para 3-23.)

**AR 700-138**

Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability (Cited in para 6-1.)

**AR 700-142**

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in para 8-3.)

**AR 702-7/DLAR 4155.24/SECNAVINST 4855.5A/AFR 74-6**

Product Quality Deficiency Report Program (Cited in para 4-16.)

**AR 708-1**

Logistics Management Data and Cataloging Procedures for Army Supplies and Equipment (Cited in para 2-15.)

**AR 710-2**

Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in para 1-14.)

**AR 710-3**

Asset and Transaction Reporting System (Cited in para 6-4.)

**AR 725-50**

Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System (Cited in para 2-24.)

**AR 735-5**

Property Accountability Policies (Cited in para 6-4.)

**AR 735-17**

Accounting for Library Materials (Cited in para 2-9.)

**AR 740-1**

Storage and Supply Activity Operations (Cited in para 6-20.)

**AR 750-1**

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in para 2-18.)

**DA Pam 385-40**

Army Accident Investigations and Reporting (Cited in para 14-1.)

**DA Pam 385-64**

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards (Cited in para 3-4.)

**DA Pam 700-142**

Instructions for Type Classification Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer (Cited in para 8-3.)

**DA Pam 708-1**

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment Management Control Numbers (Cited in para 2-1.)

**DA Pam 708-2**

Cataloging and Supply Management Data Procedures for the Army Central Logistics Data Bank (Cited in para 2-15.)

**DA Pam 708-3 (SB 700-20)**

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment, Army Adopted Items of Material and List of Reportable Items (SB 700-20) (Cited in para 1-14.)

**DA Pam 710-2-1**

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) (Cited in para 2-16.)

**DA Pam 710-2-2**

Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures (Cited in para 2-16.)

**DA Pam 738-751**

Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System-Aviation (TAMMS-A)



(Cited in para 14–13.)

**DFAR 227.71**

Rights in Technical Data (Cited in para 2–16.) (Available at <http://www.acq.osd.mil>.)

**DFAS–IN Regulation 37–1**

Finance and Accounting Policy Implementation (Cited in para 3–14.) (Available at <http://www.dfas.mil>.)

**DFAS–IN Manual 37–100**

Financial Management (Cited in para 10–1.) (Available at <http://www.asafm.army.mil>.)

**DFAS Report 1307**

Defense Working Capital Fund Accounting Report (M) 1307 (Cited in para 5–7.)

**DLM 4000.25–2**

Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP) (Cited in para

**DOD 4100.39–M**

Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual (Cited in para 2–2.)

**DOD 4140.26–M**

Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items (Cited in para 2–2.)

**DOD4160.21–M**

Defense Materiel Disposition Manual (Cited in para 2–24.)

**DODM 4140.01, Vol 1–11**

DOD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures (Cited in para 2–5.)

**DODI 5160.68**

Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition responsibilities of the SMCA, the Military Services, and the United States Special Operations command (USSOCOM) (Cited in para 1–4.)

**DTR 4500.9R–2**

Defense Transportation Regulation, Part II, Cargo Movement (Cited in para 3–24.)

**TB 380–41**

Security: Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COMSEC Materiel (Cited in para 2–24.)

**U.S Office of Management and Budget Circular A–94 (appendix C)**

Discount Rates for Cost Effectiveness, Lease Purchase and Related Analysis (Cited in para 4–6.) (Available at [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars\\_a094/a94\\_appx-c](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a094/a94_appx-c).)

**Section II**

**Related Publications**

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

**AR 15–1**

Committee Management

**AR 32–4/DLAR 4235.18/AFR 67–125/NAVSUPINST 4400.70C/MCO 4400.137A**

Special Measurement Clothing and Footwear, Orthopedic Footwear, Guidons, Streamers and Flags

**AR 40–61**

Medical Logistics Policies

**AR 70–12**

Fuels and Lubricants Standardization Policy for Equipment Design, Operation, and Logistic Support

**AR 70–62**

Airworthiness Qualification of Aircraft Systems

**AR 700–15/NAVSUPINST 4030.28E/AFJMAN 24–206/MCO 4030.33E/DLAR 4145.7**

Packaging of Materiel

**AR 700–28**

Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support

**AR 700–80**

Army In-Transit Visibility

**AR 700–82/SECNAVINST 4410.23/AFMAN 21–106**

Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes

**AR 740–26**

Physical Inventory Control

**AR 750–10**

Army Modification Program

**DA Pam 700–19**

Procedures of U.S. Army Munitions Reporting System

**DA Pam 708–1**

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment Management Control Numbers

**AMC Pam 5–23**

Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) (Available at <http://asafm.army.mil/Documents/OfficeDocuments/>.)

**Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 4310.01C**

Logistics Planning Guidance for Global Pre-Positioned Materiel

**DOD 4140.27–M**

Shelf Life Management Manual

**DODI 1225.06**

Equipping the Reserve Forces

**DODI 5000.02**

Operation Of The Defense Acquisition System

**DOD 4140.68**

Integrated Materiel Management of Nonconsumable Items

**SB 700–20**

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment

**TM 38–470**

Storage and Maintenance of Army Prepositioned Stock Materiel

**TR 71–20**

Concept Development, Capabilities Determination, and Capabilities Integration (Available at <http://www.tradoc.army.mil/tpubs/>.)

**Section III**

**Prescribed Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) Web site ([www.apd](http://www.apd)).

army.mil); DD forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) web site ([www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm)).

**DA Form 5661**

Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data. (Prescribed in para 11-1.)

**DA Form 5662**

Data Interchange Summary. (Prescribed in para 11-1.)

**DA Form 7420**

Parts Reclamation List. (Prescribed in para 3-30.)

**DA Form 7421**

Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return. (Prescribed in para 3-33.)

**Section IV**

**Referenced Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) Web site ([www.apd.army.mil](http://www.apd.army.mil)); DD forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Web site ([www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm))

**DA Form 11-2**

Internal Control Evaluation Certification.

**DA Form 1352**

Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time.

**DA Form 2028**

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Form

**DA Form 2406**

Materiel Condition Status Report.

**DA Form 2408-9**

Equipment Control Record.

**DA Form 2408-17**

Aircraft Inventory Record.

**DD Form 1348M**

DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical) (Available through normal forms supply channels.)

**DD Form 1348-1A**

Issue Release/Receipt Document.

**DD Form 1486**

DOD Materiel Receipt Document. (Available through normal forms supply channels.)

**Appendix B**

**Data Interchange**

**B-1. Data interchange designations**

The term DI includes, when applicable, CMI and ASIOE in the AAO and assures priority distribution of available assets under the TAEDP. DI designations, in normal lifecycle sequence, take place initially between Milestone A and B, using the approved capabilities document. The materiel developer provides as early as possible, updating with program changes throughout the acquisition lifecycle.

**B-2. Instructions for completing page 1 of DA Form 5661**

*Note:* For COMSEC DI instructions, contact ISSP Application Customer Support at [csla.huac.issp@mail.mil](mailto:csla.huac.issp@mail.mil).

- a. Block 1, Report Number: locally generated sequence number.
- b. Block 2, Superseded Report Number: the DI requirements may change as the capability evolves through the milestones. Note the report number of the last submitted DA 5661 that refers to the prime LIN.
- c. Block 3, Date: enter the current date.
- d. Block 4, Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) Number: enter the most Current BOIP, if one exists; enter NYA (not yet available) and notify supporting command when one is received.
- e. Block 5, To Command: enter the supporting PEO/PM (name, address, UIC).
- f. Block 6, From Command: enter the requesting PEO/PM (name, address, UIC).
- g. Block 7, Command Nomenclature: enter the nomenclature of the supporting commands requested capability.
- h. Block 8, NSN, enter the NSN of the supporting command's capability.
- i. Block 9, Logistics Control Code (LCC), enter the LCC of the supporting command's capability.
- j. Block 10, Line Item Number (LIN): enter the LIN of the supporting command's capability.
- k. Block 11, Standard Study Number: enter the SSN of the supporting command's capability.
- l. Block 12, Not Separate Authorization: place an "X" in the block if the requested support item is CMI.
- m. Block 13, Separately Authorized: place an "X" in the block if the requested support item is ASIOE. n. Block 14, Requiring Command Nomenclature: enter the nomenclature of the requesting command's requested capability.
- n. Block 15, NSN: enter NSN of the requesting command's capability.
- o. Block 16, LCC: enter the LCC of the requesting command's capability.
- p. Block 17, LIN: enter the LIN of the requesting command's capability.
- q. Block 18, SSN: enter the SSN of the requesting command's capability.
- r. Block 19, Ratio: enter the ratio of the ASIOE/CMI item to the prime (4:1 means 4 ASIOE for every 1 prime; 1:4 means 1 ASIOE item to every 4 prime).
- s. Block 20, Highest System Nomenclature: if the prime LIN is subordinate to a higher system, enter the highest systems nomenclature.
- t. Block 21, Requiring Command point of contact (POC)/Preparer: enter the POC or form preparer information for the requesting command (name, address, phone number, email address).
- u. Block 22. In this block place the System Synchronization Officer (SSO) or other POC for the requesting PEO/PM (name, address, phone number, email address). The commander will sign, verifying the data on the completed form, is complete and accurate. Electronic entry of this form, or acceptable substitute, constitutes signature.
- v. Block 23, Procurement Lead-time: enter the quantity of the DI requested in the initial column for initial request; or in the reorder column if a follow on order to the initial request.
- w. Block 24, Command POC/Item Manager: enter the POC (preparer information for the supporting command (name, address, phone number, email address).
- x. Block 25, Command Approval: This form will be signed by the supporting command after adjudication with the supporting command's SSOs and Lead Materiel Integrators (LMIs), and before returning with justification letter (if applicable) to requesting command. Electronic entry of this form, or acceptable substitute, will constitute signature.
- y. Block 26, Command POC/Reviewer: The supporting command enters the POC information for the SSO (name, address, phone number, email address). The SSO will initial in this block before returning form to the PEO/PM. The SSO's initials signify the form was received and processed.
- z. Block 27, the supporting command enters the POC information for the LMI (name, address, phone number, email address). The LMI will initial in this block before returning form to the PEO/PM. The LMI's initials signify the form was received and processed.

### **B-3. Instructions for completing pages 2 and 3 of DA Form 5661**

- a. Header information is transferred from page 1 (blocks 1 and 10).
- b. The requiring command will complete the "quantity required" by month and FY, as appropriate, to indicate when the component or separately authorized items are required. Seven fiscal years are provided: current, budget, and five POM out-years. These years may be used to reflect expanded planning period (EPP) years.
- c. The supporting command will complete the "delivery schedule" column to indicate quantity, by month and by FY, of their forecast of availability.
- d. The supporting and requiring commands must provide information in the remarks block of section B. Remarks are not limited to the space provided, and can be continued on page 3 of the DA Form 5661. These remarks must include at least the following:
  - (1) Whether assets are available from funded procurement program, current inventory and/or reasons for not being able to meet program delivery schedule requests.
  - (2) If requiring command will provide funds to procure support equipment requirements.
  - (3) If a new system or assemblage is displacing a current fielded system, and identify the displaced system.

(4) If the item is required as government furnished equipment to contractor or assembly point, staging area, or issued directly to field units.

(5) Applicable final destination ACOM, ASCC, and DRU UIC for separately authorized requirements with required delivery dates during the next 12 months.

#### **B-4. Instructions for completing DA Form 5662**

a. Part I, "A" through "F". Provide information as requested for the supporting item of equipment.

b. Part II—

(1) Gains. Enter the quantity of assets due in from procurement for direct Army only and any other assets due in from sources other than direct Army procurement. Enter these quantities by FY and by funded delivery period in columns 2-8.

(2) Losses. Enter projected losses by fiscal year and funded delivery period in columns 2-8.

(3) Total assets on hand. Enter the total assets on-hand at the end of each fiscal year and funded delivery period in columns 2-8.

c. Part III A. Enter the total DI requirements in columns 2-8. Complete each column with both a required amount and an available amount as follows:

(1) Required. Enter the total quantity of the support item that has been identified by DA Form 5662 to be ASIOE, authorized separately and/or CMI, of a weapon/item (including government furnished equipment).

(2) Available. Enter the total quantity of the support item that will be available to distribute against the interchange requirements. Available assets either have been delivered to the Army's inventory or are free assets available for use.

d. Part III B. Use page 2 of DA Form 5662 for completing parts III B, C, and D. Instructions are as follows:

(1) Interchange customer/project manager. Enter in column 1 those systems/customers that have identified a requirement for the support item, and the system SSN, if known. Enter in column 2 the LIN of the system/item. Enter in column 3 the type of requirement identified (for example, component or ASIOE authorized separately). Enter in columns 4-10 the quantities required for each system by FY. Use additional pages when necessary.

(2) Totals. Enter the totals of columns 4-10 of part III B.

(3) Source of supply/required procurement. Enter the source of supply for those quantities stated as available in part III A. For example, if 250 assets are required and only 200 are available, give the source(s) of supply for only the 200.

e. Part IV.

(1) Total backorder quantity. Enter the total quantity of backorders for support item.

(2) Quantity projected to be filled by FY. Enter the quantity of backorders expected to be filled by FY.

## **Appendix C War Reserve Secondary Item Process**

### **Section I Background**

#### **C-1. War Reserve Secondary Item Process standard operating procedure and end state**

a. The purpose of this WRSI standard operating procedure (SOP) is to establish processes for determining requirements and review of sustainment stock, authorized stockage lists (ASL), shop stock and UBL.

b. The goal of the WRSI SOP is to ensure a comprehensive review of the program and alignment of inventory sustainment stock, ASL, shop stock and UBL throughout the requirements determination process. Sub-goals include:

(1) Ensuring ASL and Shop Stocks can be moved in one lift utilizing set assets.

(2) Determining the quantity and type of assets combatant commanders (COCOM) require to support the OPLAN by coordinating a review and validation process between DA, HQ AMC, LCMCs and the COCOM's Logistics Staff. This includes validation of requirements by experienced logistics personnel.

(3) Validation of the concept to position "big, heavy, cheap" and fast moving assets forward based on limited initial air support for movement of sustainment assets into theater during deployment.

c. Objectives of the WRSI SOP include:

(1) Establishment of requirements utilizing AMSAA, LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team and RAND Corporation established business rules.

(2) Examining the possibility of transferring selected WRSI items to DLA for management.

(3) Establishing shelf life rules and procedures that address shelf life management issues in terms of limiting their footprint and utilize effective stock rotation plans.

d. The WRSI SOP end state includes:

(1) An updated WRSI requirements process which supports initial and sustainment operations up to C+180 days in support of a given OPLAN.

(2) Effective utilization of limited financial assets.

(3) Sustainment, ASL, shop and UBL stockage recalculated and reviewed once every two years for land base sites. One APS WRSI requirement will be reviewed per year. Stockage for vessel-based operations will be scheduled for review the year ship is planned for download. APS-3 WRSI afloat requirements will be scheduled, reviewed and approved 8 months prior to vessels docking.

*Note.* Contact HQ, AMC ((ATTN AMCOPS-CW), 4400 Martin Road, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5000 for additional details on the Army WRSI Process).

## **C-2. War Reserve Secondary Item shelf life and modernization plans**

*a.* LCMCs will work directly with ASC to collect data required to establish a shelf life rotation and replacement plan. The plan will be presented to HQ AMC WRSI PM by 1 September of each year. If shelf life rotation plan does not change from last submission, LCMC should notify HQ AMC by email that the plan has not changed.

*b.* LCMCs will work directly with PMs for related WRSI to ensure these items are included for any modernization or upgrade requirements. LCMCs will provide HQ AMC WRSI PM a tentative schedule for upgrade or replacement of modernization plans (during the coming year) by 1 September each year.

## **Section II**

### **War Reserve Secondary Item Computations**

#### **C-3. War Reserve Secondary Item requirement models and concepts**

*a.* Use the AMSAA Optimum Stockage Requirements Analysis Program (OSRAP) and the RAND Peak Demand Model to calculate sustainment requirements for 0–180 days of supply as follows:

(1) If the RAND and AMSAA lists match, then accept the list.

(2) If the RAND and AMSAA NSNs match but requirement quantities vary, then accept the higher of the two.

(3) For NSNs not on both the AMSAA and RAND lists, those directly related to a weapon system will undergo review by HQ AMC and the remaining NSNs will be removed from the list.

*b.* Newly fielded equipment will utilize the initial parts fielding list or engineering requirements estimates until sufficient demand history is available. Weigh the two demand estimates (provisioning vs. historical) over a 2 year demand development period. At the end of this period, all requirements will be based on historical demands.

#### **C-4. War Reserve Secondary Item requirements determination data sources**

*a.* Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD): DCS, G-3/5/7 provides a list of units deploying in support of Combat Commander's OPLAN. This information is provided to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) for review and passed to HQ AMC, APS Division. AMC provides this information to LOGSA and RAND. The TPFDD is broken down into 15-day increments depicting the arrival of units into theater.

*b.* Personnel Density: This information is extracted from the TPFDD by LOGSA. Information is utilized to calculate troop support requirements.

*c.* Equipment Density: Information is extracted from the TPFDD by LOGSA for deploying units down to UIC and NSN level. For active duty, ARNG and USAR the data source will be the current APSR. For a future unit MTOE, the data source will be the USAFMSA.

*d.* APS Set Equipment Density: ASC, SICT will provide a list of equipment by UIC down to NSN level based on equipment on-hand and not authorizations.

*e.* Define the tactical environment: Information specific to the fight should be defined during this phase to ensure calculations reflect the OPLAN for this theater. Information should be provided by DA based on an OPLAN. For example, Middle East operating environment allows for greater mobility than Pacific environment. Assumption: drive train and suspension system will require additional Class IX support in Middle East vs. Pacific.

*f.* Define limiting facts for sustainment stock positioning: Site storage capability, condition of facilities and labor force available should be defined up front as it will impact sustainment stock in terms of amount and location of where stock can be stored. ASC should provide this data. For example, 55 gallon drums vs. 5 gallon or quart cans are of concern. For UBL and sustainment stocks, 55 gallon drums make no sense. The ability for troops in the field to transport, dispense and dispose of these items is limited in a field environment. Quart and 5 gallon containers can be stored on individual vehicles allowing for effective utilization of this asset.

*g.* Define limiting facts for ASL and shop stock: Stocks must be totally mobile. Must be able to move everything during the first lift or it is sustainment stock.

*h.* Expendable Sustainment Stocks: Items normally supplied by the General Service Administration (GSA) or DLA. For example, paper products, trash bags, garbage cans, etc. should be stocked based on the ability to procure these items within the theater of operation. Also consider the ability of above agencies to move stock into theater based on deployment timelines.

i. Shelf Life Stocks: A number of items in sustainment stocks are direct vendor delivery, have shelf life requirements and are DLA managed. With the introduction of direct vendor delivery managed stocks within DLA, global industrial base and use of the commercial transportation systems, it is now possible to reduce on-hand sustainment stock requirements for these items. For example, the tire and POL footprint can be reduced based on DLA's ability to move stock into theater under the direct vendor delivery concept.

j. General Supplies: Items defined with 00 in position 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code by FEDLOG will be identified and their requirements reduced if the source data is not provided by the Equipment Downtime Analyzer.

*Note.* ASL and UBL requirements will be calculated at Battalion level. Exception: Separate Report Units not assigned to a Battalion will calculate requirements at a UIC level.

### **C-5. War Reserve Secondary Item calculations**

a. Class I will be calculated based on DCS, Guidance (see DCS, G-4 and DLA Performance Based Agreement (PBA), Annex 9, Operational Rations dated 7 July 2009). AMSAA will be responsible for determining Class I requirements and pass information to TACOM for—

(1) Vessel Sustainment (APS-3) - based on 45 days.

(2) UBL (APS-3, APS-4 and APS-5) - based on 30 days.

(3) Class I Requirements: Class I will remain on DLA stock record account and remain owned/managed by DLA until required by the Army.

b. Clothing and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear requirements will be determined by AMSAA and TACOM-Philadelphia. Requirements will be determined utilizing AMSAA Model for:

(1) Sustainment Stock will base on 60 days for APS 4 and 5 only. APS 3 will be base on 45 for sustainment requirements to be positioned on the vessels.

(2) UBL- Same as 6b above.

c. The United States Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) in coordination with OTSG will plan, program and budget for all materiel requirements in COSIS for the Class VIII portion of the APS program. Medical supplies will be calculated by USAMMA.

## **Section III**

### **War Reserve Secondary Item Timelines**

#### **C-6. War reserve secondary item milestones for review and validation of sustainment stock, authorized stockage list, shop stock and unit basic load stocks**

a. 30 Working Days: LOGSA and ASC provide detailed information for TPFDD/MTOE equipment density upon receipt of information from HQ AMC. Additionally, ASC will provide authorized and on-hand balances for sustainment, ASL, shop stock and UBL stocks to HQ AMC.

b. 40 Working Days: RAND, AMSAA and LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team will generate appropriate requirements based on information provided by HQ AMC. Provide consolidated, recommended requirements based on HQ AMC tasker.

c. 30 Working Days: LCMCs will review consolidated list and conduct review process as specified in HQ AMC tasker.

d. 30 Working Days: HQ AMC will review recommendations.

e. 60 Working Days: ASCC will be provided a consolidated list and should recommend changes for sustainment stock recommendations (0-60). HQ AMC will conduct on-site review with HQ ASCC during this period as appropriate.

f. 20 Working Days: HQ AMC will consolidate final recommended requirements. Send list to HQ AMC Chain of Command for review/approval.

g. 10 Working Days: Upon receipt of approval from command, forward consolidated list to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) for final review and approval.

h. 20 Working Days: Upon receipt of final list from DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS), RAND will establish a buy strategy for sustainment stocks only.

i. 30 Working Days: HQ AMC posts final approved list to Army Knowledge On-Line (AKO) upon receipt of list from RAND.

j. 90 Working Days: LCMCs post requirements, work disposition instruction for excess stock and start sourcing shortages/new requirements. All shortages and new requirements will be sourced 30 days prior to the end of FY.

k. 30 Working Days: After LCMCs post requirements, HQ AMC will review and validate utilizing LMP records and VTC meetings.

## **Section IV**

### **Responsibilities (beyond those listed in chapter 1)**

#### **C-7. Responsibilities for War Reserve Secondary Item program management**

a. LCMCs will—

(1) Coordinate changes in requirements directly with HQ AMC, APS Division, WRSI PM before taking action. Ensure ASC, SICT is informed of approved changes within 15 working days. Coordination will take place anytime an NSN is replaced or is deleted. Coordination may be by email or phone. Coordination is necessary to ensure base requirement document is maintain and Army War Reserve Deployment System records are keep up to date. Adjustments to any requirements in terms of quantity will be coordinated directly with and approved by HQ AMC before taking action.

(2) Coordinate funding realignment for WRSI directly with HQ AMC, APS Division, WRSI resource management (RM) analyst. If funds are to be reallocated due to update of requirements, funds can be recommitted without approval from HQ AMC. If a requirement is deleted due to an update those funds are to be reallocated based on HQ AMC guidance. The LCMC should provide a recommendation of where these funds could be allocated within their current APS requirements. The LCMC is not authorized to reallocate without HQ AMC approval.

(3) Establish shelf life rotation plans and management of stock rotation. Plan will be submitted to HQ AMC, APS Division, WRSI PM for approval NLT beginning of the FY.

(4) Determine disposition instructions for excess Class II, IIIP, IV and IX within 180 days based on date of LMP record noting excess (follow guidance in this appendix). Exception: if assets are being held for a future MTOE build, HQ AMC will grant an exception to maintain excess provided build will take place within 8 months of excess being identified.

(5) Obligate funds by the end of each FY.

(6) Support bi-weekly HQ AMC, APS Division led WRSI Update video teleconferences.

(7) Submit WRSI quarterly metrics report to HQ AMC, APS Division, WRSI RM Analyst in accordance with date requested in email tasker. Format for the metrics report will be given in the email tasker. The consolidated metrics report is due to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) by the 20<sup>th</sup> of each month following the end of the quarter.

(8) Submit POM requirements annually based on HQ AMC timeline to include requested, validated and critical funding requirements.

b. AMSAA will—

(1) Primary responsibility for determining requirements for Shop Stock and UBLs.

(2) Primary responsibility for providing Class I, II, IIIP and IV requirements for sustainment stocks.

(3) Partner with RAND to determine requirements for sustainment stock requirements for Class IX only.

(4) Partner with LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team to determine ASL requirements.

(5) Partner with TACOM to determine requirements for Class I and Clothing for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear items.

(6) Provide data support to HQ AMC, APS Division upon request.

c. LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team will—

(1) Primary responsibility for determining ASL requirements for APS sets (heavy and infantry brigade combat teams, fires and sustainment brigades).

(2) Partner with AMSAA to produce a consolidated ASL recommended parts list.

#### **C-8. Responsibilities for War Reserve Secondary Item sustainment stock determination (0-180 days)**

a. LOGSA will provide equipment density list based on TPFDD (data source is HQ AMC, APS Division).

b. HQ AMC WRSI Program Management Office will—

(1) Post LOGSA equipment density list to AKO.

(2) Post ASC equipment density list (as specific below) to AKO.

(3) Review recommended sustainment requirements.

(4) Post HQ AMC Tasker to LCMCs to conduct review based on guidance below.

(5) Establish funding for requirements that are short.

(6) Compile final sustainment stock recommended requirements for review and approval by HQ AMC.

(7) Forward above to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) for approval.

(8) If required, coordinate with RAND to run allocation model on list to establish buy strategy.

(9) Post approved list to AKO.

(10) Post HQ AMC tasker for LCMCs to post new requirements within 90 days.



- (11) Provide LOGSA with requirements for posting to LIW.
- (12) Adjust final requirements based on LCMC and theater command input. The final review process will spot check requirements base on dollar value (items costing over \$80,000 with cumulative cost in excess of \$250,000 per NSN) and quantity (greater than 2,500 each per NSN).
- c. AMSAA and RAND will—
  - (1) Determine sustainment stock requirements based on TPFDD and ASC density list. Sustainment requirements will be divided into two categories; forward sustainment (0–60 days) and CONUS sustainment (61–180 days).
  - (2) Incorporate stock on hand based on ASC provided info to determine match rate, shortages and excess.
  - (3) Exchange recommended stockage lists.
  - (4) Run comparison study on sustainment stock, ASL and shop stock to determine coverage of NSNs across the sets of assets. In theory, assets should have an 80% match rate on NSNs across the sets.
  - (5) Jointly provide analysis and recommended sustainment stock list to HQ AMC.
  - (6) Contact HQ AMC, APS Division for guidance on data presentation.
- d. ASC will—
  - (1) Provide equipment density list down to NSN level for APS site MTOEs to HQ AMC.
  - (2) Provide current authorization and on-hand balances for sustainment stock to HQ AMC.
- e. LCMCs will provide the following information from the review of recommend requirement lists:
  - (1) Replacement NSNs (as required).
  - (2) Recommend changes to quantity or additions to list (changes without justification will be rejected).
  - (3) Can requirements be sourced? If not, explain why.
  - (4) Is funding available for sourcing? If not, state how much is required.
  - (5) Provide timeline when shortages or new requirements can be sourced.
  - (6) Work with ASC to stratify excess assets to fill shortages. In this case, excess will be defined as items no longer having a validated requirement pertaining to a specific APS site. A valid requirement is defined as a requirement against an MTOE, DA approved requirement document or an AMC approved document. Exceptions will be granted by HQ AMC WRSI Division, WRSI Manager to maintain excess against a future set or unit build. Priority for stratification from highest to lowest are APS program, Army peacetime requirements, Non-Army Managed Item (NAMI) requirements and finally, DLADS.
  - (7) Post approved DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) requirements within 90 days to LMP record upon receipt of HQ AMC tasker.
  - (8) Align requirements to project codes and execute buy strategy based on HQ AMC guidance.

**C-9. Responsibilities for War Reserve Secondary Item authorized stockage list determination process**

- a. LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team and AMSAA will—
  - (1) Calculate all APS ASL requirements.
  - (2) AMSAA will determine shop stock and UBL requirements simultaneously with the ASL requirements.
  - (3) Follow AR 710-2 guidance and established ASL Review Team business rules.
- b. HQ AMC WRSI Program Management Office will—
  - (1) Post ASC equipment density list to AKO.
  - (2) Post ASC ASL, Shop Stock and UBL authorizations and on-hand balances.
  - (3) Review recommended requirements for ASL, Shop Stock and UBL stocks.
  - (4) Post HQ AMC Tasker to LCMCs to conduct review.
  - (5) Establish funding for requirements that are short.
  - (6) Compile final ASL, Shop Stock and UBL recommended requirements for review and approval by HQ AMC Chain of Command.
  - (7) Forward above to DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) for approval.
  - (8) Post approved list to AKO
  - (9) Post HQ AMC Tasker for LCMCs to post requirements within 90 days.
  - (10) Provide LOGSA with requirements for posting to LIW.
- c. AMSAA will—
  - (1) Determine ASL, Shop Stock and UBL requirements based on ASC density list. Shop Stock and UBL requirements may require adjustment based on approved ASL list.
  - (2) Incorporate stock on-hand based on ASC provided information to determine match rate, shortages and excess.
  - (3) Provide LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team with ASL recommended requirements.
  - (4) Run comparison study on sustainment stock, ASL, shop stock and UBLs to determine coverage of NSNs across the sets of assets.

- (5) Work with LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team to provide a joint analysis and recommended requirements for ASL stocks to HQ AMC.
- (6) Contact HQ AMC, APS Division for guidance on data presentation.
- d.* LOGSA Expert ASL Review Team will—
- (1) Perform same tasks as b above with the exception of iii and v.
  - (2) For iii above, provide recommended requirements to AMSAA.
- e.* LCMCs will provide the following information from the review of recommend requirement lists:
- (1) Replacement NSNs (as required).
  - (2) Recommend changes to quantity or additions to list (changes without justification will be rejected).
  - (3) Can requirements be sourced? If not, explain why.
  - (4) Is funding available for sourcing? If not, determine how much is required.
  - (5) Provide timeline when shortages or new requirements can be sourced.
  - (6) Work with ASC to stratify excess assets to fill shortages. In this case, excess will be defined as items no longer having a valid requirement pertaining to a specific APS site.
  - (7) Post approved DCS, G-4 (DALO-ORC-PS) requirements within 90 days to LMP record upon receipt of HQ AMC tasker.
  - (8) Will align requirements to project codes and execute buy strategy based on HQ AMC guidance.
- f.* ASC will—
- (1) Provide equipment density list down to NSN level for APS site MTOEs to RAND and HQ AMC.
  - (2) Provide current authorization and on-hand balances for ASL, shop stock and UBL stocks to AMSAA and RAND update requirements based on DA approved list.

## Appendix D Composition of Material Category Structure Code

### Section I Positions 1, 2 and 3 of the Material Category Code

#### D-1. Position 1 of the Material Category code

This position is alphabetic and identifies the materiel categories of principal and secondary items to the CONUS IMM (table D-1). The first position of DLA or GSA managed items is based upon the FSC. The SICC having managerial responsibility is based upon the FSC assigned to the NSN, and is not an Army LCMC for DLA or GSA managed items. The title given to the first position generally describes the items managed by a particular IMM. It does not necessarily identify fully all items under that IMM's control.

**Table D-1**  
**Materiel category and IMM or SICA/SICC (position 1 of the MATCAT code)**

Alpha Code	Item Manager	Materiel category	IMM or SICA/SICC
B	A12	Ground forces support materiel (other support equipment)	U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armament LCMC (TACOM), Warren, MI 48397-5000
C	B69	Medical/dental materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Medical Materiel Agency, (USAMMA), Fort Detrick, MD 21702-5001
D	B14	Single manager conventional ammunition	U.S. Army Joint Munitions & Lethality Command (JM&L), Rock Island, IL 61299
E	A35	General Supplies (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	Field Support Command Materiel Management Team, New Cumberland, PA 17070-5008
F	AP5	Clothing, textiles, heraldry, subsistence, and non-medical toiletries (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	SBCCOM, U.S. Army Organization, Philadelphia, PA 19101
G	B16	Communications and electronics equipment, electronics materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Communications-Electronics LCMC (CECOM), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005
H	B17	Aircraft, aircraft materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile LCMC (AMCOM), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898

**Table D-1**  
**Materiel category and IMM or SICA/SICC (position 1 of the MATCAT code)—Continued**

Alpha Code	Item Manager	Materiel category	IMM or SICA/SICC
J	A35	Ground forces support materiel (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	FSC, New Cumberland, PA 17070
K	AKZ	Combat, tactical, and support vehicles, vehicular components, and peculiar repair parts related to mobility (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armament LCMC (TACOM), Warren, MI 48397-5000
L	B64	Missiles, missile materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile LCMC (AMCOM), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5230
M	B14	Ammunition, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, special weapons, chemical and fire control materiel (See notes 1 and 2.)	U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armament LCMC (TACOM), Warren, MI 48397-5000
P	B46	Signal intelligence/EW equipment	CECOM LCMC, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005
Q	B16	Electronic materiel (DLA items) (See note 1.)	CECOM LCMC, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005
R	A35	Bulk and packaged petroleum fuels, packaged petroleum products, containers, and accessories thereof, certain chemical and solid fuels (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	U.S. AWRSTPCMD, New Cumberland, PA 17070
S	AP5	Subsistence (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Support Organization, Philadelphia, PA 19101
T	A35	Industrial supplies (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation Troop Command, New Cumberland, PA 17070
U	B56	COMSEC materiel	U.S. Army CECOM LCMC Security Logistics Activity (CSLA), Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7090

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Denotes secondary item materiel category titles.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include tracked vehicle repair parts.

**D-2. Position 2 of the material category code**

*a.* The second position of the MATCAT is the ABA code. It is alpha or numeric, excluding the letters “i” and “o” and identifies materiel as investment type (table D-2) or expense type items (table D-3).

*b.* Secondary items are funded via the AWCF and are assigned ABA code 2 (table D-3). Prime secondary NSNs and their related items must have the same ABA code.

*c.* Items are classified as either investment PA principle items or expense (AWCF) items using the following logic:

(1) If the class of supply is 7 and a LIN has been assigned (or is being assigned) and the RICC is 2, then the item is classified as an investment/PA principal item.

(2) If the class of supply is other than 7, 8 or 9, has a LIN assigned (or being assigned) and the RICC is 2, then the item is classified as an investment/PA principal item.

(3) If the class of supply is other than 7, 8 or 9, has a LIN assigned (or being assigned) and the RICC is not equal to 2, but the unit price is \$3,000 or more, then the item is classified as an investment/PA principal item.

(4) Modification kits and Class 5 (ammunition items) are classified as investment/PA principal items.

(5) Class 9 items are classified as AWCF items.

*(a)* If the maintenance repair code (fourth digit of the SMR code) is O, F, H, L, D or K and the automatic return item code is C, E, R or S the item is classified as AWCF repairable. A consumable/repairable indicator code of R is assigned (see para 3-13)

*(b)* Otherwise, the Class 9 item is classified as AWCF consumable. A consumable/repairable indicator code of C is assigned.

*(c)* See table D-4 for additional information on Class 9 item reparability coding.

*(d)* If a Class 9 item is misclassified, the consumable/repairable indicator code changes automatically based on changes to the Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability (SMR) code or the ARI code.

*(e)* When a consumable/repairable indicator code changes, the budget analyst must recognize proportionate changes in secondary item repairable and consumable item budget stratifications.

*d.* If an item is improperly classified, send a request to change the ABA code through AMC (AMCLG-LMS) to DA (SAFM-BUO-R) including the following:

- (1) Source of supply (AMCOM, TACOM, CECOM, DLA, and so forth.)
  - (2) NSN.
  - (3) Nomenclature.
  - (4) Current and requested 5-digit MATCAT.
  - (5) Current class of supply and RICC.
  - (6) Future class of supply.
  - (7) Current AMDF/unit price.
  - (8) Annual demand quantity. When computing requirements, the inventory manager will consider unserviceable returns to be repaired and reissued
  - (9) Annual estimated AWCF obligation authority.
  - (10) Projected procurement due-in by for CY, AY and BY.
  - (11) Detailed justification and requestor contact information.
- e.* All requests for ABA code changes that impact the AWCF will be reviewed by HQ AMC and forwarded to DCS, G-4 (DALO-SUE) for staffing with ASA (FM&C), ASA (ALT), DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-CSS) and DCS, G-8. Up to 21 months lead time may be required for ABA code change approval due to required budget adjustments. LCMCs are responsible for ensuring required logistics data management actions are completed.
- f.* ABA code 2 can be assigned to an end item if it is designated local purchase or is requisitioned from DLA or GSA and the unit price is less than \$3,000. To designate a PA principal item (ABA codes A through Q, table D-3) as local purchase (AAC K or L), send an AAC change request to DA (DAMA-CSS) with the following:
- (1) Present AAC.
  - (2) Future AAC.
  - (3) RICC.
  - (4) Unit price.
  - (5) LIN.
  - (6) Reason for designating the item as local purchase.
- g.* Program and budget for PA principal items are as follows:
- (1) OTSG (DASG-LOZ) programs and budgets for medical items (Class 8).
  - (2) The ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or activity requiring local purchase items (AAC K or L), except Class 8, programs and budgets for these items.
  - (3) The ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or activity requiring DLA/GSA or other service managed items except Class 8 programs and budgets for these items.
- h.* If the IMM or SICA assigns ABA code 3 or 5, the IMM or SICA will input budgetary requirements. Procure any item with ABA code 3 or 5 with OMA appropriations by the IMM or SICA, and free issue it to Army customers. Review all items with ABA code 3 each year to ensure that the code is valid. DA (DACA-OM) must approve assigning ABA code 5.

**Table D-2**  
**Matériel category and integrated matériel management or Secondary Inventory Control Activity/Service Item Control Center**  
**(position 2 of the matériel category code)**

ABA code	Appropriation category	Appropriation	Budget project
A	Aircraft	21*2031	1100
B	Modification of aircraft	21*2031	1200
C	Avionics support equipment	21*2031	1410
	Common ground equipment	21*2031	1420
D	Modification of weapons and combat tracked vehicles.	20*2033	3300
E	Other missiles	20*2032	2200
F	Modification of missiles	20*2032	2300
G	Missile support equipment	21*2032	2511
H	Tracked combat vehicles	20*2033	3111
J	Weapons and other combat vehicles	20*2033	3211
K	Ammunition	21*2034	4111
L	Tactical vehicles	21*2035	5111

**Table D-2**  
**Matériel category and integrated matériel management or Secondary Inventory Control Activity/Service Item Control Center (position 2 of the matériel category code) —Continued**

ABA code	Appropriation category	Appropriation	Budget project
M	Nontactical vehicles	21*2035	5121
N	Telecommunications equipment	21*2035	5211
P	Other communications and electronics systems and equipment	21*2035	5212
Q	Other support equipment	21*2035	5310

Legend for Table D-2:

\* - The last digit of the applicable FY.

**Table D-3**  
**Appropriation and budget activity account code (position 2 of the matériel category code) for Army working capital fund items**

LCMC	Bill to address	Fund	Appropriation	DLR	Log support
	W52H09	MC	97X4930	.AC9G	.AC5G
AMCOM(A)	W58HOZ	HC	97X4930	.AC9T	.AC5T
CECOM LCMC	W15R7S	GC	97X4930	.AC9E	.AC5E
AMCOM(M)	W31G3H	LC	97X4930	.AC9F	.AC5F
TACOM LCMC	W56HZV	KC	97X4930	.AC9D	.AC5D
TACOM LCMC	W58HZ1	BC	97X4930	.AC9N	.AC5N

Legend for Table D-3:

X—The fund is continuing and no year is shown.

## Section II

### Positions 3 and 4 of the matériel category Code

#### D-3. Position 3 of the matériel category code

Management inventory segment code (table D-4). The third position is numeric 1 through 4. It subdivides categories identified by positions 1 and 2.

**Table D-4:**  
**Management inventory segment of the category structure (position 3 of the matériel category code)**

Numeric Code	Description and use
1	Reparable item (excluding insurance and provisioning items). This code identifies a durable item which can normally be repaired economically by depots or lower echelons of maintenance. Assign this code only to an item with both a maintenance repair code (MRC) (4th position of the SMR code) of O, F, H, L, D or K; and a recoverability code 5th position of the SMR code) of O, F, H, L, D, K or A.
2	Nonreparable item (excluding insurance and provisioning items). This code identifies an item which is not reparable. Assign this code only when the MRC is Z or B, and the recoverability code is Z or A.
3	Insurance item. This code identifies an item designated as an insurance item as defined in the glossary. Assign this code only if the acquisition advice code is Z and the essentiality code indicates the item is essential.
4	Provisioning item. This code identifies a new item for stock being introduced through the provisioning process, and for which there is insufficient demand history to manage normally. A provisioning item can be either reparable or non-reparable.

#### D-4. Position 3 of the matériel category code

Specific group/generic code (table D-5). This code is alphanumeric and further subdivides items identified to position 1 through 3. For Army managed items these codes plus the codes for position 5 (table D-6), identify a generic category of weapons systems/end items or homogeneous group of items. For DLA and GSA managed items and medical or dental items this position is numeric 0, except for those DLA and GSA items applying to an Army weapon system or end item which will carry the appropriate generic code.

**Table D-5:  
Specific group/generic code (position 4 of the MATCAT code)**

Generic code	Specific group
A	Fixed wing aircraft
B	Rotary wing aircraft
C	Other aircraft categories
D	Surface to air missiles
E	Surface to surface missiles
F	Other missile related materiel
G	Artillery
H	Individual and crew-served weapons
I	Construction equipment
J	Tanks
K	Combat vehicles
L	Other weapons categories
M	Armored carriers
N	Tactical vehicles
P	Other automotive categories
Q	Avionics
R	Tactical and strategic communications
S	Surveillance target acquisition and night observation
T	Other electronics equipment
U	POL, soldier and combat support systems
V	Power generating systems
W	Line of communication/base support systems
X	Special ammunition
Y	Conventional ammunition
Z	Other munitions/chemical biological radiological categories
0	Medical materiel
2	Missile Class V components (except SAFEGUARD)
3	Missile Class V components (SAFEGUARD)
4	Communications systems agency and satellite communications agency equipment
5	Communications systems equipment
6	Individual and crew-served weapons

**Table D-6:  
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):**

Group	Code	Description
Fixed-Wing Aircraft	AG	U-21
	AH	OV-1
	AJ	UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT JCA C-27J
	AM	FIXED WING AIRCRAFT NOT SUPPORTED BY DA
	AN	C12 SERIES AIRCRAFT
	AQ	ERMP SYSTEMS (EXTENDED RANGE MULTIPURPOSE)
	AR	PATHFINDER RAVEN, RQ-11B, SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	AS	TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM
Rotary-Wing Aircraft	BA	UH-1
	BB	AH-1, UH-1, OV-1 TURBINE ENGINE
	BC	AH-1
	BD	MH-60K HELICOPTER, UTILITY
	BE	UH-60
	BF	UH-60 TURBINE ENGINE
	BG	AH-64 TURBINE ENGINE
	BH	MH-47E HELICOPTER, CARGO-TRANSPORTATION
	BJ	AH-64 AIRFRAME
	BK	CH-47
	BL	CH-47 TURBINE ENGINE
	BM	CH-54
	BM	CH-54
	BN	UH-60L/AH-64A ENGINE (T701C)
	BP	OH-58A AND OH-58C
	BQ	T63-A-700 AND T63-A-720
	BU	OH-58F MODEL
	BX	OH-58D ARMY HELICOPTER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AHIP)
	BY	OH-58D TURBINE ENGINE (T703-AD-700)
	BZ	AH-64 LOARNGOW
	B2	ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT NOT SUPPORTED BY DLA
	B3	AH64E
Other Aircraft Categories	CA	TARGET ACQUISITION DRONE AIR RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM
	CB	AIR WARRIOR, AND AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	CC	MULTIAPPLICATION AVIATION SPARES
	CD	TARGET ACQUISITION DESIGNATION SIGHT (TADS) AND PILOT NIGHT VISION SENSOR
	CE	ELECTRO-OPTICAL AUGMENTATION SYSTEM
	CF	FLEXIBLE ENGINE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM (FEDS)
	CG	AVIATION GROUND POWER UNIT (AGPU)
	CH	STANDARD AIRCRAFT TOWING SYSTEM (SATS)
	CJ	AIRCRAFT TRAINING AIDS AND DEVICES
	CK	OSRVT
	CL	UAV TACTICAL COMMON DATA LINK ASSEMBLY (UTA) SYSTEM
	CS	GENERIC: AIRCRAFT NITROGEN GENERATOR (GANG)
	C8	AVIATION SETS, KITS AND OUTFITS, AIRCRAFT GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (AGSE).
Surface to Air Missiles	DC	CHAPARRAL
	DD	JOINT COMMON MISSILE
	DE	HAWK, BASIC
	DF	HAWK MISSILE LOADER TRANSPORTER, M501L1
	DG	SWITCHBLADE - ALL UP ROUND

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	DH	TARGETS
	DJ	REDEYE
	DK	SURFACE-LAUNCHED AMRAAM
	DM	AIR-TO-AIR STINGER (ATAS)
	DP	AVENGER
	DR	STINGER
	DS	HAWK, IMPROVED
	DT	BRADLEY LINEBACKER WEAPON SYSTEM
	DX	ROLAND
	DY	STANDARD VEHICLE-MOUNTED LAUNCHER
	D5	MEADS SYSTEM (L00D5)
	D6	PATRIOT
	D7	FORWARD AREA ALERTING RADAR (FAAR)
	DB	NIKE HERCULES
Surface to Surface Missiles	EA	BRILLIANT ANTI-ARMOR SUBMUNITION (BAT)
	EB	VIPER STRIKE
	EC	FIBER OPTIC GUIDED MISSILE (FOG-M) SYSTEM
	ED	DIRECT ATTACK GUIDED ROCKET, DAGR
	EF	MULTIPLE LANUCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MLRS)
	EG	2.75 ROCKET AND LAUNCHER
	EH	IMPROVED BRADLEY ACQUISITION SYSTEM (ISBAS)
	EJ	NON LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM (NLOS LS)
	EK	ROCKET, HIGH EXPLOSIVE, 84MM; M136 (AT4)
	EL	M-22 EM HONEST JOHN
	EM	GRIFFIN REAL ATTACK
	EN	LANCE
	EP	HELLFIRE
	EQ	MULTIPURPOSE INDIVIDUAL MUNITION/SHORT RANGE ASSAULT WEAPON (MPIM/SRAW)
	ET	ADVANCED ANTITANK WEAPON SYSTEM-MEDIUM (AAWS-M)
	EU	PERSHING
	EV	SHILLELAGH
	EW	TOW INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE (IFV) XM2/TOW COMBAT FIGHTING VEHICLE (CFV)
	EX	JOINT GROUND LAUNCH TACIT RAINBOW
	EY	LAND COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (LCSS)
	EZ	ADVANCED ANTITANK WEAPON SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H) KENETIC ENERGY MISSILE
	E1	TUBE - LAUNCHED, OPTICALLY-TRACKED, WIRE GUIDED (TOW) MISSILE
	E2	TUBE - LAUNCHED, OPTICALLY-TRACKED, WIRE GUIDED (TOW-2) MISSILE
	E3	PERSHING II
	E4	IMPROVED TARGET ACQUISITION SYSTEM (ITAS)
	E5	DRAGON



**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	E7	TOW 2 INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE (IFV)/TOW 2 CALVARY FIGHTING VEHICLE
	E8	ARMY TACMS (ATACMS)
	E9	AAWS-H NON-LINE OF SIGHT
Other Missile-Related Materiel	FA	GROUND LASER LOCATOR DESIGNATOR
	FB	GRIFFIN REAL TIME ATTACK
	FC	MODULAR UNIVERSAL LASER EQUIPMENT (MULE)
	FD	AN/TSQ-51 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, COORDINATION SYSTEM
	FE	TEST PROGRAM SETS (TSP)
	FF	ROCKET ANTI-MORTAR WARNING SYSTEM
	FG	THERMAL IMAGERY AND ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT
	FK	LASER TARGET DESIGNATOR
	FM	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)
	FP	ADVANCED ATTACK HELICOPTER (AAH) U.S. ARMY MISSILE COMMAND (MICOM)-MANAGED
	FQ	CALIBRATION
	FS	SWITCHBLADE--ALL UP ROUND.
	FT	FORWARD AREA AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE (C21)
	FV	SENTINEL
	FW	SHORT RANGE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV-SR)
	FY	JOINT LAND ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE DEFENSE ELEVATED NETTED SENSOR SYSTEM (JLENS)
	FY	JOINT LAND ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE DEFENSE ELEVATED NETTED SENSOR SYSTEM (JLENS)
	FZ	OTHER MULTIAPPLICATION PARTS
	F1	AN/GSA-77 F3 AN/TSQ-73
	F3	AN/TSQ-73
	F5	THEATER HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE (THAAD) SYSTEM
	F7	INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (IAMD) SYSTEM
Artillery	GA	GUN, ANTI-AIRCRAFT, 20MM TOWED M167 VULCAN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM (VADS), GUN
	GB	HOWITZER, 105-MM, M101/M101A1
	GC	HOWITZER, 105-MM, M102, W/M6 PLATFORM
	GD	HOWITZER, 155-MM, M114/M114A1 /M123A1
	GF	HOWITZER, PACK 75-MM, M116, HOWITZER SALUTE 75-MM, M120
	GG	HOWITZER, 155-MM, M198
	GH	HOWITZER, LIGHT TOWED, 105MM, M119/L119
	GJ	HOWITZER, LIGHT TOWED, 105MM, M119A1
	GK	HOWITZER, 155MM, M77E1
	GL	LIGHT AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM AND LIGHT AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM/ INTERIM (LADS/ILADS)
	GZ	MISCELLANEOUS ARTILLERY
Individual and Crew-Served Weapons	HA	PISTOLS CALIBER 45, M1911, M1911A1, M119A1, M15
	HB	MACHINE GUN, M85 SERIES

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	HC	MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM, M240
	HE	RIFLE, 7.62MM, M14 SERIES W/BIPOD M2, M21
	HF	RIFLE, 5.56MM, M16 SERIES W/BIPOD, FIRING PORT WEAPON, RIMFIRE ADAPTER LAUNCHER M234
	HH	MACHINE GUN, CALIBER .50 M2 SERIES W/TRIPOD M3 AND MOUNT M63
	HJ	MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM, M60 SERIES
	HK	MOUNT TRIPOD M122, FOR 7.62MM/5.56MM MACHINE GUN
	HM	LAUNCHER, GRENADE, 40MM, M203 FOR M16 RIFLE
	HN	LAUNCHER, GRENADE, 40MM, M79
	HR	MORTAR, 120MM
	HS	MORTAR, 60MM, M2/M19 WITH MOUNT
	HT	MORTAR, 81MM, M29 SERIES, M1 WITH MOUNT, M4
	HU	MORTAR, 4.2-INCH, M30 WITH MOUNT
	HV	MODULAR ACCESSORY SHOTGUN SYSTEM (MASS) XM26.
	HX	RIFLE, 90MM, M67
	HY	RIFLE, 106MM, M40-SERIES, WITH MOUNT AND RIFLE SPOTTING, M8-SERIES
	H1	84MM M3RECOILLESS RIFLE, MULTI-ROLE ANIT-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON SYSTEM
	H2	MACHINE GUN, CALIBER .50, 12.7MM, XM322, GATLING GUN
	H3	ARMAMENT SUBSYSTEM, 30MM, XM139
	H4	GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE, M320
	H5	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPON STATION (CROWS) M101, LIN A90686
	H6	ARMAMENT SUBSYSTEM, 20MM AND ENHANCED FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM, XM97E2
	H8	GUN, AUTOMATIC, 25MM, M242
	H9	OTHER INDIVIDUAL AND CREW SERVED WEAPONS (EXCLUDING CODE HV ASSIGNED TO AIRCRAFT)
Construction Equipment	IA	TRACTOR, FULL-TRACKED
	IB	SCRAPERS
	IC	LOADER, SCOOP
	ID	ROAD GRADERS
	IE	CRANES, WHEEL
	IF	CRANES, 20 TO 25 TON
	IG	CRANES, CRAWLER
	IH	CRANE RELATED CONSTRUCTION
	IJ	EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT
	IK	SNOWPLOW AND CONCRETE PAVING EQUIPMENT
	IL	ASPHALT/COMPACTION EQUIPMENT
	IM	SOIL, ASPHALT, CONCRETE, NUCLEAR TEST SETS
	IN	ARMORED COMBAT EARTHMOVER (ACE), M9
	IP	WATER DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT
	IQ	CRUSHING EQUIPMENT
	IR	COMPRESSORS AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
Tanks	JE	TANK, M1 ABRAMS FAMILY OF VEHICLES (FOV)
	JH	TANK, 105MM, M60A3, TTS
	JL	TRAINER, DRIVING, M34 FOR M60 TANK SERIES
	JN	TRAINER, ARMORED VEHICLE, UNIT CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER (UCOFT) INSTITUTIONAL
	JP	COMBAT ENG. VEHICLE, FT M728
	JQ	ARMORED/RECONN/AIRBORNE ASSAULT VEHICLES 152MM M551 W/TRAINER M40
	JT	RECOVERY VEHICLE, M51/M74/M88
	JV	RECOVERY VEHICLE, M578
	JW	TANK, ABRAMS, M1A1 UNIQUE (FOV)
	JX	ROBOTIC OBSTACLE BREACHING ASSAULT TANK (ROBAT)
	JY	TANK, ABRAMS, M1A2 UNIQUE
	JZ	MISCELLANEOUS TANKS
	J1	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE (ABV)
	J3	M1 TANK MAINTENANCE PANEL TRAINING DEVICES
	J4	SIMPLIFIED TEST EQUIPMENT (STE) M1, M2 AND M3
	J5	HEAVY ASSULT BRIDGE
	J8	BATTALION COUNTER MINE SYSTEMS (BCS)
	Combat Vehicles	KD
KE		HOWITZER, HEAVY FULL TRACKED, SELF-PROPELLED 105MM M108
KF		HOWITZER, FULL TRACKED, SELF-PROPELLED 155MM M109
KM		LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLE
KV		FIELD ARTILLERY AMMUNITION SUPPORT VEHICLE (FAASV), G801, XM922
K1		MINE RESISTANT VEHICLE CAT 1, P/N MRP20000,(W/O EFP),6X6 AND MINE RESISTANT
K2		MINE RESISTANT VEHICLE CAT 1, P/N 4283900,(W/O EFP),4X4 AND MINE RESISTANT
K3		RG-31 FOV (FAMILY OF VEHICLES)
K4		MINE RESISTANT VEHICLE CAT 2, P/N 3013169,(W/O EFP),6X6 AND MINE RESISTANT
K5		MINE RESISTANT VEHICLE CAT 1, P/N Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) VEH100A1,(W/O EFP) AND 4X4 MINE
K6		MRAP ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE 4X4 WITH EFP.
K7		JERRV (JOINT EOD RAPID RESPONSE VEHICLE)
K8		HUSKY/VMMMD (VEHICLE MOUNTED MINE DETECTION)
K9	OTHER COMBAT VEHICLE MULTIAPPLICATION PARTS	
Other Weapon Categories	LB	DIRECT SUPPORT ELECTRICAL SYSTEM TEST SET
	LC	BINOCULARS (STANDARD)
	LD	AIMING CIRCLE M1/M2/M2A1
	LE	NON-LETHAL CAPABILITY SETS (NLCS)
	LF	PERISCOPE, B.C. M43/M65; TELESCOPE, OBSERVATION M48/M49
	LG	TARGETS/TRAINING DEVICES
	LJ	CHRONOGRAPH, M36, M90

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	LK	SHOP EQUIPMENT
	LL	TOOLS AND SHOP SETS
	LM	XM7 MUNITIONS NETWORK COMMAND (SPIDER)
	LN	TRACK AND ROAD WHEELS
	LP	GROUND EMPLACEMENT MINE SCATTERING SYSTEM XM138, ANTITANK MINE DISPENSER
	LQ	PLOTTING SETS/BOARDS, FIRE DIRECTION SETS
	LR	CLOSE IN WEAPON SYSTEM (CIWS) MK15 MOD 29
	LS	APPS, PHOTOLOCATOR
	LU	WEAPON ACCESS DELAY SYSTEM (WADS)
	LV	DISPENSER, GENERAL PURPOSE AIRCRAFT XM130
	LW	MULTIPLE INTEGRATED LASER EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM/ANTITANK WEAPON
	LX	BACK UP COMPUTER SYSTEM (BUCS)
	LY	PROGRAMABLE HANDHELD CALCULATOR (PHHC)
	LZ	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS
	L1	GAUGES AND MISCELLANEOUS TEST EQUIPMENT
	L5	OTHER MANAGED COMPONENT OF TOOL SET
	L6	MAJOR ITEMS SHOP EQUIPMENT
	L7	BASIC ISSUE ITEM SETS
	L9	MULTI-APPLICATION WEAPON COMPONENTS AND PARTS
Armored Carriers	MB	M113 CONFIGURATION, CARRIER, PERSONNEL
	MC	M113A1/A2 APC, COMBAT VEHICLE, ANTITANK
	MH	M114 CONFIGURATION
	ML	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PANEL
	MM	INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE (M2,M2A1,M2A2), CAVALRY FIGHTING VEHICLE
	MN	M106 CARRIER, MORTAR, SELF PROPELLED, 107MM
	MQ	M548, CARRIER, CARGO
	MR	M577, CARRIER, COMMAND POST
	MU	RG-33L PANTHER MMPV (MEDIUM MINE PROTECTED VEHICLE)
	MV	IMPROVED TOW VEHICLE, M901
	MW	FIRE SUPPORT TEAM VEHICLE (FISTV), XM981
	MX	XM1059 CARRIER, SMOKE GENERATOR, FULL-TRACKED, ARMORED
	MY	MISCELLANEOUS ARMORED CARRIERS
	MZ	OTHER ARMORED CARRIER MULTIAPPLICATION PARTS
	M2	BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE MAINTENANCE TRAINING DEVICES
	M3	XM1015 EW SHELTER CARRIER
	M4	M548 FAMILY OF VEHICLES, BLOCK 1 MODIFICATION
	M5	M113 FAMILY OF VEHICLES, BLOCK 1 MODIFICATION
	M6	XM106, ARMORED MORTAR CARRIER, 120MM FULL-TRACKED
	M7	XM106, CARRIER, ARMORED COMMAND POST, ATTCS, FULL-TRACKED
	M8	LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLE
	M9	CARRIER, PERSONNEL FULL TRACKED

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
Tactical Vehicles	NA	14- TO 20-TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, M915A2, M916A1, M1062
	NB	1/4 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, M151
	ND	1 1/4-TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, M880-SERIES
	NE	M878 FAMILY OF VEHICLES (INCLUDES M878 AND M878A1)
	NH	2 1/2 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, DIESEL
	NJ	2 1/2 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, GAS
	NK	2 1/2 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, MULTI-FUEL
	NL	5 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, DIESEL
	NM	5 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, GAS
	NN	5 TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, MULTI-FUEL
	NQ	14- TO 20-TON VEHICLE CONFIGURATION, M915, M915A1, M916, M917, M918,
	NR	HEAVY EXPANDED MOBILITY TACTICAL TRUCK (HEMTT), ALL BODY TYPES (ABT)
	NS	COMMERCIAL UTILITY CARGO VEHICLE
	NT	M939 FAMILY OF VEHICLES (INCLUDES M939A1 AND M939A2)
	NU	HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTER (HET), M746, M747, M911
	NV	2 1/2 TON EXTENDED SERVICE PROGRAM (ESP) VEHICLE CONFIGURATION,
	NW	HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTER (HET) MODEL M1070 TRUCK, M1000 TRAILER
	NX	TACTICAL (WHEELED) ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLE.
	NZ	OTHER TRUCK MULTIAPPLICATION PARTS
	N1	WHEELED ASSEMBLIES
	N2	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV), 2-1/2 TON
	N3	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV), 5 TON
	N4	SMALL UNIT SUPPORT VEHICLE (SUSV)
N5	HIGH MOBILITY MULTI-PURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)	
N8	PALLETIZED LOADING SYSTEM (PLS), M1074, M1075, M1076, M1077	
N9	STRIKER, XM707	
Other Automotive	PA	SEMI-TRAILER, VAN, STAKE CONFIGURATIONS
	PB	TRAILER, BED, CONFIGURATIONS
	PC	TRAILER, UTILITY AND CARGO CONFIGURATIONS
	PD	FIXED WING CARGO AIRCRAFT DA SUPPORTED
	PH	3/4 TON M101 SERIES
	PJ	TRAILER, PRIME MOVER, 2 1/2 TON
	PK	SEMI-TRAILER, PRIME MOVER, 2 1/2 TON
	PL	TRAILER, PRIME, 5 TON PM MISCELLANEOUS COMBAT/TACTICAL COMMON
	PM	MISCELLANEOUS COMBAT/TACTICAL COMMON HARDWARE/DECALS/DATA PLATES
	PN	COMBAT/TACTICAL MULTIUSE REPAIR PARTS (STARTERS, REGULATORS, GENERATORS)
	PP	TIRES AND TUBES (DOD INTEGRATED MANAGER)
	PQ	SPECIAL TOOLS (COMPONENTS)
	PS	NON-CENTRALLY MANAGED NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES
	PT	MISCELLANEOUS VEHICLE COMPONENTS

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	PV	SEMI-TRAILER, PRIME MOVER, 5 TON
	PW	SEMITRAILER, LOWBED, M172, M345, M870 AND M872 SERIES
	PY	BASE LEVEL COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT (BCE)
	PZ	NONTACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES
	P1	SPECIAL TOOL SETS
	P2	TRAILER, 400 GAL WATER (M107,M149 SERIES)
	P3	TRAILER, BED CONFIGURATIONS
	P4	HEAVY EXPANDED MOBILITY AMMUNITION TRAILER (HEMAT) M989, M989A1
	P5	DOLLY SETS AND TRAILER CONVERTERS, 2-1/2 TON, M197, M197A1, M198,
	P6	SEMITRAILER BED CONFIGURATIONS
	P7	TRAILER, PATRIOT MISSILE (M860A1) SUPPORT
	P8	DOLLY SET, M1022
	P9	PHOENIX MISSILE AIM-54
Avionics	QA	AV VHF/UHF/AM
	QB	AV VHF/FM
	QC	AV INTERCOMS
	QD	AV HF/SSB-ICS-VS
	QE	OTHER AVIONICS
	QF	AV VOR/MB/GS
	QG	AV GYRO
	QH	FIXED WING UNIQUE AV
	QJ	AV ID
	QK	ATC SUPPORT
	QL	AV POS FIXING
	QM	AV STABIL/INSTRU
	QN	AN/ARC-114/A
	QP	AN/ARC-115/A
	QQ	UH-60
	QR	INERTIAL NAV SYSTEMS
	QS	TACAN SYSTEMS
	QT	FIXED BASE SYSTEMS
	QU	AH-64 APACHE
	QV	AH-ARC-116
	QW	CH-47 UNIQUE AV SYS
	QX	AHIP (OH58D)
	QY	AH-1 ( ) UNIQUE AVIONICS
	QZ	SINGARS AIRBORNE RADIO
	Q1	SURVIVABILITY RADIOS
	Q2	AN/ARC-164
	Q3	AN/ARC-186
	Q4	ALTIMETERS
	Q5	DOPPLER NAVIGATION SYSTEMS

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	Q6	AUTO DIRECTION FINDING
	Q7	APACHE TEST EQUIPMENT
	Q8	EH-60A QUICK FIX
	Q9	AVIONICS SHELTERS
Tactical and Strategic Communications	RA	OTHER PORT. FM RADIO
	RB	OTHER VEHICLE FM RADIO
	RC	MULTI-CHANNEL RADIOS A
	RD	WATERCRAFT COMM
	RE	MULTI-CHANNEL RADIOS B
	RF	MULTI-CHANNEL RADIOS C
	RG	TD-1065 DATA BUFFER
	RH	MANUAL SWITCHING
	RJ	TACFIRE
	RK	SPECIAL PROJECT 931
	RL	TA1 TELEPHONE AND DUST MOIST BOOK KITS
	RM	DAS-3 (AN/MYQ-4/4A)
	RN	MCS (AN/TYQ-45 V12)
	RP	AN/TYQ-127
	RQ	AN/TTC/TYC-39/CDS/SMU/AN/TYQ-69
	RR	MICROFIX
	RS	AN/PRC-77 FAMILY
	RT	AN/VRC-12 FAMILY
	RU	VEHICULAR and EPLRS IKS
	RV	MULTI-BAND TACSAT
	RW	MSE
	RX	TD-1069 MULTIPLEXER, TD-206 PULSE RESTORER, TD-660 MULTIPLEXER
	RY	AB-1373 (DAMP) ANTENNA MAST, AB-1309 ANTENNA MAST, DGM MULTI- PLEXERS
	RZ	AN/TRC-170 (V) 2 and 3 TROPO, AN/TRC-175C (BLOS)
	R1	OA-9054 (V) 4/G ANTENNA MAST FOR PATRIOT
	R2	IK COMPONENTS
	R3	HF, UHF, VHF SOFTWARE-DEFINED RADIOS
	R4	COMM/ADP CABLES
	R5	AN/TSC-94A/100A
	R6	TSCTR/MSC-64/GSC-40
	R7	OTHER VEH/PORT FM RDO
	R8	FH MUX
	R9	SINGGARS
Surveillance Target Acquisition and Night Observation	SA	RADAR AND SENSOR
	SB	ANTI-INTRUSION
	SC	AIRBORNE SENSOR
	SD	INTERROGATORS

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	SE	IMAGE INTENSIFICATION
	SF	BATTLEFIELD ILLUM
	SG	INFRA-RED
	SH	Vehicle Optics Sensor System (VOSS), A/N VSQ-6
	SJ	AIR DEFENSE
	SK	AN/TPQ-36/37 (FIREFINDER/SHORTSTOP)
	SL	AN/TPX-46
	SM	Persistent Surveillance System-Tethered (PSS-T)
	SN	THERMAL NIGHT SIGHTS
	SP	PLRS/EPLRS/NTDR
	SQ	HTI 2D GEN FLIR
	SR	Joint Combat Identification Marking System (JCIMS)
	SS	CABLE ASSEMBLIES, ELECTRONNICS
	ST	GROUND SURVEILLANCE RADARS
	SU	SMALL ARMS OPTICS
	SV	COMMON MODULES
	SW	AN/USQ-176(V)
	SX	WEAPONS NIGHT SIGHTS
	SY	CREW SERVED NIGHT SIGHTS
	SZ	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES
	S1	COMMAND/VEHICLE (C2V)
	S2	JOINT STARS
	S3	SINGGARS IK/COMPONENTS
	S4	AN/TKQ-5 (ENFIRE)
	S5	STACCS
	S6	AN/GYK-50, 50A, 50B (ISYSCON (V) 4 TIMS), AN/TYQ-76B (V) 1 and 2 (ISYSCON)
	S7	SPECIAL OPS FORCES EQ
	S8	AIRBORNE MISSION PLANNING SYS (AMPS)
	S9	AN/GSC-49
Other Electronic Equipment	TA	AH/UNH-19/20 (B46 ONLY)
	TB	ABN THREAT DETECTORS
	TC	METEOROLOGICAL
	TD	TEST EQUIP
	TE	TOOL KITS
	TF	GENERAL PURP ELEC POWER
	TG	MISC EARLY WARNING
	TH	ADVANCED QUICKLOOK
	TJ	DRY BATTERIES
	TK	STORAGE BATTERIES
	TL	GUARDRAIL/COMMON SENSORS
	TM	COMM SYS SUPPORT
	TN	RADIAC



**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	TP	OTHER CMDS' SYSTEMS
	TQ	RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES
	TR	REGENCY NET
	TS	COM SEC
	TT	AN/VRC-12 IK/COMPONENTS
	TU	ON721/V INTERCONNECTING GROUP (IG)
	TV	VINSON IK/COMPONENTS
	TW	MISC. IK/COMPONENTS B
	TX	ARMED FORCES RADIO
	TY	AV and PICTORIAL
	TZ	AN/APR-39 V1
	T2	AN/MSM-105
	T3	VIGILANT PURSUIT, AN/MSQ-148
	T4	ENHANCED MEDIUM ALTITUDE RECONNAISSANCE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
	T5	DRAMA
	T6	STANDARD REMOTE TRMNL
	T7	LITHIUM BATTERIES
	T8	ASAS
	T9	GPS
Soldier and Combat Support Systems	UA	TACTICAL POL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT
	UB	BULK POL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT
	UC	POL STORAGE EQUIPMENT
	UD	POL TEST EQUIPMENT
	UF	WATER SUPPLY AND WATER PURIFICATION EQUIPMENT
	UG	REPAIR SHOP EQUIPMENT
	UH	FOOD SERVICES EQUIPMENT
	UJ	HYGIENE/INSECT CONTROL EQUIPMENT
	UL	TOPOGRAPHICAL and SURVEY
	UM	ASSAULT BOAT EQUIPMENT
	UN	IMPROVED POSITION AND AZIMUTH DETERMINING SYSTEM (IPADS)
	UP	POSITION AND AZIMUTH DETERMINING SYSTEM (PADS)
	UQ	FORCE PROVIDER
	UR	COUNTERMINE.
	US	COUNTER INTRUSION
	UT	COUNTER SURVEILLANCE
	UU	DEPLOYABLE MEDICAL SYSTEM
	UV	TOPOGRAPHIC SUPPORT SYS
	UX	SPECIAL INSPECTION EQUIPMENT AND GAUGES
	UY	SOF MOUNTAINEERING EQUIPMENT AND RELATED SUPPORT ITEMS
	UZ	SOLDIER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND RELATED ITEMS
	U2	BUFFALO MPCV (MINE PROTECTED CLEARANCE VEHICLE)
	U3	ROUTE MINE DETECTORS

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	U5	IED DETECTION
Power Generation	VA	GEN. SETS: 60 hertz, 15/30/100 kilowatts
	VB	ADVANCED MEDIUM MOBILE POWER SYSTEM (AMMPS)
	VF	GEN. SETS: 60 hertz, 45/60/75+kilowatts.
	VL	GEN. SETS: 60 hertz, .15 TO 3 kilowatts
	VM	GEN. SETS: 28 volts direct current, 5 TO 10 kilowatts
	VP	GEN.SETS: 400 hertz (PATRIOT)
	VR	GEN.SETS: 60 hertz, 5 TO 10 kilowatts
	VS	GEN.SETS: 28 volts direct current, 5 TO 10 kilowatts
	VW	GEN.SETS: 400 hertz (NOT PAT.)
	V4	MIL STAND ENGINES and, PARTS
Line of Communication and Support Systems	WA	PORT SUPPORT AND WATERCRAFT EQUIPMENT
	WB	BRIDGE ARMORED VEHICLE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WC	CONTAINER EQUIPMENT
	WD	DIVING EQUIPMENT SYSTEM
	WF	RAILWAY POWER AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WG	TACTICAL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
	WJ	ELECTRIC MATERIEL HANDLING EQUIPMENT
	WK	DIESEL ENGINE DRIVEN MATERIEL HANDLING EQUIPMENT
	WL	ROUGH TERRAIN MATERIAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING EQUIPMENT
	WM	PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES EQUIPMENT
	WN	FIXED BRIDGES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WP	FLOATING BRIDGES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WQ	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLERS
	WR	MOBILE ASSAULT/RIBBON BRIDGES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WS	AIR DELIVERY EQUIPMENT
	WT	WATERCRAFT AND RELATED SETS, KITS AND OUTFITS
	WU	TOOL SETS AND MISCELLANEOUS SETS, KITS AND OUTFITS
	WX	CRYOGENIC AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WY	COMPRESSOR AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
	WZ	CONTAINERS EXPRESS/MILITARY-OWNED DEMOUNTABLE CONTAINER (MIL-VAN)
	W2	GASOLINE ENGINE DRIVE MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT
	W3	REFRIGERATORS/REFRIGERATED VAN EQUIPMENT
	W4	MISCELLANEOUS MATERIEL TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
	W5	AC and SUPPORT EQ
	W6	HEATING SYSTEM and RELATED
	W7	NON-POWERED HEATERS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT
	W8	MISCELLANEOUS SIMPLIFIED TEST EQUIPMENT
W9	ROUGH TERRAIN FORKLIFTS/6KVR/ATLAS	
Special Ammunition	XA	ADAPTION KITS
	XD	BANGALORE TORPEDOS

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	XE	BLASTING CAPS, DETONATING CORD AND DEMOLITION FIRING DEVICES
	XF	BOMBS, GENERAL PURPOSE
	XG	BULK PROPELLANT, EXPLOSIVES, (AND DEMOLITION CHARGES)
	XH	CLUSTER BOMB UNIT (CBU)/CLUSTER DISPENSER UNIT, ALL TYPES
	XJ	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL AGENTS
	XK	FLARES, ALL TYPES
	XL	FLAME AND INCENDIARY MATERIALS
	XM	FIRING DEVICES FOR SPECIAL WEAPONS AND ADVANCED FIRING SYSTEMS
	XN	GRENADES, HAND, FRAGMENTATION AND OFFENSIVE
	XP	GRENADES, HAND, RIOT CONTROL AGENTS
	XQ	GRENADES, SMOKE AND INCENDIARY
	XR	GRENADES, ALL OTHER TYPES
	XS	MINES AND MINE FUZES, ALL TYPES
	XT	POWER-ACTUATED DEVICES
	XU	PHOTOFLASH CARTRIDGES
	XV	RIOT CONTROL AGENTS
	XW	ROCKETS, 66MM, LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPONS (LAW), ALL TYPES, INCLUDING FLAME
	XX	ROCKETS, GROUND, ALL OTHER TYPES
	XZ	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES
	X1	SMOKE POTS
	X2	TEST AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT ATOMIC MATERIEL
	X3	SPECIAL WEAPONS, REPAIR PARTS
	X7	WARHEAD SELECTED
	X9	155MM ATOMIC, FIELD ARTILLERY PROJECTILE (AFAP) XM785/XM785E1
Conventional Ammunition	YA	SHELL, SHOTGUN, ALL TYPES
	YB	CARTRIDGE, CAL. 22, ALL TYPES
	YC	CARTRIDGE, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES
	YD	CARTRIDGE, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES
	YE	CARTRIDGE, .30 CALIBER, CARBINE, ALL TYPES
	YF	CARTRIDGE, 30 CALIBER, ALL TYPES
	YG	CARTRIDGE .45 CALIBER, ALL TYPES
	YH	CARTRIDGE, .50 CALIBER, ALL TYPES
	YJ	CARTRIDGE, 20MM/30MM, ALL TYPES
	YK	MISCELLANEOUS SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION
	YL	CARTRIDGE, 40MM, SHOULDER FIRED LAUNCHER (M75 TYPE)
	YN	CARTRIDGE, 40MM (GUN)
	YP	CARTRIDGE, 60MM, MORTAR, ALL TYPES
	YQ	CARTRIDGE, 81MM, MORTAR, ALL TYPES
	YR	CARTRIDGE, 4.2-INCH, MORTAR, ALL TYPES
	YS	CARTRIDGE, 90MM, TANK, ALL TYPES
	YT	CARTRIDGE, 105MM, ALL TYPES
	YU	CARTRIDGE, 152MM, ALL TYPES

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	YV	OTHER TANK AND ARMORED VEHICLE GUN AMMUNITION
	YW	CARTRIDGE, 105MM, HOWITZER, ALL TYPES
	YX	PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES, AND PROPELLING CHARGES THEREFORE
	YY	PROJECTILE, 175MM, ALL TYPES AND PROPELLING CHARGES THEREFORE
	YZ	PROJECTILE, 8-INCH, ALL TYPES AND PROPELLING CHARGES THERETO
	Y1	OTHER ARTILLERY AMMUNITION NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED ABOVE
	Y2	ARTILLERY/MORTAR FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL TYPES
	Y3	FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET, 2.75-INCH, ALL TYPES
	Y4	RECOILLESS RIFLE AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES
	Y5	PROPELLANT/CARTRIDGE ACTUATED DEVICES
	Y6	COMPONENTS FOR CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE AND RENOVATION PROGRAM
	Y7	PACKAGING MATERIEL FOR CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE AND RENOVATION PROJECT
	Y8	BULK EXPLOSIVES AND PROPELLANTS FOR OTHER CUSTOMER END-ITEM LOADING
	Y9	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT ITEMS
Other Munitions/Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) Categories	ZA	SMOKE GENERATORS
	ZB	DECONTAMINATING EQUIPMENT
	ZC	FLAMETHROWERS AND SERVICING UNITS
	ZD	DETECTION AND ALARM DEVICES
	ZE	DEMOLITION EQUIPMENT
	ZF	DISPERSER EQUIPMENT
	ZG	CBR MATERIEL
	ZH	SHELTER SYSTEMS
	ZJ	GAS MASKS
	ZK	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
	ZL	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) SETS AND COMPONENTS
	ZM	AMMUNITION GAGES
	ZN	MISCELLANEOUS GAGES
	ZS	COMPRESSORS
	ZT	FILTER UNITS
	ZU	LAUNCHER ROCKETS
	ZZ	MULTIAPPLICATION MUNITIONS/CBR COMPONENTS AND PARTS
	Z1	NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM (FOX) XM93
DLA/GSA Material	00	DLA/GSA-MANAGED ITEMS
Medical Material	01	TYPE 1 (NON-EXTENDABLE) POTENCY-DATED ITEM
	02	TYPE 2 (EXTENDABLE) POTENCY DATED ITEM
	03	NOT-POTENCY-DATED
	08	NOT POTENCY DATED-MATERIEL QUALITY CONTROL SIGNIFICANT ITEM
Missile Class V	2A	BAT
	2B	HERCULES
	2C	CHAPARRAL

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	2D	DIRECT ATTACK GUIDED ROCKET, DAGR (AMMO)
	2F	MLRS
	2G	HYDRA 70
	2H	TARGETS
	2J	REDEYE
	2K	AT4
	2L	M22
	2L	M22
	2M	HONEST JOHN
	2N	LANCE
	2P	HELLFIRE MISSILE
	2R	STINGER
	2S	HAWK
	2T	JAVELIN MISSILE ROUND
	2U	PERSHING
	2V	SHILLELAGH
	2X	ROLAND
	21	GUIDED MISSILE (BASIC TOW)
	22	TOW MISSILE
	25	DRAGON
	26	PATRIOT
	28	ARMY TACTICAL MISSILES (ATACMS)
Communications System Agency and Satellite Communications Agency Equipment	4A	AN/FSC-78/79
	4B	AN/TSC-85A/93A (V1)
	4C	AN/PSC-3, AN/VSC-7
	4D	DOCS
	4E	LCU
	4F	IMPROVED MOBILE SUBSCRIBER EQUIPMENT (IMSE) PROGRAM
	4G	AN/GSC-52/70
	4H	Joint Battle Command Platform (JBC-P) AN/UYP-128A
	4J	VEH INTERCOM SYS (VIS)
	4K	IHFR IK/COMPONENTS
	4L	AS-4429/TSC
	4M	AN/PSC-5 TACTICAL MANPORT RDO
	4N	SINGARS TEST EQUIPMENT
	4P	AFATDS/IFSAS
	4Q	FED
	4R	DTSS DIGITAL TOPO SPT SYS
	4S	NETWORK PLANNING TERMINAL (NPT)
	4T	NETWORK MANAGEMENT TOOL (NMT)
	4U	AN/USC-28

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	4V	SATCOM
	4W	FAAC2
	4X	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK—TACTICAL INCREMENT 3
	4Y	JTT/CTT3
	4Z	AN/TSC-86
Communications Systems Equipment	5A	BCS (AN/GYK-29)
	5B	DMD (AN/PSG-2/2A/2B)
	5C	FIST DMD (AN/PSG-5)
	5D	CORPS/THEATER ADP SERVICE CENTER TASC-I/II
	5E	LOGMARS
	5F	TACCS
	5G	AN/UYO-43 V1/V2
	5H	SB/DI (TRANSMISSION SYS)
	5J	COMMON HDWE/SOFTWARE
	5K	CSSCS
	5L	SB/DI (SWITCH SYS)
	5M	AN/MYK-8
	5N	ISYCON
	5P	AN/UXC-7 and AN/UXC-10 FAX MATCH
	5Q	AN/UGC-144
	5R	AN/UGC-74
	5S	AN/TTC-41/SB-3614
	5T	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK - TACTICAL INCREMENT 2
	5U	FOTS
	5V	ANTENNA MASTS/TOWERS
	5W	TELEPHONES
	5X	AB-1386 (QEAM-ANTENNA MAST)
	5Y	MEDIUM CAP TRANS
	5Z	AB-216 A/U TOWER
	51	MILSTAR, SE-COMP-1
	52	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYS (JTRS)
	53	AN/TRC-190
	54	SATCOM ON THE MOVE (SOTM)
	55	AN/TYC-24
	56	JTIDS/MIDS
	57	SECURE WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK (SWLAN)
	58	GBS (GLOBAL BROADCAST SVC)
	59	PHOENIX
Individual and Crew-Served Weapons	6B	RIFLE, CALIBER .22
	6C	RIFLE, CALIBER .30, M1 SERIES
	6D	SHOTGUN, 12 GAUGE
	6E	PISTOL, PYROTECHNIC

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	6F	PISTOL, CALIBER .22
	6G	RIFLE, RECOILLESS, 75MM
	6H	MORTAR, LIGHT WEIGHT, 60 MM, M224, WITH MOUNT
	6L	LIGHTWEIGHT HANDHELD MORTAR BALLISTIC COMPUTER, XM32
	6P	INFANTRY REMOTE TARGET SYSTEM (IRETS)
	6R	ARMAMENT SUBSYSTEM HELICOPTER, 7.62MM, MACHINE GUN, M21 MULTI-MOUNT M156
	6S	ARMAMENT SUBSYSTEM HELICOPTER, 7.62MM MACHINE GUN, M24
	6U	ARMAMENT SYBSYSTEM HELICOPTER, 7.62MM MACHINE GUN, M41
	6V	MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM, M134 (MINI-GUN)
	6X	TARGETS AND TRAINING DEVICES, SMALL ARMS
	6Z	SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON SYSTEM 5.56MM, XM-249
	61	ARMAMENT SUBSYSTEM UH-60A HELICOPTER (BLACKHAWK)
	62	ARMAMENT SUBSYSTEM HELICOPTER M23
	63	LAUNCHER, GRENADE, 40MM, MACHINE GUN, MARK 19
	64	PISTOL, CAL. 9 MM
	65	XM110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)
	66	XM23 MORTAR BALLISTIC COMPUTER
	67	ARMAMENT SYBSYSTEM, HELICOPTER, XM149
	68	MORTAR, 81 MM, XM252
	69	M24 SNIPER WEAPON SYSTEM
Communications Systems	7A	AN/MS-81 (MBCOTM)
	7B	AN/PRC-126
	7C	AN/PRC-127
	7D	AN/GRA-39
	7E	OE-254 ANTENNA
	7F	RC-292 ANTENNA
	7J	SICPS
	7K	EW/INTELLIGENCE
	7L	AN/UYK-19, -64
	7M	TACMIS
	7N	AN/GYK-33A (ACES)
	7P	CHATS
	7Q	FLOODLIGHTS and LIGHTSETS
	7R	AN/GRM-122 TEST SET
	7S	AN/PRD-13(V)2 DIRECTION FINDER SET
	7T	ADAM CELL SYSTEM
	7U	AN/GYK-49/V1/V2 (LCMS)
	7V	WOLFHOUND
	7W	PDISE
	7X	Force Battle Command Platform (FBCB2) AN/UYK-128
	7Y	AN/MLQ-40 (PROPHET)
	7Z	AN/TSC-152A (LMST)

**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	71	AV/GRC-240, AN/VRC-100, HAVE QUICK RADIO
	72	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (TOC)
	73	CN-1689, EMBEDDED GPS INERTIAL NAVIGATION SYSTEM (EGI) 85B/85D
	74	AN/GRC-239
	75	AN/PPS-15
	76	JNN GROUND, MAJOR ITEMS, JNN GROUND, SECONDARY ITEMS,
	77	GENERATOR SET, 100 kilowatts, 50/60 hertz
	78	GENERATOR SET, 200 kilowatts, 50/60 hertz
	79	CSEL (AN/PRQ-7)
Other Automotive	8A	ARMED ROBOTIC VEHICLE-ASSAULT (LIGHT(ARV-A(L)))
	8F	XM156 CLASS I UAV
	8L	XM501 NON LINE OF SIGHT-LAUNCH SYSTEM (NLOS-LS)
	8M	MULTIFUNCTIONAL UTILITY/LOGISTICS AND EQUIPMENT VEHICLE-TRANSPORT
	8R	MQ-8B CLASS IV UAV
	8S	SMALL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (SUGV)
	8U	AN/GSR-9 UNATTENDED GROUND SENSOR - (UGS-T) AND AN/GSR-10
	81	XM1201 RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE VEHICLE (RSV)
	82	XM1202 MOUNTED COMBAT SYSTEM (MCS)
	83	XM1203 NON LINE OF SIGHT CANNON (NLOS-C)
	84	XM1204 NON LINE OF SIGHT MORTAR (NLOS-M)
	85	XM1205 FIELD RECOVERY AND MAINTENANCE VEHICLE (FRMV)
	86	XM1206 INFANTRY COMBAT VEHICLE (ICV)
	87	XM1207 MEDICAL VEHICLE-EVACUATION (MV-E) AND XM1208
	88	XM1209 COMMAND AND CONTROL VEHICLE (C2V)
Training Devices, Simulations, and Simulators	89	FIELD SIMULATOR AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT
Signal Intelligence	9A	AN/TRQ-32 (TEAMMATE)
	9B	AN/TSQ-138 (TRAILBLAZER)
	9C	AN/TLQ-17A (TRAFFICJAM)
	9D	AN/ALQ-151V2 (QUICKFIX)
	9E	AN/PRD-12 (LMRDFS)
	9F	ARL - C/I/M
	9G	AN/ALQ-151(V)3 (ADV QKFX)
	9H	AN/MLQ-38 (GBCS-H)
	9J	AN/MLQ-39 (GBCS-L)
	9K	AN/TSQ-152 (TRACKWOLF)
	9L	TROJAN NEXGEN
	9M	AN/TSQ-199 (ENHANCED TRACKWOLF)
	9N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE AND INTELLIGENCE
	9P	STT'S (CLASS II)
	9Q	COTS RADIOS
	9R	AN/ASC-38 COMMUNICATIONS CENTRAL



**Table D-6:**  
**Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of the MATCAT code):—Continued**

Group	Code	Description
	9S	CRAZYHORSE
	9T	AN/ASN-157 DOPPLER
	9U	FIBER OPTIC GYRO SYSTEM
	9V	AN/AAR-57 CMWS
	9W	WARLOCK
	9X	AN/APX-118/123
	9Y	REGIONAL HUB NODE (RHN)
	9Z	LCMR
	91	NETTOPS, JNN SATELLITE, SECONDARY ITEMS
	92	AN/TLQ-33 (AHFEWS)
	93	AN/MSR-3 (TACJAM-A)
	94	AN/TPX-56/57, PATRIOT INTERROGATORS
	95	AN/VAS-5A(V) DVE SYS
	96	TROJAN LITE AN/TSQ-226
	97	ARMY SPACE PROGRAM OFFICE (ASPO) SYSTEM
	98	AN/TAS-8 (LRAS)
	99	MOVEMENT TRACKING SYSTEM.

## Appendix E

### Major Item Management Topics

#### E-1. Major item acquisition, resourcing and distribution topics reference table.

Table E-1 provides references for major item management topics formerly addressed in this AR.

**Table E-1**  
**Major Item Topics Reference Table**

Topic	Reference
Basis of issue plan (BOIP)	AR 71-32
End item code (EIC)	DA PAM 708-2
Line item number (LIN) assignment	DA PAM 708-2 (Supply Bulletin 700-20)
Logistics control code (LCC)	DA PAM 708-2
National stock number (NSN) assignment	AR 708-1
Reportable item control code (RICC)	DA PAM 708-2
Standard study number (SSN) assignment	SSN-LIN Automated Management and Integrating System
Structure and Composition System (SACS)	AR 71-32
Structure and Manpower Authorization System (SAMAS)	AR 71-32
Tables of organization and equipment (TOE)	AR 71-32
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)	AR 71-32
Type classification (TC)	AR 700-142 and DA PAM 708-3 (SB 700-20)
Updating authorization and allowance documents	AR 71-32 and AR 700-142 table 3-2.

## Appendix F Internal Control and Operational Metrics

### F-1. Function

The function covered by this internal control evaluation is integrated materiel management.

### F-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist all Army activities that participate in integrated materiel management in evaluating the key management and internal controls listed below. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

### F-3. Instructions

*a.* AMC will conduct internal review and analysis of key internal control issues impacting its IMM responsibilities. These include systemic, process, workforce training, inventory management and policy and other issues as applicable. AMC will report selected issues to DCS, G-4 as required for assistance in analysis and resolution. Examples of current internal control and evaluations processes used jointly by AMC and DA include:

- (1) ASA (FM&C) hosted monthly AWCF Requirements Review Group meetings.
- (2) AMC hosted semi-annual Spares Policy and Requirements Integrity Group meetings.
- (3) Annual AMC SSIR briefings.
- (4) AMC monthly AWCF-SMA Program Overviews including due-diligence metrics.
- (5) LMP and GCSS-Army In-Process Reviews

*b.* AMC will ensure that all IMM control responsibilities are fully documented and auditable. Some examples include:

- (1) AWCF program management.
- (2) Requirements and inventory management throughout the item lifecycle of assigned IMM materiel.
- (3) Collaboration of management and disposition of “non-core” assets. This includes PM-managed (OP code 9, para 3-24) and war reserve materiel.
- (4) Repair program management.
- (5) Unserviceable retrograde management.
- (6) PBL, CLS, depot partnerships and other alternative IMM strategies utilized by AMC LCMCs.
- (7) Functional IMM, automation and business process policy and guidance decisions.

*c.* Use DA Form 11-2, Internal Control Evaluation Certification, to record the result of management control evaluations.

- d.* Supply chain metrics and evaluation parameters are in chapter 7.

### F-4. Key management controls

*a.* For all inventory items:.

- (1) Are the chapters 2 and 3 tenets of DOD Integrated Materiel Management being followed?
- (2) Is worldwide stockage positioned to minimize CWT and overall inventory size and cost?
- (3) Are validated excess stocks reclaimed, donated or disposed of in a timely manner?
- (4) Are all data elements (including the MATCAT, app D) accurate at the individual item level, and is data accuracy routinely measured and reported?

*b.* For AWCF inventory items:.

- (1) Has the most effective acquisition and lifecycle management option been selected considered for each spare part, repair part and/or weapon system?.
- (2) Are the chapter 4 secondary item requirements determination and chapter 5 budget stratification guidance in this AR being followed?
- (3) Are the AWCF metrics outlined in chapter 7 being measured and reported as required?
- (4) Are only items with valid requirements being bought, and are only items with a valid need being retained.?

*c.* For major items:

- (1) Are major item coding and requirements determination policies (chapters 8, 9, 10 and 12) being followed?
- (2) Are chapter 13 major item distribution policies and procedures being followed?
- (3) Is chapter 15 major item divestiture guidance being followed?

*d.* For other items:.

- (1) For ammunition items, are the tenets of Centralized Ammunition Management being followed?

- (2) Are chapter 6 and appendix C policies and procedures for Army Prepositioned Stocks policy and procedures being followed?
- (3) Are chapter and appendix B data interchange procedures being followed?
- (4) Are aircraft being delivered, distributed and disposed of in accordance with the guidance in chapter 14?

**F-5. Comments**

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to DCS, G-4 (DALO-SUS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310-0500.

## **Glossary**

### **Section I Abbreviations**

**AAC**

Acquisition Advice Code

**AAO**

Army Acquisition Objective

**ABA**

Appropriation and Budget Activity Account

**ABL**

ammunition basic load

**ACOM**

Army command

**ADP**

automatic data processing

**AE2S**

Army Equipping Enterprise System

**AERWG**

Army Equipping and Reuse Working Group

**AIT**

automatic identification technology

**AKO**

Army Knowledge On-line

**ALT**

administrative lead time

**AMC**

U.S. Army Materiel Command

**AMCOM**

Aviation and Missile Command

**AMDF**

Army master data file

**AMI**

Army managed item

**AMSAA**

Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency

**APO**

Army procurement objective

**APR**

Army procurement requirements

**APS**

Army Prepositioned Stock

**APSR**

Accountable Property System of Record

**AR**

Army regulation

**AR2B**

Army Requirements and Resourcing Board

**ARC**

accounting requirements code

**ARFORGEN**

Army Force Generation

**ARI**

automatic return item

**ARIL**

Automatic Return Item List

**ARNG**

Army National Guard

**ARPL**

Army Resource Priority List

**AROC**

Army Requirements Oversight Council

**ASA (ALT)**

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

**ASA (FM&C)**

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

**ASC**

Army Sustainment Command

**ASCC**

Army service component command

**ASIOE**

associated support items of equipment

**ASL**

Authorized Stockage List

**ASP**

Ammunition Supply Point

**AWCF**

Army Working Capital Fund

**AWR**

Army War Reserves

**AWRS**

Army War Reserve sustainment

**AY**

apportionment year

**BCA**

business case analysis

**BES**

budget estimate submission

**BII**

basic issue item

**BOIP**

Basis-of-Issue Plan

**BOIPFD**

basis-of-issue plan feeder data

**BY**

budget year

**CALS**

Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support

**CAM**

centralized ammunition management

**CASCOM**

Combined Arms Support Command

**CBA**

cost benefit analysis

**CC**

condition code

**CDD**

capability development document

**CECOM**

Communications and Electronics Command

**CG**

Commanding General

**CJCS**

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

**CL**

combat load

**CLS**

contractor logistics support

**CLSSA**

cooperative logistic supply support arrangement

**CMI**

component major item

**COCOM**

combatant commander

**COMSEC**

communications security

**CONPLAN**

contingency plan

**CONUS**

Continental United States

**COSDIF**

cost differential

**COSIS**

care of supplies in storage

**CPD**

capability production document

**CRS**

contingency retention stock

**CSA**

Chief of Staff of the Army

**CSLA**

Communications Security Logistics Activity

**CTA**

common table of allowances

**CWT**

customer wait time

**CY**

current year

**DA**

Department of the Army

**DCS, G-3/5/7**

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans

**DCS, G-4**

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

**DCS, G-8**

Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs

**DARPL**

Dynamic Army Resource Priority List

**DDD**

Defense Distribution Depot

**DDJC**

Distribution Depot, San Joaquin, CA

**DDP**

demand development period

**DDRT**

Distribution Depot, Red River Army Depot, TX

**DDSP**

Distribution Depot, Susquehanna, PA

**DDS**

DLA Distribution Services

**DFAS**

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

**DI**

data interchange

**DIC**

document identifier code

**DLA**

Defense Logistics Agency

**DLADS**

Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services

**DLIS**

Defense Logistics Information Services

**DLMS**

Defense Logistics Modernization System

**DLR**

depot level reparable

**DMSMS**

diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages

**DOD**

Department of Defense

**DODAAC**

Department of Defense Activity Address Code

**DODAC**

Department of Defense Ammunition Code

**DODI**

Department of Defense Instruction

**DODIC**

Department of Defense Identification Code

**D-P**

D-day to production

**DPP**

dedicated procurement plan



**DRU**

direct reporting unit

**DST**

decision support tool

**DWG**

divestiture working group

**ECOP**

equipment command operating picture

**EDMO**

Enterprise Data Management Office

**EDQAP**

Enterprise Data Quality Assessment Program

**EDA**

excess defense article

**EIC**

end item code

**EQ4**

equipping the force

**ERP**

Enterprise Resource Planning System

**ERS**

economic retention stock

**ESD**

equipping source document

**FDP**

forward distribution points

**FEDLOG**

Federal Catalog System

**FLIS**

Federal Logistics Information System

**FLR**

field level repairable

**FMS**

foreign military sales

**FORSCOM**

U.S. Army Forces Command

**FOS**

family of systems

**FSC**

federal supply classification

**FY**

fiscal year

**GCSS–Army**

Global Combat Support System-Army

**GFM**

government-furnished material

**GIDEP**

Government Industry Data Exchange Program

**GSA**

General Services Administration

**HIMARS**

High Mobility Artillery Rocket System

**HQ**

Headquarters

**HQDA**

Headquarters, Department of the Army

**IDTC**

indefinite delivery type contract

**IECL**

Initial Excess Candidate List

**IIQ**

initial issue quantity

**ILAP**

Integrated Logistics and Analysis System.

**ILO**

in lieu of

**ILS**

integrated logistics support

**IMC**

Item Management Code

**IMCOM**

Installation Management Command

**IMM**

integrated materiel management (or manager)

**IMPC**

Inventory Management Processing Codes

**IRLP**

Integrated Resource Priority List

**IP–FAC**

initial provisioning factor

**IS**

interchangeability and substitutability

**ISSP**

Information System Security Program

**ITTS**

instrumentation, targets and threat simulation

**IUID**

item unique identification

**JCA**

joint capability assessments

**JCS**

Joint Chiefs of Staff

**JM&L**

U.S. Army Joint Munitions and Lethality Command

**LBE**

left behind equipment

**LCC**

logistic control code

**LCMC**

Life Cycle Management Command

**LIN**

line item number

**LIW**

Logistics Information Warehouse

**LMI**

lead materiel integrator

**LMP**

Logistics Modernization Program

**LOGSA**

Logistics Support Activity

**LOT**

life-of-type

**LOGSACS**

Logistics Structure and Composition System

**MACOM**

major Army command

**MARC**

manpower requirements criteria

**MATCAT**

materiel category

**MATDEV**

materiel developer

**MCOL**

major combat operation

**MDEP**

management decision package

**MEEL**

Mission Essential Equipment List

**MEI**

major end item

**MEL**

maintenance expenditure limit

**MEV**

manned evasive vehicle

**MIDP**

Missile Distribution Plan

**MILVAN**

military-owned demountable container

**MISM**

major item system map

**MRP**

materiel requirements planning

**MRR**

munitions readiness review

**MTOE**

modification table of organization and equipment

**NAMI**

non-Army managed item

**NGREA**

National Guard and Reserve equipment appropriation

**NIIN**

national item identification number

**NIMSC**

Non-consumable Item Materiel Support Code

**NMCS**

not mission capable (due to) supply

**NSN**

national stock number

**NSO**

numeric stock objective

**OBS**

obsolete

**OCONUS**

Outside the Continental United States

**OMA**

operation and maintenance, Army

**ONS**

operational needs statement

**O/P**

Ownership and Purpose Code

**OPA**

other procurement, Army

**OPL**

operational load

**OPLAN**

operational plan

**OPROJ**

operational project

**ORDAB**

Organizational Requirements Documents Approval Briefing

**ORF**

operational readiness float

**OSD**

Office of the Secretary of Defense

**OTSG**

Office of the Surgeon General

**PA**

procurement appropriation

**PB**

President's budget submission

**PBL**

performance-based logistics

**PBO**

property book officer

**PCF**

program change factor

**PDT**

production delay time

**PECL**

Potential Excess Candidate List

**PEO**

Program Executive Office

**PLIN**

principal line item number

**PLIT**

procurement lead time

**PLT**

Planned delivery time

**PM**

program manager

**PMRD**

prepositioned materiel receipt document

**POC**

point of contact

**POL**

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

**POM**

program objective memorandum

**PPBES**

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System/Process

**PRON**

procurement request order number

**PSD**

proposed sourcing decision

**PRS**

potential reutilization stock

**RCF**

repair cycle float

**RCV**

remote control vehicle

**RDD**

required delivery notice issue date

**RDNID**

required delivery date

**RDTE**

research, development, test, and evaluation

**RICC**

Reportable Item Control Code

**RO**

requirements objective

**RPCO**

recovery program control officer

**SACS**

Structure and Composition System

**SALE**

Single Army Logistics Enterprise

**SAMAS**

Structure and Manpower Allocation System

**SCG**

Security Classification Guide

**SCM**

supply chain management

**SCOR**

Supply Chain Operations Reference

**SDDC**

Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

**SDP**

strategic distribution platform

**SECDEF**

Secretary of Defense

**SDT**

second destination transportation

**SESAME**

selected essential item stockage for availability method

**SIAD**

Sierra Army Depot

**SICA**

Secondary Inventory Control Activity

**SICC**

Service Item Control Center

**SICT**

single item control team

**SLAMIS**

SSN-LIN Automated Management and Integrating System

**SMC**

study method code

**SMCA**

single manger of conventional ammunition

**SMA**

supply management, Army

**SMR Codes**

source, maintenance, and recoverability codes

**SORTS**

Status of Resources and Training System

**SP**

standard price

**SPA**

supply performance analyzer

**SPR**

special program requirement

**SSA**

Supply Support Activity

**SRU**

strategic readiness update

**SSC**

small scale contingency

**SSIR**

Supply Systems Inventory Report

**SSN**

standard study number

**SSNS**

Standard Study Number System

**SSO**

system synchronization officer

**SSR**

supply support request

**STO**

stock transport order

**TAADS**

The Army Authorization Documents System

**TACOM**

U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Life Cycle Management Command

**TAEDP**

Total Army Equipment Distribution Program

**TAMIS**

Total Ammunition Management Information System

**TAT**

transfer to accompany troops

**TC**

type classification



**TDA**  
table of distribution and allowances

**TDD**  
time definite delivery

**TIR**  
total item record

**TM**  
Technical Manual

**TMO**  
Targets Management Office

**TOE**  
table of organization and equipment

**TPFDD**  
time-phased force deployment data

**TRADOC**  
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

**TRANSCOM**  
U.S. Transportation Command

**TSG**  
The Surgeon General

**TSS**  
theater sustainment stocks

**UBL**  
unit basic load

**UDP**  
unit distribution plan

**UERWG**  
Unit Equipping and Reuse Working Group

**UIC**  
unit identification code

**USAFMSA**  
U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

**USAMMA**  
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

**USAR**  
U.S. Army Reserve

**USARC**  
U.S. Army Reserve Command

**USASAC**  
U.S. Army Security Assistance Command

**USASOC**

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

**WARS-NT**

worldwide ammunition report system-new technology

**WMR**

War Materiel Requirements

**WRSA**

War Reserve Stock for Allies

**WRSI**

War Reserve Secondary Item

**WRSS**

War Reserve Sustainment Stocks

**WSR**

Weapon System Review

**Section II****Terms****Acquisition lead time**

The sum of the ALT and the PLT. Also called planned delivery time.

**Administrative lead time**

The time interval between identifying a need to buy and letting a contract or placing an order.

**Administrative support equipment**

Equipment supporting the performance of assigned operational missions and tasks.

**Ammunition rate**

A quantity expressed in rounds or units, per weapon, per day. For bulk allotment items, it is expressed in other units of measure, such as each or pounds per 1000 soldiers, per day.

**Approved acquisition objective (for secondary items)**

The quantity of an item authorized for peacetime and wartime requirements to equip and sustain U.S. and allied forces per current DOD policies and plans. This quantity also supports other U.S. Government agencies, if needed.

**Area standardization**

The distribution or redistribution of major items of equipment by type, make, or model to a given force or geographic area. This standardization provides the equipment that best fills the needs of that force or area and minimizes the impact of the required logistic support.

**Army Acquisition Objective (for major items)**

Quantity of a MEI, by LIN, required to be on hand to meet U.S. Army requirements by the end of the POM cycle. The AAO drives the U.S. Army's procurement and sustainment decisions. The current AAO components for Supply Class VII materiel are IIQ, ORF, RCF, OPROJ Stocks, and APS. The AAO is part of the SACS, which is the Army's authoritative source for equipping and personnel requirements and authorizations throughout the POM period. The SACS file can be accessed through the AE2S at <https://afm.us.army.mil/ae2slogin>

**Army commodity manager**

An item manager at AMC LCMCs, SICAs, SICCs, or USAMMA.

**Army equipment loss**

Army Class VII (major end item) equipment loss that is removed from the Army inventory because it is destroyed, captured, abandoned, physically lost, or damaged beyond repair (condition code H, P, or S). Army equipment loss is an overarching term that covers all categories of Army losses that are permanent.

### **Army Equipping Enterprise System**

The authoritative system for all Army equipment requirements from Army to unit level, DARPL, allocations and distributions of DCS, G-8 managed LINS. The systems provides the authoritative view of the Army over time and when combined with authoritative data from LIW, contains the strategic picture of all distributions across the Army and the future year defense planning period. AE2S uses authoritative sources for requirements (USAFMSA, Army G-3), inventory (LOGSA), procurements and available assets (ASA (ALT) and AMC) and priorities (Army G-3 DARPL and ARFORGEN). AE2S is the authoritative repository for all Gross Requirements, AAO and APO data for Major end items.

### **Army Prepositioned Stocks**

The APS program constitutes the third leg of the Army's Strategic Mobility Triad: airlift, sealift, and prepositioning. The purpose of APS is to reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support CONUS-based power projection; and to sustain the warfight until sea lines of communications with CONUS are established and until industrial base surge capacity is achieved. APS categories are: prepositioned unit sets, OPROJs, army war reserve sustainment, and war reserve stocks for allies.

### **Army prepositioned stocks unit sets**

Configured unit sets of equipment-major end items and War Reserve Secondary Items-positioned at land-based sites or afloat, with the ability to meet requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theater of operations.

### **Army War Reserve**

The Army stratification of requirements based on DOD policies and directions. They are specifically computed quantities of materiel acquired in peacetime to meet wartime sustaining, disaster relief, and unique requirements until procurement or production sources are able to produce at required levels to offset both combat and training consumption after war starts. AWR offsets critical supply requirements that may not be obtained from the supply pipeline once war starts. AWR categories are: AWR sustainment, AWR operational projects, and AWR prepositioned sets.

### **Army War Reserve Operational Project**

Stock is materiel above normal TOE, TDA and CTA authorizations tailored to key strategic capabilities essential to the Army's ability to execute its power projection strategy.

### **Army War Reserve Prepositioned Set**

Pre-positioned organizational equipment—end items, supplies, and secondary items—stored in unit sets to reduce force 230 AR 710-1 • 20 September 2007 deployment response time. It is configured into brigade sets, division bases, and corps/echelon above corps (EAC) bases.

### **Army War Reserve Program**

The AWR program constitutes the third leg of the Army's Strategic Mobility Triad (airlift, sealift, and pre-positioning). The purpose of AWR is to reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support a CONUS-based power projection Army; to sustain the warfight until sea lines of communications with CONUS are established and until industrial base surge capacity is achieved.

### **Army war reserve sustainment stocks**

Stocks that are prepositioned in or near a theater of operations to last until wartime rates of re-supply are established. These stocks consist of major end items to sustain the battle by replacing combat losses, and WRSI to replace supplies consumed in the battle.

### **Assembly**

An item forming a portion of equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts.

### **Asset cutoff date**

A point in time when assets are measured.

### **Associated Support Items of Equipment**

Equipment essential to operate, maintain, or transport the principal and associated support items of equipment. ASIOE are initially identified by the materiel developer for directly related equipment and by the capability developers, and training developers for organizational related equipment. TRADOC will provide feedback to the materiel developer. ASIOE are included in the BOIP of the item that drives the requirement(s). ASIOE requirements are subject to change

based on the BOIP impact as they are sequenced into modernization paths. ASIOE will be documented separately and accounted for separately.

**Attrition rate**

A rate that is used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

**Authorized Stockage List**

A list of all items authorized to be stocked at field/retail echelon SSAs. The LOGSA Expert ASL Stockage team centrally computes ASL stockage lists via the enhanced dollar cost banding and other processes.

**Automatic Identification Technology**

A suite of technologies enabling the automatic capture of data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, and control assets (for example, materiel), and deploying and redeploying forces, equipment, personnel, and sustainment cargo. AIT encompasses a variety of data storage or carrier technologies such as linear bar codes, two-dimensional symbols (for example, PDF417 and data matrix), magnetic strips, integrated circuit cards, optical laser discs (for example, optical memory cards or compact discs), or satellite tracking Auxiliary equipment and radio frequency identification tags used for marking or tagging individual items, equipment, air pallets, or containers. Known commercially as automatic identification data capture.

**Auxiliary equipment**

Equipment that supplements primary equipment or takes the place of primary equipment if the primary equipment becomes inoperative. This includes equipment other than primary equipment but of greater importance than administrative support equipment.

**Battle loss**

Battle losses may be considered losses to the unit and unavailable to the operational commander, but are not losses to the Army inventory until they have been verified as attrite. Battle loss equipment is no longer available or usable to the operational commander, but may return to the Army inventory after maintenance repair. Battle loss equipment includes Class VII equipment that is removed from a unit property book because it is destroyed, captured, abandoned, physically lost, or damaged beyond repair (condition code H/P/S), as a result of combat action or a combat related accident (in a combat zone or theater of operations).

**Basic issue item**

Those essential ancillary items required to operate the equipment and to enable it to perform the mission and function for which it was designed or intended. BIIs will accompany the end item/system when transferred/issued/retrograded between numbered accountable officers. BIIs are required to place the major item in an operational mode. Without the BII, the end item cannot be used for its intended purpose.

**Basis of Issue Plan**

A planning document for modernization items that lists the MTOE, TDA, CTA, and OPROJs in which it is planned to place the new item of equipment. BOIPs are included in the SACS.

**Basis of Issue Plan Feeder Data**

A compilation of logistics and manpower data for a new system at the LIN level.

**Bullwhip effect**

This phenomenon occurs when each echelon of supply significantly reduces or adds to inventories due to a lack of information and collaboration. For example, AMC, its suppliers and the supplier's sub-vendors may successively order too many repair parts (based on surging demand). If a drop in retail demand quantities is underway, but unknown at the national level, the result is an excess of inventory. Economists call it a bullwhip because even small changes in demand can cause a big snap in the need for parts and materials further down the supply chain.

**Cascaded Equipment**

Equipment displaced by new equipment fielding that is redistributed to another unit.

**Cataloged item**

An item with an NSN, which is assigned to an LCMC or SICC for managerial control and responsibility, and which is found on the AMDF. It is also an item with a management control number that has not yet been put on the AMDF. Related items as well as preferred items are counted as stocked items as long as different stock numbers are used for identification.

**Central demand database**

A file of all individual demand data captured before consolidation into replenishment requisitions.

**Cold base**

No industrial production capability on D-day.

**Command Supply Discipline Program**

A review of supply responsibilities by the command or level of management immediately superior to the organization being inspected to determine compliance with DA regulatory guidance.

**Common table of allowances**

An authorization document for items of materiel for common usage by individuals and/or MTOE, TDA, or joint table of allowance units.

**Communications security accountable materiel**

All COMSEC materiel with an accountability legend code per TB 380–41. COMSEC materiel is managed, controlled, and stocked by CSLA.

**Component**

An assembly or any combination of parts and subassemblies mounted together in manufacture, assembly, maintenance, or rebuild.

**Component Major Item**

An item that has been modified for the major end item; it is a part of the BOIP item configuration. End items used as a component will not be listed separately in authorization documents; they take on the identity of the BOIP item and are included in the total end item cost. Component major items (CMI) normally will be installed or removed at higher than field level maintenance when the system is being built due to wiring, mounting, and system interface; are the primary item in the assembly or set configuration and removal will destroy the identity and integrity of the assemblage or set. An example is a trailer/shelter that is modified and then embedded in the major end item.

**Concurrent release**

Release of major system/end items, ASIOE and all packaged support items, special tools and test equipment, and TMs to achieve delivery at the staging area on approximately the same date. The fielding command/PMO will direct a coordinated release of the major system/end item, ASIOE, and packaged support items for specific DODAACs with appropriate project codes.

**Conserved Peacetime Obligation Authority**

The authority to obligate funds generated when the sale of an Army war reserve item is made to satisfy a peacetime requirement.

**Conserved reinvestment**

The authority to reinvest CPTOA generated funds from items that do not require replenishment to another DA-approved Army war reserve requirement.

**Conserved replenishment**

The authority to replenish an Army war reserve item that is still required using CPTOA generated funds.

**Consumable item**

An item of supply (except explosive ordnance and major end items of equipment) that is normally expended or used up beyond recovery in the use for which it is designed or intended.

**Consumption rate**

A rate used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

**Contingency retention stock**

The quantity of an item over the AAO and economic retention stock for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement, and that normally would be allocated a potential reutilization stock, except for a decision to retain the assets for specific contingencies.

**Conversion**

The alteration of the basic characteristics of a basic/end item, assembly, or subassembly to such an extent as to change the mission, performance, capability, or results in a change in model designation.

**Counterfeit materiel**

Materiel whose identity has been deliberately altered, misrepresented, or falsified, including but not limited to, any type of materiel that consists of—

- a. A substitute or unauthorized copy of a valid product from an original manufacturer;
- b. A product in which the materials used or the performance of the product has been changed without notice by a person other than the original manufacturer of the product.

**Coverage profile**

An added requirement of stock intended to provide temporary protection from unforecasted demands. Also called “safety level” in legacy systems and in budget stratification.

**Critical Dual Use Equipment Items**

Major items that support both the operational requirements of Army units and are necessary to enable Army units to assist civil authorities in response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and disasters. The ARNG develops and updates the Army’s authoritative critical dual use list is developed by the ARNG, approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 and maintained by DCS, G–8 for use at HQDA to meet externally directed equipment status reporting requirements.

**Customer satisfaction**

The percentage of requisitions for both stocked and nonstocked items filled. It is computed by dividing the number of all requisitions filled by the total number requisitions received.

**DCS, G–8 Managed Equipment**

A LIN centrally managed during procurement and recapitalization that remains centrally managed if determined to be of high interest or high dollar value. The DCS, G–8 managed equipment is listed on the SLAMIS HQDA LIN List.

**Data interchange**

Developed by HQ AMC as a means to support the PPBES and exchange logistic data between the materiel developers and the materiel acquisition community. The term DI includes, when applicable, the inclusion of CMIs in the AAO and ensures priority distribution of available assets under TAEDP. DI is the Army’s assurance that CMI requirements are properly documented, funded, and available to support Force Modernization system/equipment fieldings.

**Decision Support Tool**

An unclassified, web-based and collaborative tool used by the LMI to lead Army materiel stakeholders through the planning and execution of Army materiel distribution and redistribution.

**Decrement stocks**

Decrement stocks are the difference between a unit’s required and authorized equipment on the MTOE. Decrement equipment for units in theater is maintained, stored and controlled at Theater level. It will be used if theater is mobilized.

**Dedicated Procurement Program**

Program by which funds or equipment are provided for the RC.

**Dedicated Equipment Distribution**

The process for distributing equipment specifically dedicated for issue to the Reserve Component by Congress, Secretary of Defense, or Army Leadership.

**Defense Logistics Management Service**

A process governing logistics functional business management standards and practices. 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, automatic identification technology, object-oriented user interfaces, electronic malls, web-based technology, and electronic funds transfer, as appropriate.

**Demand**

A requirement to issue serviceable materiel (for example, a requisition or request). Demands are either recurring or non-recurring.

**Demand accommodation**

The percentage of total valid demands (total demands less rejected demands) received for items on the stockage list. Demand accommodation equals valid stockage list demands divided by total valid demands.

**Demand development period**

The period extending from the date of preliminary operational capability to the time when spare and repair parts requirements can be forecast based on actual demands and statistically valid methods.

**Demilitarization**

Action(s) taken to ensure an end item or piece of equipment (component) is rendered unusable for the military purpose for which it was designed. In preparation for DEMIL, for end items to be shipped via ground lines of communication (GLOC), all critical and sensitive items are to be removed and shipped by other means. Critical and sensitive items include but are not limited to controlled items such as classified equipment, material, hardware and/or software.

**Depot Level Repairable**

A repairable item of supply that is designated for repair at depot level or that is designated for repair below the depot level, but if repair cannot be accomplished at that level, the unserviceable carcass will be either retrograded to the depot for repair, condemned or reported to the LCMC for disposition instructions.

**Depot Output**

The Sustainment Program Evaluation Group funded depot output of major end items that are available as a national asset for supply transaction, allocation by LIN managers (AE2S and DST)

**Disposal**

DLADS is responsible for disposing of all previously owned government property. Disposal can entail the sale, transfer, reutilization or donation of such property but demilitarization of the end item/components is the responsibility of the owning Service prior to DLADS taking custody of the property.

**Divestiture**

A conscious decision by the Army to reduce the excess, obsolete, and low use/low utility equipment in the Army's inventory; these decisions are vetted through the Army Staff (ARSTAF) and approved by the DCS, G-3/5/7. The method of disposal is based upon a cost analysis to identify the best course of action for the Army.

**Department of Defense integrated materiel managers**

DLA, LCMCs, and other military service IMMs assigned integrated materiel management responsibilities.

**Dynamic Army Resource Priority List**

A document generated by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMZ) that provides detailed prioritization of specific units over time. Published in both classified and unclassified versions.

**Economic order quantity**

The quantity derived from a mathematical technique used to determine the optimum (lowest) total variable costs to repair and hold inventory.

**Echelons of Supply and Maintenance**

National/wholesale echelon of supply refers to the AMC LCMCs and their sphere of operations. The LCMCs procure and manage the distribution and repair of AWCF stocks stored in defense distribution system depots and in Army SSAs. Field/retail supply operations are requirements and physical asset management tasks performed below the national/wholesale echelon by Army units and by accountable supply officers. The Army has a two level maintenance system. Sustainment/national echelon maintenance includes depot and contractor repair, National Maintenance Program, fleet management and reset operations. Field level maintenance includes operator responsibilities and organic maintenance performed by Army units, maintenance companies and support battalions.

**Economic retention stock**

The quantity of an item above the AAO that is more economical to retain for future peacetime use than to dispose of

and use new procurement or repair to satisfy future needs. An item with ERS must have a reasonably predictable demand rate.

**End item**

A final combination of end products, component parts, or materials ready for its intended use (for example, a tank, a ship, or an aircraft).

**End item code**

A three-position alphanumeric code that identifies a request for repair parts to a specific end item.

**End of Life Cycle Management**

Making timely, informed decisions on equipment requirements and stockage as operational use of the item declines. This includes retention, foreign military sales, storage costs, cannibalization and modernization decisions that are informed, documented and transparent.

**Equipment Common Operating Picture**

A HQDA automated program providing a “start to finish” Secure Internet Protocol Router Network(SIPRNET) Web-based database to request and source specified ONS or equipment for both deployed and deploying units.

**Equipping**

The process of allocating and distributing new, recapitalized, reset and existing major item assets to Army units.

**Essential Item**

A support item or repair part whose absence renders the support system or end item inoperable.

**Essential repair parts stockage list**

A list of support items computed and stocked in set quantities for support of systems approved by DA. Essential repair parts stockage list items are essential items that if not immediately available will prevent a mission-essential system from performing its intended mission at the operational availability rate set by DA.

**Essentiality code**

A one-position code defined in AR 708–1, that shows whether a spare or repair part is essential or nonessential to the operation of an end item.

**Excess**

Assets that have been screened for possible reutilization within DOD, and that are not needed by any activity.

**Excess Defense Article**

Excess Army equipment that has been declared EDA by the Army G–3. These quantities of defense articles that U.S. Military Departments declared as excess are eligible to offer to eligible foreign governments or international organizations at a reduced or no cost and on an “as is, where is” basis. Typically, EDA is transferred to support U.S. allies in their modernization efforts and to assist Latin America and Caribbean nations in their counter-narcotics programs. Legislative authorities, such as the Arms Export Control Act, Security Assistance Act of 2000, and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorize the transfer of EDA to foreign governments. All Foreign Military Sales (FMS) eligible countries can be granted or purchase EDA. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency administers the EDA program through the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLA–DS) and the Army Component, United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC).

**Excess Property**

Property under the control of a federal agency that the head of the agency determines is not required to meet the agency’s needs or responsibilities.

**Executive Agency**

Any executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any wholly owned Government corporation.

**Federal Supply Service Item**

An item assigned to and managed by the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration in support of the DOD.



**Fielding command**

The Army organization responsible for distributing a new end item/system to using units.

**Final Recovery Quantity**

The number of unserviceable on-hand assets and forecasted unserviceable returns (less “washouts”) that can be repaired over a specified time.

**Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part**

Any part, assembly, or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence could cause an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in loss or serious damage, or catastrophic failure resulting in an unsafe condition.

**Force Accounting System**

A comprehensive ADP system designed to facilitate the recording of unit-associated data for audit, manipulation, and analysis. This system is useful in the structuring of forces and control of all units of the U.S. Army, both Active and Reserve Components.

**Foreign Excess Personal Property**

DOD excess, surplus, and FEPP are a subset of “DOD Personal Property.” FEPP is property located outside the U.S. under the jurisdiction of the US Government. FEPP, with exceptions, may be transferred by the SECDEF to foreign countries for foreign currencies or credits, substantial benefits, or the discharge of claims resulting from the compromise for settlement of such claims, in accordance with law, when the SECDEF determines that the transfer is in the interest of the U.S.

**Foreign Military Sales**

A portion of US security assistance authorized by the Arms Export Control Act and conducted on the basis of formal contracts or agreements between the US Government and an authorized recipient, government or international organization. FMS includes government-to-government sales of defense articles or defense services from DOD stocks or through new procurements under DOD managed contracts regardless of the source of financing.

**Gaining command**

Oversea commands, CONUS commands, and other Services and agencies scheduled to receive end items, support items, special tools, and test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment.

**Generating items**

A LIN in an authorization document that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item contained in an SSN study.

**Government furnished materiel**

Materiel owned by the U.S. Government and furnished to a contractor to use for specific contract purposes. Title for GFM remains with the U.S. Government. GFM may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or may be consumed or expended in performing a contract. GFM does not include materiel sold by the U.S. Government to a contractor.

**Gross requirements**

The sum of the initial issue quantity, maintenance float, OPROJs, and post D-day consumption requirement.

**Hot base**

Full industrial production capability, where a facility is producing at 40 hours per week.

**Implied shortage cost**

The assumed cost of a shortage of stock based on a forecast of the number of days of delay in availability of materiel.

**Implied stockage cost**

A control used to constrain the size of the LCMC shortage list to that percentage of items required to support operational readiness standards within current funding limitations.

**In-house production time (formerly repair lead time)**

The average time needed to restore an unserviceable item to serviceable condition. This lead time starts at the date of induction for repair and ends when the item has been inspected and reclassified as ready for use.

**In-Transit Assets**

Materiel that is between storage locations, either wholesale or retail, or materiel shipped from vendors after acceptance by the U.S. Government, but not yet recorded as received on the records of the materiel manager. In-transit assets are not included in the records of wholesale inventory used in the stratification process.

**In-Transit Visibility**

The ability to track the identity, status, and location of DOD units, and nonunit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations.

**Industrial preparedness planning list**

A listing of essential military items selected for planning to maintain an adequate industrial base to support DOD requirements in a national emergency.

**Initial issue items**

Those items required to support a weapon system or end item during its initial deployment.

**Initial issue quantity**

The total MTOE/TDA quantity derived from the SACS by applying the SSN. The IIQ is the largest element of the AOO for equipment and the base from which most sustaining elements are computed

**Insurance item**

A nondemand-based, stocked, essential item for which no failure is predicted from normal use. However, if a failure or loss occurred, the lack of a replacement item would seriously hamper the operational capability of the weapon system.

**Integrated materiel management item**

An item assigned to a DOD component for integrated management, including the computation of requirements, and the functions of funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and processing.

**Integrated Materiel Manager**

The materiel manager responsible for carrying out assigned materiel management functions, including cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, repair, and disposal of materiel, for selected items or selected FSC classes. Commonly referred to as major and secondary item managers.

**Inventory control point**

An organizational unit or activity within a DOD supply system that has the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for all of DOD. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, repair, and disposal of materiel.

**Intensity factor**

Indicates the expected level of combat as projected by the scenario. Sustained combat equals 1.5, if no other factor is provided. This factor is used to modify peacetime and wartime maintenance factors.

**Inventory**

Assets on hand or in-transit between storage sites that are—

- a. Required to accomplish mission, or
- b. Held for sale, or
- c. Consumed in the production of goods for sale or mission accomplishment. Unserviceable assets returned to a repair facility will be counted as inventory and valued using current valuation guidance.

**Item category**

Identifies an item as “P” (primary) or “G”(generating).

**Joint tables of allowances**

A document that authorizes equipment operated jointly by two or more units.

**Lean Six Sigma**

A structured management approach that emphasizes use of lean methodologies and tools to identify and remove waste and increase process velocity, followed by use of Six Sigma methodologies and tools to identify and reduce or remove process variation.

**Left Behind Equipment**

The materiel a unit leaves in garrison, state, home station, or unit storage location as it deploys to conduct missions for a Combatant Commander. A unit's LBE remains linked to the parent UIC structure as part of their MTOE authorization, but is available for redistribution. ARNG LBE remains behind for use by the Governor of the deployed unit's state in case of natural disaster or other defense support to civil authority situations.

**Life Cycle Management Command**

Subordinate commands within the AMC. The LCMCs interface with the network of Army PEOs, research and development centers, the DLA, Army maintenance depots and other organization to support the development, sustainment and phase-out of Army weapon systems. The largest LCMCs in AMC are TACOM, CECOM and AMCOM. The term LCMC is intended to encompass and expand upon the more limited materiel management functions (see below) traditionally performed by an Inventory Control Point .

**Life-of-type buys**

A purchase of an item designed to be the final purchase of that item and expected to last until the item is no longer needed in the supply system (for example, the only engine a piston is used on is being phased out of the system). LOT buys must consider support to MAP and FMS customers also.

**Line item number**

A number assigned to a generic nomenclature by Army technical committee action to identify the line on which the generic nomenclature is listed.

**Logistic control code**

One-character alpha code to Army-adopted items selected for inclusion in a type-authorization document which designates the level of logistics support and provides the basis for logistical support decisions such as procurement, overhaul, repair parts provisioning, and requisition determination.

**Logistics guidance**

Provides guidelines such as forces, time periods, consumption, use factors, and production capability to determine acquisition objectives and stock retention limits. The guidance sets an objective for acquisition of materiel related to the approved forces specified in the Five-Year Defense Program and for the retention of materiel related to these approved forces and to specified allied forces.

**Lot size**

An economic order quantity in LMP. The LOT size is similar to the "Reorder Cycle" in CCSS.

**Maintenance factor**

Indicates the number of expected failures that will require removal and replacement of the support item in a higher assembly per 100 end items per year. Factors are available for peacetime, wartime (at a sustained rate), environmental, and combat damage.

**Maintenance float**

A pool of end items from which temporary issues are made when a unit's end item is sent to a maintenance shop for an extended period of time. It consists of operational readiness and repair cycle floats.

**Major End Item**

Final combination of end products, components, or materials that is of such importance to the operational readiness of the U.S. Army that its lifecycle responsibilities are managed by HQ, DA. It is separately type-classified, documented in the TOE, MTOE, TDA or Joint Table of Allowances (JTA), and identified in SB700-20, Chapters 2, 6 and 8.

**Major end item excess**

Quantity of equipment in the U.S. Army's inventory that exceeds the AAO. Some portion of that quantity on hand above the AAO can be retained for specific purposes when approved under the authorities of this guidance. Potential uses include: authorized substitutes and ILO items, support for depot production requirements, historical monument requests, hard target (range) requirements, and foreign assistance programs. U.S. Army excess is screened for reuse within DOD before it is declared as an Excess Defense Article (EDA) by the DCS, G-3.

**Major item**

A final combination of end products, components, and/or materiel that is ready for its intended use. For purposes of the

major item system map, a major item can be any supply class II, V, VII, or VIII item that has been assigned a LIN and is accounted for in the standard study number system.

### **Major item system**

A combination of major items, separately authorized secondary items, component major items, associated support items of equipment, spare and repair parts, munitions, personnel, and facilities that are jointly used to accomplish a specific function. Major item systems can be categorized as follows: Weapon system. A major item system that uses, fires, or dispenses supply class V (ammunition).

*a. Support system.* A major item system that supports the function of a weapon system or unit organization. It does not use supply class V.

*b. Ammunition system.* A major item system generic grouping of standalone (nonweapon-fired or dispensed) ammunition.

### **Weapon system.**

A major item system that supports the function of a weapon system or unit organization. It does not use supply class V.

### **Major Item System Map**

An identification of multiple major items and their relationship within a major item system. MISM enables the Army to define a total combat materiel or hardware major item system for use in the various material management processes.

### **Manpower requirements criteria**

Army standards that determine minimum mission-essential skill and manpower requirements for support functions in tables of organization and equipment (TOEs).

### **Materiel management**

Continuing actions relating to planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, controlling, and evaluating the application of resources to ensure effective and economical support of military forces. It includes provisioning, cataloging, requirements determination, acquisition, distribution, maintenance, and disposal.

### **Materiel Developer**

The RDA command, agency, or office assigned responsibility for the system under development or being acquired. The term may be used generically to refer to the RDA community in the materiel acquisition process.

### **Materiel Transfer Plan**

A plan developed by the national/wholesale commodity manager at the direction of DA (AR 700–127) for transferring displaced equipment from one ACOM, ASCC, and DRU to another.

### **Maximum production rate with current tooling**

The maximum production rate that can be reached using installed production equipment and specified tooling.

### **Mean overhaul cycle time**

The time it takes to send an item to an overhaul facility, overhaul the item, and return it to a serviceable status.

### **Mean time between overhaul**

The time it takes an item to require the next overhaul.

### **Memorandum of Notification**

A letter from the PM or LCMC to the gaining command initiating the materiel fielding process.

### **Minimum sustaining rate**

The minimum monthly rate required to produce the item on a single shift basis without increase in unit cost.

### **Mission Support Plan**

This plan for new equipment being fielded is developed by the gaining command. It specifies scheduled end item distribution, maintenance, and supply support planning. This plan is requested by the fielding command based on a draft materiel fielding plan. For displaced equipment, the mission support plan is prepared by the losing command based on a materiel transfer plan.

**Mobilization training losses**

The quantity of an item forecast to be worn out at the onset of war by Army units as they undergo intensive training before deployment.

**Modified table of organization and equipment**

Modified version of the pattern TOE that becomes the authorization documents that the peacetime needs for personnel and equipment.

**National stock number**

A 13-digit number assigned by Defense Logistics Services Center to be used to identify an item of supply.

**National Item Identification Number**

A 9-digit numeric code which uniquely identifies an item of supply

**New Procurement**

Equipping Program Evaluation Group procured equipment not previously in Army Inventory.

**Obsolete**

Materiel no longer required or acceptable for Army use. Materiel is considered obsolete when HQ, DA approves type classification obsolete. Obsolete materiel is removed from authorization documents and disposed of in accordance with PM or LCMC disposal instructions. Obsolete materiel is not reissued or nor re-procured for Army units. However, it may be made available to support the international logistics program.

**OMNIBUS**

Army operational readiness analysis; an annual assessment of the Army's current force.

**Open-window periods**

The two periods of the year when ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs can change authorization and allowance documents.

**Operational loss**

Class VII equipment that is removed from the Army inventory because it is destroyed, captured, abandoned, physically lost, or damaged beyond repair (condition code H/P/S) during the periods of predeployment, deployment (to a combat zone or theater of operations), or postdeployment. For funding purposes, operational losses include all predeployment, postdeployment, and attrited battle losses. Operational losses are attrited from Army accountable records after a condition code H/P/S has been validated. To further clarify, the three time periods in which operational losses may occur are—

*a.* Predeployment operational loss reports are required by units from the time the units are initially alerted for eventual deployment until 30 days before their deployment execution date. Army Reserve units will report operational losses from units on alert to their mobilization station report date. The ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will report operational losses from Army Reserve units assigned to them after their mobilization station report date to 30 days prior to deployment. Example: Unit is on deployment orders and damages a piece of Class VII equipment beyond repair (condition code H/P/S) while attending training.

*b.* Deployment operational loss reports are required by units that are deployed or within 30 days of deploying. One example of an operational loss during the deployment period is Class VII equipment that is damaged, physically lost, or damaged beyond repair (condition code H/P/S) while en route to the port of embarkation or at the port of debarkation. A second example and most common type of operational loss that occurs during the deployment period is the attrited battle loss. An attrited battle loss is Class VII equipment that is removed from the Army inventory because it is destroyed, captured, abandoned, physically lost, or damaged beyond repair (condition code H/P/S). Loss must occur as a result of combat action or a combat related accident (in a combat zone or theater of operations). Attrited battle losses will be removed from Army accounting records only after condition code H, P, or S has been validated. All attrited battle losses are considered operational losses.

*c.* Postdeployment operational loss reports are required from units in the Active Army for up to 180 days after return of equipment to home station. For the RC, operational loss reports are accepted up to a period of 360 days after return of Class VII equipment to home station. Example: Unit redeploys a Class VII piece of equipment from an area of operation to home station or depot repair/reset facility and upon inspection by technically qualified maintenance personnel determines that the Class VII item is damaged beyond repair (condition code H/P/S).

**Operational Needs Statement**

A document requesting a timely materiel solution to an operational requirement that standard Army processes or procedure cannot provide. An ONS can be used to correct a deficiency, improve an existing capability, procure a new/

emerging capability or to obtain a non-standard or unprogrammed capability required to meet the documented mission need.

**Operational Project**

Authorized materiel stocks above unit authorizations (MTOE, TDA, CTA) and are designed to support one or more Army operations, plans, or contingencies. OPROJ are tailored for key strategic capabilities essential to the Army's ability to execute its power projection strategy.

**Operating level**

The number of assets needed to operate between successive stock receipts.

**Order ship time**

The time between replenishment request and receipt of the materiel.

**Overhaul**

The process of restoring an item to complete serviceable condition as set by maintenance serviceability standards.

**P-day**

The day production equals combat and mobilization training losses.

**Peacetime replacement factor**

The factor used to estimate the percentage of in-use equipment requiring replacement during peacetime due to fair wear and tear and mobilization training losses.

**Performance-Based Logistics**

A strategy for system support whereby instead of goods and services a supplier is paid for a guaranteed level of performance and system capability. The supplier often has to guarantee the performance at lesser costs but has more control over all logistics elements.

**Planned delivery time**

The sum of ALT and PLT. Also called acquisition lead-time.

**Post D-day consumption**

The quantity of an item expected to be lost in combat or worn out at onset of war for a specific period of time.

**Potential DOD excess stock**

The quantity of an item that is above all authorized retention levels but has not been finally determined to be DOD excess materiel.

**Prescribed load list**

A list of repair parts authorized to be on hand or on order at the unit level to support organizational or aviation unit maintenance.

**Primary item**

An item that normally appears in requirements and authorization documents. The primary item can be identified as an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. This primary LIN will be in the SSN system only once as primary.

**Primary weapons and equipment**

Major essential equipment used directly to complete assigned operational missions and tasks.

**Prime item**

A major item that is peculiar or unique to a specific major item or was when first developed.

**Principal items**

End items and replacement assemblies of such importance that detailed analysis and review are required at the departmental headquarters level to assess all factors affecting their supply and demand. A principal item normally is used for training or combat, has a high dollar value, is difficult to procure or produce, or is a critical part of a major system. In practice, the terms end item, principal item and supply class of materiel VII items are interchangeable.

**Priority reclamation**

Immediate reclamation used to meet a priority requirement (PD 01–08) when no other source of timely supply is available.

**Procurement appropriations**

The five separate Army procurement appropriations: Aircraft Procurement, Army; Missile Procurement, Army; Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army; Procurement of Ammunition, Army; and OPA.

**Production delay time**

The interval between letting a contract or placing an order, and receipt of the materiel purchased into the supply system.

**Production offset quantity**

The quantity of an item that can be produced and delivered from production during a specified period of time.

**Production rate (1–8–5)**

The maximum monthly rate of production that can be efficiently attained by each manufacturer on a single shift, 8-hour day, 5-day work week basis using installed production equipment and special tooling.

**Program objective memorandum**

The Army 5-year program submitted to OSD annually for review and approval.

**Programming rate**

Theater major item or combat ammunition planning factor used by the DA Staff to determine requirements for the last year of the POM.

**Protectable stocks**

Those stockpiles of Army war reserve secondary items that were procured with appropriated war reserve funds.

**Pseudo item number**

A number assigned to a CMI or another item requiring visibility for a major system that does meet the criteria for assignment of a LIN in DA PAM 708–3.

**Quantity required**

The number of items needed by a field unit to accomplish its mission in a wartime environment.

**Radio Frequency Identification**

Radio frequency devices are incorporated within physical materiel movements that allow identification via active or passive modes of interrogation. An active radio frequency identification (RFID) tag has the ability to produce its own radio signal not derived from an external radio source. Active RFID tags can hold relatively large amounts of data, are continuously powered, and are normally used when a longer tag read distance is desired. Passive RF tags reflect energy from the reader or interrogator or receive and temporarily store a small amount of energy from the reader and interrogator signal to generate the tag response.

**Rebuild**

To restore an item to a standard as nearly as possible to original or new condition in appearance, performance, and life expectancy.

**Recapitalize**

Similar to rebuild in that an older weapon system is restored to a newer condition (for example, zero hours for an aircraft), with the exception that the goal may be to obtain a less than “original or new condition” and the configuration of the weapon system may be changed during the recapitalization work effort (e.g. upgraded from model “A” to model “B”).

**Recapitalized Equipment**

End items that have been upgraded, often with added capabilities, beyond refurbishment and rebuild maintenance standards.

**Reclamation**

The process of removing required serviceable and economically repairable components from potential DOD excess or surplus property, returning them to the proper supply activity, and processing the residue as directed.

**Recovery program control officer**

The designated individual at the LCMC and depot responsible for coordinating all phases of reclamation.

**Recovery program manager**

The designated DA representative responsible for development of policy and coordination of reclamation actions for DA.

**Recovery rate**

The ratio of actual or forecast repairable unserviceable items to total number of issued items that will eventually be returned to depot stock from a repair facility in a ready-to-use condition. The recovery rate will consider condemnation or washout rates expected during repair or rebuild.

**Repair**

To restore an item to a serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or unserviceable condition.

**Repair administrative lead time**

The average time needed to process repair directives.

**Reparable Item**

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

**Repair cycle float**

A quantity of selected Class VII equipment approved for stockage in the national/wholesale supply system to replace like items of equipment that are withdrawn from using activities for programmed depot maintenance.

**Repair lead time (called In house production time in LMP)**

The average time needed to restore an unserviceable item to serviceable condition. This lead time starts at the date of induction for repair and ends when the item has been inspected and reclassified as ready for use.

**Repair part**

Support items that are an integral part of the end item or weapon system.

**Reparable item**

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

**Reportable item control code**

A one-digit alphanumeric code assigned to those items of equipment for which asset reporting is required by AR 710-3 and AR 220-1.

**Requirement**

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military objectives, missions or tasks (TRADOC Regulation 71-20)

**Requirement rate**

A theater combat planning factor used by the DA Staff and ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders to determine ammunition and major item requirements for a specific timeframe. The requirements rate is used to determine optimal POM funding profiles and for staff planning for distribution and industrial preparedness actions.

**Requirements determination**

The computing of a new requirement forecast and comparing that forecast with the latest asset information. The purpose of the computation is to determine required management action to ensure responsive supply support of secondary items.



**Reset**

A set of actions to restore equipment to desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission. Reset reverses the effects of combat stress on equipment.

**Reuse**

Equipment no longer needed by MTOE and TDA units that can be redistributed to meet other U.S. Army or DOD requirements. Additional reuse can be done to other federal and state governmental agencies, and through Foreign Military Sales.

**Save list**

A list of items that is used to identify components/assemblies to be reclaimed. The format of the list is determined by each LCMC and will contain as a minimum: NSN or part number, noun, quantity to be reclaimed, and acceptable condition code of reclaimed item.

**Structure and Manpower Allocation System**

the force directory listing of all MTOE and TDA units in the Total Army (Active Army, ARNG, and USAR). SAMAS retrievals permit detailed and summary analysis of the Army force structure to include organization, unit description, and strength data.

**Structure and Composition System**

A system which extracts data from the Force Accounting System, TAADS-R, BOIP System, and TOE System databases for the Five-Year Defense Program.

**Secondary item**

An item 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. In practice, most references to secondary items refer to working capital funded supply class of materiel IX items.

**Service item control center**

An activity that serves as a military service focal point for resolution of support problems for weapons system-oriented consumable items that are managed and supplied by an IMM in a different branch of service.

**Shorthand note**

The means to make temporary changes to the LOGSACS requirements.

**Spare part**

Reparable support items that are an integral part of the end item or weapon system.

**Stages of corrosion**

- a. Stage 1. Discolored, stained, no direct visual evidence of pitting, etching, or other surface damage.
- b. Stage 2. Loose rust, black or white corrosion accompanied by minor etching, and pitting of surface.
- c. Stage 3. Rust, black or white corrosion, singly or in combination with etching, pitting, or more extensive surface damage; loose or granular condition.
- d. Stage 4. Rust, black or white corrosion, progressed to the point where fit, wear, function, or life of the item has been affected; powdered or scaly condition, with pits or irregular areas of materiel removed from surface of item.

**Standard study number**

An 11-digit alphanumeric code providing machine capability for the collection of data on items of equipment.

**Standard study number file**

A cross-reference file that contains LINs and factors displayed by budget groupings.

**Stock availability**

A technique used to help measure supply effectiveness. It shows the percentage of requisitions for stocked items that were filled. It is computed by dividing the number of requisitions for stocked items filled during the first pass by the number of requisitions for stock items received.

**Stock decrement**

The requirements that exist when a unit's peacetime organization authorized equipment quantities are less than the full MTOE required equipment quantities.

**Stockage objective**

The maximum authorized quantity of materiel to be on hand to sustain current operations. It consists of stock within the operating level, the safety level, the repair cycle level, and authorized additive levels.

**Stockage point**

An activity with a DOD activity address code and a supply support mission. Direct support units, missile support elements, maintenance battalions, supply and transport battalions, supply and service units, and installation supply divisions are stockage points.

**Strategic Sourcing**

Analyzing past procurement spending history to identify strategic vendors based on the volume and or dollar value of goods and services they provide then combining future procurements with those vendors and integrating them into the Army's supply chain to reduce lead times, improve supply support and reduce overall costs.

**Substitutable item**

An item that can functionally and physically be exchanged for another under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alteration of the item itself or of adjoining items. (This term is synonymous with "one way interchangeable item.")

**Supply support request**

A transaction identifying requirements for consumable items that is submitted by the Component introducing a materiel or weapon system to the IMM.

**Support items**

Items used in or associated with an end item or product improvement program/DA modification work order (for example, spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, support equipment and sundry materials). These items are needed to operate, service, repair, or maintain new end items or end items before application of a major product improvement program/modification work order.

**Supply Chain Operations Reference (SCOR) Model**

An industry standard taxonomy used to describe supply chain operations. This allows different commercial and government organizations to explain their business processes in terms that both will understand. The SCOR model subdivides the supply chain process into five basic activities: plan, source, make, deliver and return.

**Supporting command**

AMC LCMC or other Army command that provides a major component of an end item/system.

**Swing stock**

War reserve stock bought and positioned ashore or afloat to meet war reserve requirements for more than one contingency in more than one theater of operations.

**System for Automation of Materiel Plans for Army Materiel**

An automated Army materiel system that reflects programmed procurement, projected losses, beginning assets, and the Army acquisition objective at LCMC level for all procurement funded items of equipment, missiles, and ammunition.

**Table of distribution and allowances**

A table that sets the organizational structure, personnel, and equipment authorizations and requirements of a military unit to perform a specific mission for which there is no MTOE.

**Table of organization and equipment**

A pattern document that sets the normal mission, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements for a given type of military unit and is the basis for an authorization document.

**Target**

Economical, expendable threat simulator used for tracking and live fire missions supporting test and evaluation, and training missions.

**Test measurement and diagnostic equipment**

Test equipment authorized by an MTOE required to support a specified end item or system.

**The Army Authorization Document System**

An automated system that contains the authorizations and allowance documents that show authorized levels used in requisitioning personnel and equipment.

**The Army Equipment Distribution Plan**

A program that projects equipment densities (current and planned) during the transition of equipment through modernization. It provides managers with the capability of controlling, directing, and influencing priorities for equipment to be procured, distributed, maintained, and supported.

**Total Army analysis**

An annual analytical process used to develop the Army's program force.

**Total logistics readiness/sustainability**

A comprehensive analysis designed to assist the capability of the Army to sustain combat forces logistically.

**Total package fielding**

A combination of package shipment and concurrent release of the end item, ASIOE, shop stock and ASL package. All support is "pushed" to the field.

**Type Classification**

The process to establish the degree of acceptability of materiel for Army use (see AR 700-142 and DA PAM 700-142 for details).

**Unit Distribution Plan**

A spreadsheet format containing information specific to a UIC that can be sorted by LIN, to include on-hand authorized MTOE/TDA equipment wand with a sourcing solution as a function over time.

**Unit identification code**

A code that identifies uniquely each unit of the Active Army, USAR and ARNG.

**Unserviceable generation factor**

The factor used in forecasting unserviceable assets to be generated during a given period when applied to the in-use densities.

**U.S. Approved Forces**

Forces specified in the Five-Year Defense Plan.

**Usage rate**

A rate used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

**Value Stream Mapping**

A lean manufacturing technique used to analyze the sequence of activities used to produce a product or service. Each activity is measured for the "value added" or waste contributed to the overall production of the product or service.

**Warm base**

Industrial production capacity on D-day at the minimum sustaining rate.

**War Reserve Stocks for Allies**

An OSD-directed program that ensures U.S. preparedness to assist designated allies in case of war. WRSA assets are prepositioned in the appropriate theater and owned and financed by the U.S. but released to the proper Army component commander for transfer to the supported allied force under the Foreign Assistance Act.

**Washout quantity**

The number of unserviceable returns that cannot be economically repaired.

**X-factor**

Developed from known or estimated wartime usage rates. If usage rates are not available, use a factor of 1.5 times the peacetime replacement or maintenance factor to establish a combat-sustaining rate.

**Z line item number**

A line item number assigned to major end items in a developmental stage.

**Section III****Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**PIN 003839-000**