

Army Regulation 710-1

Inventory Management

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
1 February 1988**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

This revision is a consolidation of AR 710-1, AR 700-120 (except chap 5 and apps B, C, D, E, F, G, K and L), and AR 710-60. This regulation clarifies and updates policy on--

- o Supply support requests (chap 2, sec III).
- o The Automatic Return Item Program (chap 3, sec IV).
- o Management of conventional ammunition (chap 3, sec V).
- o Acquisition of Material (chap 4, sec II).
- o War reserves (chap 6).
- o Major items (chaps 9-15).

This revision also rescinds DA Form 1257-R, DA Form 3694-R, and DA Form 3695-R.

Effective 1 March 1988

Inventory Management

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision which is effective 1 March 1988. This publication has been reorganized to make it compatible with the Army electronic publishing database. No content has been changed.

Summary. This regulation is a consolidation of several regulations that cover centralized inventory management. This regulation establishes policy and procedural guidance for the management of secondary and major items, stockage categories, retention levels, financial management, operational and repair cycle float, hard targets for testing and range

use, war reserves, and the Automatic Return Item Program.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable

Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It contains internal control provisions but does not contain checklists for conducting internal control reviews. These checklists are being developed and will be published at a later date.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DALO-SMP-P), WASH DC 20310-0546.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users

will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Users may send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Commander, U.S. AMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity, ATTN: AMXMD-SS, Lexington, KY 40511-5101.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 710-1, 30 December 1970; chapters 1 through 4, 6, and 7, and appendixes A, H, I, and J of AR 700-120, 1 February 1980; and AR 710-60, 15 October 1960. It rescinds DA Form 3694-R, 1 February 1971; DA Form 3695-R, 1 February 1971; and DA Form 1257-R, 1 November 1982.

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Reproducible Forms

RESERVED

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

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

1-2. References

Required and related publications, and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) will—

(1) Establish policies and procedures for centralized inventory management of Army materiel.

(2) Act as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA)-Staff proponent and coordinator for the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP) and for special distribution alternative analysis exercises.

(3) Act as Army Staff proponent for equipment distribution planning by the TAEDP and for distribution execution by the Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS).

(4) Set procedures for special distribution alternative analysis exercises.

(5) Establish materiel distribution policy and HQDA Staff guidance for distribution and redistribution of procurement appropriations (PA) major items.

(6) Act as the focal point within the HQDA Staff for equipment distribution planning and execution.

(7) Provide guidance, staff coordination, and final approval of the DA missile distribution program.

b. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will—

(1) Set the priority for distributing major items.

(2) Exercise Army Staff responsibility for processing and approving basis-of-issue plans (BOIPs).

(3) Act as Army Staff proponent for The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS).

(4) Develop TAADS policies and procedures.

(5) Manage the TAADS documentation of the Army force structure.

c. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) (ASA(RDA)) will—

(1) Act as HQDA staff proponent for the standard study number (SSN) file.

(2) Maintain overall staff supervision and set policies for the Standard Study Numbering System (SSNS).

(3) Develop authorized acquisition objective (AAO) computational guidance.

(4) Act as the proponent for the Army Materiel Plan Modernization (AMPMOD).

d. Commanding Generals of major Army commands (MACOMs) will—

(1) Assure that DA policy is uniformly implemented.

(2) Recommend improvements to inventory management policies and procedures.

(3) Advise DA when resource deficiencies limit mission accomplishment.

(4) Regulate supply levels to meet actual needs and authorizations.

(5) Provide stock status data and forecasts of significant changes in operations and plans, as required by the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) major subordinate command (MSC)/service item control center (SICC) for inventory management.

(6) Maintain and furnish information required for Army financial inventory reporting systems.

(7) Maintain programs to expedite the return of excess serviceable, repairable, and recoverable items.

e. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, AMC) will—

(1) Integrate inventory management functions under the Department of Defense (DOD) single manager concept.

(2) Maintain liaison between inventory management, intraservice, and interservice functions (for example, manpower and budget).

(3) Control the centralization of worldwide asset visibility and inventory functions exercised by AMC MSCs.

(4) Assure that security assistance program commitments are met.

(5) Assure that forecasts of special program requirements (SPRs) are provided to the appropriate AMC MSCs, other military services, and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

(6) Maintain up-to-date contingency plans for integrated materiel management operations at dispersed or alternate locations.

(7) Provide policy, procedures, plans, and other guidance for management of major items including latest Five-Year Defense Program (FYDP) and P-1 (mobilization stockage) data.

(8) Act as the functional proponent for the AMPMOD.

f. Commanders of AMC major subordinate commands, subject to the policies, programs, and controls over principal and secondary items directed by higher authority, will—

(1) Use approved provisioning techniques to support items being introduced into the supply system.

(2) Provide cataloging services to identify assigned items, and update and maintain DA manuals to include assignment and use of national stock numbers (NSNs) for items in these manuals.

(3) Compute requirements objectives (ROs) for support of customers or projects by using stock status data (AR 710-3, chap 6), forecasts of requirements furnished by MACOMs and other users, and demand data.

(4) Develop and provide materiel requirements to support budget requests. Provide justification for adjustments to obligational authority.

(5) Issue procurement directives, within the limitations of approved programs and direction from higher authority.

(6) Forecast quantities of items requiring overhaul and adjust depot maintenance programs to balance inventory positions against requirements.

(7) Maximize use of excess stocks before starting disposal actions.

(8) Assure the integration of security assistance programs, including Military Assistance Program (MAP), grant aid, foreign military sales (FMS), and Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangements (CLSSAs) into total materiel requirements. Establish controls to make sure that commitments to security assistance customers are met.

(9) Furnish timely forecasts of special program requirements to the AMC MSCs, other military services, and DLA.

g. Heads of designated service item control centers will—

(1) Compute requirements for general/limited war mobilization, oversea prepositioned war reserve stockage, logistical and contingency plans and contingency support stocks.

(2) Perform supply control functions associated with requisitioning, receipt, storage, inventory, and issue of prepositioned war reserves in continental United States (CONUS) depots.

(3) Maintain, consolidate, and furnish information required for Army financial inventory reporting systems.

(4) Maintain DA liaison with DLA and the General Services Administration (GSA) for introducing new items, issuing procurement directives for specific approved programs, and solving supply problems.

(5) Provide Army/Federal cataloging support that is not the responsibility of the integrated materiel manager (IMM).

h. The Director, U.S. AMC Automated Logistics Management

Systems Activity (ALMSA) will design and maintain standard automated logistics management systems which comply with policies and procedures in this regulation.

i. The Chief, U.S. AMC Logistics Systems Support Activity (LSSA) will design and maintain standard automated logistic systems applicable to depot operations subject to the policies and procedures in this regulation.

j. The Commander, U.S. AMC Catalog Data Activity (CDA) will develop policy and guidance on the Army's participation in the Federal Catalog System and on the Army's cataloging operations.

k. The Commander, Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) will design and maintain standard automated logistic management programs, for communications security (COMSEC) and signal intelligence materiel, that comply with policies and procedures in this regulation.

1-5. Deviations

Deviate from the requirements of this regulation only with the prior approval of HQDA. Submit requests for deviation through command channels to HQDA (DALO-SMP-P), WASH DC 20310-0546.

Chapter 2 Integrated Materiel Management and Stockage Policy

Section I Integrated Materiel Management Assignment

2-1. Overview

This section outlines assignment of an item to an IMM. New item assignment takes place through an evaluation and negotiation process during the provisioning conference. The service introducing the item will assign the item to a Federal supply classification (FSC) per DOD 4100.39-M, Volume 4. When changes are made to the item identification or design, also review the existing FSC, and make changes if required. The DOD activity or agency that exercises the Defense IMM Program at the wholesale level for an item of supply for DOD or the Federal Government is assigned as IMM for that item.

2-2. Responsibilities

- a.* The SICC will—
- (1) Identify potential supply problems and assist suppliers and customers.
 - (2) Participate in war reserve planning and requirements determination (chap 6).
 - (3) Coordinate with the IMM to implement approved supply plans for introduction of new items and phase-out of replaced items.
 - (4) Assist the IMM in the provisioning process and attend the provisioning conference.
 - (5) Develop and provide the IMM with special Army program data, such as projections of a one-time, non-recurring, or irregular programmed requirement.
 - (6) Perform cataloging functions per AR 708-1, assign NSNs, and record Army interest per DOD 4130.2-M.
 - (7) Prepare and maintain DA component lists for sets, kits, and outfits.
 - (8) Provide repair parts interchangeability and substitutability data for DA introduced items.
 - (9) Prepare and coordinate type classification proposals for items in the Army system per AR 70-61.
 - (10) Participate in conferences, inactive item reviews, and item reduction studies affecting non-DA IMM items, as required.
 - (11) Develop peacetime replacement factors (PTRF) and wartime active replacement factors (WARF) and consumption rates for new item requirements, contingency and mobilization plans and assigned projects.
 - (12) Prepare and review for conformance with DOD and DA

policy, publications, regulations, and documents which affect assigned items.

(13) Perform financial management and budget support by preparing and justifying budget and apportionment requests for the following:

(a) CONUS Army prepositioned war reserve materiel requirements (PWRMR).

(b) Special item support.

(c) Special Army programs.

(14) Apply excess stocks to fill PWRMR.

(15) Help schedule and develop end item maintenance support plans and help prepare maintenance and technical publications. Participate in conferences held for maintenance evaluation, maintenance allocation, and allocation of repair parts. Coordinate equipment improvement reports with the appropriate IMM or Army activities.

(16) Review common tables of allowances (CTAs) and operational projects to assure correct allowances and basis of issue for standard, contingent, or related items are included. Determine the need for assignment of line item numbers (LINs) for use in authorization documents. Obtain LINs as required for both type classified and nontype classified items for use in authorization documents.

(17) Process materiel deficiency reports to the IMM per AR 702-7/DLAR 4155.24/NAVMATINST 4855.8D/AFR 74-6/MCO 4855.5D.

(18) Conduct technical reviews and submit recommendations to proposed operational projects (chap 6).

(19) Participate in the War Reserve Augmentation/Reinvestment Program.

(20) Perform supply functions for effective Army support not specifically included as the responsibility of another agency.

b. The U.S. Army Troop Support Agency (TSA) will—

(1) Set requirements for food service equipment for all enlisted personnel dining facilities.

(2) Recommend approval of deviations to authorized allowances set in CTA 50-909, chapter 9, including officers field and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) open messes designated as essential feeding facilities per AR 215-1 and AR 215-2. Hospital food service is excluded.

(3) Set the type, style, class, and dimension for all food service equipment used in each type of enlisted personnel dining facility.

(4) Represent DA on the DOD Food Service Facilities and Equipment Planning Board.

(5) Control Modern Food Service System Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds for mobile/portable food service equipment and items of decor (if budgeted for at TSA) for approved Military Construction, Army (MCA) projects for building or modernizing enlisted personnel dining facilities.

(6) Set food service equipment schedules for each type and size of enlisted personnel dining facility under an approved MCA project.

2-3. Integrated materiel manager

a. Assigning the item management code (IMC) will be the first step in choosing the appropriate IMM per DOD 4140.26-M.

b. All items assigned NSNs, items requiring NSN assignment, and new items entering the DOD supply system will be assigned an IMC, if the FSCs for these items are in AR 708-1, chapter 5. Unless exempted, the appropriate IMM (DLA or GSA) will manage consumable items. Exemption is based on the IMC criteria in paragraph 2-4 and in figure 2-1.

c. Nonconsumable items with multiservice use/interest will be assigned to the Service designated as the IMM. Other Services having an interest in the item will assign a central focal point to represent their interests. This focal point is the SICC. Responsibilities of the IMM and the SICC are based on the nonconsumable item materiel support code (NIMSC) (DARCOM-R 700-99/NAVMARINST 4790.23B/MCO P4410.22B/AFLCR 400-21). The NIMSC assigned will be chosen jointly by the IMM and the SICC.

2-4. Criteria for assigning item management codes

a. *IMC D—major end item of equipment.* Items of such importance to the operating readiness of using units that continuing centralized, individual item management and asset control is required at all levels.

b. *IMC E—depot level reparable.* Items in one of the following categories:

- (1) Repairable only at the depot level or special repair activity.
- (2) Repairable at the direct support/general support units but designated not repairable this station (NRTS) and reported to the IMM for disposition.

c. *IMC G—field level reparable.* Items requiring maintenance or repair for which a repair capability exists below the depot level. Items which are beyond economical repair may be authorized for condemnation by the field activity.

d. *IMC F—single agency.* Items controlled by a single agency for all Federal applications. These items include materiel controlled by the Department of Energy or the National Security Agency (NSA), or selected items managed by U.S. Army Tank—Automotive Command (TACOM).

e. *IMC S—security classified item.* Items requiring special management because of security classification.

f. *IMC P—nuclear propulsion.* Items used in nuclear power plants or associated systems which require stringent technical or quality control and intensified management.

g. *IMC A—nuclear hardened.* Items which are specifically designed to be nuclear hardened against the effects of electromagnetic pulse, radiation thermal (heat), blast shock, and such, so that they continue to function in an environment created by a nuclear explosion.

h. *IMC H—nationally vital item.* Items requiring exceptional management controls and close surveillance within the supply system to assure successful execution of a nationally vital program. Use of this IMC must be approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics.

i. *IMC J—design unstable.*

(1) Items in one of the following categories:

(a) Determined by technical decision to be subject to either design change of the item itself or replacement by modification of the next higher assembly.

(b) Requiring engineering source approval by the design control activity, preproduction testing, and procurement only from approved sources.

(c) Designated as an “altered item” on the drawing(s).

(2) These items will be reviewed for recoding when—

(a) Another service begins using the item.

(b) The design becomes stable.

(c) The item has been in operation for 2 years.

j. *IMCs L and N—special categories.*

(1) Materiel not normally replenished through the wholesale supply system.

(2) Items fabricated for local use or direct issue, and not subject to procurement from civilian industrial sources.

(3) Items obtained only by reclamation.

(4) Items categorized as modification/alteration/conversion kits intended for one time use.

k. *IMC Y—weapon system management sensitive.* Consumable items selectively identified and managed because of their criticality to the readiness of the weapon/end item or to the mission performance and are subject to specialized management or controls, such as items—

(1) In unique service logistics networks.

(2) Restricted in issue to selected approved activities.

(3) Requiring extensive quality assurance controls with testing by authorized service activities.

(4) Requiring a close relationship between inventory management and engineering control.

(5) With components requiring management as an entity with the end item.

l. *IMC Q—selected mission essential.* Items of special importance

to the performance of military missions, selected at Staff Headquarters of the Military Services Chiefs and approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics.

2-5. Liaison

a. AMC Logistic Assistance Offices will provide routine liaison with CONUS posts, camps, stations, and oversea commands. Maximum use will be made of these offices in identifying and solving supply problems. Liaison officers will fully document such problems. When the problem is peculiar to a specific commodity and technical assistance is required, special liaison from the MSCs is authorized.

b. The Surgeon General (TSG) will provide technical assistance liaison to Army organizations for medical materiel as required.

Section II Stockage Criteria

2-6. Stockage review frequency

Wholesale stockage level is first set during provisioning. Periodically review stockage decisions to determine required changes. Review once a year or when needed.

2-7. Part numbered items

a. The Army manager of the end item will keep an updated automated provisioning file on all part numbers requisitioned and maintain demand data. When a part number is requisitioned three or more times in a 6-month period, the MSC will review the item to determine if it qualifies for exclusion from NSN assignment per AR 708-1, chapter 2. If the item does not qualify for exclusion, the MSC will request an NSN for it, record Army interest, and decide if the item qualifies for central stockage.

b. Use demands identified through DA Form 1988 (Request for Review of an Item) and part number demands filled at the MSC level to determine if the item qualifies for centralized stockage.

2-8. Part Number Conversion Program (PNCP)

a. The PNCP is the source of the demand data for determining NSN candidates. The PNCP will include the following:

(1) Document identifier code (DIC) A05/A0E or A0B/A02 requisitions recorded at the Logistic Control Activity (LCA).

(2) Local purchase part number demand data gathered by the U.S. AMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA) and provided to the LCA semiannually.

(3) DA Form 1988 demands.

b. Each month the LCA will extract new NSN candidates (that is, part numbers with three demands in 180 days) from available demand data. LCA will provide a list of these candidates and the demand data on them to the appropriate MSC. LCA will also provide the CDA a list of candidates for the Master Audit File. The CDA will use this list to maintain an automated system to monitor the progress of items within the PNCP.

c. Monthly management reports from CDA used for tracking the PNCP must include the following:

(1) Demand entry statistics.

(2) Cumulative demand status analysis.

(3) Invalid demand and status summaries.

(4) Demand audit history.

d. Assign an NSN to a part number identified through the PNCP when the part number meets the stock numbering criteria set in AR 708-1, chapter 2. Also, the basic policy includes all items in the supply system that may be procured more than once.

e. All items assigned NSNs through the PNCP will have Army interest recorded.

2-9. Local purchase items

a. Local purchase is the preferred method of supply for the following:

(1) Parts for commercial nontactical 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 network.

(5) Parts and supplies used for roadside repair of Army vehicles and equipment.

(6) Repair parts for other nonstandard items of equipment which are not supported by the wholesale supply system.

(7) Commercial commissary equipment and supplies.

(8) Commercial parts, supplies, and noncataloged tools and equipment for real property maintenance and repair and construction projects.

(9) Noncataloged drugs and medical supplies per AR 40-61, chapter 3.

(10) Noncataloged 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 wholesale sources will not meet emergency needs.

(13) Parts required for support of nontactical oriented management information systems.

(14) Items specifically authorized by HQDA to be locally purchased under special oversea programs (for example, Buy U.S. Here(BUSH) contract items).

(15) Repair parts in support of commercial construction equipment (CCE) and materials handling equipment (MHE) (CONUS only).

b. An item may be authorized by the MSC, U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity (GMPA), or U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) for a one-time local purchase when it meets all of the following:

(1) Stock is not available and will not be available for issue within 18 months.

(2) The urgency of the requirement indicates that the item is required immediately, and that the requirement can be satisfied sooner through local purchase than by requisition through central management and procurement.

c. Provide procurement appropriation funds when local purchase for PA funded items is authorized by the MSC to an Army customer.

d. Local purchase authorization only (not funds) are provided for Army Stock Fund (ASF) items.

e. Local purchase authority may be granted for OMA items. The customer must provide funding.

f. Approval authority at the MSC for one-time local purchase is the Director or Deputy Director of Materiel Management.

2-10. Management determination logic schematic

Match items not eligible for automatic local purchase against the management determination logic schematic (fig 2-2). This schematic will allow the item manager to determine if an item can be stocked at the wholesale level. Once an item is identified as eligible for stockage, use the cost differential (COSDIF) model (para 2-11) for further analysis. The following explains the management determination logic schematic:

a. Items acquired with Government-controlled specifications or drawings are eligible for stockage by the wholesale level.

b. Items which are being replaced and have no additional DA users or security assistance program requirements are designated terminal items. These items are issued until stock is exhausted. Acquisition is not authorized for terminal items. Each MSC will assure such items are used and/or eliminated from the supply system as quickly and economically as possible. If a terminal item is stocked only for security assistance programs, offer it for a life-of-type buy (para 2-13) to FMS customers.

c. Items classified as confidential, secret, or top secret may be stocked at the wholesale level.

d. Special program items such as those controlled by the Nuclear

Regulatory Commission, National Security Agency, or Defense Nuclear Agency project management offices because of design characteristics, special test, inspection, or quality control requirements may be stocked at the wholesale level.

e. Items fabricated as needed that will not be stocked at the wholesale level.

f. Items having a source, maintenance, and recoverability code indicating repair/disposition above retail level may be stocked at the wholesale level.

g. Items for which conformance to technical requirements can only be determined by inspection at the supply source may be stocked at the wholesale level.

h. Items that require special packaging beyond normal commercial practice and cannot be obtained through local purchase may be stocked at the wholesale level. However, special packaging requirements for shipment overseas is not the sole basis for wholesale level stockage.

i. Items offered or sold by a supplier to the civilian market or to industry for civil use are commercial items. The following wholesale stockage 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 wholesale level.

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

2-11. The cost differential model

The COSDIF model (app B, sec I) is designed to make the stockage decision automatically based on economic and supply performance factors. The COSDIF model shows whether an item is economical to stock. Important elements in the COSDIF model are in figure 2-3.

a. Developing the variable cost to procure.

(1) Variable cost to procure is the cost 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) To assist in identifying accurate variable costs to procure, all applicable cost elements and a method for the development and updating of this cost is shown at appendix B, section II. Each MSC 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 rapidly fill a requirement) and basic ordering agreements that have prices negotiated in advance.

(b) Contracts for less than \$25,000 that use negotiated, advertised, or other procurement methods.

(c) Contracts with a value of \$25,000 or more.

(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) Setting up the basic file and the follow-on file maintenance costs.

(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) Costs will not be excluded from the cost computation because of unknowns. When firm data are not available, support all estimates with valid assumptions and indicate when applicable.

(5) Review elements within the variable cost to procure at least annually (15 Nov) or whenever a significant change occurs. Use increases in labor costs to update that portion of the variable cost to procure. AMC (AMCSM-PIR) will approve changes to the variable cost to procure.

b. Developing the variable cost to hold.

(1) Variable cost to hold is the cost 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 MSC will review elements within the variable cost to hold at least annually (15 Aug) or whenever a significant change in the obsolescence rate occurs. AMC (AMCSM-PIR) 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 historical data.

(4) The functional elements and a method of calculation for the variable cost to hold are in appendix B, section III.

c. *Demand frequency and cost decision policy.* Items receiving 12 or more demands per year will migrate to a stocked inventory management processing code, and are automatically stocked at the wholesale level. Items receiving fewer than 12 demands per year are stocked as demand supported if the COSDIF model produces a negative COSDIF value.

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 MSC for an overall accommodation target of 85 percent. Update Delta values at least annually (15 Nov).

(2) AMC MSCs 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 wholesale stockage list. The criteria used are as follows:

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

(2) Retain items on the wholesale stockage list as long as the item's 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 nonstocked category. Process nonqualifying items having a demand frequency of three or more per year off-line for review as numeric stockage objectives (NSOs)/insurance candidates. Apply nonstocked items against the economic retention model and contingency retention requirements, transfer them (sec IV), or dispose of them (chap 3, sec VI).

2-12. Numeric stockage objective/insurance items

NSO/insurance items are stocked and controlled at the wholesale level, regardless of COSDIF results. The model to determine the quantity of NSO/insurance items is in appendix B, section IV. These items will fall into one of the following three categories:

a. NSO1 items include one-time or nonrecurring requirements. Examples are as follows:

(1) Modification kits.

(2) Set assemblies.

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

(4) Life-of-type buys (para 2-13).

(5) Items that support low density equipment.

b. NSO2 items are mission-essential or readiness-oriented items not qualified for stockage under the COSDIF model. These items must be stocked since nonavailability would impact on the readiness condition of essential weapon systems/end items.

c. Insurance items are mission-essential or readiness-oriented systems or end items and facilities equipment that maintenance engineers do not expect to fail (with source code PB). These items must be stocked because if they did fail, their nonavailability because of long lead times would significantly impact on the readiness of essential weapon systems or end items.

2-13. Life-of-type buys

a. Life-of-type buys will be considered and made for secondary items when still required to support an end item, and all other more economical alternatives to materiel shortages or manufacturing phaseouts have been exhausted.

b. Secondary items eligible for life-of-type buys and not assigned for materiel management will be assigned to the IMM of the end item/system it supports.

c. Life-of-type buys will be funded to support existing end items or end items in production. Fund life-of-type buys approved for production in the Five-Year Defense Program as follows:

(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 will fund the portion of the buy to be used as Government furnished material (GFM) for new production of end items and initial spares before the DOD component support date. The end item program manager will pass the funded requirement to the IMM, who will include these requirements in the life-of-type buy. If there is no IMM assigned, the end item program manager will make the life-of-type buy.

d. Life-of-type buy requirements for GFM used in support of new production equipment will be identified separately from requirements in support of maintenance.

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

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

g. Using DOD components will provide the IMM detailed data required for budget purposes and include justification to defend requirements.

h. The IMM will control the issue of life-of-type buy stocks. However, issues to DOD components may not be restricted or rejected based on original user requirements.

i. FMS requirements will be filled using defined sales cases or CLSSAs, not with life-of-type buys.

j. Extended requirements objective (EXTRO) is used to stratify only life-of-type buys and quantity discount buys. EXTRO is a funded requirement for stocked items. It extends the economic order quantity (EOQ) months for the life of the system or for 300 months, whichever is less.

(1) Stratify only quantities over the economic order quantity into EXTRO.

(2) Reduce EXTRO levels by the number of demands received after EXTRO was established.

2-14. Assignment of the acquisition advice code(AAC)

The AAC is a one-position alphabetic code which tells the requisitioner how an item is acquired, and any restrictions on that acquisition. This code is used for retail level acquisition only. AR 708-1, chapter 6, covers the assignment of AACs. These codes are listed in appendix C.

Section III

Materiel Support Requests

2-15. Supply support requests (SSRs)

An SSR is a document or group of documents submitted by a user or potential user of a consumable item of supply to an IMM to

obtain integrated materiel management support. The SSR informs the IMM of the user's projected requirements for retail and wholesale stock. Based on the SSR, the IMM must take action to record the submitting activity as a user of the item in the Defense Integrated Data Systems (DIDS) total item record at the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) in Battle Creek, Michigan. The IMM also inputs the SSR data into the requirements determination process so that initial requisitions from the user service can be filled.

a. Procedures.

(1) The SICC will perform three functions.

(a) First, 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. Also, the item will be screened with DLSC per DOD 4100.38-M and match conditions reviewed to determine the correct NSN and IMM.

(b) Second, the SICC will justify the need for new NSNs by using the appropriate reference number justification code when probable or possible matches from the total item record are not technically acceptable. Justification is also needed when an item is source or quality controlled, or nondefinitive reference number conditions apply.

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

(2) The IMM will perform two functions.

(a) First, when the SSR is received, the IMM will perform item entry control using available resources (for example, provisioning screenings, internal files, catalogs, and technical information from the SICC). When possible, use the result of item entry control to either accept, offer a substitute, or reroute the SSR to the correct IMM rather than return 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) Second, 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. Obtain NSNs and provide them to the SICC. Record IMCs, user interest registration, and catalog management data in the total item record for all items.

(3) The SICC will determine requirements for items coded for integrated materiel management and will generate SSRs showing these requirements. When acting as the executive service during joint service provisioning, the SICC will also include quantities needed to support participating service requirements. Submit SSRs for initial requests for new and existing items. 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) Reprovisioning of the same equipment from a different contractor under a different contract.

(d) The 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 which uses the same parts.

(4) The IMM will determine the range and quantity of items to be stocked in the wholesale supply system based upon the forecast of retail and wholesale quantities and other information provided in the SSR. This determination will comply with chapter 4. The method of support decision will be reflected by the assignment of an AAC. 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.

(5) Budgeting and funding involves both the SICC and the IMM.

(a) The SICC will send funded requisitions to the IMM for retail quantities of items. The SICC will also budget for and procure retail quantities, if required, to support fielded equipment until the support date indicated in the accept advice transaction.

(b) The IMM will budget for and fund requirements for items that are stocked in the distribution system of the IMM. The IMM will procure retail quantities of centrally procured nonstocked items only upon receipt of a funded requisition.

b. Items not subject to SSRs.

(1) Medical materiel (DOD 4130.2-M and AR 10-65/OP-NAVINST 6700.1/AFR 167-4/MCO 5420.18).

(2) Clothing and textiles (AR 32-5/DLAR 4140.34/NAV-SUPINST 4410.41D/MCO P10120.31E/AFR 67-145).

(3) Subsistence items (AR 30-18).

(4) Fuels (AR 703-1).

(5) Ammunition.

(6) Items used only by a foreign country.

(7) Nonconsumable items (DARCOM-R 700-99/NAV-MARINST 4790.23B/MCO P4410.22B/AFCLR 400-21).

(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 nonprovisioning 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) Supplementary provisioning technical documentation is 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 interchangeability and substitutability.

(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.DIC CXG(s) (additional reference number) 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 card).

(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 which completely describes the item (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 for an item.

(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. The use of a DIC CXT card can be used for this purpose when an item has critical quality requirements.

(b) Provide a justification statement on DD Form 1418 (Contractor Technical Information Record) for sole source procurement of items. When IMM contracting officers decide against a sole source procurement, they will coordinate that decision with the SICC before starting procurement.

(c) When the unit of issue for a new item is nondefinitive, 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 nondefinitive unit of issue is received without the required quantitative measure, the SSR will be rejected with action taken code 70.

(d) When the reference number submitted for a new item is nondefinitive (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 nondefinitive 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 (DOD FAR Supplement 27.403). Also give the SICC and IMM activity codes, provisioning control code, item serial number, and date of request to speed up filing and matching technical documentation with SSR transactions.

e. Control of SSRs.

(1) SICC/IMMs 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) Document identifier code—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.

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

(3) SICC/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/notifications will require action to correct the error condition, provide the required advice, or take other action to process for any exceptional conditions.

f. Transmission of SSRs and supplementary provisioning technical documentation.

(1) If practical, transmit SSR transactions by automatic digital network (AUTODIN). When DIC CXBs are transmitted by AUTODIN, a DIC CXF card is required.

(2) Supplementary provisioning technical documentation required for part numbered SSRs (DIC CXB) will be forwarded to the IMM by the SICC as soon as possible. Mark documentation per *d*(5) above.

(3) IMMs will send supplementary provisioning technical documentation to another IMM when passing the SSR. If the IMM decides not to support or pass the SSR, return the supplementary provisioning technical documentation to the submitting SICC.

(4) When an IMM must provide supplementary provisioning technical documentation for a part numbered item that is offered as

a substitute, mark the technical documentation with the applicable SSR control elements before sending the offer to the SICC. This assures matching the offer to the correct technical documentation at the SICC.

g. SSR processing instructions. Detailed instructions on processing SSRs are in DOD 4140.26–M, chapter 4.

2–16. Special program requirements

a. Use of SPRs. Policy on SPRs applies to AMC MSCs, SICC, AMC overseas facilities, and MACOM project management offices responsible for controlling and initiating SPRs for materiel requirements. It does not apply to materiel requirements for which an AMC MSC is the SICC. This paragraph provides policy and procedures for forecasting intra-Army or interservice requirements for special programs or projects which—

(1) Are nonrepetitive.

(2) Cannot be forecasted by the wholesale item manager or MACOMs by using demand history.

(3) Are likely to result in submission of requisitions.

b. SPR objectives. The objectives of the SPR system are to—

(1) Provide a uniform, Army-wide system for providing requirements to the item manager to improve supply planning and support.

(2) Establish controls and mandatory requirements for processing requisitions related to the SPR forecasts.

(3) Make sure quantities requisitioned are identified to and represent items within advance requirements forecasts made to the wholesale item manager.

(4) Provide an automated system which is compatible with other services and DLA systems.

c. Preparation of SPR forecasts.

(1) Forecast SPRs for programs which meet any of the following criteria:

(a) One-time training exercises or maneuvers.

(b) Nonrecurring repair or rebuild programs which are seldom or irregularly programmed, or increased by 25 percent or more over the previous year's program. Forecast AMC maintenance programs monthly by depot procurement request order number.

(c) New construction (for example, prototypes, buildings).

(d) One-time alterations, modification, or conversion programs.

(e) Initial issue of existing items (for example, outfittings, activations, and changes in authorized allowances).

(f) Initial requirements for special operational projects.

(g) Requirements for initial testing.

(h) Requirements for Government furnished property.

(i) Requirements for infrequently planned support operations such as Arctic and Antarctic resupply missions.

(j) Nonrecurring support of authorized CLSSA programs (for example, initial pipeline stockage requirements in support of approved CLSSAs).

(2) Exclude the following types of requirements from identification as SPR:

(a) Provisioning.

(b) War reserve materiel requirements. (WRMRs).

(c) Requirements for which the service/agency has a recurring demand.

(d) Subsistence (all categories).

(3) Do not submit SPRs for items with the following AACs:

(a) F—fabricate and assemble.

(b) G—GSA-managed.

(c) L—local purchase item.

(d) K—stocked for overseas support (unless the requisitioner is overseas).

d. Submission of SPR forecasts.

(1) Limit submission of SPRs to materiel required not less than 90 days nor more than 5 years before the support date. The support date is the first day of the month in which it is anticipated materiel will be requisitioned for the program indicated on the forecast document. In the event AMC MSC procurement is needed, delivery for an early support date may not be possible due to procurement lead times (PLTs). Therefore, provide SPR forecasts to the wholesale item manager as far in advance of the support date as practical.

(2) Submit SPR forecasts on DD Form 1348M (DOD Single Line Item Requisition Document (Mechanical)), by message, or by letter. DICs and instructions for SPR transactions are in table D-1 and instructions for SPR forecasts are in table D-2. When the requirement for an item is required in phases (for example, 100 each per month), prepare a separate SPR forecast transaction for each phase and forward them to the wholesale item manager.

(3) Route SPR requests submitted by DD Form 1348M to the wholesale item manager by the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS). The DAAS will edit, pass, route, or reject these transactions, and will send status and/or reject notifications to the originators using DIC DZ9 (status notification) or DIC DZG (transaction rejects).

e. Wholesale item manager processing of SPR forecasts.

(1) Item managers will evaluate SPR forecasted quantities in terms of the following:

- (a) Risk of long supply assets being generated.
- (b) Funding requirements.
- (c) Supply status of the item being requested.
- (d) Accuracy of past forecasts.

(2) Item managers will include SPR forecast quantities in the Requirements Determination and Execution System computations. Acquisition of materiel to support SPR will begin one procurement lead time before requirement date.

(3) Item managers will respond to SPR forecasts within 15 calendar days by providing the forecasting activity an SPR status transaction per table D-3.

(4) Item managers will use an SPR status code as shown in table D-4 to advise the forecasting activity of acceptance, rejection (other than for correction and resubmission), or other action required on the SPR forecast. By assigning the appropriate status code, the item manager can inform the forecasting activity when a funded requisition, DIC AO, should be submitted for the forecast requirement.

(5) If the item manager receives an SPR forecast which cannot be processed due to wrong or missing data, the document will be rejected for correction and resubmission with appropriate status.

f. Followup on SPR forecasts.

(1) The forecasting activity may submit a followup to the item manager per table D-5 when status or reject notification is not received within 21 calendar days from the date submitted.

(2) Where no record exists of the original SPR forecast, the item manager will process the followup as an SPR forecast and reply to SPR follow-ups with the appropriate status code as shown in table D-4.

g. Modification of SPR forecasts.

(1) The forecasting activity may submit changes to replace data in the original forecast document. Use the SPR modifier document to change the quantity, supplementary address, project code, coast designation, support date, and routing identifier (from) as shown in table D-6.

(2) Item managers will respond to SPR modifier documents by preparing an SPR status transaction, with the appropriate status code, using the instructions in table D-3.

h. Cancellation of SPR forecasts.

(1) The forecasting activity may submit an SPR cancellation transaction for a previously submitted forecast. Requests for cancellation will be for the total quantity applicable to the SPR. Table D-7 shows the applicable instructions.

(2) Item managers will respond to SPR cancellation documents by preparing an SPR status transaction with the appropriate status code as shown in tables D-3 and D-4.

i. Acceptance/rejection of substitute item.

(1) Forecasting activities will take the following action when the item manager offers a substitute item:

(a) When the substitute is acceptable, transmit to the item manager an SPR substitute item acceptance document as shown in table D-8.

(b) When the substitute is unacceptable, transmit to the item manager an SPR substitute item rejection document as shown in table D-9.

(2) Upon receipt of an unacceptable substitute transaction, the item manager will provide status to the forecasting activity on the item originally requested.

j. Item manager retention of SPR forecasts. Item managers will retain SPR forecasts until—

(1) The support data of requirements for which status code PA was furnished or a requisition is received for all or a part of a particular SPR quantity.

(2) One procurement lead time/assembly time away from the support date when procurement or assembly is required (SPR status code PB).

(3) Assembly time before support date for requirements requiring extra time for assembly is required (SPR status code PB).

k. Follow-on status. Item managers will provide revised status if the support situation changes significantly (for example, changes in procurement lead time, procurement is required for materiel originally anticipated to be available). These unusual situation changes are generally processed off-line. The item manager will prepare status documents for the forecasting activity.

l. Preparation of SPR requisitions by forecasting activity.

(1) Requisitions (DIC AO), for which an SPR forecast status code of PA is received from the item manager, will contain demand code P in card column 44. Submit these requisitions in time to be delivered within time standards set by Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS). Demand code P allows the item manager to control and apply the correct logic to the demand base.

(2) Upon receipt of SPR status code PR (SPR requirement is being deleted), the forecasting activity will immediately submit a requisition if the requirement is still valid. Enter demand code 0 in column 44 and advice code 2L in columns 65-66. When materiel is not required to be released by 50 calendar days before expiration of the extended required delivery date, enter S in column 62. The S will be perpetuated, and the estimated shipping date will be the last day of the month in columns 63-64. In columns 63-64, indicate the number of months from the requisition date the materiel is required.

m. SPR document identifier/status codes. A complete list of SPR document identifier codes and associated explanations are in table D-1. Table D-4 contains SPR status codes.

n. SPRs affected by logistical reassignments.

(1) When logistics management is transferred to an IMM of another service/agency, the losing item manager will send an SPR status card with status code PV to the forecasting activity. Status code PV indicates the item is involved in a logistic reassignment; submit a new SPR to the gaining activity.

(2) When the logistic transfer is to an item manager within the same service/agency, the SPR record is forwarded to the gaining manager and status to the forecasting activity is not required.

2-17. Nonconsumable item materiel support requests (NIMSRs)

DARCOM-R 700-99/NAVMARINST 4790.23B/MCO P4410.22B/AFLCR 400-21 gives instructions for obtaining materiel support of nonconsumable items.

Section IV Transfers of Assets

2-18. Transfers within the Army

Supply ASF assets excess to the approved force acquisition objective (AFAO) for a Stock Fund Division and a Mobilization Materiel Category to fill command ASF PWRMR. Transfers are nonreimbursable.

2-19. Transfers between the Army and other Services

a. Transfers of AFAO assets are as follows:

(1) Will be reimbursable.

(2) MSCs will offer for transfer those assets that exceed the sum of war reserves (protectable), requisite on-hand and on-order peacetime supply levels, and current fiscal year (FY) net issue requirements. Offer these transfers to services with a current fiscal year

procurement or repair requirement for these assets. DOD 4160.21-M gives instructions on offering of assets.

(3) When an emergency requirement exists, the requiring service will ask other service managers for materiel availability on items not coded to a DOD IMM (DOD 4160.21-M). When materiel is available, the requiring service will submit a priority designator 01-03 requisition and process the requisition on a fill-or-kill basis.

b. Transfers of assets in excess of the AFAO are as follows:

(1) Will be nonreimbursable.

(2) Make assets within a DOD Service's retention limit (other than assets controlled by DOD IMMs) available to fill deficiencies in the AFAO. Report and identify such assets per DOD 4160.21-M.

(3) Make assets under the control of an IMM available to fill repositioned war reserve materiel stock (PWRMS) deficiencies as follows:

(a) The requesting service must certify that the items are required to meet valid PWRMS requirements.

(b) Items will not be returned for credit to the IMM within 2 years after the date of transfer.

c. Make potential excess stock, except assets controlled by a DOD IMM, available to other DOD services for retention requirements when—

(1) Stocks so obtained will not exceed requirements for the program life of the end item supported.

(2) The managing DOD Service will continue to store and maintain the materiel for economic reasons.

2-20. Transfers to allied forces

a. Transfer of assets within the sum of the AFAO and approved force retention stock (AFRS) is reimbursable unless exempted by special acts under RS 92STAT209.

b. Assets excess to the sum of the AFAO and approved force retention stock 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 such 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 prestocked for specific security assistance programs. (See AR 37-60, chap 7.)

c. Transfer assets within economic retention stock (ERS), contingency retention stock (CRS), or numeric retention stock (NRS) strata only when—

(1) 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 to MAP/Grant Aid countries without approval of the DOD Director for the Defense Security Assistance Agency.

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

f. The transfer of excess shelf life items is nonreimbursable.

2-21. Transfers to Federal agencies outside of DOD

With the exception of 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 which by law are authorized to receive property on a nonreimbursable basis.

b. The transfer of excess shelf life items to civil agencies, which is nonreimbursable.

2-22. Logistical transfers

Logistical transfers will comply with AR 725-50, chapter 5.

2-23. Transfers of cryptological materiel

Transfers of cryptological and communications security materiel

will comply with National Security Agency/Central Security Service regulations, AR 380-40 (C), TB 380-40-22, and TB 380-41.

Chapter 3 Inventory Management Control Programs

Section I Component Items of 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. Responsibility for management of an assemblage will be assigned to a single commodity manager. Examples are set assemblies assigned a separate NSN identification, such as common tool sets, radio installation kits, and vehicle winterization kits.

b. Secondary assemblages may be financed by the ASF or procurement appropriations. This determination is based on the reparability of the item involved as follows:

(1) If the assemblage includes a depot repairable item, classify the total assemblage as PA secondary. If the assemblage does not contain depot repairable items, classify it as ASF.

(2) ASF components of PA funded kits/assemblages will be free issue. Reimburse the ASF with PA funds when stock fund items are needed to complete the PA funded kits/assemblages. When an existing assemblage/kit is modified by the addition of stock funded components, requisition and fund the added components with ASF.

(3) Replace and fund components missing during the rebuild process with the same funds as the repair action.

(4) The customer will reimburse issues of ASF assemblages, excluding those in (2) above.

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

3-2. Management responsibilities for assemblages and components

Management will assign logistic responsibility for equipment assemblages per AR 708-1, chapter 5. When an assemblage contains component items 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 item managers items required in initial and replacement issues of the assemblage.

d. Coordinate maintenance support requirements with component item managers.

e. Initiate the recording of user interest in DLSC total item record files for components managed by another service/agency.

f. Develop and coordinate assembly and disassembly actions with U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) to include forecast of depot workload requirements.

Section II Selected Item Management System-Expanded (SIMS-X)

3-3. Purpose of SIMS-X

SIMS-X implements Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) directives concerning vertical management and critical supply management of selected secondary items. SIMS-X applies to ASF and PA spares/repair parts. SIMS-X items are identified as Reportable Item Control Code (RICC) 8 in the Army Master Data File (AMDF). SIMS-X provides the wholesale item manager with visibility of assets/requirements for selected items at retail levels supported by retail automated systems. SIMS-X is designed to improve the use of assets in the supply system. The wholesale item manager can

redistribute SIMS-X assets above the requisitioning objective located at retail level supply accounts. Wholesale item managers may also redistribute SIMS-X items reported as excess by retail activities under Materiel Returns Program (MRP) procedures (AR 725-50, chap 7). SIMS-X reduces inventory in long supply and locates unserviceable repairables for overhaul programs.

3-4. Selection criteria

a. The AMC MSCs will consider items for inclusion in the program when all of the following criteria are met for each item:

- (1) The class of supply is IX.
- (2) The automatic return item (ARI) code is C or U (table 3-2).
- (3) The annual demand is at least \$50,000.
- (4) The recoverability code is D or L (depot repairable).

b. Exclude items meeting the above criteria from SIMS-X consideration for—

- (1) Items with on-hand quantities above the AFAO.
- (2) Items peculiar to security assistance program requirements and wholesale depot maintenance.
- (3) Items managed by other services/agencies.
- (4) Items related to a prime item which has not been selected for SIMS-X.
- (5) Items individually type classified, with assigned line item numbers in SB 700-20, and cited in authorization documents.
- (6) Items with a shelf life of 1 year or less.
- (7) Items designated as obsolete/phaseout.

3-5. Responsibilities for SIMS-X

a. DCSLOG will provide SIMS-X policy and planning guidance.

b. The CG, AMC will—

(1) Exercise staff supervision over the effectiveness and efficiency of SIMS-X.

(2) Supervise and review subordinate elements to assure compliance with this section.

c. Commanders of AMC MSCs will—

- (1) Review and select SIMS-X items semiannually.
- (2) Identify each selected item by assigning RICC 8.

(3) Identify selected items to the CDA by 1 September for the October AMDF update, and by 1 March for the April AMDF update.

(4) Set up and maintain a data base of retail support level assets and requirements.

(5) Control SIMS-X additions and deletions during the semiannual review.

(6) Provide CDA input for SIMS-X performance evaluation reports identified in paragraph 3-9 below.

d. Commander, CDA will—

(1) Identify SIMS-X (RICC 8) items semiannually (October/April) to the user through the AMDF update.

(2) Provide retail supply activities additions and deletions to the previously identified SIMS-X items.

(3) Prepare quarterly SIMS-X performance evaluation reports (RCS CSGLD-1874) based on AMC MCS input, and make distribution to Commander, ODCSLOG, ATTN: DALO-SMP-P, WASH DC 20310-0546, Commander, AMC, ATTN: AMCSM-PDP, 5001 Eisenhower Ave, ALEX VA 20333-0001, and each AMC MSC. (See para 6-21a(1) for MSC addresses.)

3-6. SIMS-X reporting

SIMS-X reporting of assets will be per AR 710-3, chapter 3.

3-7. Procedures

a. Item managers will use SIMS-X data to validate requirements and determine availability of items for—

- (1) Not mission capable supply (NMCS) requisitions.
- (2) Depot rebuild program stoppage.
- (3) Retail requisitions.

b. If SIMS-X items are used for NMCS or depot rebuild program stoppages, take the following steps:

- (1) Locate SIMS-X assets.

(2) Decide if the condition of those assets is acceptable.

(3) If there is more than one requirement (for example, multiple requisitions), decide which requirement to fill. Give preference to any requisitioner within the same theater of operation. Also, consider the force activity designator and the cost of transportation.

(4) Verify reported asset data (for example, quantity, location, Department of Defense activity address code (DODAAC), condition) with the retail supply activity. Verification may be made by telephone.

(5) Direct redistribution using authorized transactions per AR 725-50 and using telecommunications if needed.

(6) Ask the retail activity holding the assets to adjust the records.

c. If SIMS-X data are used to verify retail requisitions over the requisitioning objective—

(1) The item manager will compare that requisition quantity with the requisitioning objective and reported assets.

(2) The item manager will challenge requisitions using automated transactions and telecommunication messages, if needed.

(3) If that quantity is justified, the item manager will fill the requisition after receiving a DZA card to adjust the requisitioning objective. If that quantity is not justified, the item manager will reject the requisition.

3-8. Performance evaluation reports (RCS CSGLD-1874)

CDA will prepare and distribute SIMS-X performance evaluation reports containing the following information:

a. Part I—By MACOM (quarterly).

(1) The number of reporting accounts.

(2) The dollar value of assets available for referral.

b. Part II—By AMC MSC (quarterly).

(1) The number of referral actions initiated.

(2) The retail response to referral actions.

(3) The dollar value of referral actions confirmed.

c. Part III—By AMC MSC (semiannually).

(1) The list of SIMS-X items.

(2) The dollar value of annual demands.

Section III

Positioning of Stocks

3-9. Secondary item assets

a. AMC MSCs will position and manage assets within the wholesale distribution system. These assets will be positioned based on the following support requirements:

(1) *Operational projects.* Account for items required for operational projects or contingency plans in the appropriate ownership or purpose code. Store these items at the depot identified in the project or plan. If a depot is not specified in the planning document, store materiel in the depot designated by the Commander, DESCOM.

(2) *Depot maintenance.*

(a) Position quantities of secondary items equal to the amount required to support the next 90-day maintenance program at the depot or depot activity where the maintenance is to be performed. Reserve these stocks in purpose code F. Position any quantities procured to support depot maintenance beyond this 90-day time frame at the closest area oriented depot (AOD), and record them in purpose code A. Position all items with acquisition advice code M at the appropriate overhaul/repair facility.

(b) Store unserviceable economically repairable items at the appropriate maintenance depot. Ship items repaired at maintenance depots to an AOD. When backorders exist, ship repaired items directly to customers.

(3) *Set assembly/basic issue items (BII).* Preposition secondary items required to support up to a 360-day portion of an approved assembly program at the assembly depot or depot activity. Reserve these prepositioned stocks in either purpose code F or W. Store quantities procured in excess of the 360-day approved assembly program at the backup depot chosen by the Commander, DESCOM, and reserve them in purpose code A.

(4) *Initial provisioning.* Stock support items for new equipment

at the closest AOD based on the planned distribution of the end items.

(5) *Issue to field customers.* New Cumberland, Red River, and Sharpe Army depots are the AODs and support customers in the geographic areas shown in figure 3-1. Demand data dictates the range and quantity of items to be positioned at the respective AOD. Use direct vendor shipments to meet high priority backorder requirements whenever possible. MSCs will instruct vendors to ship direct to the AOD consolidation/containerization point that supports the oversea customer, or to the installation central receiving point supporting the CONUS customers. Vendors must also include appropriate data on shipping documentation (that is, document number, NSN or part number, unit of issue, priority, "marked for" address) per AR 725-50. Rotate war reserve/contingency stock by normal issue based on instructions in Army operational plans.

b. AMC MSCs may relocate selected items to alleviate storage space shortages only if directed by AMC and if coordinated with DESCOM.

3-10. Ammunition

a. Position ammunition at storage sites to provide its 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.

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

- (1) Space availability.
 - (2) Mobilization outloading capability.
 - (3) Surveillance and maintenance capability.
 - (4) Response to customers.
 - (5) Dispersion of stocks.
 - (6) Storage and transportation economics.
 - (7) Compliance with security and explosive safety standards.
- c. Table 3-3 lists ammunition storage sites.

3-11. Requirements for additional storage facilities/services

AMC MSCs needing storage and handling services at facilities under the control of other agencies, within or outside DA, will send requests to AMC (AMCSM-POT), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 22333-0001. If suitable storage space is not available, the CG, AMC will request commercial space per AR 740-30/DLAR 4145.26/NAVSUPINST 4450.19C/AFR 67-73/MCO 4450.9B.

Section IV

Automatic Return Items

3-12. Applicability of ARI

This section applies to wholesale and retail components of the Active Army, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and the Army National Guard (ARNG), and may be applied to—

- a. CLSSAs with allied countries.
- b. Interservice Supply Support Agreements stipulated in individual negotiations.

3-13. ARI responsibilities

- a. DCSLOG will provide policy for the ARI Program.
- b. The CG, AMC and TSG will provide procedures for the ARI Program.
- c. Commanders, AMC MSCs will—
 - (1) Identify items for the ARI Program.
 - (2) Credit retail supply activities for return of ASF ARIs.
 - (3) Establish an initial automatic return items list (ARIL) with U.S. AMC Catalog Data Activity.
 - (4) Update and replace the total ARIL file quarterly. AMC MSCs will indicate on the ARIL the depot maintenance and storage activities to receive ARI serviceable and unserviceable shipments. Table 3-4 shows the data requirements for update of the quarterly ARIL.
- d. CGs of MACOMs will—

(1) Assure that subordinate commanders comply with ARI policy and procedures.

(2) Provide CDA with distribution lists and required output products for subordinate elements.

e. Commanders of retail supply activities will—

(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.

f. Commanders of AMC depots and repair facilities will process ARI receipts per AR 725-50.

g. Commander, CDA will—

(1) Accumulate input from each AMC MSC.

(2) Consolidate ARIL inputs into a single ARIL.

(3) Publish and distribute ARIL quarterly along with the AMDF broadcast.

(4) Provide ARIL data required in table 3-4.

h. Chief, DAAS will provide LCA with an image of all ARI receipts per AR 725-50.

3-14. ARI objectives

The objectives of the ARI Program are to—

a. Expedite the return of recoverable secondary items and selected repair parts to the wholesale system.

b. Achieve maximum Army materiel readiness posture.

c. Achieve economical and responsive supply support.

d. Avoid overprocurement and costly changes in depot maintenance programs.

e. Assure the return of ARIs, regardless of materiel value.

3-15. Selection criteria

a. The ARI Program speeds up the return of critical/excess items (excluding ammunition). An item is selected as an automatic return item 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 or L (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6). (The IMM may exclude from the ARIL those items assigned a recoverability code of D or L with an asset position that meets all authorized retention levels.)

(2) The recoverability code is other than D or L, and a scheduled (funded) repair program exists. Unserviceable items with a recoverability code of Z will not be returned to the wholesale level.

(3) There are critical requirements for the item.

(4) The item is special. Examples of special items are aircraft bearings and empty reusable shipping containers (AR 725-12).

(5) NIMSC 5 items for which the AMC MSC is the Secondary Inventory Control Activity. Return NIMSC 5 unserviceable (condition codes E and F) items automatically using priority 03/06 with project code 3AL or blank (table 3-2).

3-16. Retail level retention criteria for ARIs

a. *Serviceables.* No ARIs are authorized for retention above the requisitioning objective per AR 710-2. Nonauthorized stockage list items will not be retained.

b. *Unserviceables.* Items with a recoverability code of D or L, when determined to be NRTS, will be returned regardless of asset position. ARI criteria apply if—

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

(2) Items exceed the authorized levels of maintenance outlined in AR 700-18.

(3) Items cannot be repaired within 60 days.

3-17. Automatic return procedures

a. Serviceable ARIs will be shipped to the nearest AOD. Unserviceable ARIs will be shipped to the designated maintenance depot/repair facility.

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

c. CONUS MACOMs will program, budget, and fund for second destination transportation costs of secondary items.

d. Oversea Army command procedures are as follows:

(1) For ASF items, the shipper will finance transportation costs.

(2) For PA secondary items—

(a) The cost of shipment to ports for transshipment to CONUS is charged to the oversea command operating funds.

(b) Port-to-port shipments are financed by U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center.

(c) Shipment from CONUS ports to depots is chargeable per AR 37-7.

3-18. Receipt of ARIs at wholesale level

Activities receiving ARIs will take the following actions as well as normal receipt procedures.

a. Process returns with project code ARI ahead of normal receipts. Process unserviceable NIMSC 5 items with project code 3AL as an ARI.

b. Copy the project code ARI or 3AL and the fund code from the DD Form 1348-1 (DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt) to the DD Form 1486 (DOD Materiel Receipt Document). This 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-AOD. The accountable supply distribution activity will provide instructions.

d. Depot storage activities will—

(1) 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.

(2) Process ARI receipts that do not have appropriate signal and fund codes with signal code D and fund code ZZ to post receipts to IMM balance files. ASF credit will not be granted for these ARIs.

3-19. Credit for return of Army stock fund items

The IMM will—

a. Provide notification of the amount of credit allowed by Materiel Receipt Status Card.

b. Indicate credit on the next monthly billing after receipt of the FTZ card. If not shown, the shipping activity's finance and accounting officer will follow up.

c. Provide credit for return of ASF items per AR 37-3, AR 37-7, and AR 37-111.

d. Continue to give credit for qualifying items for 90 days after the effective delete date on the ARIL (ARI code D, per table 3-2).

3-20. Disposition instructions for ARI components of major items

a. The IMM will identify 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 will accompany each disposition instruction for major items destined for local Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO)/Cannibalization Point (Cann Point).

b. Retail/user activities will—

(1) Remove all ARI components before sending the major item to DRMO/Cann Point per the wholesale instructions.

(2) Budget for the cost of removing ARI components.

(3) Process materiel receipt transactions to retail level accountable records for the removed items and, if excess, return these items to the activity identified on the ARIL.

c. Depots/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.

Section V

Special Commodity Control Programs

3-21. Management of conventional ammunition

a. Responsibilities.

(1) Heads of HQDA agencies will provide additional policy and guidance as necessary.

(2) Major Army commanders will—

(a) Make sure that this policy is implemented at all levels.

(b) Notify HQDA (DALO-SMA) WASH DC 20310-0546 of resource shortages which would prevent this policy from being followed.

(3) Additionally, the CG, AMC will—

(a) Incorporate the requirements of this chapter into all automated procedures.

(b) Coordinate all requirements which cross command lines.

(c) Provide all commands with lists of ammunition items to be rotated from war reserve stocks (WRS), contingency stocks, and basic load because of obsolescence, age, or degradation of performance.

(d) Dispose of stock in excess of foreseeable training requirements within a particular command or geographic area. Disposition may include movement to another area for training, military sales, maintenance, or demilitarization.

(e) Monitor the worldwide rotation program.

b. Stock positioning. Paragraph 3-10 discusses ammunition stock positioning.

c. Issues policy.

(1) Issue ammunition items for training from the smallest lots in storage.

(2) When older lots are identified as war reserve stocks or basic load, rotate them with newer stocks and use the older stocks for training.

(3) Issue ammunition lots for training by condition code in the following order, if requirements are met:

(a) E (cosmetic defects only).

(b) C.

(c) B.

(d) A.

d. Stockpile rotation.

(1) AMC will provide lists of items to be rotated from war reserve stocks, contingency stocks, and basic load stocks each year to all commands.

(2) Use rotated stocks for training within the theater or command if possible.

(3) Report rotated stocks which exceed forecast training requirements for more than 2 years to AMC for disposition.

(4) AMC will perform cost analysis and will dispose of excess rotated stocks economically. Options for disposal include movement to another area for use in training, transfer to another military service, military sales, modification/maintenance, or demilitarization.

3-22. Hard targets for testing and range use

This paragraph applies to Active Army, ARNG, and USAR activities involved in the procurement, management, and use of hard targets for training and testing requirements.

a. Responsibilities.

(1) The AMC Target Supply Coordinator at TACOM (AMSTA-FR) is responsible for the following:

(a) All hard target supply coordination.

(b) Consolidation of requirements.

(c) Distribution of hard targets.

(d) Development of a 5-year forecast.

(e) Identification of the types of targets (remotely controlled target vehicle (RCTV), manned evasive target tank (METT), vehicle hull target (VHT)).

(f) Development of an allocation plan. This plan will provide the basis for distribution, and serve as notification to the users on the availability of hard targets.

(2) The user (any command, project or product manager, agency,

activity, laboratory, or Service requiring the use of hard target(s) is responsible for the following:

- (a) Development of a 5-year forecast of hard target requirements.
- (b) Updating forecasts as program changes occur.

b. *Types of hard targets.* The three types of hard targets are as follows:

- (1) METT. Because METTs are high cost items they will be—
 - (a) Maintained in a high state of readiness.
 - (b) Reconditioned for safe operation after each test project.
 - (c) Used only in nondestructive tests.
- (2) RCTV.
- (3) VHT.

c. *Objectives of the hard target program.* The objectives of the hard target program are as follows:

(1) To provide suppliers and users with a management planning document and lead times associated with the requirements. The management planning document will include requirements reflected in current DA tasking and planning documents (for example, Five-Year Test Program) and target asset availability. It provides a basis for requirements approval, distribution planning, and target allocation. This will assist target users and suppliers in making management decisions regarding their requirements on a programmed basis.

(2) To relieve suppliers of having to react to piecemeal requirements on short notice and allows for timely withdrawal of surplus from DOD.

d. *Hard targets policies.*

(1) Users, developers, and suppliers of targets will participate in—

- (a) Development and validations of hard target requirements.
- (b) Allocation and distribution planning for support of training and tests.

(2) DA approved planning and tasking documents will be used as the basis for target requirements.

(3) Except as specified in (6) below, obsolete nonstandard or unserviceable items available from military service excess and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) will be used for hard targets.

(4) The user will hold destruction of hard target vehicles to a minimum. Identify medium tanks such as M48- and M60-series as METTs and do not use for destructive targets.

(5) TACOM will provide users recovery and redistribution instructions of hard targets.

(6) As an exception to the policy of using military excess equipment for hard targets, standard/adopted items may be obtained on a temporary loan basis. These items will be obtained per AR 700-131 and AR 725-50 and used only for nondestructive training and testing. All loan requests are subject to approval by DA together with the AMC Target Supply Coordinator. The lending activity will provide the user with operating and maintenance instructions.

(7) Standard/adopted items that have been on loan will be returned in the condition received, less fair wear and tear, unless the terms of the agreement specify otherwise. The user will pay costs to upgrade/replace damaged items.

(8) Users will not use Army materiel (vehicles, weapons, systems, and so forth) for hard targets without approval from AMC.

e. *Requirements forecast, requisitioning, and distribution.* The policies and procedures for requirements forecasting, requisitioning, and distribution are as follows:

(1) Requirements for targets will be forecasted for a 5-year program by all users on a fiscal year basis and updated annually (table 3-5). Changes will be sent to Commander, TACOM (AMSTA-FR), Warren, MI 48090-5000. The firm reporting date for submission of subsequent reports will be 15 September. These reports will address requirements for the 5-year project coinciding with the next programming period (for example, October 1981 report covers requirements for the FY 82-86 program period). Users will follow normal supply procedures to obtain targets and to assure that requests are properly identified and coordinated to avoid delays in supply action.

(2) Hard targets will be requisitioned from TACOM, except as

specified in (3) below, using the 5-year program forecast document. All target forecasts and individual requests will be coordinated by TACOM.

(3) Obsolete nonstandard or unserviceable excess items within MACOMs may be used to satisfy MACOM hard target requirements, only after approval from the owning agency.

(4) Target program forecast data (table 3-5) from each user will include the following:

- (a) Specific types of target vehicles required (that is, METTs, RCTV, and/or VHT targets).
- (b) Intended use of targets.
- (c) Inclusive dates of use.
- (d) Required delivery date.
- (e) Planned location where targets will be used.
- (5) All target requirements submitted to TACOM will be approved by the command or MACOM.

(6) Urgent requests for target vehicles will be documented in writing, by teletype or by letter, to TACOM (AMSTA-FR). Identify acceptable substitute items.

(7) TACOM will try to satisfy urgent requests through either supply of the exact item requested or by negotiating with the user on the use of a substitute item.

(8) TACOM will inquire of the DRMS (DOD 4140.32M) and other military services for acquisition of obsolete tanks.

(9) Target assets supplied through DRMS action will be shipped directly to the user to meet required delivery dates whenever possible.

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

(11) TACOM will forward any problems which cannot be resolved on target requirements or allocations through AMC (AMCSM-PI) or HQDA (DAMO-TRS) for resolution.

f. *Budgeting and funding.*

(1) AMC budgets and funds the movement of hard targets, except for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) users, to include the following:

- (a) Outside continental United States (OCONUS) line haul.
- (b) CONUS line haul.
- (c) OCONUS port handling transportation costs.

(2) Over ocean costs may be incurred by the Military Sealift Command and CONUS port handling costs may be incurred by the Military Traffic Management Command. The U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center will budget for these costs on a nonreimbursable basis from requirements forecasted per AR 55-30. For over ocean and CONUS port handling costs, apply a transportation account code per DOD 4500.32-R, Volume II.

(3) Research, development, test, and evaluation users will fund oversea return and CONUS movement of hard targets per AR 70-6, chapter 1.

3-23. Aviation Intensive Management Items (AIMI) Program

a. *Concept.*

(1) The AIMI Program intensively manages selected aviation secondary items and related items applicable to aircraft systems that are—

- (a) Cost-critical.
- (b) Economical to overhaul.
- (c) In critical short supply.

(2) AIMI is designed to—

(a) Provide responsive supply support.

(b) Fairly allocate scarce resources to MACOMs, thus reducing competition for items in critical supply.

(c) Allow MACOMs to participate in requirements determination and item allocations.

(d) Track the location and status of selected aviation-related secondary items.

(e) Reduce materiel requirements by negotiating levels of supply, reducing the repair cycle for repairable items, using premium transportation and direct shipments of materiel, when cost-effective, and controlling other pipeline elements.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) DCSLOG will provide policies and planning guidance on intensive management of aviation secondary items.

(2) The CG, AMC will—

(a) Provide policy guidance on the AIMI Program.

(b) Monitor the AIMI Program to ensure that it is effective, efficient, and economical.

(c) Assure that subordinate elements comply.

(3) The Commander, U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) will—

(a) Negotiate and keep a record of all negotiated levels of AIMI worldwide.

(b) Conduct and maintain minutes of AIMI conferences.

(4) Commanders of participating AMC MSCs will track the location and status of AIMI managed by their commands.

(5) Commanders of negotiating commands will—

(a) Provide representatives to AIMI conferences.

(b) Oversee AIMI program activities, and include AIMI as a special subject during visits.

(c) Return unserviceable reparable AIMI promptly.

(6) Installation accountable supply officers will maintain visibility of all AIMI on their property account, and store AIMI assets in a central location until needed.

c. AIMI negotiation procedures.

(1) AIMI negotiations are conducted at conferences held twice yearly at AVSCOM. The date for each conference is set at the previous conference. AVSCOM will announce the meeting at least 60 days before the scheduled date, request topics for a tentative agenda, and broadcast potential changes to the list of AIMI. MACOMs will provide discussion topics at least 30 days before the meeting date. AVSCOM will provide a final agenda to the attendees.

(2) At each AIMI conference, firm delivery quantities are negotiated for the next two quarters for each negotiating command. Negotiations are based on characteristics of individual items. Tentative delivery quantities are also for two additional quarters. Authorized command levels are based on the following:

(a) Worldwide demand.

(b) Assets on hand.

(c) Scheduled procurement.

(d) Projected overhaul/rebuild programs.

(3) Command and installation forecasts of AIMI requirements are consolidated by MACOMs. Requirements computations for space aircraft engines and modules will comply with chapter 4, section VI.

(4) Current AIMI and proposed additions are reviewed and support levels negotiated except for NMCS items and nonsupportable items. AVSCOM will identify NMCS items. Additions and deletions of items to AIMI are effective on the first day of the next quarter.

(5) Prepositioning assets to fill NMCS requisitions (Safeguard I—OCONUS and CONUS, or Safeguard II—OCONUS only) is considered to be based on asset availability.

(6) The following are considered in negotiation:

(a) *MACOM maximum and minimum requirements.* MACOM AIMI requirements are developed from materiel projections for the next 12 months. This projection period begins the first day of the quarter following the conference.

(b) *Projected availability of assets.* AMC MSCs develop asset availability by conducting a review of MACOM requirements, issues, and returns.

(7) AIMI conferences will also—

(a) Identify NMCS items.

(b) Review zero balances dropped from AIMI.

(8) When additions or deletions from the AIMI program are made at the conference, these changes become effective on the first day of the next quarter.

d. AIMI requisitions.

(1) AIMI requisitions will comply with AR 725–50, chapter 3.

(2) Before submitting AIMI requisitions, commands/installations must—

(a) Validate the current installation AIMI Requirement Report against repairs from local aviation intermediate maintenance units.

(b) Consider assets that are serviceable, unserviceable, and due-in from repair.

(3) Requisitions for AIMI negotiated levels must reach the correct AMC MSCs 45 days before the required delivery date for OCONUS commands and 30 days before the required delivery date for CONUS commands.

(4) Anticipated NMCS requisitions will not be submitted for AIMI.

(5) Quantities requisitioned for negotiated levels are reduced by the number of on-hand serviceables not used the previous month.

e. Stockage. AIMI negotiated levels will not be allocated or stocked below installation level without MACOM approval. Assets may be issued below installation level 2 working days (excluding shipping time) prior to the supported activities. AIMI stocks will be limited below the wholesale level to a 30-day negotiated level. Quantities requisitioned for negotiated levels will be reduced by the number of on-hand serviceable assets not used the previous month. War reserve requirements will be computed for AIMI, but AIMI will not be stocked for these requirements below the wholesale level without HQDA (DALO–AV) approval.

f. Excess disposition. Serviceable assets (on-hand and due-in) over the current month's negotiated level plus the next month's negotiated level are considered excess. Report excess stocks to the AMC MSC for disposition. Returns of unserviceable or excess AIMI will comply with ARI procedures in section IV, or MRP procedures in AR 725–50, chapter 7.

Section VI Disposal Review

3–24. Screening items before disposal

Before disposal, wholesale managers will screen items against all retention levels, the requirements for security assistance programs, and the potential usefulness of the item.

3–25. Internal review procedures

Use the “two person rule” to make all disposal decisions. Before executing a disposal release order, higher management will review the item manager's decision to dispose of materiel. Base the decision and the review of that decision on the transaction's extended dollar value per table 3–6.

Chapter 4 Requirements Determination For Secondary Items and Ammunition

Section I Demand Forecasting

4–1. Dollar value groupings

a. Secondary items are managed by grouping items into four dollar-value groupings (table 4–1). Assign an item to one of these groupings based on the dollar value of the item's forecasted gross annual demands. Reassign each item to a new category when the annual dollar value varies from the previous dollar value forecast grouping by 10 percent or more.

b. Base management review levels on an action's extended dollar value (table 4–2) to assure key item manager decisions are valid. These decisions include the following:

Table 4–1
Dollar value groupings

Item grouping: Low
Dollar value: \$25,000 or less

Item grouping: Medium
Dollar value: Over \$25,000 to \$100,000

Table 4-1
Dollar value groupings—Continued

Item grouping: High
Dollar value: Over \$100,000 to \$1,000,000

Item grouping: Very High
Dollar value: Over \$1,000,000

Table 4-2
Review levels

Dollar value: Less than \$50,000
Reviewer: Review within section. (See note 1.)

Dollar value: 50,000–100,000
Reviewer: Section Chief

Dollar value: 100,000–250,000
Reviewer: Branch Chief

Dollar value: 250,000–500,000
Reviewer: Division Chief

Dollar value: 500,000–1,000,000
Reviewer: Director/Deputy Director

Dollar value: 1,000,000–2,000,000
Reviewer: Director or higher. (See note 2.)

Dollar value: Over 2,000,000
Reviewer: Commander/Deputy Commander

Notes:

¹ Item manager.

² Based on local policy.

(1) All supply control study recommendations (buys, cutbacks, repair/overhaul, recall, and excess). This includes all such actions whether they result from the supply control study process or not.

(2) Procurement work directive cancellations.

(3) Budget stratification corrections.

(4) Selected data base corrections that affect demands, returns and/or inventory levels. These include changes made to the administrative lead time (ALT), production lead time, unit price, average monthly demands (AMD), programmed demands, and the unserviceable return rate.

c. The action in *a* and *b* above must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate review authority before they can be taken. The item manager must initiate these actions and get approval for them.

4-2. Policy

Secondary items are grouped two ways for determining requirements. Items either can be acquired before demands are received, or are acquired only on demand. Also, items are considered either demand active or demand inactive.

a. When available, use demand data to forecast future requirements. Maintain this demand data at least 6 years with the most current 2 years' history retained as an active data base for the demand computation process.

(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, special program).

(2) The length of the base demand period may vary from a standard of 24 months by command, weapon system, and individual item (by exception). Convert past demands for the length of the base period into an AMD.

(3) Future demand may vary based on changes to program data (for example, operating tempo). Thus, a demand forecast may be modified by use of a program change factor. The program

change factor is a ratio resulting from future program data over a period up to the next 5 years divided by past program data. Use the same base period in the program change factor as in the demand rate computation.

(*a*) Using program data to compute the program change factor depends on identifying a repair part to its application(s), and maintaining program data for the application(s).

(*b*) Use of program data allows orderly increases to forecasted demands for items with increasing use. It also allows orderly decreases in forecasted demands for items being phased out of the DOD supply systems.

(4) In some cases, gross increases or decreases in forecast demand may be warranted. The standard system developed by the Central System Design Activity can—

(*a*) Modify gross demand forecasts.

(*b*) Switch to a wartime demand forecasting method.

(5) Separate demand forecasting techniques may be used for active and inactive items. Catalog averages (that is, similar item averages) for inactive items may be used to improve the demand forecast.

b. When demand data is not available, engineering estimates or demand data for similar items may be used. Essential items will have a minimum stockage level of one.

c. Identify demand data to special program requirements. However, these requirements are not usually developed from demand history, nor are they included in computing AMDs. Add these requirements to the gross demand forecasts for a total requirements forecast. Examples of these requirements are initial issue, foreign military sales, mobilization, and rebuild requirements. AMC MSCs will determine demands to be excluded from computation.

(1) When computing a safety level, do not include program requirements (except for rebuild programs) used to forecast requirements.

(2) Program requirements include incoming supply support requests and special program requirements for other AMC MSCs or DOD activities.

d. Forecast both serviceable and unserviceable returns separately from demands.

(1) Use a program algorithm approved by AMC (AMCSM-PIR) that is suitable to the timeframe being predicted.

(2) Forecast unserviceable returns only for reparable items when either of the following applies:

(*a*) The 4th position of the source, maintenance, and recoverability code is D and the unit price is over \$500.

(*b*) The NSN is on the ARIL.

4-3. Requirements objective

The maximum amount of assets authorized on hand and on order for an item at the wholesale level is the requirements objective. The requirements objective is normally the sum of the safety level, protectable war reserve, procurement lead time, repair cycle time, and economic order quantity requirements. These requirements are built into levels to develop the requirements determination process using the logic in chapter 5 for budget stratification's. Details for computing requirements levels are found in respective systems operating manuals.

a. PLT. The PLT is the sum of the administrative lead time and the production lead time.

(1) The administrative lead time measurement begins when a procurement work directive is initiated, and ends when a procurement award is made. If needed, initiate a procurement work directive when the reorder point is reached.

(2) The production lead time measurement begins when the procurement award is made. It ends when stock equal to an incremental delivery quantity or 1 month's demand is received and made available for issue.

(3) Compute the administrative lead time and production lead time using a 2-year moving average of representative procurements. The following are not representative procurements:

(a) Direct delivery orders, initial provisioning, and first article requirements.

(b) Procurements for situations requiring expedited bid and delivery (for example, high priority buys), and life-of-type buys (para 2–13).

(c) Extended delays caused by such problems as contract litigation, strikes, natural disasters, funding, reproduction, and administrative delays for technical data packages.

b. *Repair cycle requirement (RCYR)*. The RCYR is the number of serviceable assets needed to offset the time to repair unserviceables to meet forecasted requirements. The final recovery quantity from rebuild is the number of unserviceable assets that can be repaired during a specified timeframe less washouts. The RCYR equals the number of economically reparable unserviceables expected to be repaired during the repair cycle, or the final recovery quantity of unserviceables during the repair cycle. The repair cycle is the average time from entry of the unserviceable returns on accountable supply records until they are restored to an issuable condition.

(1) The repair cycle consists of the following:

(a) Accumulation time.

(b) Repair administrative lead time.

(c) Repair lead time.

(2) Final recovery quantity is the number of unserviceable on-hand assets and forecasted unserviceable returns (less “washouts”) that can be repaired over a specified time.

(3) The “washout” quantity is the number of unserviceable returns that cannot be economically repaired.

c. *The economic order quantity and variable safety level (VSL)*. The EOQ/VSL is computed by an analytical model which manipulates the safety level and order quantity until it finds the levels which minimize the annual variable costs of supply. The EOQ/VSL model also computes the standard deviation of procurement lead time demand. The quantities are applied in the requirements determination and budget stratification processes.

(1) The variable safety level balances the desired stockage with available funds. The model-computed VSL will not be less than zero and no greater than three standard deviations of PLT demand. The model-computed standard deviation of PLT demand measures the uncertainty of PLT demand and accounts for demand and PLT variability.

(2) The economic order quantity is computed to minimize the total variable costs of supply. These costs are as follows:

(a) *Estimated annual cost to procure*. The estimated annual cost to procure is derived by multiplying the cost to procure by the expected number of procurements per year. Develop new cost to procure values at least every 5 years or when significant changes occur to procurement work directive policies and procedures. When the cost to procure has not been updated for a year, adjust the current cost to allow for general wage increases from the last change. Program new cost-to-procure values for use on 1 October. Cost to procure procedures are in appendix B, section II.

(b) *Estimated inventory holding cost*. The estimated inventory holding costs are derived by applying a holding cost factor to the expected dollar value of inventory on hand and on order. Procedures for estimating the cost to hold factor are in appendix B, section III.

(c) *Estimated cost of requisitions on backorder*. The estimated cost of requisitions on backorder is derived by applying a shortage cost factor to the estimated time (weighted) for requisitions on backorder. The shortage cost factor is used by the supply performance analyzer (SPA) (sec V).

(3) An economic order quantity may not always be an economic production quantity. A procurement larger than the economic order quantity may result in a price discount. When a discount purchase is made, include the additional order quantity in the requirements objective until the assets are received from the supplier. MSCs may deviate from the EOQ/VSL computed economic procurement when—

(a) Significant price discounts, as determined by the manager, can be obtained by procuring larger quantities.

(b) Increased procurement quantities are essential to attract bidders.

d. *Protectable war reserve*. This funded portion of the war reserve requirement is discussed in chapter 6.

Section II Retention of Assets

4–4. Retention levels

Variable retention levels are authorized for all items. These retention levels are in paragraph 4–5. War reserve levels are described in chapter 6.

4–5. Retention policy

a. Stratify principal and secondary assets to the following categories:

(1) Approved force acquisition objective.

(2) Approved force retention stock.

(3) Economic retention stock.

(4) Contingency retention stock.

(5) Numeric retention stock.

(6) Potential excess.

b. Subject to the transfer policies in chapter 2, section IV, assets may be retained up to the sum of the AFAO, AFRS, ERS, CRS, and NRS.

c. Determine the ERS by an item-by-item economic analysis of the cost to hold versus the cost of future procurement.

d. Transfer or dispose of an item only when the item is in total excess to ERS, CRS, and NRS.

e. Retain assets to support activation of inactive end items (for example, ships, aircraft, vehicles) as CRS, in quantities proportionate to the number of end items.

f. Retain assets that are serviceable or economically reparable if used on a weapon system actively used by U.S. forces.

g. Retention limits per *f* above are subject to shelf-life and storage limitations.

h. Stratify as ERS or CRS any assets retained for extended periods of 7 to 10 years to support existing commitments to allies.

i. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS) will develop ammunition retention policy.

4–6. Approved force acquisition objective

The AFAO is the quantity of an item authorized for peacetime acquisition to—

a. Equip and sustain the U.S. approved forces per the latest Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) guidance memorandums.

(1) Measure the peacetime AFAO from the beginning of the apportionment year (AY) through the date of the last buy in the budget year (BY) (or through the end of the year for items not in a buy position) plus appropriate lead times. For items not in a buy position during the budget year, this period will be 24 months for a 30 September cutoff. When recomputed on a stratification cutoff date other than 30 September, develop the full AFAO requirement by entering an appropriate adjustment in the balance AFAO entry. Figure 4–1 outlines the AFAO stratification and retention summary. The priority of fill as shown in figure 4–1 is as follows:

(a) Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, protectable (PWRMRP).

(b) Other war reserve materiel requirement, protectable (OWRMRP). The PWRMRP and OWRMRP makes up the war reserve materiel requirement, protectable (WRMRP).

(c) Requirements objective less WRMRP.

(d) Balance peacetime support period (BPTSP). (The peacetime support period (PTSP) makes up the requirements objective less WRMRP and the BPTSP. The PTSP will be no less than 24 months nor greater than 30 months.)

(e) Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, balance (PWRMRB).

(f) Other war reserve materiel requirement, balance (OWRMRB). The war reserve materiel requirement, balance (WRMRB) makes up the PWRMRB and the OWRMRB.

- (g) AFRS.
- (h) ERS.
- (i) CRS.
- (j) NRS.
- (k) Potential excess.
- (l) DOD excess.

(2) Measure the wartime AFAO from D-Day through the period and at the level of support set (chap 6).

b. Equip and sustain allied forces by satisfying the following:

(1) Requirements of OSD-approved prestockage for security assistance programs.

(2) Requirements of approved supply support arrangements with FMS program countries.

(3) Wartime requirements from D-Day through the period and at the level of support set for those allies authorized this support in the latest SECDEF guidance memorandums.

c. Provide support for other U.S. Government departments and agencies, as authorized.

4-7. Stratification of stock excess to the AFAO

Stratify stock excess to the AFAO to the following:

a. *Approved force retention stock.* The AFRS is that quantity of an item in addition to the AFAO required to equip and support the U.S. approved forces from deployment until production equals the requirement rate. The AFRS applies to situations where a part of the approved force structure is not authorized indefinite support, or where the requirement for forces authorized indefinite support is not computed on a deployment to production basis.

b. *Economic retention stock.* ERS is that quantity of an item excess to the AFRS, but it is determined to be more economical to retain for future peacetime issues than to replace by procurement.

(1) To warrant economic retention, items must have a reasonably predictable demand rate, and the cost to hold must be less than the future cost to procure. The total quantity will not exceed the economic retention limit.

(2) If computation of the ERS results in an excess, the AMC MSCs retain all or a portion of the excess to meet potential demands in a contingency situation. Retain this quantity as CRS. A single line item may be retained as both ERS and CRS.

c. *Contingency retention stock.* CRS is that quantity of an item excess to the AFAO and AFRS for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable peacetime requirement. This stock normally would be allocated as potential excess stock, but specific considerations or potential use in contingencies justify retention. (Include category C ships, aircraft, and other items being retained as contingency reserve.)

(1) Considerations for contingency retention stock are as follows:

(a) End items authorized as DA war reserve requirements.

(b) Inactive end items held for future contingency with a cost to hold that is less than the future cost to procure.

(c) Items which may have a functional use in future contingencies with a cost to hold that is less than the future cost to procure.

(d) Items which have a current and future use but which must be procured earlier than required because of a declining production base (life-of-type buy).

(e) ERS item for which potential demand in a contingency exceeds the economic retention limit.

(f) Items which have potential usefulness for disaster relief or civil emergencies.

(g) Foreign military demands not within a supply support agreement.

(2) Within CRS, stratify materiel to one or more of the following:

(a) *Subcategory A—military contingency.* Assets retained to meet potential military contingencies for U.S. Forces.

(b) *Subcategory B—foreign military demand.* Assets retained in expectation of foreign military demand not covered by CLSSAs.

(c) *Subcategory C—general contingency.* Assets retained based

on potential usefulness, procurement problems, or other special considerations involving nonmilitary contingencies (that is, civil emergencies or natural disaster relief).

(3) Compute CRS quantities manually. AMC MSCs will review CRS at least yearly when DA revises war reserve lists. Process for transfer or disposal any items not qualifying.

d. *Numeric retention stock.* NRS items are not needed to meet specific requirements; however, a management decision has been made to retain the stock in the supply system because disposal is not feasible or economical. Normally, the stockage level for NRS will be no greater than the sum of assets on hand and due in. Stratify NRS assets to the following:

(1) *Subcategory A—anticipated nonrecoverable assets.* Nonrecoverable assets are condemnations from the repair process that cannot be used to meet future requirements. These assets reflect future condemnations or quantities anticipated to be nonrecoverable.

(2) *Subcategory B—uneconomic partial disposal.* This holds quantities of stock for which the cost of partial disposal may outweigh the benefits and therefore cannot be justified. Based on analysis of typical disposal value and processing costs a wholesale partial disposal limit of \$600 is recommended. However, local conditions may call for changes to this dollar value.

(3) *Subcategory C—unforecastable demand.* Assets may be retained to meet potential peacetime demands for items not having accurate demand patterns established, specifically insurance or inactive items.

(4) *Subcategory D—management considerations.* Assets may be retained based on special management decisions recognizing unquantifiable economic reasons, potential usage, market availability, weapon system application, or storage capacity.

e. *Potential excess.* Stock may be retained no longer than is required to determine if disposal is necessary. Keep potential excess at a minimum by restratification, transfer, or disposal.

f. *DOD excess materiel.* DOD excess materiel is that quantity of an item determined to be unnecessary to meet the needs of DOD components.

4-8. Acquisition

Alternate acquisition methods are needed to offset long ALTs/PLTs and to acquire materiel as quickly and economically as possible. These methods are as follows:

a. *Reclamation/disassembly of obsolete end items.* Review component parts data for an obsolete end item to decide if that end item contains nonobsolete common usage parts that could be returned to the wholesale system for further use. The major item manager, the secondary item manager, and the depots will find and use such assets. Do not consider monetary value a limitation if reclamation will fill critical item requirements.

b. *Spare acquisition integrated with procurement (SAIP).* SAIP combines procurements of selected spare/repair parts with the procurement or production of identical items which support the end item production program. SAIP must be considered for all multiyear procurements (for example, Joint Service, FMS, and major modification programs). The use of SAIP will be supported by detailed justification and fully documented in the Integrated Logistics Support Plans and Acquisition Plans. Application of SAIP depends on the following factors:

(1) SAIP buys must benefit the U.S. Government.

(2) Items considered for SAIP buys must be—

(a) Repairable and high cost consumables coded for sole source.

(b) Not susceptible to breakout/competition over the duration of the multiyear procurement.

(3) SAIP commitments must be made early in the acquisition process and should be stated in the request for proposal for full scale development.

c. *Option clauses and indefinite delivery type contracts (IDTCs).* IDTCs provide flexibility in the requirements execution process. They also reduce both the volume of procurement work directives and the processing time up to contract award date.

(1) Option clauses are added to a base contract to allow a choice to be exercised on the original contract. Options can be priced or

unpriced and are exercised when additional quantities are needed. Add priced options to contracts for weapon systems in production, and for spare/repair parts.

(a) Use option clauses in ASF and procurement secondary appropriation solicitations. Option exercise periods will equal procurement/production lead times and the production delivery periods. These periods will be long enough to be exercised after any first article tests and qualification test approvals. Base option quantities on the informed, subjective assessment of the inventory manager.

(b) Directorates of Materiel Management and Supply must provide the Procurement/Production Directorate with the option quantities to be procured. No arbitrary dollar value restrictions or time limitations have been established. A decision not to use either the full or partial option quantity requires approval by the Director or Deputy Director.

(2) IDTCs allow competition in procuring design stable spare/repair parts.

(a) IDTC contracts are normally awarded for a 1-year period and cover realistic estimated quantities of spare/repair parts. These spare/repair parts can be procured "as needed," with deliveries throughout the contract period. The delivery orders may include an option for extension to the term of the IDTC.

(b) The Directorates of Materiel Management and Supply must provide procurement history data to the Procurement Directorate for consideration in the use of IDTC.

d. *Multiyear omnibus acquisition.* Multiyear omnibus acquisition groups multiple procurement work directives for like items, groups and/or family of items into a single procurement. Consider multiple omnibus acquisitions in the spare/repair parts requirements determination process. They apply only to like items with known, relatively stable, and commonly competitive production sources.

(1) An item considered for multiple omnibus acquisitions will also—

- (a) Be centrally managed, stored, stocked and issued.
- (b) Have a stable design pattern.
- (c) Have a stable demand pattern.
- (d) Have current technical data packages suitable for competitive procurement.
- (e) Have its configuration managed by the Government.
- (f) Apply to a weapon system not scheduled for phase out within the next 5 years.

(2) Execution of omnibus buys are driven by the reorder point of the item nearest a reorder point imbalance. Like items must then be reviewed and, if near the reorder point, be ordered also.

(3) Phase delivery dates and payments to balance storage and funding needs.

(4) When production quantity options are used, contracts must allow for changes in equipment usage, inventory policy, and/or funding arrangements.

e. *Quantity discounts.* An EOQ for the Army may not be as economical for a supplier to provide. A procurement larger than the computed EOQ may lead to a quantity discount.

(1) Use of quantity discount procedures is with the discretion of the item manager, until policy is set and standard systems are available to support quantity discount buys.

(2) Do not apply quantity discounts to items of unstable design or items that may be obsolete because of the age of the supported item.

(3) Potential benefits must be large enough to offset the associated administrative costs.

(4) Quantity discounts can be used when the increased procurement quantities are needed to attract bidders.

(5) When a quantity discount purchase is made, the extra amount will be part of the requirements objective until the assets are received from the supplier. The quantity which exceeds the funded requirements objective is stratified into and accounted for under EXTRO.

f. *Annualized buys.* Annualized buys use a 12-month minimum EOQ. This EOQ allows one procurement per year for an item. Annualized buys apply to stocked spare/repair parts.

4-9. Cutback/cancellation action points

When changes in forecast requirements result in assets excess to the requirements objective, make a procurement order reduction or cancellation if the costs of the action are less than the cost to hold. Cut back a procurement only if it is more economical than continuing the procurement. Reduction costs include administration cost of processing the reduction or cancellation and penalty costs imposed by the contractor. When there is more than one order, consider the last order placed first for such action. Figure 4-2 lists action points resulting from requirements determination.

Section III Transition from Initial Provisioning to Replenishment Actions

4-10. General

AR 700-18, chapter 5, outlines the policies for determining initial stockage quantities for provisioned items. AR 700-18, chapter 6, outlines policies for initial provisioning requirements.

a. The standard initial provisioning model computes gross initial provisioning requirements (retail/wholesale) to meet the initial operational capability (IOC) date for the end item/weapon system. The IOC date is that date when the end item/weapon system can be effectively employed by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported unit.

b. The IOC for associated support items of equipment (ASIOE) will be the same as for the primary end item/weapon system unless an alternative IOC is set by HQDA.

c. After IOC, plus 24 months, make wholesale computations per paragraph 4-2.

d. Reprovisioning is the subsequent provisioning of the same end item from a different contractor. Use updated demand experience for replenishment reprovisioning actions. Use approved models for initial issue actions.

e. Follow-on provisioning of the same end item from the same contractor will use approved optimization models to compute requirements.

4-11. Computation of the average monthly demand

a. Compute an engineered average monthly demand based on anticipated average demand quantities developed from engineered maintenance failure factors.

b. Update the wholesale AMD by applying minimum weight percentages to actual demands (recurring) accumulated during the demand development period (that is, the 24 months after IOC). As time progresses through the demand development period, more weight is given to actual demands and less weight given to the engineered maintenance failure factor. Table 4-3 shows the weights applied to actual demands and engineered failure factors during the demand development period.

Table 4-3
Weights for average monthly demand computations

	IOC	IOC +6	IOC +12	IOC +18	IOC +24
Demands	0	25	50	75	100
Failure factors	100	75	50	25	0

c. MSCs may modify the minimum weight percentages if past demands are not indicative of future demands. However, these weighted percentages may not be modified under the following conditions:

- (1) Low end item usage.
- (2) Low initial end item distribution or density.
- (3) Solely on the basis of no demand.

d. Review the engineered AMD for possible update based on changes in the following:

- (1) Maintenance or replacement task distributions.
- (2) Failure factor estimates.

e. Update maintenance factors if the ratio of the engineered AMD to the actual AMD (intensity factor) at any time beyond IOC, plus 12 months, is less than 0.5 or greater than 2.0.

4-12. Transition from provisioning to replenishment procedures

a. Items are treated as provisioning items and stratified as such during the demand development period. The demand development period ends at IOC, plus 24 months or earlier, if actual demands are determined to be representative of future requirements. Once the demand development period has ended, the item will migrate from provisioning to replenishment. (Exception: when the item was provisioned as demand supported and subsequently did not meet the wholesale replenishment COSDIF or NSO stockage criteria.)

b. The wholesale level requirements for provisioned items with a demand development period within IOC plus 6 months and for items without demands at the requirements cutoff will consist of the following:

- (1) The PLT requirement.
- (2) The depot repair cycle requirement for reparable.
- (3) A minimum 12-month stockage level, used for safety level/procurement cycle requirement.

c. Compute requirement levels for provisioned items beyond IOC plus 6 months after actual recurring demands are received or additional end items are procured. Compute these requirements using weighted AMDs and full requirements objectives. Do not use weighted or maintenance factor AMDs in these computations.

d. If no demands have been received during IOC plus 4 years, authorized retention levels are equal to all on hand and on order assets. Retention will include retail initial issue quantities (IIQs). Items with an expired shelf life code are exceptions. After this period, the retention policy outlined in section II applies.

4-13. Funding and budgeting

Funding and budgeting for provisioning is outlined in AR 700-18, chapter 6.

Section IV Management Parameters

4-14. Standard system flexibility

Parameters which affect requirements determination can vary by AMC MSC or by weapon systems. Therefore, systems will be designed to allow parameter changes by the AMC MSCs. Examples of parameters are as follows:

- a. Ordering costs.
- b. Holding costs.
- c. Customer shortage cost.
- d. Percentage of nonrecurring demands.
- e. Maximum serviceable returns.
- f. Procurement costs.

4-15. Parameter use and control

a. Logistics policy may limit the use of the above parameters, to coincide with budget guidance which is provided at least annually. AMC MSCs may change parameters for simulation purposes. For example, the AMC MSCs will control the use of freeze codes to limit distribution. Exceptions to computations and parameters for reports used outside the AMC MSC require AMC (AMCSM-PIR) approval.

b. To control these parameters, a separate data processing file will be maintained. Furnish this file to HQ AMC (AMCSM-PIR) as of 31 March and 31 December.

Section V Supply Performance Analyzer

4-16. Purpose of SPA

The SPA produces estimates of the relationship between supply performance and commitment authority for specified catalogs of items. The SPA produces ideal projections based on EOQ/VSL

computations of average customer waiting time and stock availability corresponding to values of commitment authority. Supply performance and commitment estimates for various values of the cost parameter (the lambda factor) are generated. These estimates are based on requirements data (for example, demands, price, lead times) produced during the budget stratification. This data is generally summarized and simplified for the SPA. The SPA performs simulations similar to but simpler than budget stratification simulations since the SPA is not concerned with the timing of buys within fiscal years. 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 safety level on a given item which in turn improves supply performance and increases commitment authority.

4-17. Use of SPA output

a. Ultimately, the output from the SPA process will be shortage cost parameters to be used in the EOQ/VSL computations. These are selected by matching approved budget dollars with the estimates produced by the SPA.

b. The SPA can influence the decisions made during the budget process. For example, a budget analyst can see the supply performance that will be achieved for a given funding level. The SPA estimates may then be used to justify additional funds.

Section VI Requirements Computation for Spare Engines

4-18. Overview

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 MSC commander. Modules are defined as those subassemblies of spare engines that warrant specialized management.

4-19. Forms for computing spare engine requirements

Spare engine requirements will be computed for provisioning and any follow-on actions resulting in procurement.

a. Forms for computing spare engine requirements are as follows:

- (1) DD Form 1802 (Spare Engine/Module Procurement Requirements, Summary).
- (2) DD Form 1803 (Spare Engine/Module Requirements Computation).
- (3) DD Form 1803-1 (Spare Engine/Module Requirements Computation (Continuation)).

b. Obtain DD Forms 1802, 1803, and 1803-1 through normal publications supply channels. Preparation instructions are printed on the reverse side of the forms. The term "base," when used in the form instructions, means first level of supply below the AMC MSC.

4-20. Execution of requirements computations

The AMC MSCs will complete DD Forms 1802, 1803, and 1803-1 when computing spare engine requirements. The procedures for computing spare engine requirements are as follows:

a. MACOMs stocking aircraft engines and M-1 Tank turbine engines will provide lines 4 through 11 of DD Form 1803 and lines 21 through 44 of DD Form 1803-1 to the applicable AMC MSC.

b. Submit completed copies of the forms with budget and apportionment requests for initial provisioning (investment) funds to procure spare engines. Also, these forms must be executed when there is a major change in the end item procurement program, distribution plan, or critical system parameter values such as failure rates, mandatory times between overhaul, maintenance policies, and pipeline times. Completed forms should be kept on file for higher authority review.

c. DD Form 1802 identifies those quantities and dollars of spare engine requirements recommended for deferred procurement in a subsequent fiscal year. Treat these quantities and dollars as recognized deferred requirements, subject to recomputation and revalidation based on the latest program data and other related factors available at the time funds subsequently are requested.

d. Keep adequate records to allow periodic review or audit of stockage assumptions and methods. Also, AMC MSCs will—

(1) Calculate the quantities of spare engines needed to fill the distribution pipeline (for example, for maintenance, supply, and transportation) and to assure availability of serviceable spares to meet required usage rates.

(2) Compute requirements of each type, model, and series using peacetime usage rates, actuarial history, and pipeline standards and make a separate set of calculations using applicable wartime factors.

(3) Compute the results of the peacetime and wartime calculations and use the most demanding scenario or combination of scenarios to set stockage objectives and subsequent operating unit support requirements.

(4) Compute these requirements in time to allow annual budget and program objective memorandum (POM) submission to reflect the most current requirements.

e. When spare engine or module inventories exceed stockage requirements, as in declining or phasedown programs, AMC MSCs will—

(1) Calculate the number of spares required to assure economic retention of enough stock to meet changes in future requirements.

(2) Make sure that retention criteria comply with section II.

4-21. Policies for computing spare engine requirements

a. The latest available and authorized end item planning data will be used to set programmed engine usage rates (for example, operating tempo). Make rates available in time to allow calculation of engine and module requirements for inclusion in the next apportionment, budget, and program objectives memorandum submissions.

b. Establish implementing documents to specify methods for developing mature factors, which are the basis for calculating stockage requirements. When developing mature factors, use all sources of information, including engineering improvements, expected age, distribution of fleet or force, and expected pipeline processes under various usage scenarios. Update factors at least yearly during acquisition to make sure that maximum accuracy is achieved before the buy-out period. Develop mature factors as follows:

(1) Base the spares requirements for a newly developed engine with little or no operational experience upon the best available data. This may be from engineering and management estimates or from a similar engine. When a comparison engine is used, it will be representative of the new engine (for example, similar in mission, design, and series; scenario; application; or support concept). Develop statistically valid methods for reliable comparison data. Document comparison methods on a case-by-case basis.

(2) View changes in support concepts and operating scenarios, or significant changes in engine and module durability, reparability, reliability, and maintainability because of hardware improvements or replacement, as potential causes for revision of actuarial and pipeline factors.

c. When a significant change is made to support concepts, assess the change in terms of logistics support costs and benefits in a manner similar to the processes applied to new acquisition engines and modules. Examples of significant changes are those due to modification, major upgrading of preferred replacement components, maintenance, supply and concept changes, workload shifting, or changes to actuarial prediction methods.

d. Before computing spare engine procurement requirements, perform a cost analysis to determine the most effective and economical means for stockage, repair, and overhaul. Consider the repair and overhaul of engines using multishift operations during the early introduction phase for new engines as a means to reduce early peak-of-program repair cycle and overhaul pipeline requirements. Program single-point depot level overhaul, at least for the early introduction period. Program repair cycle levels below the depot level for a minimum number of sites by geographical areas when initial cost for support materiel (tools, test and support equipment, spare engines, and repair parts) can be substantially reduced. This policy recognizes that wartime programmed deployments may need additional repair sites.

e. Each affected AMC MSC will establish engine pipeline time standards expressed in calendar days, by type, model, and series, for each engine that is centrally managed. Review and update time standards annually and forward them to HQDA (DALO-SMP-P), along with engine studies derived from in-operating experience. Set separate standards for base repair cycle engine build-up time (if applicable), depot overhaul time, and overhaul cycle time. Break down depot overhaul time further into—

(1) *Shipping time to depot.* This includes time for removal, inspection, and making ready for shipment to depot.

(2) *Overhaul shop time.* This includes receipt at depot and induction time.

(3) *Shipping time from depot to first destination.* For ascending programs (that is, when procurement of additional engines is planned for installation in new end items or for spares), set pipeline standards based on expedited handling and processing. Conversely, for descending programs (that is, when the inventory of engines exceeds planned requirements), revise pipeline standards upward to allow for routine handling and processing, where cost-effective. Use pipeline standards for all spare engine computations.

f. Limit spare engine requirements to the smallest number of engines essential to support programmed peacetime or wartime engine operation, whichever is greater. However, within acceptable risk considerations, hold the quantity of spare engines for war reserve to minimum levels during the production phase in anticipation of program slippages, engine life improvements, and other conditions which could lower spare engine requirements. Schedule the balance of the full computed quantity of engines for wartime reserve for procurement in the final production year for the operational end items. Before engine production phaseout, make a life-of-program engine requirement analysis to determine the buy-out quantity of engines required for the operational program life.

g. Short duration peaks in operating tempo or special surge requirements for war sorties as may be called for by SECDEF guidance are treated separately and are documented for new engine acquisitions. Existing engine surge peaks are treated similarly.

h. Consider engines and modules to have a zero wear out rate. Assume that all unserviceable spares can be repaired or overhauled.

i. Research, development, test, and evaluation engines and modules that can be economically modified or remanufactured to meet spare engine requirements will be programmed for modifications. Treat them as spare engine and module assets for computation purposes in the earliest years they can be made available for service.

j. Provide safety level stocks as protection against pipeline shortages due to abnormal or unpredictable conditions. Determine a single safety level stock for the depot overhaul cycle pipeline. Determine separate safety level stocks for each user organization that must be independently capable of support, and joint usage of a safety stock quantity on an area exchange basis cannot be permitted due to critical mission and readiness-to-deploy requirements. A confidence-level factor expressed in terms of percent off-the-shelf availability is used to compute the safety level portions of the engine pipeline. Figure 4-3 shows aircraft engine safety levels for various confidence levels. Use the percentage confidence-level factors in table 4-4 to determine safety level requirements for depot overhaul or base level support.

Table 4-4
Confidence levels

Mission assignment	Confidence level
Combat	90 percent
Combat support	90 percent
All others	80 percent

k. Normally, during the early introduction of new engines entering the operating inventory, safety level stocks are held to minimum quantities.

Chapter 5 Financial Inventory Management

Section I General

5-1. Requests for clarification

The Army agency of primary responsibility for this chapter is the HQDA (DALO-RMI). Users of this regulation should send requests for clarification of the materiel in this chapter to HQDA (DALO-RMI), WASH DC 20310-0533.

5-2. Scope

These policies and procedures concern all commands and installations maintaining formal accountability of Army inventories financed by the ASF or PA.

Section II Army Materiel Category (MATCAT) Structure Code

5-3. MATCAT structure

The MATCAT is a five-position code assigned to each NSN on the AMDF. The codes are controlled by AMC and listed in tables 5-1 through 5-5. Each position is described as follows:

a. *Position No. 1.* Materiel category and IMM or SICC (table 5-1). This position is alphabetic and identifies the materiel categories of principal and secondary items to the CONUS IMM. The first position of DLA or GSA managed items identifies the SICC having managerial responsibility. The title given to the first position generally describes the items managed by a particular IMM, but does not necessarily identify fully all items under that IMM's control.

b. *Position No. 2.* Appropriation and budget activity (ABA) account code (table 5-2). The second position is alphanumeric, excluding the letters I and O. It identifies investment or expense type items. Investment items are purchased with PA. They are generally free-issued to Army customers and sold to other Services, Government agencies, and international logistics customers. Expense items are bought with ASF obligational authority and are generally sold to all customers. Prime NSNs and their related items must have the same ABA code.

(1) Items are categorized by the investment versus expense decision diagram (fig 5-1). If an item is improperly classified, a request to change the ABA code must be sent through AMC (AMCSM-PIR) to HQDA (DALO-RMI) with the following information included:

- (a) Present MATCAT.
- (b) Future MATCAT.
- (c) Reportable item control code.
- (d) Class of supply.
- (e) Unit price.

(f) Annual dollar value of demands by customers (such as U.S.-Army, Europe (USAREUR), U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)).

(g) Annual obligational authority required to procure the item.

(h) Projected procurement due in by fiscal year and by procurement status (committed/unobligated or obligated).

(i) Five-position source, maintenance, and recoverability code.

(j) Future source, maintenance, and recoverability code.

(2) Changes in the ABA code must have an effective date of 1 October. The requests for change must be sent at least 21 months before the effective date. This will allow time to coordinate dollar transfers with the MACOMs and provide enough time to adjust input into the following:

- (a) Program objective memorandums.

(b) Command operating budgets.

(c) Subsequent budget submissions.

(3) Prior to a PA principal item (ABA code A through Q) that is managed by an IMM being designated as "local purchase" (AAC "K" or "L"), a request to change the AAC must be sent to HQDA (DAMA-CSS), WASH DC 20310-0546. This request must include the following:

(a) Present AAC.

(b) Future AAC.

(c) Reportable item control code.

(d) Class of supply.

(e) Unit price.

(f) Line item number.

(g) Reason for designating the item as local purchase.

(4) Programming and budgeting responsibilities for PA principal items are as follows:

(a) The Surgeon General (DASG-HCL) is responsible for medical items (supply class (SC) 8).

(b) The appropriate AMC MSC is responsible for items centrally managed by the Army.

(c) The major command or activity requiring local purchase items (acquisitions advice code K or L), except supply class 8, is responsible for programming and budgeting for these items.

(d) The major command or activity requiring DLA/GSA or other service managed items, except supply class 8, is responsible for programming and budgeting for these items.

(5) When computing requirements, the inventory manager will consider unserviceable returns that will be repaired/overhauled and reissued. If the recoverability and/or repair code is "L," the inventory manager may classify the item as expense in place of investment. Each IMM will standardize this within their command. That is, the IMM will designate all "L" coded items as expense or all as investment.

(6) When assigning ABA code 2, it should be a secondary item. The repair code and recoverability code must be other than "D" indicating that disposal is authorized below depot level. When requirements are computed, the inventory manager will not generally consider unserviceable returns. Certain end items can be assigned an ABA code 2 providing the end item is designated local purchase or will be requisitioned from DLA/GSA and the unit price is less than \$3,000. If the IMM/SICC assigns an ABA code of 3 or 5, the IMM/SICC will be responsible for the input of the budgetary requirements. Any item assigned an ABA code of 3 or 5 will be procured with OMA appropriations by the IMM/SICC and will, in turn, be free issued to Army customers. All items that contain an ABA code of "3" must be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the code is valid. HQDA (DACA-OM) approval is required before an ABA code of "5" is assigned.

c. *Position No. 3.* Management inventory segment code (table 5-3). The third position is numeric 1 through 4. It provides further subdivision of those categories identified by positions 1 and 2. Maintenance of control accounts for recurring reports to this position of the category structure is not required.

d. *Position No. 4.* Specific group/generic code (table 5-4). This code is alphanumeric, excluding the letter O and the number 1. This code provides further subdivision of those items identified to positions 1 through 3. For Army managed items these codes, along with the codes assigned to position 5, identify a generic category of weapons systems/end items or homogeneous group of items. For DLA/GSA managed items and medical/dental items this position is numeric 0, except for those DLA/GSA items having application to an Army weapon system/end item which will carry the appropriate generic code.

e. *Position No. 5.* Generic category code (table 5-5). This position is alphanumeric, except the letters I and O. This code links each item to a weapon system/end item or other application. For Army-managed items, positions 4 and 5 together identify a generic category of weapons systems/end items or a homogeneous group of items. DLA/GSA-managed items are numeric 0, except for items

having application to an Army weapon system/end item which must be assigned the appropriate fifth position.

5-4. Uses of the MATCAT

The MATCAT is used in the management of Army inventories. The category groupings and subgroupings are the basis for data collection and reporting. The code informs the requisitioner whether funds are needed to requisition the item and shows the type of funds required to procure the item locally.

5-5. Code changes and clarification

Requests to add, delete, or change codes in positions 4 and 5 will be, in writing, addressed to USAMC MRSA, ATTN:AMXMD-SS, Lexington, KY 40511-5101.

Section III

Requirements Priority and Asset Application for Secondary Items

5-6. The stratification process

a. The stratification process provides for accumulating and displaying basic supply data in a manner that relates assets to requirements in a specific priority/time sequence. These data can be extracted and arrayed for various management purposes. Examples are as follows:

- (1) A measure of the supply control process results.
- (2) Budget derivation.
- (3) Readiness and retention determination.
- (4) Secondary item stratification reporting.

b. One of the prime objectives of the procedures in this section is to align the stratification process with the basis upon which supply control decisions are made. The stratification process must not only make requirements/assets comparisons, but also must be a machine-computed time-phased simulation of procurement, repair, and issue actions causing changes in supply position. The stratification process and the reports made from it are significant for the following reasons:

- (1) All levels of management can review the adequacy of policy guidance and effectiveness of supply operations.
- (2) A basis is provided for supply management through financial controls (included are procurement and/or requisition programming, budgeting, and financial inventory status reporting). This is done by converting the requirement/asset comparison to the common denominator of dollars in the stratification process.
- (3) A means is established to provide for dollar value inventory goals and measuring progress toward attaining these goals.
- (4) Data produced are the prime means of justifying budgets for financing procurement of PA and ASF secondary items.

c. Actions will be initiated under the supply control process based on the individual item requirement/asset comparison. The comparison is requisite to actions encompassing but not limited to the following:

- (1) Establishment and testing of the reorder level.
- (2) Determination of order quantity requirements.
- (3) Derivation of procurement directives and contract data.
- (4) Return of materiel.
- (5) Schedules of contract delivery.
- (6) Schedules of repair.
- (7) Nonreimbursable transfer determinations.
- (8) Retention and disposal.

d. Requirement elements on the item supply control study are arranged to facilitate the operation of the reorder level, and to determine the immediate shortage quantity and other supply imbalances. To establish the supply status of an item, the requirement/asset comparison is made in terms of capability of meeting projected demands on the supply system. Requirement elements are arrayed in priority sequence for stock reservation or issue. Assets are applied in order against these elements to arrive at the supply status. The stratification process will likewise record and summarize these item

requirement/asset comparisons and arrive at the resulting asset position.

e. As a basis for preparing apportionment requests and budget estimates, the peacetime commitment and obligational authority requirements for IMM will come from and be supported by a line item simulation-of-buy stratification process. This process is subject to adjustment for changes in the program data, requirement factors, financial accounting data, and so forth that are not included in the basic stratification process.

f. To achieve the multiple objectives of the stratification process, the basic data must be accumulated, arranged, and displayed as follows:

(1) Central secondary item stratification for budget (fig 5-2). Instructions for the central secondary item stratification for budget are in paragraph 5-9. This stratification is a line item comparison of the wholesale supply system requirements and assets for four separate periods of time. These include opening position, current year (CY), AY, and BY.

(2) Central secondary item stratification for readiness and retention (fig 5-3). Instructions are in paragraph 5-10. The readiness and retention stratification is a line item requirement/asset comparison of the 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 in section IV, for retention action in chapter 4, section II, and for transfer actions in chapter 2, section IV.

(3) Central secondary item stratification for repair (fig 5-4). Instructions are in paragraph 5-11. The repair stratification is a line item stratification of requirements to the assets that are required to be on hand or on order to sustain operations until repairs are completed. Requirements and assets are those centrally computed and maintained on a line item basis by the IMM to support repair programs. The repair stratification provides an opening position in terms of repair lead time, and repair accumulation time as of the date of stratification. It also provides CY, AY, and BY requirements, assets, and deficits in terms of simulation-of-repairs to be made during the applicable years. AY and BY assets are those projected to exist at the beginning of the year assuming full funding of the previous year's deficit.

(4) Oversea command and CONUS installation stratification. Instructions are in paragraph 5-12. The overseas command and CONUS installation stratification includes any supply system requirements and assets below the IMM wholesale level not covered by (1), (2), and (3) above. This stratification is a line item stratification when requirements and assets data are mechanized. For non-mechanized stock points, a line item stratification will be required once a year with intervening stratification compared on a statistical basis. The overseas command and CONUS installation stratification provides a line item requirement to asset comparison as of the stratification date for readiness measurement. It also provides a measurement of assets against peacetime acquisition objectives and retention limits as of the stratification date.

g. For stratification purposes the categories of materiel will be aligned with the appropriation and budget projects which finance the purchase of the materiel. Within the materiel categories and appropriation and budget activities, items will be aligned per the materiel category in section II. Separate stratification of IMM wholesale assets will be accomplished for the provisioning segment of materiel category within each appropriation and budget project.

h. Stratifications and statistical adjustments other than described in this regulation are not permitted except where authorized for nonmechanized activities.

5-7. Special instructions on reparable items

a. The repair cycle requirement is a "net" requirement based on a forecast of recoverable returns. The repair cycle applies to administrative lead time plus that interval from the date the item is inducted into the maintenance facilities to the date of its reclassification to a

serviceable condition. It consists of administrative lead time and repair lead time requirements.

b. Unserviceable assets on hand which are on accountable records will be discounted to recognize potential condemnation. When possible, show actual condemnation experience. Limit engineering estimates to new items for which there is little or no 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. These condemned assets will be considered potential DOD excess in stratification reports of on-hand inventories.

5-8. Frequency of stratification

Stratification will be prepared for 31 December, 31 March, 30 June, and 30 September. Stratification's are the basis for semiannual inventory reports required for submission to DOD.

5-9. Central secondary item stratification for budget

The budget stratification process applies to assets under the accountability of the IMM. Requirements and assets encompassed are those computed and maintained on a line item basis at the IMM. Data developed from this stratification will be used in preparing stratification reports, program objective memorandums, program analysis resource review, apportionment requests, and budget estimates. The stratification elements are in figure 5-2, and are arranged by priority of requirements, with asset application made in the sequence shown. The priority of requirements and sequence of asset application are mandatory and will not be changed.

a. *Opening position.* The opening position stratification elements show the dollar value of assets which should be on hand or on order as of the stratification to sustain operations until replenishment can be made to meet requirements. It also measures assets on hand and on order available to meet these requirements. This data will be used to determine the effectiveness of the supply control process, determine adequacy of policy guidance, and evaluate progress made toward budgetary goals insofar as the elements displayed are concerned.

(1) The total asset status (fig 5-2, col 1) as of the stratification date shows the requirements which the assets displayed in columns 2 through 8 are stratified against.

(2) The sequence of asset application, identified in the remaining columnar headings of figure 5-2, is as follows:

(a) *Serviceable stock on hand (col 2).* Serviceable stock on hand will be applied in priority sequence to all residual deficits.

(b) *Serviceable returns (col 3).* Anticipated serviceable returns will be applied in priority sequence to all residual deficits. This column is actually the "due-in-other" which includes shipments in transit from customers and inventory due in for disassembly.

(c) *Unserviceable on hand, scheduled (col 4).* Unserviceable stock on hand that is already scheduled for repair (previously funded) will be stratified against all residual deficits. These assets include all unserviceable assets on hand in condition code "M." Unserviceable assets on hand will be discounted to reflect potential condemnation, and will be reflected on line A.2.

(d) *Unserviceable on hand, not scheduled (col 5).* Unserviceable stock on hand not yet scheduled for repair will be stratified against all residual deficits. These assets include all unserviceable assets in condition code F not included in column 4. Unserviceable assets on hand will be discounted to recognize potential condemnation and will be shown on line A.2.

(e) *Recoverable unserviceable returns (col 6).* Total expected recoverable unserviceable returns during the CY, AY, and BY will be shown on lines B.1, C.1, and D.1 as suitable.

(f) *On order under contract (col 7).* On order (under contract) stocks will be applied against all residual deficits.

(g) *Commitment (col 8).* On order (commitment) stocks will be applied against all residual deficits.

(h) *Deficit (col 9).* The deficit column will represent the unsatisfied requirements remaining after assets (cols 2 through 8) are applied to column 1 requirements.

(3) The stratification elements, in order of requirements priority, are as follows:

(a) *Assets, stratification date.* Assets on IMM accountable records both on hand and due in as of the stratification date.

(b) *Assets, anticipated nonrecoverable.* The total unserviceables on hand which have been or will be determined to be beyond economical repair and which will be condemned, or otherwise lost, during the repair cycle. These assets will be reflected in columns 4 and 5 and represent the "wash-out" quantity.

(c) *Prepositioned war reserve requirement (PWRR), protectable.* That portion of the prepositioned war reserve requirement which is funded and protected for purposes of asset application, procurement, and inventory management.

(d) *Other war reserve, protectable.* That additional portion of protectable war reserve requirements which is not prepositioned. The requirements established for this element are those which are funded and protectable for the purpose of asset publication, procurement, and inventory management.

(e) *Stock due-out.* Materiel requisitioned by ordering (using) activities which is not immediately available for issue but is recorded as a commitment for future issues.

(f) *Safety level.* Materiel required to be on hand to permit continued operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment action or unpredictable fluctuation in demand. It is based on the rates applicable to current requirement computations.

(g) *Numerical stockage objective.* The current inventory requirement for insurance items. This element may also be used for other similar requirements with appropriate justification.

(h) *Repair cycle.* The repair cycle covers the estimated returns during the period between the pick-up of an unserviceable item on IMM records to its restoration to a ready-for-issue condition. The opening position repair cycle requirement is based on the maintenance replacement rate applicable to current requirements computations.

(i) *Production lead time.* The estimated net demand for secondary item during the interval between the date of the award of an order or a contract and the first significant receipt into the supply system.

(j) *Administrative lead time.* The estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between the reorder point and the award of an order or contract.

(k) *Total reorder point.* The sum of lines A.3 through A.10 of figure 5-2.

(l) *Procurement cycle.* The estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between procurement actions. The procurement cycle requirement or economic order quantity will represent the maximum assets which should be on hand and on order over and above the reorder point as of the stratification date.

(m) *Total requirements objective.* The sum of lines A.11 and A.12 of figure 5-2.

(n) *Assets beyond the requirements objective.* The serviceable and unserviceable assets on hand, serviceable returns beyond the requirements objective, and procurement due-in which exceeds the requirements objective.

b. *Current fiscal year position.* The CY stratification 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 to be entered in column 1 (requirements) of figure 5-2, 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. Items not expected to be in a buy position in the CY will be stratified 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 a(3)(a) above.

(2) *Assets, anticipated nonapplicable.* Same as a(3)(b) above, except that recoverable unserviceable returns from date of last buy to the end of the year will be recorded in column 6. These returns will not apply to the requirements elements shown in column 1.

(3) *Prepositioned war reserve requirement, protectable.* Same as a(3)(c) above.

(4) *Other war reserve, protectable.* Same as a(3)(d) above.

(5) *Stock due-out.* Same as a(3)(e) above.

(6) *Demands, recurring.* The estimated recurring 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 recurring demands during the full period from the stratification date to the end of the CY.

(7) *Demands, nonrecurring.* The projected or programmed nonrecurring 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 nonrecurring demands during the full period from the stratification date to the end of the CY.

(8) *Total demands.* The sum of lines B.6A and B.6B of figure 5-2.

(9) *Safety level.* Same as a(3)(f) 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.

(10) *Numerical stockage objective.* Same as a(3)(g) above.

(11) *Repair cycle.* Same as a(3)(h) above, but based on the maintenance replacement rate as of the date of the last buy during the CY or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.

(12) *Production lead time.* Same as a(3)(i) 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.

(13) *Administrative lead time.* Same as a(3)(j) 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.

(14) *Procurement cycle.* The procurement cycle economic order quantity is computed as of the date of the last buy. If there is no buy forecast, this entry will reflect (a) minus (b) as shown below, or zero if (a) minus (b) is negative.

(a) Equals the lesser of all assets on hand and on order as of cutoff date or the full requirements objective as of cutoff date.

(b) Equals the CY requirement on lines B.3 through B.11, column 1, less CY unserviceable returns.

(15) *Total requirements/assets/deficit.* The sum of lines B.3 through B.5, B.6C, and B.7 through B.12.

(16) *Assets beyond CY.* Reflects the assets (cols 2 through 8) over those stratified to elements of the CY requirements (line B.1 minus lines B.2 and B.13).

c. Apportionment year position. The AY section represents requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months immediately following the current FY. The requirements for the AY represent recurring and nonrecurring demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The total recurring and nonrecurring 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 will be those applicable to the last procurement forecasted to be initiated in that year. Items not expected to be in a buy position in the AY will be stratified 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 apportionment year.* 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, anticipated nonapplicable.* Same as a(3)(b) above, except that column 6 of this line will reflect 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 apportionment year 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 apportionment year assets plus apportionment year returns, less line C. 2 (inapplicable assets) and the apportionment year 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, will reflect (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 requirements objective as of the stratification cutoff date.

(b) Equals the sum of stock due out as of the stratification cutoff date; CY war reserve requirements; CY demands, less returns; AY demands, less returns; and AY safety level, numerical stockage objective, repair cycle, administrative lead time, and production lead time.

d. Budget year position. The budget year position represents those requirements and assets applicable to the fiscal year following the apportionment year. The requirements for the BY represent recurring and nonrecurring demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The recurring and nonrecurring 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 will be those applicable to the last procurement forecasted to be initiated in that year. Items not expected to be in a buy position in the BY will be stratified on the basis of requirements forecasted to exist at the end of the BY.

(1) *Assets, beginning budget year.* 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. These assets will be computed and entered on line D.1 and stratified to BY requirements.

(2) *Assets, anticipated nonapplicable.* Same as a(3)(b) above, except that column 6 of this line will reflect the forecasted recoverable unserviceable returns from the date of the last buy to the end of the fiscal year.

(3) *Lines D.3 through D.13—stratification elements.* Stratification elements for the budget year are comparable to those for the apportionment year. 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 line D.2 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) will reflect (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 requirements objective as of the stratification cutoff date.

(b) Equals the sum of stock due out as of the stratification cutoff date; the CY war reserve requirement; CY demands, less returns; AY demands, less returns; BY demands, less returns; and BY safety level, numerical stockage objective, repair cycle, administrative lead time, and production lead time.

(4) *Assets end budget year.* Simulated assets as of the 30 September which ends the BY will be shown. No anticipated returns will be shown.

(5) Stock due out, end budget year. Line D.15 will show the due-out stock position forecasted to exist as of that date. Normally, this value will be relatively small compared to the opening value.

(6) Stratification elements E, F, G, H, and I. For local use.

5-10. Central secondary item stratification for readiness and retention

This stratification applies to those assets under the accountability of the IMM. Data from this stratification will be used in preparing stratification reports, apportionment requests, and budget estimates. The stratification elements (fig 5-3) will apply to opening position assets only. They are arranged in order of priority. The priority of requirements and sequence of asset application are mandatory and will be followed without deviations.

a. *Readiness position.* The readiness position elements consist of requirements for assets to be on hand as of the date of stratification. This section establishes a gross measurement of the capability of this echelon of the supply system to satisfy logistic requirements as of a point in time by measuring asset availability against on-hand requirements. If the full procurement cycle requirement is not required to be on hand, the total on-hand requirements are recognized to be overstated.

(1) Principles in paragraph 5-9 relative to the opening position apply to the requirement and asset elements for the readiness stratification. Both the stratification process and the reports for the readiness position will show the direct results of the most recent supply control study. Requirements and assets will be the same as those used in the opening position stratification.

(2) Columnar headings of figure 5-3 and the sequence of asset application are the same as in paragraph 5-9a.

(3) Stratification elements, in prescribed order of requirements priority, are as follows:

(a) *Lines A.1 through A.8.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3).

(b) *Subtotal minimum on-hand objective.* The sum of lines A.3 through A.8.

(c) *Procurement cycle.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(1). The procurement cycle or economic order quantity is included as a gross estimate of the operating level to display the maximum on-hand requirement as of the stratification date.

(d) *Total maximum on-hand objective.* The sum of lines A.8A and A.9.

(e) *On-hand assets beyond maximum on-hand objective.* Entries are in columns 2, 4, or 5, if the applicable assets are greater than the requirement on line A.9A.

(f) *Balance, prepositioned war reserve requirement.* That portion of the prepositioned war reserve requirement which has not been acquired or funded.

(g) *Balance, other acquisition war reserve.* That portion of the other war reserve requirement which has not been acquired or funded.

(h) *Approved force retention.* Not used at this time.

b. *Approved force acquisition objective and retention position.* The approved force acquisition objective and retention position stratification identifies data by purpose for which held. This type of stratification is required for uniform reporting and for management of long supply and identification of potential excess. The columnar headings of figure 5-3 and the sequence of asset application are the same as in paragraph 5-9a. Stratification elements in prescribed order of requirements priority, are as follows:

(1) *Assets, stratification date.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(a).

(2) *Assets, anticipated nonapplicable.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(b).

(3) *Prepositioned war reserve requirement, protectable.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(c).

(4) *Other acquisition war reserve, protectable.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(d).

(5) *Subtotal protectable.* The sum of lines B.3 and B.4.

(6) *Stock due-out.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(e).

(7) *Demands, CY.* This will show the estimated recurring and nonrecurring demands during the CY.

(8) *Demands, AY.* For stratification cutoff dates between 31 March and 31 August (31 March and 30 June stratification's), this entry will show the estimated recurring and nonrecurring demands during the AY. For all other stratification's, it will show estimated issue requirements from the beginning of the AY to the last buy of the year as shown in figure 5-2, line C.6C, column 1.

(9) *Demands, BY.* From March through August (31 March and 30 June stratification's), entry will represent the estimated recurring and nonrecurring demands from the beginning of the BY to the last buy of the year. At all other times, this field will be left blank.

(10) *Safety level.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(f).

(11) *Numerical stockage objective.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(g).

(12) *Repair cycle.* Same as paragraph 5-9 a(3)(h).

(13) *Production lead time.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(i).

(14) *Administrative lead time.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(j).

(15) *Procurement cycle.* Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(l).

(16) *Balance AFAO.* The requirements that must be included in a given stratification to arrive at the total AFAO requirement. From 30 September through 28 February, the AFAO period is 24 months. On 31 March, it is 30 months and it is reduced one month at a time through August. The full funded AFAO requirement is the reorder point at the end of the AFAO period plus the gross issues through the AFAO period. The balance AFAO is computed by subtracting the requirements objective at the last buy BY plus the issues to last buy BY (as shown on lines B.5A, B.6, and B.7) from the funded AFAO requirement. If the result is less than zero, the balance AFAO will be zero.

(17) *Balance, prepositioned war reserve requirement.* Same as a (3)(f) above.

(18) *Balance, other acquisition war reserve.* Described in a(3)(g) above except that any assets stratified to columns 2, 4, or 5 will be used as the basis for increasing the protectable requirements. This increase is accomplished in application 513, based on data passed from application 487.

(19) *Total AFAO.* The sum of lines B.4A through B.16.

(20) *Approved force retention.* Not used at this time.

(21) *Economic retention.* That portion of the quantity excess to the AFAO that is more economical to retain for future peacetime issue than to replace by procurement. To warrant economic retention, items must have a reasonable predictable demand rate.

(22) *Contingency retention.* A retention limit established for an item with no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement. This item would normally be potential DOD excess stock except for a determination that the quantity will be retained for possible contingencies for U.S. forces.

(23) *Level three retention.* Used for numeric retention.

(24) *Potential DOD excess.* The quantity of an item above all authorized retention limits but for which final determination as DOD excess has not been made.

(25) *Lines 21 and 22.* For local use.

5-11. Central secondary item stratification for repair

The central secondary item stratification for repair will be used to develop two separate reports. One will be based on the item's standard price and the second based on the item's repair cost. Figure 5-4 is a sample of the repair stratification based on the item's standard unit price.

a. *Opening position.* The opening position includes requirements for assets which should be on hand as of the date of the stratification. This section establishes the average quantity/value of materiel required to be on hand to sustain operations until repairs can be completed. It also measures the availability of assets to meet these requirements. The stratification elements are as follows:

(1) *Assets, stratification date.* The total asset status, as of the stratification date. This includes serviceable and unserviceable stock on hand and assets on order/under contract (funds obligated) or in the purchase request stage (committed).

(2) *Assets, anticipated nonapplicable.* Those quantities of the total unserviceables shown on line A.1, columns 5 and 6, which have been or will be determined to be beyond economical repair.

(3) *Prepositioned war reserve requirement, protectable.* Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirements which are protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

(4) *Other war reserve requirement, protectable.* The portion of the other war reserve materiel requirement which is protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

(5) *Stock due out.* The quantity of materiel requisitioned by using activities which is not immediately available for issue but which is recorded as a stock commitment for issue or purchase for direct delivery as of the stratification date.

(6) *Safety level.* The quantity of materiel required to be on hand to permit continued issues should minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable demand fluctuations occur, based on current requirements computations.

(7) *Numerical stockage objective.* The current inventory requirement for insurance items. This element may also be used for other similar requirements with appropriate justification.

(8) *Repair lead time.* The total demands from the time an unserviceable item is processed for induction into the repair line until it is repaired and ready for issue.

(9) *Repair accumulation time.* The total demands from the time an unserviceable item is picked up on the supply records until it is processed for induction into the repair line. This includes the time necessary to accumulate sufficient items to effect an economic repair quantity.

(10) *Total requirements and assets.* The sum of lines A.3 through A.9 for each column.

(11) *Assets beyond repair action point.* For local use.

b. Current fiscal year. This section represents requirements and assets applicable to the balance of the current fiscal year and is only completed on the 30 June stratification. It is performed to simulate a beginning posture for the apportionment year. The requirements for the current year represent recurring and nonrecurring demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The total recurring and nonrecurring demands from the stratification cutoff date to the end of the current year are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes, and to be entered in column 1 (requirements), are those projected from the beginning of the period to date of last repair induction in the period. The levels to be entered in column 1 will be computed based on an amount of time equivalent to a repair lead time plus repair accumulation time (such as repair cycle) from the date of last repair induction during the apportionment year. Items not expected to be in a repair position in the CY will be stratified on the basis of levels and lead time forecasted to exist at the end of the current year.

(1) *Assets, stratification date.* Same as a(1) above. In addition, assets expected to be received from procurement which are applicable to the current year will be entered in column 4.

(2) *Lines B.2 through B.5.* Same as a(2) through (5) above.

(3) *Demands, recurring.* The estimated recurring demands for issues of items during the current year from the beginning of the period to the date of last induction in the period, exclusive of those shown as stock due-out. Under "memo entry," record the total estimated nonrecurring demands of items from the stratification cutoff date to the end of the current year.

(4) *Demands, nonrecurring.* The projected/programmed nonrecurring demands of the items during the current year from the beginning of the period to the date of last induction in the period, exclusive of those shown as stock due-out. Under "memo entry," record the total estimated nonrecurring demands of items from the stratification cutoff date to the end of the current year.

(5) *Total demands.* The sum of line B.6A and B.6B.

(6) *Safety level.* Same as a(6) above but computed a repair lead time plus repair accumulation time away from the date of last induction.

(7) *Lines B.8 through B.10.* Same as a(7) through (9) above but computed as of the date of last induction.

(8) *Total requirements and assets.* The sum of lines B.3 through B.10 for each column.

(9) *Assets beyond current year.* For local use.

c. Apportionment year. The apportionment year section represents those requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months following the current fiscal year. The requirements for the apportionment year represent recurring and nonrecurring issues projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The total recurring and nonrecurring issues for the apportionment year period are included as memo entries. Issues for stratification purposes, and to be entered in column 1 (requirements), are those projected from the beginning of the period to date of last induction in the period. The levels to be entered in column 1 will be computed based on an amount of time that is equivalent to a repair lead time plus repair accumulation time (such as repair cycle) from the date of last induction in the apportionment year.

(1) *Assets beginning apportionment year.* This entry will reflect projected assets as of 30 September following the stratification cutoff date. The assets projected will be based on a line item simulation of forecasted issues, recoveries, and deliveries from procurement. Column 4 will include for the 12 months following the stratification date expected receipts from procurement applicable to the apportionment year. Assets will be as of the end of the current year in terms of serviceable stock on hand, unserviceable stock on hand scheduled, and unserviceable stock on hand unscheduled.

(2) *Elements C.2 through C.11.* Stratification elements for the apportionment year are comparable to the current fiscal year except that stock due out is simulated as of 30 September following the current year. Also levels are computed based on an amount of time equivalent to a repair lead time plus accumulation time away from the date of last induction in the apportionment year.

(3) *Total requirements and assets.* The sum of lines C.3 through C.13 for each column.

(4) *Assets, beyond apportionment year requirement.* For local use.

d. Budget year, FY. The budget year position represents those requirements and assets applicable to the FY which follows the apportionment year. The requirements for the budget year represent recurring and nonrecurring issues projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The recurring and nonrecurring issues and their total for the 12 months of the budget year are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes, and to be entered in column 1 will be computed based on an amount of time equivalent to a repair lead time plus accumulation time away from the date of last induction.

(1) *Assets beginning budget year.* These will be the projected assets as of 30 September following the end of the apportionment year. The asset projection will be based on a line item simulation of forecasted issues, recoveries, and deliveries from procurement during the apportionment year period. Column 4 will include expected receipts from procurement applicable to the budget year.

(2) *Elements D.2 through D.14.* Stratification elements for the budget year are comparable to the apportionment year. The exception is that stock due out is simulated as of 30 September following the apportionment year. The levels are computed based on an amount of time equivalent to the repair lead time plus accumulation time from the date of last induction in the budget year.

(3) *Assets end budget year.* The simulated assets as of 30 September which ends the budget year.

(4) *Stock due out end budget year.* This will be the stock due out position expected to exist at the end of the budget year.

e. Allocation of assets. The sequence of allocating assets to requirements are as follows:

(1) *Column 2.* Serviceable stock on hand will be applied in priority sequence to all requirements.

(2) *Column 3.* Anticipated serviceable returns will be stratified against all residual deficits.

(3) *Column 4.* Procurement receipts within the period will be stratified against all residual deficits.

(4) *Column 5.* Unserviceable on hand, scheduled, stock will be stratified against all residual deficits.

(5) *Column 6.* Unserviceable on hand stock not scheduled, will include all other unserviceable stock not reflected in columns 4 and 5 and will be stratified against all residual deficits.

(6) *Column 7.* Line 2 of sections B, C, and D of the repair stratification will include those recoverable unserviceable returns from the date of last induction to the end of the period. Other lines will stratify those returns against all residual deficits.

(7) *Column 8.* Lines 3 through 10 of section A, lines 3 through 11 of section B, and lines 3 through 14 of sections C and D will be the sum of stratified unserviceable on-hand unscheduled stock (col 6) and the recoverable unserviceable returns (col 7).

5-12. Oversea command and CONUS installation stratification

a. The oversea command and CONUS installation stratification is for assets below the IMM wholesale level. The data is used in preparing stratification reports, apportionment requests, and budget estimates.

b. This stratification provides the opening and retention position. It shows the requirements for assets which should be either on hand or on order as of the stratification date to sustain operations until shortages can be replenished and delivered. It shows the retention limit elements against which assets in long supply may be held and is also used to measure assets available to meet requirements.

c. Data resulting from this stratification is used to determine the effectiveness of the supply control process, determine the adequacy of policy guidance, and evaluate progress made toward budgetary goals. The opening/retention position stratification process is applied each time the supply status of an individual item is studied or reviewed. The stratification shows the results of the supply control process applied in the computation of requisitioning objectives and retention limits on which supply control decisions are made. Stockage levels, demand requirements, and retention limits against which assets are stratified will be those which the supply analyst has used to direct procurement or requisitioning, rebuild, retention, disposal, and other supply control decisions. The stratification process and stratification reports will reflect the direct results of the most recent supply requirements computations. The columnar headings and priority of stratification elements to include line numbers and titles will be identical to those on DA Form 1887-R (Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B—Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets). DA Form 1887-R will be reproduced locally on 8½-by 11-inch paper. A copy of DA Form 1887-R is located at the back of this regulation.

d. Columnar headings are as follows:

(1) *Stratification elements (col A).* Elements are listed in this column in the priority in which on-hand and due-in assets are applied to requirements and retention limits (col B) and dues out (col C). This is on an individual line item basis.

(2) *Requirements and retention limit (col B).* This column reflects the value of requirements or retention limit as applicable to each stratification element. Amounts reported will represent requirements developed in the supply control process or retention levels approved by the appropriate authority.

(3) *Due out (memo) (col C).* This column reflects the value of dues-out to customers applicable to the appropriate stratification elements.

(4) *Serviceable stock on hand (col D).* Serviceable stock on hand will be applied in priority sequence beginning with line 3 (prepositioned war reserve, protectable).

(5) *Unserviceable stock on hand (col E).* Unserviceable stock on hand will be applied in priority sequence to the remaining requirements after application of serviceable assets on hand. These assets will be stratified to include all unserviceable assets which have not been condemned or otherwise deemed not economically repairable. The total unserviceable assets on hand will be discounted to recognize potential condemnation (para 5-7). Unserviceable stocks discounted are shown parenthetically on lines 2, 8, and 8b. On-hand condemned stocks (condition codes H and P) are reflected on line 8 and either 8a or 8b depending on whether or not these assets have been reported as excess.

(6) *Due in total (col F).* These assets include shipments in transit

and stock due in from CONUS depots, local procurement, and other sources. These assets are applied by priority to the residual deficits.

(7) *Due in procurement (memo) (col G).* Stock due in from CONUS depots, or local procurement will be shown as a memo breakout of column F. The stock due in from other than CONUS depots or local procurement, also in column F, will represent stock due in from customer returns or through redistribution of stock between commands or CONUS installations.

(8) *Logistical ratio of assets to requirements (col H).* This ratio is used to measure the effectiveness of the asset position against the stated requirements formula. It is a percentage value computed by dividing total requirements (col B) into assets (cols D, E, F) and multiplying the result by 100. The ratio will be computed and entered in column H for lines 3 through 4a(2), 4c through 4c(3), and 4f(2) through subtotal lines for requisitioning objective, nonrecurring demands.

(9) *Logistical ratio of requirements to average monthly demand (col I).* This ratio is expressed in months equivalent and is computed for lines 4b, 4d, 4e(1) and (2), 4f(1), and subtotal lines for requisitioning objective, recurring demands and nonrecurring demands. It is computed by dividing the average monthly demand programmed for the remainder of the apportionment year into the total requirements (col B). The average monthly demand is computed by dividing the months remaining in the fiscal year into the amount on line 5a(1) of DA Form 1887-R as follows:

(a) For a September stratification report, divide 12 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(b) For a December stratification report, divide 9 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(c) For a March stratification report, divide 6 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(d) For a June stratification report, divide 3 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(10) *Deficit (col J).* Column J reflects requirements less the assets. It is computed by subtracting the sum of columns D, E, and F from column B. If the on-hand assets exceed requirements, place the difference in brackets.

e. Stratification elements in column A are as follows:

(1) *Assets, stratification date (line 1).* This line shows the total assets on hand and due in as of the stratification date. These assets include serviceable stock on hand, unserviceable stock on hand, stock due in from procurement and documented returns, or redistribution actions.

(2) *Assets, anticipated nonrecoverable (line 2).* The total unserviceables on hand to include suspended medical materiel included in line 1 which have been or will be determined to be beyond economical repair and which will be condemned or otherwise lost during the repair cycle. These assets will not be applied to any of the stratification elements on lines 3 through 8b of the stratification report.

(3) *Prepositioned war reserve, protectable (line 3).* The sum of lines 3a through 3c of the stratification report.

(a) *Operational projects—line 3a* This line shows materiel for DA approved projects required to be held at installation/Materiel Management Center level when reaction time of contingency plan(s) supported does not permit stockage at the depot level.

(b) *Other: U.S.—line 3b* Materiel required to be held at installation (Materiel Management Center (MMC)) level to support deployment strengths specified in Rapid Deployment Force logistics instructions but not specifically listed in logistics annexes of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) approved contingency plans. This includes war reserve materiel for hospital expansion, operation of blood donor centers, and materiel for supplemental medical materiel program (AR 40-61), to include packing and crating materiel.

(c) *Other: Allied forces—line 3c* This line consists of the Allied Forces war reserve requirements that must be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use or issue to ensure timely support of a designated force during the initial phase of war. The requirement established for this element is that portion which is protectable for purposes of asset application, procurement, and funding.

(4) *Requisitioning objective—line 4.* The sum of lines 4a through 4f.

(a) *Stock due out—line 4a* The sum of lines 4a(1) (stocked items) and 4a(2) (nonstocked items). Stocked and nonstocked (fringe) items represent materiel which has been requisitioned by the ordering (using) activity but is not immediately available for issue and is recorded as a commitment for future issue.

(b) *Safety level—line 4b* Materiel which is required to be on hand to permit continued operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment action or unpredictable fluctuation in demand, based on the rates applicable to current requirement computations.

(c) *Numerical stockage objective—line 4c* The quantity of an item for which a fixed level, not computed on a recurring demand basis, is maintained to meet possible occasional or intermittent requirements. Numerical stockage items are stocked because of their essentiality or a procurement lead time that is longer than normal. An item having a numerical stockage objective will have no other level. The numerical stockage objective is the sum of lines 4c(2) and 4c(3) of DA Form 1887-R which are described below.

1. *Insurance items—line 4c(1).* Not applicable.

2. *Mission essential—line 4c(2).* This line concerns secondary items of functional repair parts not otherwise authorized for stockage at the installation level, but required to ensure operation of an end item or facility which is vital to a defense mission. The bulk of this stockage is for support of the prescribed load list (PLL).

3. *Other stockage—line 4c(3).* This line concerns all other materiel maintained for a known requirement but not delineated on line 4c(2) (mission essential) above and line 4f (operating level) below. This will include, but is not limited to AIMI, standby support items, mandatory stockage items, inventory temporarily in use, clothing sales store inventories and operational rations.

(d) *Repair cycle—line 4d* Not applicable.

(e) *Order and ship time—line 4e* The sum of lines 4e(1) and 4e(2) of DA Form 1887-R as follows:

1. *Order time—line 4e(1).* This line concerns the estimated recurring demands for issues during the time interval between the date of a procurement order or requisition and the date the materiel would normally be shipped by the supplying activity. In the case of reparables which are repaired or rebuilt by the ordering activity, this element will represent the condemnation rate due to wear out plus nonrecurring demands during the same timeframe.

2. *Ship time—line 4e(2).* This line concerns the estimated recurring demands for issues during the time interval between the date the supply activity ships the materiel and the date it is recorded on the receiving activity's accountable records. In the case of reparables which are repaired or rebuilt by the ordering activity, this element will represent the condemnation rate due to wear out plus nonrecurring demands during the same timeframe.

(f) *Operating level—4f* The quantity required to sustain operations in the interval between the receipt of a replenishment shipment and submission of a subsequent replenishment requisition. These quantities should be based on the established replenishment period. The full operating level is included to display the maximum on-hand requirement as of a moment in time. Elements of the operating level are as follows:

1. *Recurring demand items—line 4f(1).* These are items that contain sufficient demand experience to qualify for stockage.

2. *Depot maintenance—line 4f(2).* Not applicable.

3. *Concurrent parts—line 4f(3).* Not applicable.

(g) *Subtotal requisitioning objective recurring demands.* The sum of lines 4b, d, e(1), e(2), and f(1).

(h) *Subtotal requisitioning objective nonrecurring demands.* The sum of lines 4c, f(2), and f(3).

(5) *AFAO issue requirements—line 5.* The sum of lines 5a through c.

(a) *Apportionment year FY—line 5a.* The apportionment year represents the subsequent fiscal year or a 12-month period in a 30 September stratification, a 9-month period in a 31 December stratification, a 6-month period in a 31 March stratification, and a

3-month period in a 30 June stratification. It is the sum of lines 5a(1) through (3) of DA Form 1887-R as follows:

1. *Recurring demands—line 5a(1).* The estimated demands forecasted through supply control procedures for issues during the period from stratification date to the end of the apportionment year.

2. *Nonrecurring demands—line 5a(2).* The projected or programmed nonrecurring demands forecasted through supply control procedures for issues during the period from stratification date to the end of the apportionment year.

3. *Nonstockage demands—line 5a(3).* The projected or programmed demands for issues of nonstockage items during the period from stratification date to the end of the apportionment year.

(b) *Budget year FY—line 5b.* The budget year represents the fiscal year following the apportionment year. It is the sum of lines 5b(1) through (3) of DA Form 1887-R as described below.

1. *Recurring demands—line 5b(1).* The estimated recurring demands forecasted through supply control procedures for issues during the budget year. The forecast of requirements should be at the same rate as for the current year and adjusted when necessary to compensate for any projected program changes that may not have been considered in the computation of requirements for the current year.

2. *Nonrecurring demands—line 5b(2).* The projected or programmed nonrecurring demands forecasted through supply control procedures for issues during the budget year.

3. *Nonstockage demands—line 5b(3).* The projected or programmed demands for issues of nonstockage items during the budget year.

(c) *Balance, AFAO—line 5c.* The balance AFAO represents 3 months of demands as of 31 December, 6 months as of 31 March, 9 months as of 30 June, and 0 months as of 30 September.

(6) *Balance, prepositioned war reserve—line 6.* The sum of lines 6a through c. The nonprotectable portion of the prepositioned war reserve requirement which represents the unfunded deficiency.

(a) *Operational projects, balance—line 6a.* This line shows the nonprotectable portion of the operational projects.

(b) *Other: Balance, U.S.—line 6b.* This line shows the nonprotectable portion of the other prepositioned war reserves less those requirements entered on line 6c of the stratification report.

(c) *Other: Balance, allied forces—line 6c.* This line shows the nonprotectable portion of the other prepositioned war reserves less those requirements entered on line 6b of the stratification report.

(7) *Economic retention—line 7.* Materiel authorized as contingency requirements.

(8) *Local excess.* The sum of lines 8a and b.

(a) *Reported excess—line 8a.* That portion of excess materiel which has been reported for disposition instructions as being in excess of authorized retention levels.

(b) *Unreported excess—line 8b.* That portion of excess materiel which has not been reported for disposition instructions or is not reportable.

f. Memorandum entries are as follows:

(1) *Demands.* Enter separately the dollar value of the requisitioning objective, nonrequisitioning objective, and nonstockage demands experienced during the quarter for the materiel being reported. Demands will not be cumulative for the fiscal year.

(a) *Requisitioning objective items.* Enter the dollar value of demands for requisitioning objective items. This includes both recurring and nonrecurring demands.

(b) *Nonrequisitioning objective items.* Enter the dollar value of demands for standby, mission essential, and other demands.

(c) *Nonstockage items.* Enter the dollar values of fringe and direct delivery demands.

(2) *Materiel repaired.* Enter the dollar value of materiel which was repaired and reclassified as serviceable during the report period.

(3) *Unserviceable stocks scheduled for repair.* Enter the dollar value of unserviceable stocks reported in column E for which repair/rebuild has been directed by the item manager.

Section IV Financial Inventory Reporting

5-13. Objectives of financial inventory reporting

The objectives of financial inventory reporting are to provide—

- a. HQDA with data on Army-owned, stock fund and PA-financed secondary item inventories.
- b. Changes in inventory and stratification of assets for PA and stock fund financed inventories.
- c. Basic financial inventory data for use by inventory managers to develop and defend budget estimates and apportionment and reapportionment requests.
- d. A means of measuring progress made toward established goals.
- e. Historical data used by the inventory manager to—
 - (1) Determine the degree of compliance with and adequacy of program and policy guidance.
 - (2) Equate supply operations.
 - (3) Equate stock control operations.
 - (4) Consider trends in inventory status and activity.
 - (5) Compare available assets with authorized retention levels.
 - (6) Compile demand and issue data.
 - (7) Determine unserviceable inventories.
 - (8) Determine other areas requiring control by Army managers at all levels.

5-14. Criteria for reporting

Financial inventory reporting applies to stratification of assets for PA-financed principal items, including assets in use. Reporting requirements also apply to changes in inventory and the stratification of PA-financed and stock fund-financed items on stock records in the Army supply system worldwide. For the purpose of these reports, principal items located in CONUS sites below wholesale level will be considered as assets in use. The following are excluded from these reporting requirements:

- a. Aircraft, intercontinental ballistic missiles and intermediate range ballistic missiles.
- b. Secondary items with troop units, to include the National Guard and Reserve Components.
- c. Items funded by an industrial fund.
- d. Property acquired for civil functions use.
- e. Plant and production equipment carried in the supply system inventory. This is equipment in use, on standby or idle at military sites, contractors plants, or locations outside the military supply system. It is also equipment reportable to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center or a production equipment control agency as idle and available for use screening.
- f. Material in Army storage facilities owned by other DOD components or other Government departments or agencies.
- g. Any item installed in or a part of a higher assembly.

5-15. Reporting activities

Financial inventory reporting requirements apply, in whole or in part, to the following:

- a. DCSLOG.
- b. FORSCOM and subordinate commands.
- c. U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and subordinate elements.
- d. Headquarters of MACOMs overseas and subordinate elements.
- e. AMC and subordinate elements.
- f. Office of TSG.
- g. U.S. Army Security Agency.
- h. Defense Supply Service, Pentagon.
- i. U.S. Army Communications Command.
- j. National Guard Bureau (NGB).

5-16. General reporting instructions

This paragraph governs instructions for reporting certain financial data for items in the Army supply system.

- a. Comprehensive narrative analyses will be submitted with all

feeder and consolidated financial inventory reports listed in paragraphs 5-18 through 5-20. The narrative will explain significant financial and supply management operations and comment on the progress made. It will describe corrective actions started or planned in connection with inventory positions, supply and financial trends, and significant results made evident by comparative review. For maximum effectiveness, explanations accompanying the reports should represent a joint effort among all elements of the reporting activity whose functions influence the data reported. These analyses will be brief, complete statements supporting or explaining abnormal and/or highlighted changes in inventories and/or funding balances. The presentation of statistical supply control data without enough supplemental information prevents an adequate appraisal of the progress of program performance. Narrative analyses must fully explain significant occurrences that cause questionable trends, deviations from forecasts, and/or major deficiencies. Narratives should not explain obvious causes of trend differences. Preparing agencies should analyze data being reported and add to this data as needed. An effective narrative analysis must emphasize the following:

- (1) How much the analysis will improve overall financial and logistical management.
- (2) The prompt identification of problem areas and corrective actions required.
- (3) The development of explanations and data in such detail as to satisfy the “need to know” of the ascending echelons of supply and demand.

(4) Whether operations showing significant deviations from approved plans can be brought back into line with these plans or whether the plan must be adjusted, and why.

b. Within 55 days after the close of each semiannual reporting period, the NGB will advise AMC (AMCRM-FW) by letter of the value of the inventory managed by the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFOs).

c. Standard prices will be used for financial reporting of inventories (AR 37-60, chap 2).

d. The due dates represent the number of calendar days following the close of the reporting period. These dates allow each reporting command the maximum time possible; extensions cannot be considered. Each command consolidating data for forwarding to a higher echelon will report overdue data so that corrective action may be taken.

5-17. Security classification

Financial inventory reports prepared per this section will normally be unclassified. If required, classification will be per AR 380-5, and will be forwarded under separate cover.

5-18. DD Form 1138-1 (Inventory Report of Principal or Secondary Items), RCS DD-M(A)1000

a. *General reporting information.* DD Form 1138-1 is available through normal publications supply channels. MACOM reports will be consolidated and forwarded in three copies to the DCSLOG (DALO-RMI), WASH DC 20310-0533, not later than 75 days after the end of the reporting period. DD Form 1138-1 will cover worldwide assets on hand in storage, in use when not incorporated in a higher assembly, in transit, and in other status. Preparation of the report is as follows:

- (1) Report assets in thousands of dollars, right justified.
- (2) Report in-use and in-store entries separately.
- (3) Abbreviate as necessary.
- (4) Lines 7a and 10a are memo entries included in lines 7 and 10 totals.
- (5) Total assets, line 16, must equal the total of lines 9 through 15 (omit 10a) and the total of lines 17 through 19.
- (6) Total assets, line 16, must agree with prior report submission to AMC.

b. *DD Form 1138-1 for principal items.* The inventory report for principal items is prepared as of 30 September. Entries for DD Form 1138-1 for principal items are described in table 5-6. This report is required from U.S. Army Information Systems Command, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, and the AMC IMMs.

Preparation is in summary by the reporting elements and in subsummary by appropriation and budget project code. Four copies are submitted to AMC within 55 days of the "as of" date. In addition, a consolidated summary report for all categories of principal items is submitted by AMC.

c. *DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items.* The inventory report for secondary items will be prepared as of 31 March and 30 September by DLA for ASF and TSG for ASF/PA. Two copies are submitted to AMC within 55 days of the cutoff date. Entries for DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items are described in table 5-7. (See table 5-8 for the DOD category of material codes.)

5-19. DA Form 3331-R (Monthly Report of Financial Status of PA Secondary Items), RCS CSGLD-1422

a. DA Form 3331-R provides statistical data on actual operations in the accomplishment of the PA secondary item program. It will be prepared by each IMM managing the following PA secondary item categories:

- (1) Air materiel.
- (2) Tracked combat vehicles.
- (3) Electronic material.
- (4) Other support equipment.
- (5) Missile materiel.
- (6) Ammunitions, spares and repair parts.
- (7) Other weapons.
- (8) Tactical vehicles.

b. DA Form 3331-R will be locally reproduced on 8 1/2 by 11-inch paper. A copy of the form for local reproduction is located at the back of this publication. All data reported on lines 1 through 20 and in the remarks block will be obtained from IMM financial and supply records. The dollar values to be entered in column b, line 13, should be obtained from line 5 of the PA secondary items markup, Schedule A (undelivered orders), as amended by program changes.

c. The report and related analysis will be prepared and submitted as follows:

(1) The AMC IMMs will telephone report data to AM-C (AMCSM-PIB) not later than the 23d day of the month following the month being reported. Not later than the 28th day of the month following the month being reported, the AMC IMMs will transmit two copies of the report and narrative analysis to AM-C (AMCSM-PIB). If the report will be delinquent, the IMM will advise AMC of this by the morning of the 21st day following the month being reported.

(2) AMC (AMCSM-PIB) will consolidate reports for each appropriation with IMM submissions attached as backup. Two copies of the feeder and consolidated reports and narrative analysis will be sent to DCSLOG not later than the 35th day following the month being reported.

d. Entries for DA Form 3331-R are shown in table 5-9. The narrative analysis for this report will include the following:

(1) Concise explanations by report line for variances of 5 percent or more from approved overall operating program. The breakout of line 13 in the remarks block will be compared to the operating program. If AMC has placed a ceiling on column transactions, explain in the analysis.

(2) Explanations of significant variations in dues out and items in zero balances from amounts previously reported.

(3) Explanation, by contract, of deviations in delivery of materiel when the dollar amount is significant. Also include when delivery will be made.

5-20. DA Form 1887-R (Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B—Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets), RCS CSGLD-1438

a. DA Form 1887-R is required for internal Army financial inventory management. DA Form 1887 will be locally reproduced on 8 1/2 by 11-inch paper. A copy of the form for local reproduction is located at the back of this publication. This report will be prepared by headquarters, oversea commands, or subordinate commands;

FORSCOM, TRADOC, Class II installations reporting directly to AMC, and subordinate commands of AMC. Reports will include materiel on accountable records of oversea depots and CONUS installations and will show asset requirements and stratification of on hand and on order assets applicable to these requirements. Separate reports will be prepared for each materiel category of ASF and PA secondary items through the first and second position of the MATCAT. A summary report will be prepared for all materiel categories, by fund. In addition, consolidated reports will be made by AMC for the AMC Installations Division, ASF, and for PA reports from AMC Class II installations. The AMC IMMs will merge the report for PA secondary items received from AMC with reports received from AMC subordinate commands. The consolidated AMC installation report and narrative analyses will be forwarded per table 5-10. These reports will be submitted quarterly in three copies to HQDA (DALO-RMI), WASH DC 20310-0533, not later than 55 calendar days after the end of that reporting period.

b. The oversea command and CONUS installation stratification (para 5-12) is the source for the data to be included in this report. Round off all dollar amounts to the nearest thousand of dollars.

c. Preparation instructions for DA Form 1887-R are as follows:

(1) As of date. Enter the ending date of each quarter of the fiscal year.

(2) Material category/appropriation and subgroupings. Enter the alpha code depicting the materiel category code. On the report for PA secondary items, also enter the appropriation and subgrouping title (position 2) of the MATCAT.

(3) Category structure. Enter the alpha or numeric codes depicting the major material category title (position 1) and subgrouping (position 2) of the MATCAT. Block for position 1 only of MATCAT code will be completed on summary reports. (See table 5-10 for DOD categories of materiel codes.)

(4) Number of items cataloged. Enter only the number of locally assigned stock numbers which have been added to the installation's Master Item Data File.

(5) Number of items stocked. Enter the number of line items stocked.

(6) Appropriation title. Check the appropriate block for PA or ASF.

(7) Reporting agency. Enter the name of the reporting installation, command, or subcommand, as appropriate.

(8) Inventory manager. Enter the name of the IMM.

(9) Columnar headings. (See para 5-12d.)

(10) Stratification elements. Amounts to be reflected on stratification elements lines, columns B through J, will be obtained from comparable lines and appropriate columns of the oversea command and CONUS installation stratification (para 5-12). Explanations of the stratification elements are in paragraph 5-12e above. Order and ship time dollar values for requisitioning objective, recurring demands, will be separate and not include data applicable to requisitioning objective, nonrecurring demands.

(11) Memorandum entries. (See para 5-12f.)

d. The narrative analysis prepared for the quarterly stratification report at the end of each semiannual reporting period will be preceded by a listing of memorandum data which is required for completion by the applicable reporting activities.

(1) Materiel on order (any source.)

(2) Assets in transit from procurement (accepted at source but not received).

(3) Shipments in transit between storage locations.

(4) Assets temporarily in use.

(5) Assets on loan.

(6) Inventories in process of assembly, disassembly.

(7) Adjustments (this amount will represent the difference between on-hand inventory value on financial records and the value of on-hand inventory reflected on DA Form 1887-R).

Chapter 6 Management of War Reserves, Operational Projects, and Prepositioning of Materiel Configured to Unit Sets(POMCUS)

Section I War Reserves

6-1. Concept of war reserves

War reserves are distinct from other categories of materiel reserved for wartime use. They are specifically computed quantities of materiel acquired in peacetime to meet wartime sustaining requirements until procurement or production sources are able to produce at required levels to offset both combat and training losses after the war starts. Therefore, war reserves offset critical supply requirements which may not be obtained from the supply pipeline once the war starts.

6-2. Composition of war reserves

War reserves are categorized as either theater reserves(TR), which are positioned in theater, or CONUS reserves, which are positioned in CONUS to backup TR. Figure 6-1 is a schematic which shows the elements that make up the levels of war materiel requirements (WMR).

6-3. Centralized management of secondary items

AMC is the central manager of supply class IX secondary items (spare and repair parts) which are designated as war reserves. Centralized management establishes a single manager for SC IX assets which are designated as war reserves to achieve balanced selection, procurement, and distribution of SC IX (spare and repair parts) and SC II (weapon system-related) assets Army-wide. As central manager, AMC—

- a. Determines war reserve requirements for spares and repair parts, with guidance from HQDA DCSLOG for budget and program years.
- b. Establishes and monitors worldwide assets and visibility of assets designated as war reserves.
- c. Coordinates and submits program and budget information to the DCSLOG.
- d. Procures and distributes SC IX and SC II (weapon system-related) items designated as war reserves to meet Army-wide requirements.
- e. Manages assets by weapon systems to achieve balanced levels of spares, repair parts, and munitions.

6-4. War reserve automated process (WRAP)

WRAP generates secondary item materiel requirements in SCs I, II, III (package), IV, VIII, and IX. It provides standard computation of requirements for secondary items which are war reserves and displays them in a standard format. WRAP generates financial war reserve data to develop schedules 1 and 2 per the Procurement Appropriation Financed Secondary Item Budget Handbook and DA Pam 37-1 to support the program objective memorandum and budget submission.

6-5. Industrial preparedness planning (IPP)

- a. The foundation of IPP is to realistically determine mobilization production and maintenance requirements. The requirements apply to combat essential items needed to support approved forces during the planning period.
- b. Each AMC IMM selects items from the war reserve stockage list (WARSL) most critical to its industrial preparedness objectives per AR 700-90. Items selected for planning compose the industrial preparedness planning list (IPPL), which is published annually.
- c. DD Form 1519, PT 1 (DOD Industrial Preparedness Program Production Planning Schedule) displays the production capacity for IPPL items. These lists are retained by the AMC IMM and used to reduce WRMR stockage objectives (elements of the war materiel procurement capability (WMPC)).

6-6. War reserve stock alignment

WRS is materiel aligned and designated to satisfy the WRMR. It is acquired in peacetime to meet increased military requirements during wartime and is intended to provide support which is essential to sustain combat operations until resupply and distribution pipelines are established. WRS consists of—

- a. PWRMS, which is further broken out as—
 - (1) War reserves overseas (theater reserves) which are under the control of the theater commander, authorized in days of supply(DOS) by AR 11-11.
 - (2) War reserves under the control of the AMC IMM, SICC, FORSCOM, TRADOC, DLA, and the USAMMA. This stock is—
 - (a) TR which are authorized in DOS by AR 11-11 (C) for specified contingencies and forces.
 - (b) Stocks authorized for medical facilities by AR 40-61, chapter 5.
 - (c) TR stocks designated as MACOM backup that is PWRMS stored in CONUS because of storage limitations or restrictions in theater.
 - (3) War reserve stock for allies, which is owned and financed by the United States, but released to Republic of Korea Army on a declaration of defense condition 2 per existing multiyear omnibus acquisitions.
- b. Other war reserve materiel stocks (OWRMS), which is all other WRS except TR, operational projects, and POMCUS; and is held at the wholesale level.

6-7. WRS review, serviceability, storage, and ownership

WRS is acquired, held, and maintained only to meet the WRMR that is directed by DA DCSLOG.

a. *WRS review.* AMC, Health Services Command, and MACOMs perform a continuing review to assure end items meet the WARSL selection criteria outlined in paragraph 6-22. The review is based on either revised guidance from DA DCSLOG or as a result of a recomputation, and covers quantity (depth of stockage) and qualification (range) for stockage. After completing a review of PWRMR, MACOMs will concur or nonconcur by letter with comments to the Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCSM-PIR, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX, VA 22333-0001, for nonmedical items, or to the Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, ATTN: SGMMA-RSR, Frederick, MD 21701-5001, for medical items. When management decisions or storage limitations dictate, MACOMs must specifically review the need for maintaining WRS in CONUS (purpose code S).

b. *WRS serviceability.* WRS will be rotated to assure it is maintained in condition code A, B, or E to meet established requirements. When serviceable assets are not available to satisfy the WRMR due to lack of availability or funding constraints, unserviceable assets may be used as WRS as indicated below.

(1) *Major items.* Unserviceable major items will be applied to the WRMR only if funded maintenance programs or actions to upgrade the items to condition code A or B exist. These actions must be completed within 1 year, starting from the time the item either enters into a war reserve account or becomes unserviceable while in a war reserve account. Assets placed in condition code E or G are identified as combat serviceable. Assets in condition code F or M are considered war reserve deficiencies and are not available for issue.

(2) *Secondary items.* Unserviceable assets not scheduled for repair will not be applied against protectable war reserves. Rather, these assets are applied to acquisition year or budget year requirements as other acquisition war reserve or balance prepositioned war reserve in budget stratification's. This provides the means to obtain funds for their repair.

(a) *Asset exchange.* Serviceable WRS will not be exchanged for unserviceable items, unless work is scheduled and funds are available to repair the exchanged unserviceable item within the following 12-month period.

(b) *Shelf life items.* Expired shelf life items will not be held as WRS unless the DA DCSLOG or TSG (medical) have approved rotation plans. Exceptions are made on a case by case basis by DA

DCSLOG or TSG. Theater rotation plans must be submitted within 90 days of posting of requirements levels or with the annual list of prioritized items, which is submitted as part of the budget package.

(3) *SC V, ammunition.* These items are maintained as WRS in condition codes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, or N.

(4) *Aerial delivery equipment.* This equipment is maintained as WRS in condition code C or D.

c. WRS storage. Whenever possible, WRS is stored at locations which best support approved contingency, mobilization, and maintenance task distribution plans.

d. WRS ownership. The using military service owns, finances, and manages appropriation funded WRS, unless the OSD authorizes otherwise. Based on Army decision, DLA owns, finances, and manages subsistence under the worldwide integrated management of subsistence system.

6-8. Posting of requirement levels

a. AMC IMM posts wholesale war reserves levels to accountable records immediately after a recomputation. Each AMC IMM and SICC distributes the total retail level to the MACOMs through the U.S.AMC Catalog Data Activity.

b. The MACOM posts the war reserve requirement computed by AMC IMM on receipt. The war reserves availability balance file is submitted to the AMC IMM or SICC for use in the WRAP requirements computation just prior to the start of the annual cycle.

c. The AMC IMM or SICC posts MACOM backup to wholesale accountable records. MACOM backup is the portion of the retail requirement that cannot be stocked in theater, due to limited availability of storage space or restrictions.

6-9. War reserve purpose codes

Assets designated as war reserves are identified by purpose codes. These codes are listed in table 6-1.

6-10. Aviation contingency parts pool (ACPP)

a. The ACPP is a CONUS-based pool of essential secondary items designated as war reserves which support contingency deployment of selected Army aircraft. The ACPP is a segment of TR-2 and does not increase the authorized acquisition objective.

b. The Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) specifies the priority of fill for the ACPP. Resources (materiel or dollar assets) are applied to ACPP requirements before any other aviation materiel war reserves account.

c. Peacetime use of ACPP is prohibited unless approved by HQDA(DALO-SMW), which obtains authorization from the Vice Chief of Staff, Army.

d. AVSCOM is the ACPP manager and provides quarterly status reports of requirements and assets through AMC to HQDA(DALO-SMW and DALO-AV).

e. HQDA (DALO-SMW) publishes annual guidance for computation of ACPP requirements. This guidance contains the type and density of aircraft being supported, the operating tempo (flying hour rate), and the support period (effective period of the flying hour rate). The selection criteria in paragraph 6-22 is used for secondary items designated for the ACPP.

6-11. New system fielding

All new systems will be fielded with a 30-day level of secondary items designated as war reserves, unless theater reserves can sustain the total density for more than 30 days. This ensures that newly fielded equipment can be sustained through the early phases of combat operations. The following actions will be accomplished by AMC:

a. Ensure war reserve funds are made available during the initial provisioning and replenishment phases.

b. Ensure a 30-day level of SC IX and SC II (weapon system-related) items is computed and fielded to meet the annual incremental quantity of the system which is fielded.

c. If the 30-day level of secondary items is not available prior to or concurrent with system fielding, request a conditional release

from HQDA (DALO-SMS), including a plan for obtaining the secondary items required to reach the 30-day level.

6-12. War reserves requirements computation

a. The following factors are used to compute end item requirements:

(1) Troop strengths and equipment densities detailed in the Structure and Composition System (SACS).

(2) Current approved end item usage, attrition, or consumption rates from program series (P-series) studies conducted for HQDA (DAMO-FDL) by the Concepts Analysis Agency.

b. The following factors are used to compute secondary item requirements:

(1) Troop strengths and equipment densities.

(2) Secondary item failure factors.

(3) Support time period per AR 11-11 (C).

c. Generally, requirements are computed as follows:

(1) Develop the troop strengths and equipment densities for each day to be supported. (Densities and strengths change as units enter the theater.)

(2) Apply the daily expected rate of usage, attrition, or consumption to the troop strength or equipment density to compute the requirements for each day.

(3) Total the day-by-day requirements to determine the overall requirement for the support period.

d. HQDA (DALO-SMW) provides specific war reserves computation guidance in AR 11-11 (C) and in the annual "Guidance for War Reserves Computations" letter (S).

(1) Annual DA guidance identifies the alignment of forces to compute theater reserves, support period of prepositioning, and the rate source used (P-series study). The guidance also defines the project codes to use.

(2) AMC publishes annual guidance describing the procedures for computing and supporting war reserves levels for oversea commands. "The Surgeon General's Annual Guidance Letter" contains this information for medical items.

(3) AMC publishes a separate letter to describe the procedures for computing early mission Reserve Component/full Army mobilization (PRIMOB/FAM) war reserves requirements based on current guidance.

e. The personnel strengths and equipment densities used to compute war reserves are obtained from the SACS process, which is maintained by HQDA (DAMO-MOFD-Z). SACS is a process used to identify and select a specific force to determine personnel strengths and equipment densities at authorized level of organization (ALO) 1 for all commands at a point in time.

f. The WARSL is a list of items (LOI) which are authorized for stockage as war reserves. Specific guidance on the WARSL is in paragraph 6-20.

g. Consumption/loss factors for major items are provided by HQDA (DAMO-FDL) for wartime replacement factors, wartime fuel factors, and ammunition rates; HQDA (DALO-TST) for meals/man; the appropriate AMC IMM and SICC and TRADOC for other rates. Table 6-2 contains rates for each supply class. Table 6-3 contains a summary of computation factors or elements, source documents, and proponents.

h. The wartime support period is specified in AR 11-11(C). It is the period from the start of war during which the force must be supported.

6-13. Distribution priorities

Policies for the peacetime distribution of Army-controlled logistic resources are contained in the DAMPL. DA DCSOPS provides guidance for distribution of materiel during wartime.

6-14. MACOM war reserves requisitioning procedures

a. Procurement appropriations funded major items. Materiel to satisfy PWRMS will be on-hand or requisitioned. The requisitions contain the following:

(1) TR project code assigned to the requirement. The project

codes are in the annual "Guidance for War Reserves Computation" letter (S).

(2) Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) type requirement code listed in AR 725-50, table C-16.

b. PA funded secondary items. Requisitions are submitted only as authorized by the AMC IMM. Use standard MILSTRIP format for all requisitions for PWRMS. These requisitions are categorized as one of the following:

(1) Initial stockage requisitions, submitted to initially fill computed requirements levels, which contain—

(a) Demand code O (alpha) in column 44.

(b) Signal code D or M in column 51.

(c) Project code WR2 in columns 57-59.

(d) Issue priority designator (IPD) code 04 through 15 in columns 60-61.

(e) Advice code 2L in columns 65-66.

(2) Replenishment requisitions, submitted to replace war reserves issued against a peacetime requirement, which contain—

(a) Demand code R in column 44.

(b) A project code in columns 57-59 only if it is significant to the requisitioner.

(c) IPD 01 through 15 in columns 60-61. (The IPD on a replenishment requisition may be the same as the IPD used to issue PWRMS by the MACOM in peacetime.) (See para 6-17.)

c. Requisitions for ASF items. Use the standard MILSTRIP format for PWRMS. These requisitions are categorized as one of the following:

(1) Stockage requisitions, submitted anytime based on the availability of funds, which contain—

(a) Demand code O (alpha) in column 44.

(b) Signal code A, B, C, J, K, or L in column 51.

(c) A valid fund code in columns 52-53.

(d) Project code 3AA in columns 57-59.

(e) IPD 11 through 15 in columns 60-61.

(2) Replenishment requisitions which are submitted anytime based on either direct war reserves funding; or through generation of conserved peacetime obligation authority (CPTOA) (para 6-23), which must be within annual obligational authority ceilings. The requisitions contain—

(a) Demand code R in column 44.

(b) A project code in columns 57-59, only if it is significant to the requisitioner.

(c) IPD 01 through 15 in columns 60-61. (The IPD on a replenishment requisition may be the same as the IPD used to issue PWRMS in peacetime.)

6-15. AMC IMM processing of requisitions for war reserves and release of assets

a. PA major items. Major items held as war reserves are distributed as detailed in the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program.

b. PA secondary and ASF items. Assets used to fill requisitions for war reserves requirements will be released in DAMPL sequence. Reduce protectable levels when materiel is issued from war reserves purpose codes. Requisitions for war reserves requirements will contain the following entries:

(1) *Stockage requisitions.* Stockage requisitions contain demand code O (alpha) in column 44, project code 3AA for ASF or WR2 for PA secondary in columns 57-59, and IPD 11 through 15 in columns 60-61. Unless otherwise negotiated with the claimant, these requisitions are filled, in order, from stock having war reserves purpose codes. Do not use assets in purpose codes D and E; assets are released as free issue from purpose codes C, B, T, and S, in that order. If war reserves assets are not available, quantities may be filled from assets in peacetime purpose codes; but, avoid excessive draw down of peacetime assets. Provide MILSTRIP status for ASF requisitions so the requisitioner can deobligate funds, if needed.

(2) *Replenishment requisitions.*

(a) *IPD 01 through 03 requisitions.* UMMIPS time standards per AR 725-50 will be used when processing this type of requisition.

(b) *IPD 04 through 15 requisitions.* Assets will be issued only to the reorder point to fill these requisitions. Unfilled quantities are placed on backorder, and MILSTRIP status is provided with an estimated shipment date that is equal to one procurement lead time. Requisitions on backorder will be released at the end of the procurement lead time period or when assets become available above the reorder point.

c. Issue of OWRMS under control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. OWRMS designated for retention or controlled release by the JCS and identified through assignment of a JCS project code, is issued only when authorized by the JCS.

6-16. MACOM peacetime use of SCs VII and VIII major items designated as war reserves

a. The CGs of FORSCOM and oversea MACOMs may use major items from TR assets, except operational projects (see section II) and POMCUS (see section III) stock to improve peacetime readiness. AMC and the MACOM commander, or a designated representative, coordinate release of TR assets held by an AMC IMM and stored in DESCOM depots. The MACOM commander must approve the request. TR assets will not be used to fill projected modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) shortages. The following guidelines are used to withdraw major items from TR to fill MTOE shortages:

(1) The request must be approved by the MACOM commander. Approving responsibility will not be delegated below the MACOM DCSLOG.

(2) TR will not be issued if the wholesale source can satisfy the shortages within 90 days.

(3) TR will not be issued if the MACOM is at 85 percent fill, MACOM-wide, in equipment on hand of the wartime required level, without first satisfying shortages through redistribution of MACOM assets.

(4) When a shortage exists for items with an equipment readiness code (ERC) A, TR assets are issued only to raise the unit to its authorized level of organization for equipment on hand per DA distribution policy. If a unit is to be filled to 100 percent for equipment on hand and the MACOM is at 85 percent fill, MACOM assets are redistributed prior to withdrawing the item from war reserves. Do not issue TR to fill projected MTOE shortages.

(5) TR assets will not be drawn down below the 30-day level for the forward deployed (on ground) force, if the degradation in sustainability does not outweigh the increase in readiness.

b. The MACOM will maintain the following information for 1 year when major items are withdrawn from TR to fill MTOE shortages:

(1) LIN and nomenclature of equipment.

(2) Unit identification code (UIC) and designation of the unit which received equipment from the TR.

(3) Quantity on hand in the unit prior to and after withdrawal from TR.

(4) Total TR requirement.

(5) Date of withdrawal.

(6) Readiness condition prior to issue of TR equipment, and readiness condition resulting from issue of TR equipment.

c. The MACOMs use a DD Form 173/2 (Joint Messageform) to update the Quarterly War Reserve Status Report (RCS CSGLD 1724) when a change in the status of SCs VII and VIII results from withdrawing major items from TR to fill MTOE shortages. A sample completed form and preparation instructions are shown in figure 6-2.

6-17. Peacetime use of SCs II and VIII secondary end items (expendable), I, III, IV, V, and IX assets

a. FORSCOM, TRADOC, Health Services Command, and oversea MACOMs may use SCs II and VIII secondary end items (expendable), I, III, IV, V, and IX theater PWRMS (except assets for operational projects and POMCUS) to meet emergency peacetime operational requirements (IPD 01-03, NMCS requisitions). This applies only if funding for war reserve reinvestment is available equal to the cost of the stock which is issued. Immediate action is taken

by the PWRMS materiel manager to replenish stock after issue. Requisitioning procedures are in paragraph 6–14. An audit trail is maintained by the MACOM war reserves materiel managers until war reserves assets are reconstituted as described in paragraph 6–23.

b. AMC, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, and USAMMA may issue secondary items (spares and repair parts) from CONUS war reserves assets to fill emergency peacetime operational Army requirements (IPD 01–03, NMCS requisitions only). Assets are issued from purpose codes C, B, T, S, D, and E, in that order. Before issuing CONUS war reserves assets, the following conditions must be met:

(1) Funding for war reserves reinvestment must be available equal to the cost of the stock that is issued.

(2) Secondary items in purpose code D may be used to fill peacetime NMCS requisitions when items are not available from lower priority assets. Using purpose code D assets to fill NMCS requisitions is limited to only those units having a higher DAMPL sequence. HQDA (DALO–SMW) must authorize issues from purpose code D to units with a lower DAMPL sequence. Releasing assets from purpose code D to fill NMCS requisitions, must be coordinated with AMC (AMCSM–PIM). Provide the following data:

- (a) Requisitioner.
- (b) Quantity requisitioned.
- (c) Priority of the requisition.
- (d) Quantity required from purpose code D.
- (e) Quantity of assets on hand and due in which are in purpose code D.
- (f) Estimated date on which the item requisitioned can be replaced from peacetime stock.
- (g) Impact if the requisition is not filled.

6–18. Temporary loan of war reserves

a. MACOMs having supply accountability and direct control of WRS, may lend the WRS to any subordinate or tenant Army activity without prior approval from DA DCSLOG. However, before lending WRS, command–wide review and cross–leveling, redistribution of excess stock, and release of supporting command or theater–controlled assets is required. Loans approved by the MACOM have the following limitations:

(1) SCs VII and VIII, major end items in war reserves accounts may be placed on loan up to 1 year.

(2) SCs II and VIII secondary end items (nonexpendable, durable) may be placed on loan up to 6 months.

(3) SCs II and VIII secondary end items (expendable), and I, III, IV, and IX may not be placed on loan. Urgent requirements for these items are filled as detailed in paragraph 6–17.

(4) A request for a loan exceeding the prescribed time frame, or a request for an extension of a loan is sent to HQDA (DALO–SMW) for nonmedical items or HQDA (DASG–HCL) for medical items. The request must include—

(a) The specific purpose and justification for which the item is required.

(b) Current availability and authorizations of assets within command (theater) war reserve accounts. Stratify the quantities by MTOE/modified table of distribution and allowances (MTDA), operational readiness float (ORF) assets, POMCUS, operational projects, war reserves, and other (unstratified assets).

(c) Anticipated length of the loan.

(d) Start date of the loan.

(e) Date the item is expected to be returned or replaced.

(f) Identification of the using activity.

(g) Account from which the item will be borrowed.

(h) Statement describing efforts made to obtain the item through the supply system by lateral transfer of equipment from other activities within the MACOM. If the loan provides equipment for the unit to use pending receipt of an item from the supply system, include the requisition number and current supply status.

(i) LIN, nomenclature, NSN, and quantity required.

b. War reserve assets on loan are replaced by either return of the item lent or replacement of the item received by the borrowing unit

to satisfy the equipment shortage. Materiel must be returned in the same MILSTRIP condition code in which it was issued. The borrowing activity assumes all responsibility, liability, and cost related to movement, use, damage, loss, repair, and preservation of the asset. Use AR 700–131 and the following guidance to process materiel which is lost or returned unserviceable:

(1) Bill the borrowing unit for the cost of repair and/or repackaging.

(2) Bill the borrowing unit for missing stock fund items.

(3) Prepare a DA Form 4697 (Department of the Army Report of Survey) if the materiel on loan is lost or is damaged by other than “fair wear and tear” (AR 735–11).

c. The AMC IMM for SCs II (nonexpendable, durable) and VII(major) and USAMMA for SC VIII (major/nonexpendable, durable) must lend assets being held for a MACOM when that MACOM requests a loan.

d. WRS items on loan are identified as on–hand war reserve assets.

e. Authority to approve a loan may not be delegated below the MACOM, unless permission is granted by HQDA (DALO–SMW).

6–19. Reporting war reserves (RCS CSGLD–1724)

a. The DA DCSLOG will maintain a worldwide reporting system to report the status of all war reserves in short tons and dollars.

b. The MACOM provides a summary stratification for all applicable supply classes, an analysis of significant changes (plus or minus 5 percent and/or plus or minus 2 DOS), and a detailed stratification of not more than 10 of the most critical major items, ammunition items, or PA major assemblies.

c. A copy of the final worldwide report is published quarterly and distributed to each MACOM. This report provides a detailed stratification for major end items (RICC 2) and a summary stratification for all supply classes. (See fig 6–2.)

6–20. War reserves stockage list

a. The WARSL is an automated file of major items; selected secondary end items; petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL); subsistence (operational rations only); clothing; and selected expendable items. HQDA (DALO–SMW) is the approving authority for the WARSL. The WARSL is developed by AMC and USAMMA, along with MACOMs, and is based on the DCSLOG policy and guidance stated in AR 11–11 (C) and criteria in paragraph 6–22. It is maintained by DESCOM, updated semiannually, and distributed on microfiche. Distribution by other media is available when specifically requested.

b. The WARSL is used for mobilization studies and is the basis for computing the WRMR for WARSL items and for selecting mission essential spares, repair parts, components, and general supplies.

6–21. WARSL update

a. AMC and USAMMA review and approve recommended changes and provide approved changes to DESCOM for update of the WARSL. The DA DCSLOG and TSG will review recommended changes to assure they comply with the policy established in paragraph 6–20. The DESCOM will post approved changes to the WARSL master file, making file updates during the May and November management of change windows. Changes are processed as follows:

(1) The AMC IMM or SICC sends recommended changes, which are screened by HQDA (DALO–SMW), to the appropriate MACOM for review. The MACOM sends written approval of the changes to AMC (AMCSM–PIR) and information copies to HQDA (DALO–SMW), WASH, DC 20310–0549, and the following addresses as required:

(a) Commander, U.S. Army Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) (AMSMC–MMD–LM), Rock Island, IL 61299–6000.

(b) Commander, AVSCOM (AMSAV–SPWR), St. Louis, MO 63120–1798.

(c) Commander, U.S. Army Communications Electronics Command (CECOM) (AMSEL-MMO-I), Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703-5006.

(d) Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) (AMSMI-LC-MM-TM), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5239.

(e) Commander, TACOM (AMSTA-FPFL), Warren, MI 48397-5000.

(f) Commander, U.S. Army Troop Support Command (TROSCOM) (AMSTR-SPRA), St. Louis, MO 63120-1798.

(g) Commander, U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia (USASPTAP) (STRAP-M), Philadelphia, PA 19101-3460.

(h) Commander, GMPA (STRGP-IR), New Cumberland Army Depot, New Cumberland, PA 17070-5008.

(i) Chief, USAMMA (SGMMA-RSR), Frederick, MD 21701-5001.

(2) Each AMC IMM and SICC, and USAMMA will review changes recommended by the MACOM, which will be screened by HQDA (DALO-SMW), to assure compliance with the WARSL selection criteria in paragraph 6-22. Accepted recommendations will be sent to AMC (AMCSM-PIR) with an information copy to HQDA (DALO-SMW). Rejected recommendations are returned to the MACOM through HQDA (DALO-SMW) with an explanation for rejection. MACOMs may appeal the refusal notices by requesting a waiver of referral conditions from HQDA (DALO-SMW).

b. MACOMs will review the WARSL for substitutes and ensure accuracy and compatibility of items. For example, this review will—

(1) Assure ancillary equipment necessary for the operation of a primary item listed in the WARSL has been included.

(2) Assure requests for weapons and equipment are compatible with known area standardization policies.

(3) Assure requests for ammunition stockage is compatible with weapons stockage.

c. DESCOM will post catalog changes during management of change windows (May and November) along with approved WARSL changes. DESCOM updates the file before issuing the semiannual report.

6-22. WARSL selection criteria

a. The following criteria will be applicable to all supply classes to determine if an item should be on the WARSL:

(1) Item is essential to sustain the capability of combat forces to—

(a) Destroy the enemy or the enemy's capacity to continue war.

(b) Provide battlefield protection of personnel.

(c) Detect, locate, and maintain surveillance of the enemy.

(d) Communicate under wartime conditions.

(e) Provide battlefield mobility.

(2) Item is essential for the combat operational effectiveness of combat support forces and the expanded wartime logistic system in support of combat forces. This is materiel essential to—

(a) Transport and support personnel and materiel.

(b) Establish or construct logistical bases.

(c) Maintain port facilities.

(d) Maintain lines of communication.

(e) Maintain medical support systems and repair of war damage to facilities and equipment.

(3) Item is essential for the combat operation of a weapon system.

(4) Item is essential for the sudden mobilization and/or deployment of approved Active and Reserve program forces. (For example, initial equipping, housing, and/or training of Reserve forces, since this is a deficit not met by existing facilities.)

(5) Item is required for survival, protection, and evacuation of personnel.

(6) Item is an operational ration. (Other subsistence items are exempt from war reserves.)

(7) Item is combat essential for aircraft including any operational

equipment as defined by AR 700-138, or any equipment or subsystem required to make the end item aircraft fully mission capable as defined by AR 700-138.

b. In addition to the criteria listed in *a* above, an SC VII major item must have an equipment readiness code A and be on the mission profile development list (MPDL), or be a pacing item.

c. In addition to the criteria listed in *a* above, SC IX repair parts must support a major item with an equipment readiness code A and be selected from the MPDL per DA Pam 710-2-1, appendix J. The repair parts are limited to line replacement units and spares.

d. An item meeting any of the criteria above and one or more of the following is given special consideration in the WARSL selection process:

(1) Known production difficulties, such as—

(a) Long lead time.

(b) A diminishing production base.

(c) Lack of required materials, lack of specialized production skill, and/or requirement for continuous surveillance of the production base.

(2) Only a single production source is available or is predominantly produced in foreign nations.

(3) Designed and fabricated only at military industrial activities.

(4) Shelf life item which—

(a) Can be rotated effectively through normal issue.

(b) Is required to conduct or support a combat operation, such as medical or biological operations.

e. An item meeting any of the following criteria is exempt from war reserves:

(1) Required solely for comfort, convenience, or morale.

(2) Contractor/vendor supported during the early development or production phase per AR 700-18. Exceptions are permitted when contractors/vendors continue to provide logistic support after the production phase.

(3) Can be readily fabricated in the field with available tools and materiel.

(4) Is a subsistence item other than operational rations.

(5) Is a commercial item readily available from commercial sources and in sufficient quantities to meet expected demands, such as off-the-shelf items. Exceptions are permitted when military considerations dictate that a commercial item must be prepositioned for immediate availability on mobilization day (M-Day).

(6) Possesses deteriorative or unstable characteristics that result in limited storage time, except as indicated in *d*(4) above.

(7) Limited, nonstandard, or obsolete and not required to support approved contingency programs for allies or operational projects.

6-23. Funding of war reserves

Within war reserve inventories (wholesale and retail), transferring assets from one level of supply to another does not constitute a sale. Therefore, assets held at an AMC IMM are funded and may be issued against war reserve requirements.

a. A major item designated as a war reserve is included in DA major item programs and funding action is not required by the war reserves community.

b. A deficiency of an PA secondary item designated as a war reserve is programmed, funded, and procured by the AMC IMM. A MACOM requisition filling a shortage of a secondary item does not require funding. The AMC IMM assures that all procurement actions are adequately funded, and that funding for war reserves does not directly or indirectly finance materiel for a requirement not related to war reserves.

c. Each AMC IMM and SICC will fund SX IX and SC II (weapon system-related) stock funded items, and specific requirements and programs directed by DOD, DA, or AMC. Each MACOM will program and fund war reserves requirements for stock funded items, except SC IX and SC II (weapon system-related) stock funded items, either from direct war reserves funding or as a result of a sale (issue) of a war reserve asset. Stock funded WRS is balanced and protected to assure availability of the total war reserves investment. Whenever possible, war reserve assets which

are excess to war reserve requirements, are sold to meet peacetime demands. Return these assets per AR 725-50, chapter 6.

(1) The sale of stock funded war reserves assets to satisfy peacetime requirements, or the reclassification of war reserves assets to other than war reserves generates ASF CPTOA. CPTOA is used to restore stock funded WRS. CPTOA is obligated during the fiscal year in which it is generated until the total WRMR is met. Also, each retail level of the ASF must have sufficient time to obligate CPTOA when generated late in the fiscal year. If needed, the end of the fiscal year is extended by the length of the order time for each retail level.

(a) Items not managed by DA which become excess to the requirements of the ASF command division and cannot be applied to peacetime requirements, are reported to the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC. The AMC IMM or SICC either applies the assets to its war reserve requirements or, if not required, reports the assets as excess to the IMM.

(b) The ASF command division fills WRMR by requisitioning Army-owned war reserves held by the AMC IMM or through procurement. Requisitions will be submitted to the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC.

(2) CPTOA is generated when—

(a) An issue is made from protectable WRS to balance assets. Funds equal to the value of the item issued are conserved and may be reinvested in different materiel if approved by the DCSLOG. The item issued must be in a buy position during the current year or apportionment year.

(b) An issue is made from protectable assets to satisfy a peacetime demand. Funds equal to the value of the item issued are conserved and reinvested for the same type of item to maintain the integrity of the protected financed level.

(c) A recomputation results in a decrease in requirements, or an item becomes obsolete resulting in a reduction of the protectable level. Every effort must be made to sell these items to satisfy peacetime requirements when a buy is required during the apportionment year. The funds conserved in other combat-essential items will be reinvested to strive to balance war reserve stockage requirements.

(3) Reporting of CPTOA is as follows:

(a) To ease and speed reinvestment of CPTOA, MACOMs must send estimates of the annual projection of the CPTOA to HQDA(DALO-RMI) by 15 October. Include the NSN, nomenclature, quantity, unit price, total price, and the estimated reinvestment for the current year. This assures protection of the total war reserve investment.

(b) When the sale of WRS generates ASF CPTOA and the item which will be procured differs from the item sold, inform HQDA(DALO-RMI). Send quarterly reports by 15 January, 15 April, and 15 July. For the balance of the fiscal year, submit monthly reports by the 15th day of the month following the generation of CPTOA.

(c) HQDA (DALO-RMI) must authorize CPTOA for reinvestment, unless the replacement item is a like item or the replacement item is becoming obsolete. A like item is an item serving the same function as the item it is replacing. (As an example, the purchase of new chemical protective clothing to replace chemical protective clothing sold does not require permission from HQDA. However, the purchase of a battle dress uniform using CPTOA generated from selling chemical protective clothing requires authorization to use the CPTOA, because the replacement item is not a like item.) When an obsolete item will not be replaced, the CPTOA generated by the sale against a peacetime requirement may not be reinvested without approval from HQDA (DALO-RMI). Any CPTOA not required when generated must be reported by the stock fund division to HQDA (DALO-RMI).

(4) Blotter records will be used to account for CPTOA. Blotter records are a transactional history and serve as an audit trail of conserved funds generated from the sales of war reserves assets. Reductions to protectable levels could be caused by balancing actions or recomputations which result in a new level below the

previous protected level. Blotter records will be required only when the managing activity chooses to reinvest funds equal to the amount of the item issued to buy a different item with a firm WRMR. A blotter record entry will not be required for a buy to replace like items and where automatic data processing (ADP) programs are available to assure proper control and restoration of the protected level.

(5) When actual assets will not be available by the end of the procurement lead time, the protectable requirement will not be reduced by the amount drawn down.

6-24. Integrated materiel management of war reserves

When items used as war reserves by the Army are assigned to other DOD components or GSA for integrated materiel management, an AMC IMM or SICC is assigned to represent the Army's interest. (See AR 708-1, chap 5; and chap 2 of this regulation.)

a. The Army portion of the WRMR for items assigned to an IMM will be determined by AMC, for nonmedical items, and the TSG, for medical items. AMC and the TSG will assign materiel management functions, outlined in chapter 2 and below, to the SICC.

b. Each AMC IMM and SICC owns, finances, and manages WRS covered under integrated materiel management unless otherwise directed by the SECDEF.

c. The IMM—

(1) Reviews the war reserves selection data submitted by other Services to assure that integrated materiel management items selected for war reserves can be justified in subsequent budget and requirements reviews.

(2) Computes the overall WRMR.

(3) Coordinates war reserves requirements with the individual Services.

(4) When stock owned by another Service is held at an IMM storage facility—

(a) Identifies the assets of the owning Service on separate stock record accounts.

(b) Except for rotational purposes, issues the assets of the owning Service only when authorized by the owning Service.

(c) Reports stock status to the owning Service, when required.

(d) Coordinates/preplans release of assets with the owning Service to satisfy the contingency planning requirements of the owning Service.

(5) Accumulates demand data from other Service demands. Provides the data to that Service for use in computing its portion of the WRMR.

(6) Forwards unresolved differences to AMC (AMCSM-PIM) for assistance.

6-25. The role of the AMC IMM and SICC in the management of war reserves

a. The Commander of each AMC IMM and SICC performs residual technical item functions per chapters 2 and 5 to manage the Army's portion of the WRMR, including—

(1) Item selection.

(2) Computation of requirements.

(3) Ownership.

(4) Storage.

(5) Budgeting/funding.

(6) Review.

(7) Submitting to the IMM, the Army's portion of the WRMR. (See para 6-24.)

b. Each AMC IMM and SICC develops general and limited war mobilization plans and determines requirements. AMC and the TSG implement DA general mobilization plans for non-Army items handled under integrated materiel management. Each AMC IMM and SICC—

(1) Selects assigned end items, components, and parts that are mission essential for the Army per criteria in paragraph 6-22, SB 700-20, the WARSL, and FM 704-28.

(2) Determines the Army WRMR by end item, including spare

and repair parts, packaged POL, other secondary items and ammunition necessary to support the end item, and provides statements for these requirements to the appropriate IMM.

(3) Recommends positioning sites for the portion of OWRMS owned by the Army.

(4) Develops and maintains estimated wartime requirements, which include—

- (a) Logistic planning factors.
- (b) Peacetime and mobilization replacement factors.
- (c) Consumption rates.
- (d) Demand experience.
- (e) Other commodity planning assumptions necessary to determine requirements.

(5) Reviews and evaluates reports provided by the IMM which show requirements, assets, industrial capability, and stock deficiencies to the other war reserve materiel requirement, protectable (OWRMRP) allocated to the Army. The following will be used, as needed, to make recommendations to the IMM, AMC, and TSG:

(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 IMM to budget and procure assets to satisfy OWRMS deficiencies.

(d) Items which are procured commercially during the initial phase of mobilization.

c. The AMC IMM or SICC will take the following actions for the Army WRMR (PWRMR and other war reserve materiel requirement (OWRMR)) and designated projects:

(1) *Army-owned PWRMS stored in CONUS.* Based on guidance from AMC, each AMC IMM and SICC will—

- (a) Compute requirements.
- (b) Provide financial data to AMC, Stock Fund Division.
- (c) Acquire stock from the IMM to fill net deficiencies in PWRMS.

(d) Provide asset evaluations as requested.

(e) Maintain assets in readiness condition; that is, issuable condition, level of fill, proper packaging.

(f) Plan for the introduction of new items.

(g) Maintain accountability of, and perform stock control and distribution planning functions for, PWRMS stored at Army or commercial facilities.

(h) Control Army-owned PWRMS stored at DLA facilities per AR 740-15/DLAR 4140.48/NAVSUPINST 4450.26/AFR 69-7/MCO 4450.8C.

(i) Provide for the peacetime use of PWRMS per paragraphs 6-16, 6-17, and 6-18, and any separate guidance issued by AMC or TSG.

(2) *Army-owned PWRMS stored in theater.* Along with the theater Army commander, the AMC IMM or SICC will—

(a) Provide supply support and technical advice to oversea commands.

(b) Recommend stockage of essential items overseas.

(c) Compute theater PWRMR levels, as directed, for end items and support parts for which it has logistical responsibility.

(d) Coordinate the attrition of items with oversea commands. Assure the latest standard items are available.

(e) Process funded requisitions submitted to fill shortages under the DA war reserves augmentation program. This program requires the filling of shortages from lower priority CONUS WRS whenever possible.

(f) Use excess CONUS WRS to fill unfunded requisitions per paragraph 6-28.

(g) Provide financial data to AMC for the part of the theater PWRMR not stocked in the command.

(3) *OWRMS.* Each AMC IMM and SICC will—

(a) Compute the OWRMR.

(b) Recommend storage sites for OWRMS.

(c) Provide the OWRMR to the appropriate IMM per paragraph 6-26.

(d) Develop and maintain estimates for wartime requirements per paragraph 6-26.

(e) Issue OWRMS to fill funded essential peacetime operating requirements (IPD 01 through 03, NMCS only).

(f) Issue excess OWRMS against unfunded requirements per paragraph 6-28.

(g) Assure balancing of OWRMS in DOS.

(4) *Contingency planning.* Each AMC IMM and SICC will—

(a) Assure that prepositioned requisitions for contingency requirements are valid and contain item identification per AR 725-50.

(b) Assure that prepositioned requisitions are ready for release to the IMM per AR 725-50.

d. The following applies for GSA managed items:

(1) The AMC IMM or SICC provides the OWRMR to GSA for items managed by GSA. (See para 6-26). GSA provides supply support to all DOD activities during mobilization or war.

(2) GSA—

(a) Conducts industrial mobilization planning.

(b) Determines requirements.

(c) Funds, acquires, and positions stocks.

(d) Determines the depth of stock for each item requiring supply support during mobilization.

(e) Establishes the depth of stock which assures supply support using the gross OWRMR furnished by the military Services and other pertinent data, such as, special program data.

(f) Receives, from all DOD components, special data or other qualitative and quantitative information which helps GSA determine items and depth of stock required for DOD support.

(g) Furnishes demand data history to each military service, which is used to compute the overall OWRMR.

(h) Informs the Services semiannually of the OWRMR established and stock on hand to meet requirements.

(i) Provides support capability for contingency or mobilization plans for specific items.

6-26. Submission of the WRMR to the IMM

a. The AMC IMM or SICC furnishes other war reserves requirements for the Army to the IMM by 15 February using DIC DM-series documents (AR 725-50, table C-3) in the format prescribed in AR 725-50, table E-87. Corrections and changes are submitted as required. Multiple transactions may be needed to submit the data for the number of months specified in the Defense Guidance. Data is either transmitted by AUTODIN, using a data pattern message, or placed on a computer tape which is compatible with the automatic data processing equipment used by the IMM and mailed.

b. The IMM manages war materiel requirements transactions by NSN for each Service, validates the accuracy of the transactions, and uses the validated requirements for the annual computation or recomputation, if a corrected or revised DIC DM-series transaction is received. When the computation is completed, the IMM provides a listing to the respective DOD Service. The listing is sequenced by NSN, DOD Service, and routing identifier code (RIC) within Service with a separate quantity for—

(1) OWRMR.

(2) OWRMRP.

(3) PWRMR.

(4) Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, protectable(PWRMRP).

(5) Forecasted reparable return data, if applicable.

(6) Dollar value subtotals for supply classes by RIC and/or Service.

(7) Grand total dollar value.

c. When items are logistically reassigned, the losing item manager furnishes the gaining item manager a listing of war materiel requirements with supporting DIC DM-series transactions per AR 725-50, chapter 5.

6-27. Free issue program to fill PWRMS deficiencies

This program allows the transfer of stock fund assets, on a nonreimbursable basis, to satisfy deficiencies in Army PWRMR. Chapter 2

of this regulation details responsibilities and policy regarding the transfer of assets.

a. AMC is the proponent for this program and establishes the procedures to ensure successful execution.

b. Army MACOMs and other military services are authorized to receive stock funded materiel on a nonreimbursable basis to fill PWRMR stockage deficiencies. Requisitioners may submit these transactions only in May and November. Materiel transferred under these conditions will not be returned for credit within 2 years of the date of transfer.

6-28. Procedures for the PWRMS free issue program

a. The MACOM will submit unfunded requisitions for PWRMR deficiencies to CONUS wholesale supply sources only during May and November, validate that the items and quantities apply to PWRMR, prepare a certification statement, and maintain it for 2 years. A record of items received as free issue also must be maintained. The MILSTRIP transaction contains—

- (1) Demand code O (alpha) in column 44.
- (2) Signal code D or M in column 51.
- (3) Project code 3AA in columns 57-59.
- (4) Issue priority designator 11 through 15 in columns 60-61.
- (5) Advice code 2J in columns 65-66.

b. Submission of requisitions under this program varies depending on the source of supply.

(1) *Army-managed items.* Unfunded requisitions will be submitted on-line to the CONUS supply source. (Assure that funds are not obligated for stock funded requisitions which are processed through an automated system).

(2) *DLA-managed items.* Requisitions will be submitted off-line directly to the SICC. This avoids rerouting by DAAS.

(3) *GSA-managed items.* Do not submit requisitions directly to GSA supply sources. GSA will not accept unfunded requisitions. (See AR 725-50, chap 3.)

c. Project Code 3AA allows the supply source to automatically process unfunded PWRMS requisitions for stock funded items. The requisitions are processed as “fill or kill.” The source of supply will maintain a record of all items and quantities issued under this program. The asset position will be reviewed and only the quantity which exceeds the AFAO will be issued to satisfy the requirement.

(1) If enough assets are available to satisfy the total quantity of the requisition, the total requirement will be filled as nonreimbursable.

(2) If the assets available above the AFAO do not totally satisfy the quantity of the requisition, only the portion above the AFAO will be processed as nonreimbursable. The remaining quantity will be rejected to the requisitioner with reject status code CB.

d. When requisitions are processed to SICCs to obtain stock excess to CONUS war reserve requirements and the total quantity remains unsatisfied, SICCs will pass the remaining quantity requirement to DLA for further processing.

6-29. PWRMS free issue program transportation costs

Second destination transportation and CONUS port handling costs are billed to the Army using the appropriate transportation account code per DOD 4500.32-R.

Section II

Operational Projects

6-30. Introduction to operational projects

a. This section contains policies, responsibilities, and instructions for the initiation, update, review, and submission of an operational project for approval and publication.

b. An operational project is the method used to authorize supplies and equipment above normal allowances (table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE), table of distribution and allowance (TDA), war reserve level documentation, and special letter of authorization) to support operations, contingencies, and war plans. An operational project consists of materiel requirements that are in addition to the

initial issue allowance contained in MTOE, TDA/MTDA, CTA, and levels authorized by AR 11-11 (C).

6-31. Policy regarding operational projects

a. DA policy supports the special needs and requirements of the MACOMs over and above normal allowances when justified. An operational project consists of equipment needed to meet contingency and operational planning requirements at levels authorized by (C) AR 11-11. Operational projects for allies may be included in this category.

b. An operational project will be categorized as either an—

(1) Additive operational project, which consists of equipment requirements in addition to the initial issue requirements contained in MTOE, TDA/MTDA, and CTA documents. This type of operational project automatically increases the authorized acquisition objective by the quantities specified in the operational project.

(2) Nonadditive operational project, which consists of equipment normally authorized by MTOE, TDA/MTDA, and CTA requirements. This type of operational project generally does not increase the AAO.

c. The following criteria will be used to select items for use in an operational project:

(1) Items will be restricted to the type, range, and quantity considered as the minimum essential for commanders to successfully execute the total plan or prescribed portion of the plan. These items will normally be restricted to initial requirements only.

(2) Items will be restricted to standard items listed in the WARSL, unless a nonstandard item is required and can be justified for use in the operational project.

(3) FM 101-series will be used as a guide for unconventional warfare items.

d. Do not preposition the following items in an operational project:

(1) Materiel exclusively used for disaster relief in CONUS, Hawaii, and Alaska per AR 500-60.

(2) Aircraft, missiles, and end item components of missile systems except as directed by AR 11-11 (C).

e. Before requesting authorization for a new operational project, satisfy requirements from existing operational projects if the operational projects are not required simultaneously.

f. Military equipment included in an operational project will conform to the geographical area standardization policy in chapter 13.

g. The MACOM commander determines materiel requirements which support contingencies such as civil relief, civil disturbances, or civil defense, which are not otherwise covered by Army regulations.

h. Materiel stored for an approved operational project will be maintained in condition code A or B. Pick, pack, and hold assets designated for immediate shipment as described in the operational project justification or as directed for emergency conditions. AR 700-138 prescribes responsibilities for materiel readiness.

i. When immediate supply support is required for an operational project, a maximum of 30 days supply of repair parts and consumables of the theater reserve level may be authorized for inclusion in the operational project. Resupply of materiel for an operational project will usually be requisitioned from CONUS.

6-32. Establishing operational projects

a. DA, FORSCOM, oversea MACOMs, and other agencies designated by HQDA (DALO-SMW) may establish, change, and revise an operational project.

b. The operational project designator contains segments which identify specific aspects of the project. Instructions for designating an operational project are in table 6-4.

c. The proponent of an operational project and the MACOM are authorized and encouraged to coordinate all technical matters related to the operational project. MACOMs are authorized to communicate directly with each AMC IMM, SICC, and HQDA agency.

6-33. Procedures and responsibilities for managing operational projects

a. The operational project proponent prepares a request in letter form to initiate, change, or revise an operational project. The text of the letter is classified per AR 380-5. Figure 6-3 shows the processing flow of the justification letter. Send the proposal for an operational project to the Director, U.S. Army Equipment Authorization Review Agency (USAEARA) (AMXEA-PP). Send an information copy to HQDA (DALO-SMW), the Commander, AMC (AMCSM-PIM), and each AMC IMM included in the project. Send an information copy to HQDA (DASG-HCL) for a proposal containing medical materiel. The justification letter is distributed on a "need to know" basis. Include a DA Form 4145-R (*b* below) and a DA Form 4144-R (*j* below) with each justification letter. The letter includes—

- (1) The operational project number designation per table 6-4.
 - (2) Date of preparation.
 - (3) Identification of the operational project requirement.
- a.* Indicate whether this request supersedes or modifies an existing operational project.
- b.* Provide a statement indicating that the operational project requirement does not duplicate nor cannot be provided from other approved authorization documents applicable to the command. Consider assets on hand that can be used to reduce the procurement requirement of the operational project.
- (4) Specific details to fully justify the need for the operational project and the basis for items and quantities. Include as a minimum—
- a.* Specific approved operation plan (OPLAN) and contingency plan documents that the operational project supports.
 - b.* Purpose and scope of the operational project.
 - c.* Time phasing of the requirements, to assess the possible merging of operational project requirements. Provide the reaction time from notification to need of materiel at a specific site. Generally, this is the same information stated in the operational plan.
 - d.* The alternative of storing operational project materiel in CONUS and/or potential for using operational project materiel in other commands, based on capabilities to deliver materiel to the point required. Operational project assets stored in CONUS for use in oversea theaters will be positioned near the coast closest to the theater.
 - e.* The overall dollar cost estimate for total quantities on hand to support the operational project. Show the balance required for all items in the operational project for the cost for stock fund items; cost for PA secondary items, including ammunition; cost for PA major items, including ammunition; and cost for OMA items.
 - f.* Additional operating cost caused by the operational project. For each entry, include a justification and a plan and the cost for maintenance, replacement, and/or rotation of operational project assets.
 - g.* The desired number of DOS for repair parts necessary to sustain the operational project and the applicable usage rate, and levels of war reserves in theater. Specify the portion which will be with operational project assets.
 - h.* The level of maintenance supported with repair parts.
 - i.* The desired storage location or negotiated storage location for operational project assets. Indicate whether additional storage facilities are required. Provide specific geographic region and the required delivery timeframe for operational project assets stored in CONUS. Coordinate the proper storage location with HQ AMC before submitting the operational project.

b. In addition to preparing the justification letter as described in *a* above, the operational project proponent will—

(1) Prepare a DA Form 4145-R (Operational Project List of Items) for each AMC IMM and SICC required to support the operational project. The list of items for AMCCOM will be shown in two sections. One section is for ammunition and the other is for items with an Army materiel category code M—, such as weapons, special weapons, chemical, and fire control items. DA Form 4145-R will be locally reproduced on 8½- by 11-inch paper. A copy of the form

for local reproduction is located at the back of this publication. A sample form and instructions for completion are included in figure 6-4.

(2) When a new, changed, or revised operational project is submitted for approval, establish temporary holding accounts for materiel within the command which can be applied to the operational project. These temporary holding accounts are valid until the proposed operational project, change, or revision is approved, but for no longer than 180 days. If the operational project is not published by that time, proponents will request permission from HQDA(DALO-SMW) to continue to use temporary holding accounts.

(3) Establish and maintain an authorization file for each operational project based on the operational project authorization transaction which is described in table 6-5. ERCs for the completion of this transaction are in table 6-6.

(4) Receive authorization transactions from the LSSA for new or revised operational projects and for recurring changes for operational projects for which the proponent is responsible. Use authorization transactions received from LSSA to update the authorization file.

(5) Using the authorization file as the controlling data base, prepare stock status transactions for materiel either on hand or due in against authorizations.

(6) Report status of operational project assets per AR 710-3, chapter 6. Only changes from the previous quarter are submitted. "Whole file" replacements may be made under extenuating circumstances but must be approved by LSSA one month before the due date of changes. If no change occurs in the previous quarter, submit a negative report to LSSA.

(7) Develop an operational project implementation plan and the procedures to periodically test the plan. Test of the plan will be no less than the 5-year anniversary date of the operational project.

c. The DCSLOG will—

(1) Provide HQDA staff guidance for review and approval of all DA operational projects.

(2) Coordinate operational projects and changes with DCSOPS to prevent duplication of equipment authorizations, validate materiel requirements, and determine if materiel should be supplied from CONUS or OCONUS.

(3) Review the proposal in conjunction with approved operations, contingency plans, logistics plans, OPLANs, and war reserves assets assuring that the operational project requirement does not duplicate other assets that are available.

(4) Advise the proponent and HQ AMC if the proposed operational project is disapproved or approved for release to the AMC IMM and SICC within 15 workdays after receipt from the proponent.

(5) Within 10 days of the receipt of an edited operational project from HQ AMC, send the approved project to U.S. Army Information Systems Command—Pentagon (USAISC-P) (ASNS-OP-MO-C) for publication.

(6) Publish a listing each year of all authorized operational projects. Figure 6-5 shows a sample of the listing and completion instructions.

(7) Direct USAEARA to furnish the proposed operational project to the AMC IMM and SICC, if required.

(8) Provide a statement of resourcing for the operational project (materiel, current year PA/ASF, or future funding).

d. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Approve or disapprove operational project requirements.

(2) Determine the priority to fill the requirement per the DAMPL.

(3) Verify that the type of equipment is correct for the operational project.

(4) Determine if the operational project is additive or nonadditive to the AAO.

(5) Ensure that the operational project supports current OPLANs.

(6) Verify that the force structure can properly use operational project assets.

(7) Assure that the requirement does not duplicate an existing capability.

e. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) will—

(1) Review new or changed operational projects to ensure that the equipment is procurable.

(2) Develop and implement acquisition programs for procurement funded major items for approved operational projects.

f. The CG AMC will—

(1) Exercise staff supervision and provide policy guidance to subordinate activities on developing and processing an operational project.

(2) Exercise overall staff responsibility to review, process, and develop required data, status reporting, and other information required by higher headquarters.

(3) Coordinate operational projects and notify proponents if the materiel is not stored as requested.

(4) Maintain assets for operational projects, which are stored in AMC depots in a ready for issue condition.

(5) Program, budget, fund, and procure PA and ASF items (para 6–35).

(6) Develop issue plans to meet the required times established for shipment of materiel to specific sites.

g. The Chief of Engineers will review an operational project for applicability.

h. TSG will—

(1) Review an operational project that contains medical materiel to assure that the requirements are valid.

(2) Perform a technical review of the medical items to ensure the type and quantity are adequate.

(3) Resolve problems directly with proponents.

(4) Prepare and submit the list of items and summary data sheet for medical materiel to USAEARA.

i. The Director, USAEARA will—

(1) Receive all submissions of new and revised operational projects.

(2) Assure that an operational project is incorporated into and considered in AMC OPLANs developed to support contingency operations.

(3) Submit an overall analysis of a proposed operational project, change, or revision to HQDA (DALO–SMW) during final staffing. This analysis includes—

(a) Comments and recommendations relating to the justification.

(b) In the case of a change or revision, the significant differences from the current operational project.

(c) Cost impact.

(d) Differences in equipment/materiel.

(e) Weight and cube data.

(f) Rationale for unusual aspects of the operational project.

(g) Any other significant comments and recommendations which may require the attention of HQDA (DALO–SMW) and AMC.

(4) Obtain project codes, if required, from LSSA per AR 725–50, chapter 1. Advise each AMC IMM and SICC when they are assigned to an operational project.

(5) Coordinate review of the submitted operational project with appropriate AMC IMM, SICC, the Chief of Engineers, and TSG.

(6) Perform a technical review of and edit the list of items and summary data and coordinate corrections with the appropriate AMC IMM and SICC.

(7) Consolidate the list of items and summary data by AMC IMM and SICC for each section and for the total operational project.

(8) Prepare a transmittal letter with the summary data sheets, list of items, and distribution list as enclosures. Then, send the completed letter through HQ AMC to HQDA (DALO–SMW) within 45 workdays from the time the proposed operational project, change, or revision was received from the proponent. The transmittal letter will indicate if the operational project was coordinated with DA agencies after the initial approval.

(9) When an approved operational project is received from

USAISC–P, send a message to the AMC IMM or SICC, with an information copy to LSSA, requesting that the authorization transactions be transmitted to LSSA.

(10) Review a hard copy authorization listing received from LSSA for each newly approved operational project, change, or revision. Compare this listing to the approved published copy of the operational project to verify that the information on each is correct.

(11) Contact the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC to resolve discrepancies between the authorization listing and the approved published copy of the operational project. Furnish a corrected copy of the printout to LSSA.

(12) Maintain the records within HQ AMC for all operational projects.

j. Each AMC IMM will—

(1) Edit and perform a technical review of the list of items developed by the proponent, received from USAEARA, and update as needed.

(2) Review the materiel recommended for stockage in operational projects to determine if the type and quantity of equipment are adequate. Recommend changes or adjustments if newer, more modern equipment is available. (Developmental items will not be added without the approval of HQDA (DALO–SMW).)

(3) Contact the MACOMs to resolve technical matters relating to the list of items.

(4) Prepare a DA Form 4144–B (Operational Project Summary Data Sheet). DA Form 4144–R will be locally reproduced on 8½–by 11–inch paper. This form is located at the back of this regulation. A sample form and instructions for completion are at figure 6–6.

(5) Develop a detailed analysis of the proposed operational project or change. This analysis will include, as a minimum, the following information:

(a) Differences from the current operational project and reasons for increases and decreases in cost, equipment, and weight and cube data.

(b) Exceptions or conditions different from the normal processing of operational projects.

(c) Any other comments considered significant including the basis used for computing the quantity required for the operational project.

(6) Within 30 workdays after receipt of the proposed operational project, send one typed copy of the list of items and summary data sheet to USAEARA.

(7) Within 5 workdays after receipt of the USAEARA message announcing publication of the operational project by USAISC–P, prepare an authorization transaction for each item number on the approved list of items. Authorization transactions are transmitted to LSSA upon publication of the approved operational project by USAISC–P.

(8) Set aside, protect, and maintain assets in purpose code E in the CONUS depot system, when directed by DA.

(9) If directed, monitor actions for shipment of assets set aside in the CONUS depot system for approved operational projects.

(10) Prepare and submit stock status transactions to LSSA for assets in purpose code E as directed in AR 710–3, chapter 6.

(11) Coordinate logistical changes with the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC.

(12) Update authorization transactions and correct all elements of data except the equipment readiness code. Adjust authorized quantities only to comply with unit of issue changes. (Only use the current AMDF or SB 700–20 to change the unit of issue on authorization transactions.) Each quarter, prepare a deck of transactions to show changes that result from a catalog update. Submit the transactions to LSSA by 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November.

(13) Correct transactions rejected by LSSA.

(14) Submit requirements for approved operational projects in the budget.

(15) Recommend list of items changes to the operational project proponents.

(16) Use copies of approved operational projects received from USAISC–P as a basis for identifying requisitions against the operational project.

(17) Review the list of items to determine the possibility of reducing overseas stockage by storing assets in CONUS. This will be based on the capability to deliver materiel to overseas commands in required time frames.

k. The Chief, LSSA will—

(1) Upon receipt of approved authorization transactions from each AMC IMM and SICC, update the LSSA data bank master file.

(2) Request authorization transactions from the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC if the transactions are not received within 10 workdays after receipt of the letter of authorization from HQDA(DALO-SMW).

(3) Use authorization transactions to establish or change the LSSA master file.

(4) Coordinate corrections with the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC.

(5) Provide an authorization listing to USAEARA when all transactions are received and processed, including corrections.

(6) Reproduce the updated authorization transactions and computer tapes. These are submitted to DESCOM and proponents, or activities designated by the proponent, to prepare stock status reports by 1 March, 1 June, 1 September, and 1 December.

(7) Prepare status reports on operational projects stock as described in AR 710-3, chapter 6.

l. USAISC-P publishes an operational project within 20 workdays when it is approved by HQDA (DALO-SMW). The approving letter from HQDA (DALO-SMW) specifies the project code(s) of the operational project, and provides guidance on funding, earmarking, prioritizing, and other special instructions. Copies of an approved operational project, to include the HQDA approving letter, are furnished to HQDA (DALO-SMW) for distribution to the following:

(1) Proponents and subcommands.

(2) HQDA (DALO-SMW).

(3) USAEARA.

(4) AMC IMM(s).

(5) HQ AMC.

(6) DESCOM.

(7) LSSA.

(8) LCA.

(9) U.S. Army Logistics Evaluation Agency (USALEA).

(10) SICCs.

m. The Commander, DESCOM will—

(1) Load the requirement for the operational project into the TAEDP and Requisition Validation System (REQ-VAL) when the computer tape is received from LSSA.

(2) Provide a copy of the operational project tape to Research, Development, and Acquisition Information Systems Agency (RDAISA), which includes the requirement for additive operational projects in the AAO.

6-34. Acquisition of assets designated for operational projects

After the operational project is approved, the proponent obtains the authorized material.

a. Acquisition of major items is shown below.

(1) When stock for an operational project is positioned outside the CONUS depot system, the requirements are filled by either of the following methods:

(a) Transferring assets from available command assets based on current priorities.

(b) Submitting requisitions to the CONUS supply sources.

(c) Local procurement, if authorized.

(2) When materiel is positioned within the CONUS depot system, use the procedures in AR 725-50, chapter 12.

b. Requirements for ASF or PA secondary items are filled for an operational project—

(1) To the extent that mobilization reserve obligational authority is made available to the command for ASF items.

(2) From assets on hand that exceed authorized retention levels.

(3) Through balancing assets.

c. The IPD is determined from the assigned force activity designator or the letter approving the operational project and entered on the requisition.

d. The project code is entered on all requisitions applying to operational project stock.

e. Proponents submit requisitions to cover shortages of assets on operational projects to the appropriate AMC IMM or SICC.

f. If the DA letter approving the operational project directs prepositioning of requisitions, follow the guidance in AR 725-50, chapter 12.

6-35. Funding for operational projects

a. Policy guidance and instructions on budgeting and funding of approved operational projects are found in the—

(1) Policy and Guidance for Preparation of Part I of the Army Materiel Plan (AMP) (latest edition), for major items and ammunition.

(2) "Materiel Policy and Guidance, Secondary Items" for PA secondary items.

(3) DA Pam 37-1, appendix F, for ASF items.

b. Proponents will budget and provide funds for an approved operational project to requisition ASF items and to locally procure nonstocked items.

c. HQ AMC will program, budget, fund, and procure—

(1) PA major items for an approved operational project based on programming, budgeting, and funding directives and supply priorities.

(2) ASF and PA secondary nonmedical items.

(3) Second destination transportation.

d. TSG and MACOM stock fund divisions will program, budget, and fund medical materiel for which they are accountable.

e. HQ AMC and U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command will program, budget, fund, and procure communications security and signal intelligence items for approved operational projects.

f. The Commander, TACOM will program, budget, and fund commercially designed motor vehicles.

g. Nonstock funded stations will submit requirements through the respective operational project. Each requirement is budgeted in the fiscal year as either financed, within available dollar guidance, or as unfinanced.

6-36. Reporting operational projects

The status of assets for an operational project will be reported per AR 710-3, chapter 6.

6-37. Canceling operational projects

a. When operational project assets are no longer required, proponents will forward a letter to HQDA (DALO-SMW), with a copy to HQ AMC (AMCSM-PIM), requesting the operational project be canceled. HQDA (DALO-SMW) will publish a letter to give notice that an operational project has been canceled.

b. When materiel becomes excess as a result of canceling an operational project or reducing requirements for an operational project, the excess assets will be applied against other approved operational projects or requirements for war reserves.

6-38. Annual review of operational projects

The proponent logistics and operation agencies will review each approved operational project at least annually. Annual reviews and projected actions will be submitted to HQDA (DALO-SMW) with information copies submitted to AMC (AMCSM-PIM) and Director, USAEARA no later than 30 June. After the review is completed, the proponent will make recommended changes and cancellations as described in b below.

a. The purpose for the review of the operational project is to—

(1) Verify its essentiality.

(2) Assure items and quantities in the operational project are still required.

(3) Consider the impact that events, such as changes in force structure and mission which occurred before or after the approval or publication, may have on the operational project.

- (4) Make changes or complete revisions.
 - (5) Assure that the operational project continues to support applicable OPLANs.
 - (6) Determine if the force is adequate to implement the operational project.
 - (7) Review the operational project implementation plan.
- b.* Only five changes may be made to an operational project. When more than five are made, a revision to the operational project is submitted. When 25 percent or more of the items or total dollar value of an operational project are revised by one or more successive changes, the proponent prepares a complete revision to the project with a new designation. Redesignated operational projects must show the projects being superseded. Operational projects are maintained in current status, and submitted as a complete revision when the date of the project reaches 5 years. The proponent submits to HQDA (DALO-SMW) recommended changes, cancellations, and revisions to operational projects as necessary. The proponent must specify in the letter whether the proposal is for a change, a cancellation, or a revision. Recommended changes and revisions are submitted per paragraph 6-33, and cancellations are submitted per paragraph 6-37.

6-39. Peacetime use of assets designated for operational projects

Instructions in paragraphs 6-16 and 6-17 which pertain to the peacetime use of war reserves also apply to assets held in purpose code E for operational projects.

6-40. Temporary loan of operational project stocks

Instructions in paragraph 6-18 which pertain to the lending of war reserves also apply to operational project stocks. In addition to those instructions, the following guidelines will be used:

- a.* Except as restricted by HQDA (DALO-SMW), assets set aside for operational projects may be lent to mobilizing or deploying units participating in OCONUS exercises. Draw down of equipment may not occur earlier than 90 days before the start of the exercise or movement to the location of the exercise. The equipment must be returned to the lending unit within 90 days after the borrowing unit returns to CONUS.
- b.* Equipment set aside for European Command (EUCOM) top secret operational projects, or any operational project developed to support special forces operations may not be lent without approval from HQDA (DALO-SMW).

6-41. Integrated materiel management of operational project assets

- a.* The guidelines for integrated materiel management of war reserves contained in paragraphs 6-24, 6-25, and 6-26 also apply to operational projects stocks.
- b.* The AMC IMM or SICC performs technical reviews and monitors supply actions to support operational projects.

Section III

Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets

6-42. Concept and objective of POMCUS

a. The POMCUS program is an integral part of the effort by the U.S. Army to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) through the Long-Term Defense Plan. The requirements for force structure are stated in the M+10 Essential Force. The authorization for stocking materiel is based on requirements approved by the Chief of Staff, Army. POMCUS equipment will be designated as one of the following:

- (1) *Prepositioned materiel.* Equipment or supplies placed at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time when deployment occurs. This prepositioning assures timely support of a specific force during the initial phases of an operation. This category includes all key wartime materiel, equipment readiness code A items, and weight intensive items.
- (2) *To accompany troops.* Materiel such as individual weapons,

protective masks, COMSEC equipment, CTA 50-900 items, and individual tool kits, which move with the deploying forces.

(3) *Not authorized for prepositioning (NAP).* Materiel from POMCUS storage required to arrive before or at the same time as deploying forces at the aerial port of debarkation (APOD), such as missiles and selected communications items.

(4) *Not authorized for prepositioning-deferred (NAP-D).* Materiel that is not immediately required, such as a field bakery, an asphalt plant, or band instruments.

(5) *Short to accompany troops (SAT).* MTOE/TOE equipment which is required by the deploying forces upon arrival at the location, and should be stored at the location of planned use. However, since the materiel is currently a shortfall, it will accompany the deploying forces. This category is not identified in the SACS.

b. POMCUS is MTOE and other equipment and supplies stored in unit sets, which are prepositioned in a potential combat theater to reduce the response time in the event of deployment. It allows for lifting only personnel and limited quantities of equipment to provide rapid deployment. It combines the key elements of rapid strategic reinforcement/force readiness, CONUS transportation, intertheater movement, theater reception facilities, an intratheater transportation system, and the availability of POMCUS stocks as required to meet the time-phased force deployment requirements of unified commands.

c. The POMCUS objective is to preposition the amount of materiel configured to unit sets necessary to support strategic deployments on time.

6-43. POMCUS policy and procedures

a. When a unit is designated to use POMCUS equipment, the "required" column on the MTOE for that unit is used to determine the POMCUS authorization. If a specific unit cannot be applied to the POMCUS requirement, use the "required" column from the TOE of a similar type unit, which is activated or reorganized per the approved fiscal year program to determine the POMCUS requirement.

b. A POMCUS equipment authorization may be converted to later series MTOE based on projected equipment conversion capabilities at the time annual POMCUS equipment authorizations are developed. A LIN beginning with a Z (Z LIN) will be removed from the MTOE and the appropriate LIN with assets on-hand is used as a substitute. An item with a Z LIN may be used if it is type classified and available for requisition and issue during the effective year of the POMCUS authorization document (PAD). An item with a Z LIN is not used if it is purely developmental and not being funded for production.

c. Unless excluded by HQDA (DALO-SMW), all items authorized for POMCUS will be stocked to the required level and included in the annual POMCUS authorization tapes. The ultimate goal is to have POMCUS requirements fully stocked. The immediate goal, however, is to place all warfare and weight intensive items in POMCUS to reduce the amount of airlift required to move POMCUS forces. Unless justification is submitted to exclude an item, every LIN will be authorized for prepositioning. Each MACOM will submit changes to the equipment categories with justifications. The specific line requiring the change will be identified. The following equipment will be excluded from POMCUS unless otherwise authorized by HQDA (DALO-SMW):

- (1) Aircraft, aircraft subsystems, avionics.
- (2) All band and musical equipment.
- (3) All radiac equipment.
- (4) Organizational clothing, such as sized items, and equipment.
- (5) Masks, protective field.
- (6) Special weapons training equipment.
- (7) Individual weapons.
- (8) Sensitive classified items, such as COMSEC equipment.
- (9) Selected high dollar value communications equipment.
- (10) Binoculars.
- (11) Selected office machines, automatic data processing equipment, and administrative items.
- (12) Cameras.

- (13) Space heaters.
- (14) Watches.
- (15) Selected night vision materiel.
- (16) Missiles and missile ground support equipment.
- (17) Items which are highly pilferable.
- (18) Nuclear items.
- (19) High cost, low weight items.
- (20) Chemical items.
- (21) Items which are an integral part of a system that has another LIN excluded.

(22) Items which are required to be in the hands of troops on arrival.

(23) Items which are not required because of host nation support(HNS).

(24) Shelf life items which may not be held in long-term storage.

(25) Equipment which is maintained by the Combat Equipment Group, Europe.

(26) Items which are unserviceable after 4 years of storage time in controlled humidity warehouses.

d. In addition to the items authorized by the PAD which is approved by HQDA (DALO-SMW), all items selected by the theater commander, such as items on the CTA; nuclear, biological, chemical(NBC) items; and unit basic load items, less ammunition, must be issued to units prior to deployment per the MACOM deployment OPLAN.

e. Each oversea command will develop and update POMCUS requirements for the authorized stockage list (ASL)/prescribed load list, using the annual POMCUS authorizations for end items. Criteria used to select items for the POMCUS ASL/PLL is in AR 710-2, chapters 2 and 3. Unless exempted by HQDA (DALO-SMW), store ASL/PLL with the POMCUS assets of the specific battalion or separate unit located at the prepositioning site. Do not preposition repair parts for aircraft and air defense (AD) guided missile systems, unless authorized by HQDA (DALO-SMW).

f. The DCSOPS (DAMO-OD/FD) will—

(1) Assure POMCUS assets are combat ready for deploying units by maintaining assets—

(a) At authorized levels.

(b) In ready to use condition per serviceability standards established by HQDA, so the assets can be issued to deploying units within the time frames prescribed by the applicable OPLAN.

(2) Allow for constraints imposed by the existing organization of units scheduled for deployment to POMCUS by—

(a) Forming assets into unit sets which are compatible with the structure of the unit assigned to use the equipment.

(b) Minimizing changes to MTOE which cause turbulence in the POMCUS sets.

(c) Reviewing PADs annually.

(d) Fielding force modernization items to POMCUS within 6 months after fielding like items to a CONUS unit which has a POMCUS mission.

g. HQDA (DALO-SMW) will—

(1) Provide staff guidance used to develop, preposition, and maintain POMCUS assets.

(2) Conduct an annual POMCUS conference with appropriate MACOMs to assure POMCUS program objectives are accomplished on time.

(3) Assure that POMCUS assets are in a readiness state.

(4) Appoint a single point of contact (POC) within each element of the HQDA Staff to coordinate POMCUS actions.

(5) Evaluate major changes and revisions to assure compliance with DOD policy and congressional mandates.

(6) Maintain, consolidate, and request information from MACOMs to evaluate efforts to meet POMCUS objectives.

h. The CG, AMC will—

(1) Provide staff guidance to subordinate activities.

(2) Exercise staff responsibility with AMC activities to assure data is developed, status reports are prepared, and requests from higher headquarters are answered on time.

(3) Assure that POMCUS authorizations are used to develop war

reserves stockage levels per AR 11-11 and distribution plans approved by HQDA (DALO-SMW).

i. Each MACOM commander will—

(1) Assure that HQDA (DALO-SMW) policy and program guidance is uniformly implemented to accomplish program objectives.

(2) Recommend improvements to the POMCUS program.

(3) Advise HQDA (DALO-SMW) when deficiencies in resources prevent the accomplishment of the program.

(4) Participate in the annual POMCUS conference.

6-44. POMCUS authorization

a. USAREUR uses the standard requirements code (SRC) to define the force structure for the POMCUS units in the M+10 Essential Force. USAREUR provides the SRC requirements to HQDA (DALO-SMW) and FORSCOM. When HQDA (DALO-SMW) approves an SRC, FORSCOM assigns the appropriate UIC for each of the requirements. FORSCOM submits the UIC to USAREUR DCSOPS and USAREUR DCSLOG for approval. When USAREUR approves the UIC FORSCOM submits the approved list to HQDA DCSOPS. HQDA DCSOPS enters the UIC into SACS.

b. SACS is used to develop the Master Force, which is the official U.S. Army troop list. The SACS is used to develop the equipment requirements and authorizations in the PAD and TAEDP. The TAEDP contains projected equipment distribution to POMCUS and is produced on a quarterly basis.

c. The POMCUS unit designations (PUD) list shows all units that are authorized or programmed to store equipment in POMCUS. The master exclusion list (MEL), maintained by HQDA (DALO-SMW), categorizes the LINs for all POMCUS units. The categories are listed on the PAD using the PAD management codes listed in table 6-7. The PUD and MEL are used to validate the units in POMCUS and the categorization of each LIN for the POMCUS units.

(1) HQDA (DALO-SMW) will update the MEL and send it to HQDA (DAMO-FDF) by 28 February to update the SACS.

(2) HQDA (DAMO-ODO) will update the PUD and send it to DAMO-FDF by 31 August to update the force accounting system(FAS).

(3) HQDA (DAMO-FDF) will send the SACS to DESCOM approximately 45 days after it is updated. This information is used to produce the PAD.

(4) DESCOM will produce and distribute the PAD annually, within 30 days after receipt of the updated SACS file. It is produced in two volumes. Volume I (current year) identifies the POMCUS requirements for the budget execution year. Volume II (out-years) identifies the POMCUS requirements for the budget year and the 5 years of the POM.

(5) Recommended changes to the force structure will be submitted to HQDA (DALO-SMW). These changes will be applied to the next scheduled update to the SACS file. These changes will not be made directly to the PAD.

(6) Recommended changes to equipment categories will be submitted to HQDA (DALO-SMW) 30 days prior to the next scheduled update of the MEL. These changes will not be made directly to the PAD.

6-45. Accounting for POMCUS assets

POMCUS assets are accounted for under the standard property book system. This includes requirements and assets in the continuing balance system-expanded (CBS-X).

6-46. Reporting of POMCUS requirements

Procedures for reporting POMCUS requirements are in AR 710-3, chapter 7.

6-47. Loan of POMCUS stock

HQDA (DALO-SMW) must approve the loan of materiel designated for POMCUS. Instructions in paragraph 6-18, which pertain to the loan of war reserves, also apply to POMCUS assets which are approved for loan.

6-48. Peacetime use of POMCUS assets

POMCUS assets will not be issued for use during peacetime without approval from HQDA (DALO-SMW).

Chapter 7 Supply Performance Evaluation

7-1. Use of automatic data processing (ADP) systems

Standard ADP systems will be used when practical to collect, store, retrieve, format, and analyze data to monitor performance of supply management and related activities. The lack of ADP support does not relieve managers or evaluators of the responsibility to evaluate and report performance to higher headquarters.

7-2. Performance requirements

Supply performance targets are established to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of mission accomplishment. A summary of performance evaluation requirements and targets is provided in table 7-1. When specific targets have not been established by higher headquarters, commanders are responsible for developing adequate models and performance indicators which will allow a response to higher headquarters' requirements for statistical/narrative reports. It will also allow self-evaluation of mission accomplishment. Figure 7-1 shows a simplified model for requisition processing and gives examples of the data that can be collected.

Chapter 8 Management of Repair Cycle Float (RCF)

8-1. General

a. The two types of float are as follows:

- (1) Operational readiness float.
- (2) RCF.

b. The basic authority for float is AR 750-1. Wholesale level policies pertaining to RCF are in this regulation. Policy and procedures for ORF are in AR 710-2.

c. Determination of whether an item will require RCF is made during the concept exploration phase of the integrated logistics support process. The materiel developer makes this decision, which is finalized by the combat developer during testing of the maintenance and depot maintenance plan. Factors are then developed and, if approved by DA, distribution requirements are computed and distributed per chapter 12.

8-2. Responsibilities

a. The CG AMC will—

- (1) Provide wholesale level management of RCF assets.
- (2) Develop logistic doctrine for the use and maintenance of materiel.
- (3) Add items, which are selected for maintenance float support, to the MPDL to assure it is considered for war reserve stockage.

b. The Commander of each AMC IMM will designate the depot which will receive RCF assets during materiel fielding.

8-3. RCF policy

a. RCF is a quantity of selected supply class VII equipment approved for stockage in the wholesale supply system. These items replace like items of equipment which are withdrawn from using activities for programmed depot maintenance. RCF is used primarily to extend the service life of selected items of Army materiel. RCF provides timely depot maintenance without detracting from the materiel readiness of using activities.

b. The materiel and combat developers select items for float support during the development and operational tests of equipment planned for depot maintenance. DCSLOG approves subsequent RCF requirements.

c. If an item is planned for future depot overhaul, the managing

AMC IMM will develop a factor to determine the authorized float quantities. If the factor is approved by DCSLOG, it will be maintained in the SSN file by the DESCOM. Then, it will be used by RDAISA to compute gross requirements and by DESCOM to project distribution requirements in the TAEDP.

(1) A change in the planned repair program or other OPLANs, doctrine, policy, or technical criteria may occur anytime throughout the life of an item. If the change affects the plans or programs for depot maintenance of an item, the factor is updated in the SSN file.

(2) The distribution requirements in the TAEDP are based on the authorized equipment column of the MTOE/TDA. After a unit is activated during peacetime, the availability of assets is determined and distribution plans are prepared. Requirements for RCF are not shown in the TAEDP until the planned repair program requires these assets.

8-4. IMM of RCF

a. When an RCF item is selected for integrated materiel management, the manager—

(1) Notifies the appropriate MACOM 45 days before the date an item is scheduled for depot overhaul that the item must be turned in.

(2) Furnishes the following information to the MACOM 30 days before the date an item is scheduled for depot overhaul:

(a) The delivery point of the end item which will be turned in for depot overhaul.

(b) Delivery condition of the item, including components and basic issue items which are required.

(c) Method of delivery to the overhaul facility, requirements for drivers and crew, and the fund citation.

(d) Details for the issuance of a replacement item from RCF assets.

8-5. Accountability of RCF assets

a. The AMC IMM which has logistic support for an item is accountable for RCF assets. RCF assets are set aside as required by AR 725-50, appendix C, in purpose code F.

b. The DCSLOG must approve the use of assets designated as war reserves or decrement stock for float exchange.

8-6. RCF requirements determination

Chapter 12 contains guidance for determining and computing requirements for RCF.

Chapter 9 Identification of Major Items

9-1. Responsibilities

a. The ASA(RDA) will—

- (1) Determine those items requiring DA control and monitorship.
- (2) Provide overall staff supervision for type classification.

b. The CG, AMC will—

- (1) Control the LIN system and provide guidance.
- (2) Control the development and maintenance of the SSNs.
- (3) Prepare HQDA policy and procedures for type classification.
- (4) Control the end item code (EIC) program.

c. The Commander, MRSA will assign the EIC when requested by the IMMs.

d. The Commander of each IMM will—

(1) Prepare a Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG) for the item and submit it to DLSC for assignment of the NSN.

(2) Submit LIN requests to CDA.

(3) Request SSNs from DESCOM for all major items.

(4) Request the assignment of an EIC to a major item before fielding.

(5) Assure assignment of the proper RICC for items requiring the reporting of on-hand asset data.

(6) Assure major item cataloging data is submitted correctly and promptly.

e. The Commander, CDA will assign LINs and notify the IMMs of LIN assignments.

f. The Commander, DESCOM will manage the SSNS for AMC.

9-2. Major item designation

a. Designation criteria.

(1) The minimum criteria used in designating an item as a major item are as follows:

(a) Item is an end item (that is, a final combination of end products, components, or materials which is ready for its intended use).

(b) Item is required to perform a combat/combat support mission requirement.

(c) Item is of such importance to the operational readiness of the Army that review and control is required at all levels of management (requirements, procurement, distribution, maintenance, disposal, and asset reporting).

(d) Worldwide requirements are computed and programmed from generic or modified equipment authorizations or allowances.

(e) Item is justified at OSD or congressional level.

(f) Item has a unit cost of \$3000 or more.

(g) Item is separately type classified.

(2) Items managed as major items without regard to the above criteria are as follows:

(a) All motorized tracked, wheeled, and towed vehicles for use on highway and rough terrain.

(b) All weapon and missile end items.

(c) All boats/ships.

(d) All sets, assemblies, or end items having a major item as a component part.

(e) All ammunition (only during the acquisition process).

(f) Selected construction material assigned supply class IV with an ABA code of A through Q. ABA codes are addressed in table 5-2, this regulation.

(g) Sets, kits, and outfits which are type classified and authorized per the TOE, TDA, and joint tables of distribution and allowances.

b. *Major item identification controls.* Identification numbers and codes used in the identification of major items are as follows:

(1) *NSN.* An NSN will identify an item throughout the life of the item. Specific criteria for the assignment of an NSN and participation in the federal catalog system are in AR 708-1, chapter 2.

(2) *LIN.*

(a) A LIN will group all NSNs by the functional capability expressed by the generic nomenclature.

(b) Policy and procedures on LIN assignments are in AR 708-1, chapter 9.

(c) LIN assignments are listed in SB 700-20.

(3) *SSN.*

(a) Only centrally managed items are covered by an SSN.

(b) An SSN provides a method for the collection of data on major items.

(c) Details on SSNs are in chapter 10.

(4) *Type classification code.*

(a) Major items are type classified so that they are accepted for service use before expending procurement funds.

(b) Type classification of a major item reflects the degree to which the item is acceptable for its intended mission.

(c) Major items are not classified as standard until all major materiel subsystems (including support equipment) are qualified for the same type classification.

(d) Information on type classification is in AR 70-61.

(5) *Logistic control code (LCC).*

(a) The LCC is used with the type classification code to provide a basis for the degree of logistical support rendered an item.

(b) The approval authority for type classification assigns the LCC. An LCC is assigned to each major item NSN.

(c) The LCC is revised during an item's life cycle so that valid support decisions and resource allocations are made. Specific codes are explained in AR 708-1, chapter 7.

(6) *RICC.* Specific RICCs are in AR 708-1, chapter 7.

(7) *EIC.*

(a) Assign EICs to all type classified major items having an NSN and purchased with PA funds (ABA codes A through Q). ABA codes are in table 5-2.

(b) The AMDF is the primary catalog edit for EIC. The AMDF lists the EICs for major items to the right of the LIN.

(c) No EIC is assigned if the end item's NSN is not on the AMDF.

(d) An EIC is requested through the EIC coordinator. Submit requests upon development of catalog records per AR 708-1.

(e) Address requests for EIC assignment to the Commander, MRSA, ATTN: AMXMD-SE, Lexington, KY 40511-5101.

(f) An EIC will not change during the total life cycle of the major item.

(g) Image transactions for individual requests for major items are transcribed to the LCA for capture in the central demand data base.

(h) The central demand data base maintains a 24 month data base on all demands received from the retail automated systems.

(i) Additional information on EIC is in DA Pam 700-30.

Chapter 10 Standard Study Number System and Replacement Factors

Section I Overview

10-1. Scope

This chapter applies to all Army elements that manage aircraft, missiles, weapons, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, and other PA materiel. The material applies to file maintenance and distribution of the SSNS.

10-2. Application

a. The SSNS is used to develop the Army portion of the Presidential Budget submission to Congress. The SSN relates to a budget line within the Presidential Budget submission. It may refer to a single or multiple LINs found in Army authorization documents or to a project the Army plans to present to Congress, such as modifications to major items or production base support.

b. The factors in the SSNS are used by various organizations to compute requirements.

(1) RDAISA uses them to compute the AAO, Army procurement requirements (APR), or force structure based procurement requirements which are used in PA programming and budgeting.

(2) Component major items (CMI) to end item/assembly relationships are used by organizations such as RDAISA to compute CMI requirements in the AMP AAO/APR computation.

(3) U.S. AMC Logistics Programs Support Activity (LPSA) uses factors to project distribution requirements such as maintenance float, war reserves, and overseas decrement requirements/logistic plans in the TAEDP.

(4) LPSA computes hidden assets (CMI that are not reported individually) in the Continuing Balance System-Expanded process and to project equipment or distribution in the TAEDP.

(5) The Army system for automation of preparedness planning uses the SSN cross-reference (SSN X-REF) listing to validate end items that require mobilization planning.

10-3. Objectives

The objectives of this chapter are to—

a. Maintain an effective SSNS for all PA items and other items requiring a degree of centralized item management.

b. Provide a system to collect data on assets, requirements, overhaul, and procurement for primary and generating items (CMI and end item/assemblages) of equipment, missiles, and ammunition. It also will compile and identify this data for various studies and reports, such as the Five-Year Defense Plan, the Army procurement

data base (PDB), the AMP Summary Item Readiness Studies(exhibit procurement forms), CBS-X, and the TAEDP.

c. Provide common data for audit trail purposes and assure that studies and reports agree.

d. Provide a system for showing life expectancy (LE), maintenance float, and replacement factors for items in SB 700-20.

e. Summarize collected data on requirements, assets, procurement, and distribution for items of equipment and ammunition.

Section II SSN Identification

10-4. Responsibilities for SSN identification

a. The ASA(RDA) will—

(1) Identify SSNs requiring DA control.

(2) Provide AMC with Army procurement requirements for SSN data.

(3) Coordinate with ODCSOPS to ensure that the same SSN X-REF file used to develop the SACS is also used to develop the AAO and the APR.

(4) Ensure that information on LINs/SSNs received through HQDA analysts from the program managers at the IMM is also passed to—

(a) IMM SSN points of contact.

(b) LPSA for incorporation into the SSN master file.

b. The CG, AMC will—

(1) Control the development and maintenance of the SSNS at LPSA.

(2) Ensure that major item LIN and Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DODAC) coverage in the SSNS includes central item management requirements of HQDA and AMC.

c. The Commander of each IMM will—

(1) Properly define the relationship between CMIs and assemblages.

(2) Use SSN identification and file data to develop acquisition and TAEDP reports and documents.

(3) Direct and coordinate all questions and discussions on the SSNS to LPSA.

(4) Assign numeric SSNs to nonmajor item LINs for which requirements and distribution data are required. Numeric assignment is shown in table 10-1.

Table 10-1
Numeric SSN assignment

Range	IMM
1000-1499	AVSCOM
1500-1999	USAMMA
2000-2999	CECOM
3000-3999	MICOM
4000-4999	TACOM
5000-6999	AMCCOM
7000-7999	TROSCOM
8000-8999	CECOM
9000-9499	Electronic Materiel Readiness Command (EMRA)
9500-9999	CSLA

(5) Ensure that numeric SSNs are entered into the LPSA data base.

d. The Chief, LPSA will—

(1) Set up and maintain computer programs to assure accuracy of the SSN X-REF file by use of the master item data reference(MIDR) data base.

(2) Control and assign SSNs for all major item LINs in SB 700-20 for all PA funded supply class VII major items. Table 10-2 shows the relationship of the Army appropriation to the SSN.

(3) Assign SSNs to DODACs for which requirements and distribution data are essential.

(4) Update the SSN X-REF file as required under the data base concept.

(5) Publish SB 710-1-1 semiannually, containing SSN data per AR 310-1 and AR 310-2. Guidance for the development of SB 710-1-1 is shown in paragraph 10-13.

(6) Coordinate SSN assignment and report errors to the responsible IMM.

(7) Provide SSN X-REF file transaction analyses of all SSN changes for distribution.

(8) Ensure that changes in the SSNS are provided to the Army Materiel Plan Modernization data bases.

(9) Provide changes in the SSNS to RDAISA for use in the research, development, and acquisition information system.

(10) Assign, when requested by the IMM, a pseudo LIN.

(11) Assign, along with ASA(RDA), SSNs for items and programs not requiring an AAO/APR computation.

(12) Ensure that all active SSNs in the procurement data base are also in the LPSA SSNS. Procedures for assigning SSNs for the procurement data base are in paragraph 10-14.

(13) Ensure that the changes made to the SSNs in the PDB are coordinated with the appropriate HQDA analyst or DA system coordinator (DASC).

(14) Provide the SSN X-REF file to ODCSOPS for use in SACS development.

(15) Compute and publish a major item planning price in SB 710-1-1 by LIN.

(16) Retain the SSN file for 2 years.

e. The Commander, CDA, will provide an updated file containing SB 700-20 to LPSA each quarter.

10-5. Maintenance of the SSNS

a. The SSNS is maintained to support major items and systems, selected secondary items, missiles, and ammunition. The SSNS will contain the following:

(1) SSN. A LIN is listed in SB 700-20 before an AAO-type SSN is assigned, except for the pseudo LINs assigned by LPSA. SB 700-20 will be—

(a) Provided to LPSA in March, June, September, and December.

(b) Loaded to the LPSA data base in April, July, October, and January. The July and January files are reflected in the September and March editions of SB 700-20.

(2) Standard cross-reference data.

(3) Life expectancy and maintenance float or replacement factors. These factors are used to compute requirements, to plan distribution, and to estimate asset positions, acquisition, and depot maintenance.

(4) Identification of the major item and the weapon system or assemblage of which it is a component. CMI of equipment are not separately authorized in the same authorization document in which the assemblage item appears.

b. The IMM will generate the transactions to update the SSNS if the needed major item is a component and is not currently identified in the SSNS as a component of a higher assemblage or developmental system.

c. The IMM procuring the CMI will ensure that the assemblage LIN (generating item) is assigned against the same SSN.

d. Items identified as CMI by data interchange and the SSNS are identified per AR 310-34, appendix I.

e. Non-AAO SSNs are assigned to items or programs that do not require AAO/APR computation.

f. The first two positions of the non-AAO SSNs are alphabetic.

g. Non-AAO SSNs are used as a rollup of dollars for spares, repair parts and modification, when the funding category of items is under \$2 million.

h. A major item planning price is computed and published by LIN in SB 710-1-1. The price is used by materiel planners to set maintenance expenditure limits.

i. The planning price may not be used as a new unit or procurement price.

j. Maintenance float and replacement factors must be reviewed annually, and changes made to the SSNS as needed.

k. Maintenance float and replacement factors for individual LINs are reviewed and updated concurrently.

10-6. Pseudo line item numbers

- a. Pseudo LINs are assigned to the following:
- (1) Items requiring visibility.
 - (2) Parts requiring support.
 - (3) CMI for a major system.
 - (4) When a generating LIN creates requirements for an item ineligible for a LIN.
- b. Pseudo LINs are not separately authorized. No AAO/APR computation is made for these items.
- c. Pseudo LINs are customer funded, procured, and issued as part of another system.
- d. Pseudo LINs are entered into the SSNS.
- e. Pseudo LINs start with double alpha characters showing the IMM and type of item.

10-7. Item category or type of item

- a. Major items are identified as either primary "P" or generating "G."
- (1) A "P" item can be identified as an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. The "P" item LIN is shown in the SSNS only once as a primary.
- (2) A "G" item will appear only once in a specific major roll SSN; however, it may appear in different major roll SSNs as a "G" item.
- b. Tables 10-3 and 10-4 are examples of the cross-reference relationship of standard study items. The examples also show the interchange which must be recognized by and coordinated between the IMMs.

Section III SSN Processing

10-8. Processing responsibilities

The Commander, LPSA, will—

- a. Update the SSN data and provide information monthly and quarterly (February, May, August, November) to users and customers of the SSNS.
- b. Take the appropriate actions to delete an SSN.
- (1) Notify the IMM to verify a deletion if both assets and requirements exist and the SSN is not in the PDB.
 - (2) Contact the data base administrator for approval of the deletion if the SSN is in the AMPMOD data base.
 - (3) An SSN will not be deleted if it is active or present in the PDB.

10-9. Processing policies

- a. Additions, deletions and changes to the automated SSNS (except for LIN oriented ORF factors) will be submitted by the IMMs to LPSA per instructions in the AMPMOD users' manual.
- b. ORF factors for LINs are submitted annually to HQDA (DALO-SMP-U) for approval whenever factors change or new float requirements are added to the TAEDP.
- c. Factors are forwarded to AMC with an effective date indicating when they will be input to the SSN file.
- d. Requests for magnetic tape files and microfiche products of SSN data, including SB 710-1-1, will be forwarded to Commander, LPSA, ATTN: AMSDS-LMS, Chambersburg, PA 17201-4170.
- e. Instructions for preparing input transactions to the SSN X-REF file are maintained in the AMPMOD users' manual. See paragraph 10-14 for data elements used in the SSNS.
- f. Data for the SSNS resides in the MIDR data base.
- g. The MIDR will contain the following data elements:
- (1) SSNs.
 - (2) SB 700-20 LINs/NSNs.
 - (3) Nomenclatures.
 - (4) Indicators to show if an AAO/APR computation is required or if the TAEDP is prepared for the SSN.

(5) Other necessary data relating to the SSN.

h. When LINs in SB 700-20 are replaced by another LIN, the replacing LIN will automatically overlay the replaced LIN for each applicable SSN.

i. The MIDR will contain SSN, LIN, and NSN data prior to entry to the AMPMOD system. When data is deleted from the MIDR, it will also cause deletions from the AMPMOD data bases. Certain cataloging changes result in changes to the AMPMOD data bases.

Section IV Replacement and Maintenance Float Factors

10-10. Responsibilities for factors

- a. ODCSOPS will—
- (1) Approve changes to the base period for computing peacetime replacement factors.
 - (2) Approve wartime active replacement factors.
- b. ODCSLOG will—
- (1) Approve maintenance float factors.
 - (2) Submit approved factors to LPSA for placement in SB 710-1-1.
- c. The Commander, RDAISA will project equipment distribution in the TAEDP for computing factors.
- d. The CG, AMC will approve PTRFs for all AMC managed items.
- e. The Commander of each IMM will—
- (1) Develop planned repair programs.
 - (2) Develop and update maintenance float factors for selected items per AR 750-1 and AR 700-127.
 - (3) Submit maintenance float factors to ODCSLOG for approval.
 - (4) Provide maintenance factors to LPSA for CMI, by LIN, for inclusion in SB 710-1-1.
 - (5) Provide replacement factor data for all major item LINs contained in SB 700-20 and for secondary item LINs for which requirements and distribution data are essential.

10-11. Policies on factors

- a. The SSNS provides visibility of approved DA replacement factors (peacetime and wartime) and of approved maintenance float factors.
- b. Replacement factors are displayed at LIN level.
- (1) Replacement factors for new items which have less than the prescribed base period, are based on similar items, engineering estimates, and limited loss data which is available.
 - (2) A review of all factors are made when any one factor requires a change. The date of change for one factor indicates that all factors have been reviewed as of that date.
 - (3) The base period for computing PTRFs is the most recent 8 quarters of current experience. A longer or shorter base period may be used if approved by HQDA.
 - (4) PTRFs are computed using the following formula:

$$\{(L \div Q) \div (S \div Q)\} \div 3 \\ = \text{monthly PTRF}$$

L = losses to Army inventory for period.

S = sum of quarterly in-use densities.

Q = number of quarters in period.

3 = months in a quarter.

(5) Items which have been in the supply system for at least 8 quarters will use the most recent 8 quarters to derive the 2-year base period needed to develop PTRFs.

(6) Normally, a peacetime rate will not exceed a wartime active rate.

(7) Unserviceable generation factors are computed from the quarter containing both generation and density data. Density quantities are the sum of quantities over 12 quarters.

(8) Unserviceable generation factors are the only authorized

source for projection of depot level maintenance requirements, except aircraft and other items exempted by AMC.

(9) Unserviceable generation factors are computed using the following formula:

$$\{(S1 \div 12) - (S2 \div 12)\} \div 3$$

= unserviceable generation factors

S1 = sum of depot maintenance unserviceable generations for 12 quarters.

S2 = sum of in-use densities for 12 quarters.

12 = 12 quarters in study period.

3 = months in a quarter.

c. Factors for ORF and RCF are assigned based on the level of maintenance and are displayed at LIN level.

(1) Additions, deletions, or updates are based on changes to maintenance data or input provided to the MSCs by MACOMs per AR 710-2.

(2) ORF and RCF factors are developed as part of the integrated logistics support process per AR 700-127 and DA Pam 700-55.

10-12. SSN data elements

These data elements include only those used in the LPSA SSNS which are input by the IMM.

a. *AMMO-LVL-CD*. The ammunition level code is applicable to ammunition only. Table 10-5 contains the codes which may be entered in this element.

Table 10-5
Ammunition level code

Code	Explanation
1	90-day depot level is authorized.
0	90-day depot level is not authorized.

b. *AMMO-QTY-MLPLR*. The ammunition quantity multiplier is applicable to ammunition only and indicates the unit of measure. Table 10-6 contains the applicable codes.

Table 10-6
Ammunition quantity multiplier

Code	Explanation
E	Each.
C	Hundred.
K	Thousand.
L	Hundred thousand.
M	Million.

c. *AMMO-USE-CD*. The ammunition use code provides an automated method of retrieving the weapon LINs from the SSN file for use in the computation of ammunition. A code 2 entered on one record is representative of each type of item that uses ammunition and is used with ammunition computations. Table 10-7 contains the applicable codes.

Table 10-7
Ammunition use code

Code	Explanation
0	Item does not use ammunition.
2	Item uses ammunition.

d. *AMP-INDIC-CD*. The AMP indicator code indicates whether an AMP study is required. Table 10-8 contains the applicable codes.

Table 10-8
AMP indicator code

Code	Explanation
0	Computation not required.
1	AAO/APR computation required.

e. *BOIP-INDIC-CD*. The basis-of-issue plan indicator code is a flag (X) generated to identify a LIN in a BOIP.

f. *COM-CD*. The commodity code indicates the type of commodity. Table 10-9 contains the appropriate codes.

Table 10-9
Commodity code

Code	Explanation
0	Chassis when assigned pseudo data.
1	General supplies.
2	Aircraft.
3	Ammunition.
4	Missiles.
5	Avionics/armament subsystem.
6	Marine equipment.
7	Commercial vehicles.
8	Medical.
9	Military design vehicles.

g. *DODAC*. The DODAC is an 8-character alphanumeric code which identifies ammunition and explosive items. The first half consists of the FSC in groups 13 and 14. The second half consists of alphanumerics assigned to an ammunition generic description within the FSC.

h. *Item category*. The item category code identifies whether the item is a primary or generating item. Table 10-10 contains the applicable codes.

(1) A primary item is an item of materiel which 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 primary.

(2) A generating item is a LIN in an authorization document that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item.

Table 10-10
Item category codes

Code	Explanation
P	Primary item.
G	Generating item.

i. *LIN*. The LIN is a 6-position alphanumeric identification assigned to a generic nomenclature to identify the line on which the official generic nomenclature is listed in SB 710-1-1.

j. *Maintenance float factors*. Maintenance float factors are listed in SB 710-1-1. Table 10-11 contains the data elements for maintenance float factors in the SSNs.

Table 10-11
Data elements for maintenance float factors

Data element	Explanation
ORF-FCTR-CBT	ORF factor, combat.
ORF-FCTR-CON	ORF factor, CONUS.
ORF-FCTR-EUR	ORF factor, Europe.
ORF-FCTR-PAC	ORF factor, Pacific.
ORF-FCTR-AL	ORF factor, Alaska.
ORF-FCTR-OTH	ORF factor, other.

Table 10–11
Data elements for maintenance float factors—Continued

Data element	Explanation
RCF–FCTR–EUR	RCF factor, Europe.
RCF–FCTR–PAC	RCF factor, Pacific.
RCF–FCTR–OTH	RCF factor, other.

k. *Ratio*. A five–position number with the last two positions being decimal positions. A ratio is assigned to each primary and generating item. Normally, a ratio of one is set for the primary item. In exceptional cases, fractions are set to assure 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–unjustified and zero–filled. Thus, a quantity of one would be written 00100; one and one–half would be written 00150, and so forth.

l. *REC–SER–LIFE–YRS*. The recommended service life in years element contains the estimated useful life of an item in years to the Army (both Active and Reserve). This period is determined by analyzing experience with similar items, and considering present conditions and probable future development. The entry must be numeric.

m. *REQ–RIC*. The requesting RIC is a 3–character code of the IMM preparing the study/owner of the SSN. (See DOD 4140.17M for the list of RICs). The REQ–RIC should be the manager of the component item. Tables 10–3 and 10–4 contain examples of REQ–RICs.

n. *SSN*. An 11–character identification number used to indicate either a single LIN/DODAC or a group of LINs/DODACs for which computations are required. The SSN accommodates any required subordinate study level (first breakout of the major rollup) or sub–sublevel (expanded, second breakout of the major rollup). The composition of the SSN and the normal hierarchical structure of the SSN (that is, from bottom to top, sub–subroll to subroll to major roll) are discussed in (1) through (5) below. By using the SSN data elements “roll to SSN” and “roll quantity,” data on two major roll SSNs can be combined (on an exception basis) on the PDB and posted to a third SSN. A subroll or sub–subroll SSN can also be independent of the normal hierarchical structure by making it its own parent SSN.

(1) The major roll code (first four positions) relates items to Army appropriations (table 10–2). When AAO/APR computations are required for nonmajor items, numeric entries are made in the first four positions to separately identify these items. Nonmajor items, if any, that generate requirements for primary items must be included under the appropriate primary item study number. Nonmajor items identified for requirement computations are separately identified at table 10–1 and begin with a numeral. When positions 5 and 6 are zero filled, the SSN is a major study level(rollup) or a single study. Numerical entries in these positions, starting with 01, indicate subordinate study breakouts of the major rollup. A major roll may contain up to 99 subrolls. For items having a single study requirement (PDB, TAEDP, or both) with no further study breakout required, only a major roll SSN is required.

(2) Numerical entries in position 7 of the SSN starting with 1 indicate sub–substudy breakouts of the major rollup. Each subroll can contain up to nine sub–subrolls. If a sub–subroll is not required, a zero is inserted.

(3) Position 8 is reserved. Zero–fill.

(4) Position 9 is SB 700–20 commodity manager code (CMC) (alpha) of the MSC.

(5) Positions 10 and 11 are for use by the MSC. It must remain the same throughout a given SSN (major, sublevel, and sub–sublevel).

o. *SSN–NOMEN*. The SSN nomenclature is used for any SSN with only one LIN or with one primary item. The SB 700–20 nomenclature of the LIN will appear as the SSN nomenclature. For

two or more primary items rolled into an SSN, a common nomenclature describing the SSN is used.

p. *SSN–DEL–INDIC–A and SSN–DEL–INDIC–B*. The SSN delete indicators are used by LPSA for audit and historical purposes. These codes and the corresponding LIN delete codes are in table 10–12.

Table 10–12
SSN and LIN delete codes

SSN delete code	LIN delete code	Description
A	A	Delete nonmajor SSN or LIN.
B	B	Delete separately authorized.
C	C	Reassignment to another SSN.
D	D	Inactive SSN, LIN and/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.

q. *PROC–INDIC*. The procurement indicator code is a PDB code used to identify the status of an SSN. Table 10–13 contains these codes.

Table 10–13
Procurement indicator/SSN status codes

Code	Explanation
A	Active.
P	Parent (for rolling purposes).
I	Inactive. History years for OSD requirements.
F	Future. For program objective memorandum and out–year funding.

r. *TY–STDY–CD*. The type study code is a numeric code indicating the need for a specific category type study. A basic study reflects acquisition of the preferred item; the budget study reflects rolled quantitative data. Applicable codes are contained in table 10–14.

Table 10–14
Type study codes

Code	Explanation
0	No study required.
1	Basic study required (automated).
2	Contributing item. No published study required. Data compiled for budget study.
3	Basic and budget study required (automated).
4	Basic and budget study required (manual).
5	Basic study required (manual).

s. *Data elements*. The following data elements are from SB 700–20. Refer to AR 708–1, chapter 9, for the definitions and applicable codes.

- (1) Appropriation and budget activity account.
- (2) Commodity management code.
- (3) Generic nomenclature.
- (4) Logistic control code.
- (5) National stock number.
- (6) NSN nomenclature.
- (7) Reportable item control code.
- (8) Supply class.
- (9) Type classification code.

10-13. Guidance for the development of SB 710-1-1

a. Chapter 1, "Introduction." This chapter will provide the purpose of the supply bulletin, definitions, and the authorization for the bulletin.

b. Chapter 2, "SSN and Replacement/Maintenance Factors Cross-Reference List." This chapter is organized first by requesting RIC, then SSN. Within the SSN, the sequence of data will be primary items, then generating items. Displayed with the LINs will be the maintenance float and the replacement factors. For ammunition, the DODAC is displayed instead of the LIN. The data elements RIC, ABA, type classification code, logistics control code, responsible RIC, LIN, and NSN nomenclature are from SB 700-20.

c. Chapter 3, "LIN/SSN to Requesting RIC Cross-Reference." 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 the command that is the owner of the SSN.

d. Chapter 4, "Component Factor File by LIN." This chapter shows the assemblage LIN/NSN (generating type item), then the component LIN/NSN (primary type items) that make up the assemblage. The percent factor equates to the ratio in the SSNs. The proportionate factor is computed for each component NSN using the CBS-X. This proportionate factor is used in the computation of component assets. The sequence of this chapter is assemblage LINs.

e. Chapter 5, "Component Factor File by Command." The data in this chapter is the same as chapter 4, only sequenced differently. It also displays the SSN of the primary item. The sequence is requesting RIC, component LIN.

f. Chapter 6, "BOIP Replacement LIN Data." This chapter lists replacement data for BOIP.

g. Chapter 7, "Major Item Planning Price." This chapter lists by LIN a computed forecasted planning price for use in calculating maintenance expenditure limits. This price is derived by using an inflation factor provided by Comptroller, AMC, multiplied by a base price.

h. Appendix A, "Standard Study Statistical Summary Data." A statistical breakout by command (equipment and ammunition separate) of SSNs, major item distribution plan code (type study code), count of primary and generating LINs, reportable NSNs, and type of NSNs.

10-14. Assignment of SSNs for the PDB

a. HQDA Staff assigns 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 such as TOE or BOIP, plus factors.

b. Procedures for assigning SSNs are as follows:

(1) The requesting DA analyst or DASC will contact LPSA for all new SSN assignments. The LPSA address is in paragraph 10-9d.

(a) Use of a specific SSN, nomenclature, or RIC may be requested. LPSA will validate the request and may permit the use of such specific data elements if all criteria for assignment of a new SSN have been met.

(b) LPSA has final authority in controlling and assigning SSNs, nomenclatures, and requesting RICs for compatibility with the SSN master file and PDB file.

(c) The requester may submit a request of a new SSN to LPSA telephonically or by other means (for example, use of facsimile, message form) to expedite action or respond to an immediate need.

(2) LPSA will coordinate with appropriate IMMs and notify the requesting analyst or DASC that the request has been approved. The analyst or DASC will then prepare the SSN administrative summary, and submit it to the ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI) for processing. The ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI) will approve and forward a copy of the SSN administrative summary to LPSA. Data elements used in the SSN administrative summary are in c below.

(3) LPSA will ensure that the relationships between LINs within SSNs (both primary and generating) are accurate. When a change is

required and it impacts on the PDB, LPSA should notify ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI) and all other appropriate Army agencies.

(4) Update of existing SSNs which affect the SSN, nomenclature, RIC, and status (active, parent, future, or inactive) initiated by the DA analyst or DASC must be coordinated with LPSA before a change is made in the PDB. If LPSA or the IMMs initiate a change, the functionally responsible DA analyst or DASC must be notified. The responsible DA analyst or DASC will submit a completed SSN administrative summary to LPSA and forward a copy to ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI), WASH DC 20310-0546 for all changes made affecting the SSN, nomenclature, RIC, and procurement/OSD sequence number (fig 10-1). ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI) will approve changes and forward a copy of the SSN administrative summary form to LPSA. Other changes are entered by the analyst or DASC directly through the use of the support terminal network.

c. Data elements in the SSN administrative summary include those used in PDB. These data elements are entered by HQDA as follows:

(1) *Date*. Enter preparation date.

(2) *SSN*. Enter six-position alphanumeric SSN.

(3) *Title*. Nomenclature of the item. The title will be the same for both SSN master and the PDB system.

(4) *Popular name*. Other description of the item. This is assigned by the DASC or analyst at ASA(RDA).

(5) *SSN status*. This code identifies the status of the SSN. Table 10-13 contains procurement indicator/SSN status codes.

(6) *SAR indicator*. Systems acquisition review indicator. Enter "yes" if the item will be identified in the SAR; otherwise, leave blank.

(7) *Roll to SSN*. Identifies the parent SSN if dollars of the item are to roll to a parent SSN. This field will be blank if the SSN stands alone.

(8) *412B indicator*. Enter a "yes" if the item is in appropriation 1 (aircraft), 2 (missiles), or 3 (weapons and tracked combat vehicles). Enter a "no" if the item is another appropriation.

(9) *Roll quantity*. Enter a "yes" to indicate that the quantities for procurement, asset, loss, and cost data will be rolled to the parent SSN; otherwise, enter "no."

(10) *Ident code*. This code is a P-1 exhibit code identifying an item as being Service approved or non-Service approved. Table 10-15 contains these codes.

Table 10-15
Ident codes

Code	Explanation
A	Service approved.
B	Not Service approved.
NA	Not applicable.

(11) *OSD sequence number*. Eight numeric characters as described in figure 10-1 used to determine the sequence which items appear in reports or worksheets.

(12) *AAO/APR indicator*. Enter "yes" if the item is an AAO/APR type SSN. Enter a "no" for a non-AAO SSN.

(13) *Analyst name*. Enter the name of the analyst or DASC responsible for the item in the PDB.

(14) *Office code*. Three-position code identifying the ASA(RDA) hardware division (CSS, CSC, CSM, WSW, WSA, WSM) responsible for the item.

(15) *P-1 classification*. Security classification of an item as it should appear on P-1. Table 10-16 contains these codes.

Table 10-16
P-1 classification

Code	Explanation
U	Unclassified.
C	Confidential
S	Secret.

(16) *Ammunition category code*. Constant dollars for the ammunition appropriation.

(17) *Unit of measure*. Unit of measure applicable to quantitative fields (for example, each, hundreds, thousands).

(18) *P-1/Ann Visib*. Enter "yes," if required; otherwise, leave blank.

(19) *Major element*. To be provided by ASA(RDA) (SARDA-ZCA).

(20) *RIC*. The RIC is a 3-character code which is provided by LPSA. (See DOD 4140.17M for the list of RICs.)

(21) *Force integration staff officer (FISO) code*. A 3-position alphanumeric code identifying the responsible FISO. This code is assigned by the initiating DASC.

(22) *Army priority*. This code is provided by DA analyst or DASC.

(23) *Minimum sustaining rate (MSR)*. A monthly rate provided by the DA analyst or DASC. If more than 1 facility is producing the item, the MSR is the minimum MSR of all facilities.

(24) *Mission area*. This 6-character code indicates the type of combat and/or support capability provided by the item. The first three positions are in table 10-17 and the remaining three are sequence numbers assigned by ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI). The initiating DA analyst or DASC will coordinate and obtain data from ASA(RDA) (SARDA-SPI).

(25) *Life expectancy*. This is the expected useful life of the item expressed in years.

(26) *Command code*. This two-position code identifies the command or agency responsible for obligating the funds for the item. These codes are in table 10-18.

(27) *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 initiating DA analyst DASC.

Chapter 11 Force Structuring

11-1. Force structuring responsibilities

a. ODCSOPS will—

(1) Resolve major item authorization data differences for MTOE/TDA claimants.

(2) Review TAADS documents to assure compatibility of the mission of the unit with capabilities, organization, and allocation of equipment.

(3) Provide ODCSLOG with BOIP impacted Logistics Structure and Composition System (LOGSACS).

(4) Provide LPSA with unit fill sequence criteria for use in computing the distribution alternatives for achieving phased equipment modernization.

(5) Provide AMC and LPSA unit requirement and authorization data (TOE/TDA) through the SACS products which incorporate the Department of the Army Master Priority List priority sequence.

(6) Maintain audit trails in the LOGSACS process of the BOIP and shorthand note (SHN) changes which affect the IIQ and authorization requirement of LINs for use in the TAEDP audit subsystem by ODCSLOG.

(7) Provide, on request, ODCSLOG and LPSA with force audit trail data from SACS to battalion level.

(8) Approve requests for changes to equipment requirements and authorizations submitted by the MACOMs.

(9) Update SACS annually.

(10) Determine items and quantities to be placed in war reserves.

b. ODCSLOG will—

(1) Set policies on equipment distribution, supply, and maintenance support.

(2) Approve section III of the MTOE and TDA for Active Army and Reserve Components.

(3) Publish information on one-for-one conversion LIN changes and selective LIN changes that require item analysis for application to TAADS documents.

(4) Determine the capability of HQDA to support the distribution of equipment and the supply and maintenance of equipment documented in TAADS.

c. The CG, TRADOC will—

(1) Act as the TOE proponent.

(2) Maintain the TOE master file.

(3) Maintain the BOIP master file.

d. The Commanding General of each MACOM will—

(1) Submit changes to equipment requirements and authorizations to ODCSOPS during the period discussed in paragraph 11-8.

(2) Request changes in maintenance repair time from appropriate IMM.

e. The Chief, LPSA will—

(1) Develop detail backup data of stratified SACS forces and IIQs on microfilm.

(2) Provide data to the IMMs and other agencies/commands as directed by the CG, AMC.

11-2. 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. FAS.

b. TAADS.

c. TOE.

d. BOIP.

e. SHN.

11-3. Force Accounting System

a. The FAS provides a listing of all MTOE and TDA units in the total Army (Active Army, National Guard, USAR, and unmanned).

b. Force structure compilations are maintained to meet current or contingent needs. FAS retrievals permit detail and summary analyses of the Army force structure and accounting of all units of the Active Army and Reserve Components. The FAS 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, deactivation, or reactivation.

11-4. The Army Authorization Documents System

a. Equipment requirements for units organized under MTOE, TDA, or other claimants are contained in TAADS. TAADS is the only authorization document for requisitioning purposes. Detailed instructions on TAADS are in AR 310-49.

b. MTOE and TDA changes are forwarded to HQDA (DAMO-FDU) for approval and entry to the TAADS file.

c. Each TAADS MTOE 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 a wartime environment. The "quantity authorized" is the number of items which is currently on hand or on order by the unit. Exceptions to this policy are materiel being fielded under the total package/unit materiel fielding (TP/UMF) plan and as stated in AR 310-34 and AR 310-49.

11-5. Table of organization and equipment

a. The TOE file has the standardized tables of equipment requirements for different types of units. The TOE master file is created from the SACS to include TOEs ranging in size from detachments to divisions.

b. TOEs are pattern documents used by unit commanders to structure and/or modify the organization to allow for specific mission or environmental considerations. TOEs show personnel and equipment requirements at 80, 90, and 100 percent levels for use 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 310–31.

11–6. Basis-of-issue plan

a. The basis of issue plan feeder data (BOIPFD) is prepared by the materiel developer. The BOIPFD is sent to the Commander, USAEARA, by the applicable IMM. This is done within 60 days of the assignment of the Z LIN for each new or improved item unless it meets BOIP exception criteria. (See AR 71–2, chap 3.) The BOIPFD results in the development of the BOIP.

b. The BOIP is used to express equipment requirements for new or improved major items during the program objective memorandum period pending the inclusion in a revised or new TOE. The BOIP master file is prepared and maintained by TRADOC. The HQDA BOIP manager is HQDA (DALO–RQR). Data included in the BOIP reflects the following:

- (1) The type TOE that required 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.

c. The BOIP is removed from the BOIP master file and retired to the history file when the BOIP is applied to the TOE. A BOIP file is created and maintained as long as it impacts on SACS. Detailed instructions on the BOIPFD and the BOIP are in AR 71–2.

11–7. Shorthand note

The SHN is used by force integration officers to change or correct quantities of equipment in authorization or allowance documents. The SHN master file is managed by HQDA, Force Management Directorate, Force Accounting and Systems Division.

11–8. Updating and maintaining authorization and allowance documents

Normal changes to requirements and authorizations can be submitted during two periods within a year. The first period is during January, February, and March and the second is during July, August, and September. These periods are referred to as the “open window” periods. Changes which are approved by ODCSOPS are entered on computer records from 1 April to 31 May and from 1 October to 30 November. The SACS is updated in June and December of each year. SACS is explained in paragraph 11–9.

11–9. Structure and Composition System

a. The SACS covers a 7-year period which includes current, budget, and 5 outyears of the POM. The SACS is the basis for the following:

- (1) Determining personnel and equipment that will be required during wartime for a specific Army force structure by units and/or units in a designated area.
- (2) Developing personnel and equipment requirements data used in support of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System.
- (3) Identifying and developing IIQs.
- (4) Computing major items requirements.
- (5) Developing data for distribution planning through TAEDP.

b. The SACS includes the following:

- (1) Basic SACS.
- (2) LOGSACS for equipment requirements.
- (3) Personnel Structure and Composition System (PERSACS) for personnel requirements.

c. The basic SACS is designed to bring together separate data files listed in paragraph 11–2 into one working SACS data file. The basic SACS process establishes quantities of personnel and equipment associated with units.

d. The LOGSACS is the product which has direct applicability to major item management. It is used by ASA(RDA) to compute the AAO and by ODCSLOG for distribution planning. LOGSACS is

computed using the five documents listed in paragraph 11–2. It is produced four times a year to provide the Army with the latest possible force equipment requirements. The first and most important is the POM LOGSACS produced 1 December. The remaining three are used for equipment validation through the TAEDP, chapter 13. The production dates of the report are March (TAEDP 1), June (TAEDP 2), and October (TAEDP 3). The LOGSACS application will provide the inclusion of equipment requirements not contained in authorization documents through a BOIP match.

e. The SHN match provides the capability to correct errors from the SACS process and to include the latest equipment decisions.

f. The outputs from the SACS are listed in unit or line item format and classified according to the materiel content.

Chapter 12 Gross Requirements, Authorized Acquisition Objective, and the Army Materiel Plan

Section I Gross Requirements

12–1. General

How the Army determines requirements for major items provides the basis for determining acquisition requirements and budgetary needs.

12–2. Responsibilities

a. ASA(RDA) will—

(1) Issue policy guidance and compute major item gross requirements.

(2) Provide ODCSLOG and AMC with approved program budget decisions (PBDs) which result from the Army, OSD, and Office of Management and Budget budget resolution. The frequency and the timing for providing PBDs will be coordinated with ODCSLOG. This will ensure maximum lead time for inclusion of the PBDs in the joint HQDA agencies/AMC/IMM AMP reviews and the TAEDP.

(3) Maintain separate identification of war reserve stock for allies requirements and acquisition quantities by program year with the Five-Year Defense Program Procurement Annex.

(4) Assist ODCSOPS in developing SSN data for use in analysis and verification of IIQ requirements and authorizations prior to distribution of LOGSACS.

(5) Coordinate with ODCSLOG and AMC in the scheduling of joint HQDA Staff agencies/AMC/IMM AMP review sessions to permit concurrent planning of both acquisition and maintenance programs.

b. The CG, AMC will—

(1) Assure that IMMs and project managers provide comments and recommendations on gross requirements to HQDA staff.

(2) Provide assistance to the IMMs and other subordinate commands to identify and resolve procedural problems on the determination of gross requirements.

c. The Commander of each IMM will—

(1) Develop RCF and maintain ORF factors.

(2) Review and update float factors annually.

d. The Commander, RDAISA will—

(1) Receive magnetic tapes from DESCOM.

(2) Compute major items gross requirements.

e. The Commander, DESCOM will—

(1) Develop supplemental gross requirements.

(2) Provide records (magnetic tape) to RDAISA for input to the AAO computations.

(3) Maintain a file for all additive operational projects and provide ASA(RDA) an updated tape each November.

f. The Commander, each MACOM will—

(1) Develop the ORF distribution plan and notify the IMM where the assets will be positioned.

(2) Determine what assets will be reported on the property or stock record account.

12-3. Gross requirements policies

a. Elements of gross requirements.

(1) Gross requirements will be determined by theater or claimant for elements listed in (3) below.

(2) Fractional quantities will be rounded to the nearest whole number. Multiple-step calculations will be rounded only when the data are recorded for a specific claimant.

(3) The elements making up gross requirements are as follows:

- (a) IIQ.
- (b) Maintenance stocks.
- (c) War reserve stocks.
- (d) Additive operational projects.
- (e) Post D-day consumption.
- (f) Selected allied requirements.

(4) Gross requirements will be based on the size and shape of the Army force that will be in existence at the end of a 7-year timeframe (current, budget, and 5 POM years).

b. IIQ.

(1) The IIQ will be the required initial allowances of each major item as shown in the LOGSACS for each unit in the approved Army Force Program.

(2) The required IIQs will be those quantities of equipment a unit needs in order to perform its mission in the event of war. It will not include sustaining quantities.

(3) The total of all units for a major claimant will equal the IIQ.

c. Maintenance floats.

(1) Maintenance floats will be authorized for the following:

(a) End items authorized by ODCSOPS for stockage at depots, installations, or activities.

(b) For the replacement of unserviceable items of equipment when repair cannot be accomplished by the support maintenance activity.

(c) Equipment requiring depot overhaul.

(2) Maintenance floats quantities will be established in TAEDP based on factors published in SB 710-1-1.

(3) Maintenance floats will be maintained in the SSN X-REF File.

(4) Maintenance floats will include both ORF and RCF.

(5) The ORF or the RCF will be the IIQ multiplied by an ORF/RCF factor maintained in the SSN X-REF File.

(6) An ORF factor will be computed separately for CONUS, Pacific, Europe, and other customers.

(7) ORF factors for communications-electronics and missile equipment/systems will be computed on a "component" end item or parent end item/system basis.

(8) ORF factors will not be computed for component end items included in equipment repair parts list (AR 700-18) or authorized as stockage for maintenance exchange items (AR 710-2).

(9) RCF factors will be computed and changed based on the mean time between overhaul and mean overhaul cycle time data reflected in the most recent eight quarters of experience or planned repair program time.

(10) ORF factors will be computed based on the mean time between failure, mean time to repair, and operational repair rate.

(11) ORF and RCF factors will be carried to four decimal places.

d. War reserves.

(1) Authority will be granted by ASA(RDA) classified letter to procure specified quantities of equipment to cover certain wartime needs. Detailed instructions on war reserves are in AR 11-11 and chapter 6 of this regulation.

(2) War reserve quantities will be computed according to planned deployment schedules, contingency or mobilization plans, and special guidance provided by ODCSOPS.

(3) War reserves are calculated through TAEDP processing by applying WARFs.

e. Operational projects.

(1) Operational projects will authorize the nonrecurring equipment over and above the normal allowances in support of specific logistics or contingency plans. Detailed instructions on operational projects are in chapter 6.

(2) Requirements will be approved by ODCSOPS and will be listed in classified guidance from ODCSOPS.

(3) Operational projects will be either additive or nonadditive.

(4) Nonadditive operational projects will not be considered in gross requirements determination.

(5) Stocks reserved for operational projects will not be issued for peacetime use without prior approval of ODCSLOG.

(6) Quantities in support of operational projects will be determined by adding the total quantities of an item in each additive operational project.

f. Post D-day consumption.

(1) Post D-day consumption equipment will be available to replace combat losses or worn-out equipment after the onset of war for a specified period of time. It will be determined in daily increments after D-day (1-15, 16-30, 31-60 days, and so on).

(2) The post D-day consumption quantity will be the total of the combat consumption and the mobilization training loss quantities as follows:

(a) The combat consumption quantity will be 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 will be calculated for units that undergo mobilization training and for the length of the training period. It is determined by multiplying the IIQ by the mobilization training loss factor times the number of months.

Section II

Authorized Acquisition Objective

12-4. Responsibilities

a. The ASA(RDA) will—

(1) Post AAOs to the procurement data base for selected SSNs.

(2) Provide approval for modifications of the AAO detailed requirements and summary data.

(3) Provide WARF rates on or about 1 December.

b. The Commander, RDAISA will—

(1) Perform the AAO computations.

(2) Provide DESCOM, AAO quantities to be transferred to IMMs for the preparations of the AMP.

12-5. AAO policies

a. AAO.

(1) The AAO will equal the total of the elements making up the gross requirements (para 12-3a(3)).

(2) AAO computational guidance will be developed by using the following input/guidance:

(a) Defense and Army guidance received from HQDA(SARDA-SPI).

(b) SACS tape provided to RDAISA from HQDA (DAMO-FDA) each December.

(c) SSN X-REF File received from DESCOM each November.

(d) WARF rates received from HQDA (DAMO-FDL) on or about 1 December of every other year.

(e) Additive operational projects received from DESCOM each November.

(f) Allied requirements data provided by HQDA (DALO-SMW) in November each year, which include IIQs for Republic of Korea Army equipment.

(3) The AAO computational guidance will specify the length of the war and provide for the application of rates to specific theaters. It will also provide special missile guidance for items having requirements that are target dependent.

(4) Combat consumption will not be included in AAOs for aircraft because of cost and maintenance difficulty.

(5) AAO data will be provided electronically to DESCOM and the IMMs by the AMPMOD network.

b. D-day to production (D-P) concept.

(1) The D-P quantity will not be funded nor procured during peacetime. In determining the D-P quantity, the assumption will be made that no formal advertising or competitive procurement will exist.

(2) The state of readiness will be the number of months from D-day, through the first month of deliveries from production.

(3) There will be four production rates that determine the number of months to reach maximum production. These rates are as follows:

- (a) Minimum sustaining rate.
- (b) 1-8-5 production rate.
- (c) 2-8-5 production rate.
- (d) Maximum production rate with current tooling.

(4) Mobilization production schedules will be based on a "warm," "hot," or "cold" schedule that indicates the industrial production capability.

(5) D-P quantities will not be used in the AAO computation. These quantities will be included as memo entries in the ASA(RDA) procurement worksheets.

Section III Army Materiel Plan

12-6. Responsibilities

a. ASA(RDA) will coordinate with ODCSLOG and AMC in the scheduling of joint HQDA Staff agencies/AMC/IMM AMP review sessions.

b. The CG AMC will chair the AMC/IMM reviews.

c. The Commander, ALMSA will—

(1) Assure that current AMPMOD programs are released per release program.

(2) Provide IMMs assistance and guidance in installation and operation of new releases.

d. The Commander of each IMM will—

(1) Compile and test all AMPMOD programs upon receipt from ALMSA.

(2) Incorporate the DESCOM and RDAISA input data into the AMPMOD system per the AMPMOD Users Manual.

(3) Develop AMP per HQDA Staff agencies and AMC logistics guidance.

(4) Assure a timely update of the AMPMOD Master Item Data Record.

(5) Participate in AMC and IMMs reviews.

e. The Commander, DESCOM will—

(1) Prepare and maintain ADP programs, documentation, and technical operating instructions for the AMPMOD system.

(2) Act as the system developer for the AMPMOD project.

(3) Incorporate RDAISA and IMM input data into the AMPMOD system.

12-7. AMP policies

a. *AMP development.*

(1) IMMs will receive AAO data for all SSNs for the 5 POM years and the preceding budget year from DESCOM.

(2) An AMP will be developed for a specific SSN currently identified by DESCOM in the SSN X-REF File.

(3) The AMP will contain a stratification of the gross requirements and the AAO for the programmed Army force for over a 7-year period (current, budget, and 5 POM years).

(4) Selected AMP studies will be submitted as required to RDAISA by DESCOM for each AAO-type SSN that has an annual procurement program of \$2 million or more.

(5) Lead time and requirement factors will be reviewed and certified annually.

(6) Equipment authorizations will be annually reviewed for coordination of support equipment and related end item requirements. Necessary adjustments will provide correction of authorization and requirement documents reflected in the LOG-SACS prior to the start of the annual POM cycle.

(7) The AMPMOD data base will be updated by the IMMs per

instructions issued by ASA(RDA) and supplemented by guidance from AMC.

(8) Separate program iterations will be prepared by the IMMs for each mission area. They are the basis for an integrated AMC/IMM Mission Area Materiel Plan review.

(9) Data interchange forms will be prepared and available for the procurement program reviews (PPRs). Instructions pertaining to data interchange are in chapter 14.

(10) IMMs will ensure that accurate and timely minutes of the PPRs are kept for subsequent preparation of memorandums for record. Memorandums for record should include but not be limited to—

(a) A general statement of the review of each major item/system.

(b) A concise statement of any residual issue(s).

(c) Any required after-action(s).

(d) Specific individuals or officers responsible for resolution of any issue(s).

(e) Expected date of resolution of issues.

(11) A copy of all signed memorandums for record will be provided at the close of each review to all participants and AMC (AMCSM-WIP/PIM).

(12) Changes from the AMC/IMM Mission Area Materiel Plan reviews will be approved by HQDA Staff agencies and incorporated by the IMMs into the AMPMOD data base. The data will be provided to RDAISA for use in preparing DA budgets.

(13) The reports control symbol for all AMP printouts and documents is CSCRD 178.

(14) Data contained in AMP studies will be classified per AR 380-5.

b. *AMP process.*

(1) An automated AMP will be produced through the use of automated programs identified by the name AMPMOD System.

(2) The AMP process will consist of the following steps:

(a) *Asset analysis.* The initial asset position obtained from the CBS-X will be added to current production receipts (obtained from procurement contracts in existence which are to be delivered during the current year).

(b) *Forecast assets position.* The forecast asset position represents the Army's asset posture at the end of the planning year using programmed/funded quantities as projected due-ins. It can also be computed by subtracting projected peacetime losses from the asset positions.

(c) *Net requirement.* The net requirement will be the quantity the Army must buy during the next 7 years if it is to reach and maintain the asset position at that level. It is developed by subtracting the forecast asset position from the AAO. In the event the forecast asset position is greater than the AAO, the net requirement will represent a potential excess. Planned programs are always cut and/or reduced to prevent any excess.

(3) The data base will contain gross requirements and AAOs for 6 years of requirements. The file is initially created by an AMP cycle generated by RDAISA.

(4) AMPMOD will contain input records for depicting the worldwide asset position as of 31 March and 30 September of the applicable base year. This position is established from the CBS-X and will not be changed without AMC approval. Remaining data will be developed at the applicable IMM.

Chapter 13 Materiel Distribution Management of Major Items

Section I Overview

13-1. Objectives

The objectives of the equipment distribution program are as follows:

a. To distribute and redistribute PA major items to Army units or claimants to achieve maximum unit readiness and wartime sustainability.

b. To control the distribution of equipment with the priorities in the Army order of precedence (AOP) and/or the DAMPL(AR 11-12). These priorities are set by the equipment readiness code, minimum essential equipment for training, TP/UMF, and the master priority index, as appropriate.

c. To assure balanced supportability. For example, a weapon system must have all the necessary associated support items of equipment, ammunition, POL, repair parts, and maintenance facilities to be supportable.

d. To distribute modernization items of equipment consistent with integrated logistics support, force modernization master plan(FMMP), and TP/UMF requirements.

e. To ensure that equipment changeovers are made so equipment within a unit is not mixed during the transition period.

f. To assure that war reserve stocks are made up of items similar to those expected to be used so that combat losses can be replaced with like items.

g. To standardize specific makes and models of equipment within a command or geographic location.

h. To set Army policy for SC VII LIN substitution.

13-2. Distribution/redistribution responsibilities

a. The DCSLOG will—

(1) Provide unique processing instructions for each TAEDP cycle to IMMs by the DA materiel distribution policy and guidance letter.

(2) Resolve major item requirement and authorization data differences for claimants other than the MTOE/TDA.

(3) Provide AMC with DA distribution policy and guidance for controlling equipment substitution for NSNs not assigned under the required LIN.

(4) Provide AOP guidance to AMC or LPSA for all non-FMMP programs for out-of-DAMPL distribution.

(5) Provide guidance to AMC and LPSA for implementation of the dedicated procurement process to be displayed in TAEDP and equipment release priority system.

(6) Provide guidance through AMC TO LPSA on matters regarding distribution to improve readiness.

(7) Decide priority of support where requests from HQDA Staff, AMC, and/or TRADOC exceed the TAEDP support capability.

(8) Provide distribution guidance in the materiel distribution policy and guidance letter to support force packaging decisions developed by the Army Staff in response to the OSD and Army program objectives.

(9) Analyze and provide impacts of planned activation's or reorganizations to the force structure by reviewing the equipment supportability implications of the proposed changes.

(10) Monitor and control the policy for SC VII LIN substitution.

b. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Provide special guidance on distribution priorities for specific major items or equipment. This includes out-of-priority distribution or diversions from DAMPL priority sequence. The guidance is furnished to ODCSLOG by the AOP for FMMP items.

(2) Provide AMC and LPSA with unit requirement and authorization data (TOE/TDA) through the SACS products which incorporate DAMPL priority sequence.

(3) Develop, with ODCSLOG and ASA(RDA), LIN/SSN data to analyze and verify IIQ requirements and authorizations before release of LOGSACS.

(4) Provide ODCSLOG and ASA(RDA) with authenticated force deployment schedules and changes for use in the acquisition and equipment distribution planning process.

(5) Provide ODCSLOG and AMC with the highest accuracy resolution possible for both authorization and requirements within the SACS.

(6) Integrate the TAEDP projections of equipment fill dates(expressed as of the end of a quarter) into the TAADS semianual change review process and assure that these dates are included in SACS.

(7) Assure equipment fill dates are compared with proposed effective dates by ODCSOPS, ODCSLOG, and other HQDA Staff

elements to assure that unit documentation is consistent with distribution projections.

(8) Coordinate the review of emergency out-of-cycle TAADS change requests, and provide ODCSLOG with guidance for distribution of assets out of DAMPL or Department of the Army Planning and Programming List priority sequence to implement HQDA-approved distribution.

(9) Assure that AMC and LPSA have the most recent TAADS data for use in the monthly Requisition Validation System and ERPS for all scheduled as well as out-of-cycle TAADS publications.

(10) Provide ODCSLOG, in a form that can be used for preparing missile TAEDP products, special missile allocations for the various MACOMs.

c. The ASA(RDA) will provide ODCSLOG and AMC with the most recent procurement data for use in the AMP process and the TAEDP. The frequency of FYDP procurement annexes is set by OSD. However, coordination is made with ODCSLOG to assure interface of the AMP and TAEDP process with the Army planning and programming phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Executive System cycle.

d. The Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, will—

(1) Include directive guidance in the Army planning program guidance memorandum.

(2) Analyze the TAEDP projected distribution of major items to assure POM requirements and Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, guidance have been satisfied.

(3) Review the overall program execution of the approved Army equipment distribution plans by IMMs and the MACOMs.

e. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management) (ASA(FM)) will assist ASA(RDA) and DCSLOG in providing budget decisions that can be easily related to equipment distribution plans.

f. The Chief, National Guard Bureau will coordinate the National Guard readiness from redistribution of Army materiel(REDFRAM) equipment and directives, and the National Guard asset status reports, with the CBS-X.

g. The CG, AMC will—

(1) Ensure that IMMs and project managers provide responsive distribution and redistribution planning to the HQDA staff.

(2) Conduct reviews of the AMP and other plans and reports and approve such documents for submission to higher echelons.

(3) Help the IMMs in clarifying policies and developing special procedures and systems.

(4) Establish and enforce the use of standard and singular data sources for such AMC-initiated data as procurement delivery schedules, peacetime losses, projected unserviceable data, and catalog data.

(5) Ensure that IMMs use TAEDP for out-year distribution coordination and planning and use the ERPS for near-term distribution execution.

(6) Use TAEDP and ERPS as the source documents for the planning and execution of distribution to support TP/UMF.

(7) Conduct reviews at the IMMs and other subordinate commands to find and solve procedural problems on major item distribution management.

(8) Assure that BOIPFD are maintained accurately.

(9) Assure that force packaging decisions concerning distribution or redistribution of equipment are carried out by the IMMs in the time frames set by HQDA.

(10) Provide representation to the joint HQDA, MACOM, AMC, and IMM review sessions for equipment distribution.

h. The Commander of each IMM, as the wholesale logistics operators of the equipment distribution program, will—

(1) Provide integrated materiel management of major items for assigned commodities.

(2) Take part in management reviews, analyses, and studies as directed by AMC and HQDA.

(3) Use TAEDP, REQ-VAL, and ERPS as the baseline for final

planning, coordinating with the gaining MACOM, and distributing major item equipment to the UIC or claimant level.

(4) Assure the accuracy of asset data reported by CBS-X (AR 710-3), and provide transactional data for items in the "CBS-X Puller" tape provided by LPSA.

(5) Assure supportability before distribution of new or product improvement program equipment and PA modification work order kits.

(6) Coordinate distribution and redistribution planning actions required to support force packaging decisions with the MACOM to assure supportability before execution.

(7) Prepare major item distribution plans for missiles and selected missile-peculiar ground support equipment pending inclusion of missile data in the LPSA data base.

(8) Distribute Army aircraft per section IV.

(9) Assure accurate and prompt submission of catalog data, delivery schedules from procurement, depot maintenance programs, and/or other receipts and monthly loss schedules on all major items within the AMPMOD system.

i. The Chief, LPSA will—

(1) Develop, maintain, and support TAEDP, REQ-VAL, AOP, ERPS, positioning and azimuth determining system, and war reserves.

(2) Maintain the above systems for PA major and other selected LINS of equipment for distribution management planning and execution.

(3) Provide TAEDP products to HQDA to coordinate the documentation and distribution planning processes.

(4) Produce the REQ-VAL and ERPS products to support the major item requisitioning, review, validation, and distribution execution processes.

(5) Assure the accuracy of the major item worldwide on-hand asset position by using CBS-X (AR 710-3).

j. The Commanding General of each MACOM will—

(1) Assist the IMMs in overall planning, coordinating, distributing, and redistributing major items of equipment to the UIC or claimant level.

(2) Execute equipment redistribution actions as directed by HQDA Staff.

(3) Implement HQDA Staff decisions on distribution and redistribution of major items, and coordinate with the IMMs to assure supportability before distribution.

(4) Assure accurate and prompt submission of onhand asset data to CBS-X (AR 710-3).

Section II Distribution and Redistribution

13-3. General

a. The policies and procedures in this section apply to planning and coordinating the distribution and redistribution of PA major items to MTOE/TDA units at the UIC level. These procedures also apply to the following:

- (1) War reserves.
- (2) POMCUS.
- (3) Operational project stocks.
- (4) ORF stocks.
- (5) RCF stocks.
- (6) Decrement stocks (includes PRIMOB/FAM).
- (7) Other claimants designated by HQDA Staff.
- (8) PA major items used as components.

b. Distribution requirement is the sum of the authorized peacetime IIQ, maintenance floats, operational projects (both additive and nonadditive), POMCUS, decrement, components, and the specified PWRMR and OWRMR. 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. Categories of distribution requirements are as follows:

(1) *IIQ.* The IIQ is derived from the authorized quantity of the unit MTOE/TDA authorization as set by the ALO commensurate with the unit's peacetime mission.

(2) *ORF.* ORF is equipment authorized to a MACOM for stockage and is used by the intermediate support unit. The Reserve Components are not authorized ORF support until mobilized, except for aircraft, aircraft support items and those Reserve Components which are Round Out, rapid deployment force, or have a deployment date on or before D+30.

(3) *RCF.* RCF is an additional quantity of mission essential, maintenance significant items of equipment specified by IMMs for stockage at AMC depots. The RCF quantities are used to support depot-level overhaul or rebuild programs and are considered whole-sale assets.

(4) *War reserves.* War reserves are stocks of materiel amassed in peacetime to meet the increased military requirements upon an outbreak of war. The two primary types of war reserves are as follows:

(a) PWRMR. PWRMR is set by Joint Chiefs of Staff guidance and further implemented by Army guidance. PWRMR represents the materiel required to sustain combat operations within the applicable theater until resupply can be established from CONUS. PWRMR is requisitioned and held in appropriate project code and ownership/purpose code accounts.

(b) OWRMR. OWRMR consists of the total war reserve materiel requirement less the PWRMR. OWRMR is held in CONUS depots under the control of the IMMs.

d. Operational project stocks and POMCUS are authorizations for MACOMs to hold materiel in CONUS or theater stockage to support specific operations, contingencies, or war plans.

e. Decrement stocks is the quantity of materiel necessary to bring Army units from the current ALO to the full required (ALO-1) level. This equipment is stored in each oversea theater earmarked for issue to specific units upon outbreak of war. CONUS decrement is held in IMM accounts (includes PRIMOB/FAM).

f. War reserve stocks for allies are stocks to support combat consumption of Republic of Korea Army and Marine forces.

g. Components are principal end items identified, authorized, cataloged, and issued as part of another end item.

13-4. Planning and execution

a. The distribution of major items is intended to accomplish the following:

(1) Meet the mission needs of the current and projected total Army in a peacetime environment.

(2) Support the increased equipment needs during mobilization and transition to a wartime environment.

b. The total distribution requirements are made up of all authorizations for TOE/TDA units and as in *a* above.

c. The HQDA-approved TAEDP is used by MACOMs and IMMs to coordinate and plan for the distribution of major items from the wholesale system to the gaining units.

d. TAEDP will reflect equipment distribution per priorities in AOP with default to IPD/DAMPL and is carried out to the unit or claimant level. Exceptions to DAMPL priorities are approved by ODCSOPS.

e. The TAEDP will project the distribution of selected items to unit/claimant shortages through the POM or extended planning annex years.

f. The monthly REQ-VAL/ERPS products are published to support the near-term requisitioning, validation, and distribution execution processes. Detailed information on the TAEDP can be obtained from the Commander, LPSA, ATTN: AMSDS-LDA, Chambersburg, PA 17201-4175.

g. ERPS is the single source for equipment distribution execution and is based on AOP with IPD/DAMPL default.

h. Equipment is distributed to the unit or claimant level to reach the ODCSOPS ALO or approved level of fill.

i. Make maximum use of excess assets available with the MACOM or CONUS installation before requisitioning major items from the IMM.

j. Reject major item requisitions which, if filled, would cause a command or installation to have an excess of equipment.

k. Requisitions for major items are validated by corps and theater level materiel management centers and by CONUS installations which have been delegated requisitioning authority.

l. Validate these requisitions with the REQ-VAL products which reflect the most current approved authorization and asset data available.

m. 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.

(3) The requested quantity cannot be satisfied by the redistribution of excess equipment within the appropriate command or installation.

n. 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 all RICC 2 major items.

13-5. Substitution

a. The IMMs will issue only the major items that are actually authorized the requesting unit. However, if the authorized item is not available, a substitute LIN may be issued to maintain unit readiness if—

(1) The substitute item is included in the approved DA SC VII substitute list.

(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, NGB, and USAR are equipped with the major items set by the LINs in the authorization documents, unless otherwise directed by HQDA. These units are equipped in AOP/IPD/DAMPL sequence.

c. The use of substitute items does not relieve the unit from having the authorized item on-hand or on order (AR 310-49).

d. The IMMs will develop a list of substitute LINs and publish it in SB 700-20, appendix H, as the HQDA SC VII LIN substitute list.

e. Substitute LINs that are used instead of authorized LINs must appear in the HQDA-approved list to qualify 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 items with standard LINs 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 MACOM guidance, or reported 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 meet the following conditions:

(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 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. Major items used as substitutes are reflected in the CBS-X and TAEDP.

Section III

Equipment Redistribution or Distribution

13-6. Equipment redistribution process

a. Equipment will consist of the following categories: displaced, replaced, and excess.

(1) Displaced equipment will be designated by HQDA and listed in the Army modernization information memorandum. Policies and instructions on displaced equipment will be provided in an Army regulation in the 700-series to be published at a future date.

(2) Replaced equipment will be designated as critical and noncritical.

(3) Excess equipment will be designated as critical and noncritical.

(*a*) Critical items of equipment in the redistribution process will consist of a select group of items requiring intensive management by HQDA. This is required due to their impact on readiness, modernization, and special interest to the Army as a whole.

(*b*) HQDA will determine redistribution for critical replaced and excess items.

(*c*) Critical items are not cross-leveled above unit level by the CONUS installation or State U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer.

(*d*) Redistribution plans for replaced items will be provided by HQDA in advance by FMMP/AOP to LPSA for inclusion in TAEDP/ERPS.

(*e*) Critical items which become excess to a unit are reported by CONUS installations or State USPFPO to the appropriate IMM.

(*f*) Noncritical replaced items are handled by a MACOM-prepared redistribution plan, which is submitted to ODCSLOG. MACOMs will not plan redistribution to a unit scheduled to receive a new item within 1 year. This redistribution plan will be at UIC level and minimize transportation requirements.

(*g*) Noncritical excess is cross-leveled by the CONUS installation which will try to fill any shortage within its support area regardless of MACOM. USPFPOs will try to fill any shortages within the State units.

(*h*) Installations and USPFPOs will report the item to the IMM for disposition if cross-leveling cannot be done. MACOMs may recommend disposition to the IMMs as applicable.

b. IMMs will first fill shortages within the geographical area, regardless of MACOM, and then redistribute in DAMPL sequence or with HQDA guidance to improve readiness.

c. Requisitions to the wholesale system are canceled if redistribution actions within a MACOM or installation have filled the requirements.

13-7. Major item distribution and redistribution

a. Major items and controlled nonmajor items are distributed to units or claimants having valid authorizations for those items per this regulation and within set priorities.

b. The IMMs will use the monthly REQ-VAL products to identify equipment shortages at the unit or claimant level.

c. The REQ-VAL products will contain the following:

(1) The most current unit or claimant authorization and asset data available as of the end of the month preceding the report.

(2) Unit requirements and authorization in TAADS for all items authorized in MTOE or TDA documents having HQDA- and MACOM-approved changes.

(3) Requirements for ORF, POMCUS, war reserve, operational projects, and decrement stocks.

d. Requisitions for major or controlled items are reviewed and validated using the monthly validation products. Review and validation will be as follows:

(1) At the division, corps, and theater-level MMCs in oversea commands.

(2) By Director of Logistics or USPFPO activities at CONUS installations.

(3) By IMMs.

e. The review and validation procedure determines if the unit or claimant authorization and asset data are current. If they are not correct, necessary changes must be made to TAADS or adjustments must be posted to the CBS-X data base at LPSA.

f. Special emphasis is placed on assuring that the most appropriate type requirement code is used to convey the precise reason for the requisition.

g. The requisitioned quantity of equipment is filled from actual or potential excess of equipment within the area of control of the review activity before passing the requisition to the next level of review or to the IMM.

h. IMMs will validate all requisitions for major or controlled items using the REQ-VAL products and either fill, reject, or back order the requisitioned quantity.

i. Requisitions which do not contain a valid type requirement code are rejected.

j. Requisitions for major items which, if filled, would cause a MACOM or installation to have an excess of equipment are rejected.

k. Redistribution will be coordinated with the MACOM or installation.

13-8. Coordination for equipment distribution or redistribution

a. The IMM and the gaining command will coordinate distribution or redistribution of equipment at least 180 days before execution for oversea commands, and at least 120 days before for CONUS commands.

b. Redistribution coordination between the MACOM and IMM is required for increases of 25 percent or greater in density of the major item of equipment within the gaining command.

c. The IMMs and the losing and gaining commands may coordinate redistribution where lesser densities are being redistributed.

13-9. Submission of major item requisitions

a. *Time constraints.*

(1) The REQ-VAL reports will reflect TAADS authorizations up to 2 years in the future.

(2) Equipment shortages resulting from approved future TAADS changes may be requisitioned no sooner than 210 days by CONUS units, or 300 days by oversea units before the effective date of the authorization.

(3) MACOMs will not requisition and cancel open requisitions for major items projected to be deleted from authorizations by approved TAADS changes.

b. *Active Army.* Active Army TOE and TDA organizations will have their authorized level of equipment on hand or on requisition (except as noted in a above and (3) below).

(1) Active Army elements will requisition PA major items of equipment per AR 725-50, AR 710-2, TB 380-41, and the instructions below.

(2) The policy in b above applies to equipment authorized for theater war reserves, decrement stocks, operational projects, and ORF. These are requisitioned by the theater MMC or the intermediate support unit.

(3) Requisitions are not submitted for aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and selected missile systems. These systems are distributed as directed by HQDA.

c. *Reserve Components.* Reserve Component requisitioning procedures for National Guard and USAR organizations are the same as for the Active Army except as indicated below.

(1) *Army National Guard.*

(a) The appointed USPFO will coordinate the requisitioning and distribution of major items per the REQ-VAL/ERPS, or as directed by the NGB or HQDA.

(b) The appointed COMSEC control officer will coordinate the requisitioning and distribution of COMSEC major items. Requisitions are prepared and submitted by the COMSEC custodian per TB 380-41.

(2) *U.S. Army Reserve.*

(a) USAR organizations will receive their equipment per REQ-VAL/ERPS or as directed by the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, FORSCOM, or HQDA.

(b) Requisitions are submitted through designated installation Director of Logistics.

(c) COMSEC requisitions are submitted per TB 380-41.

13-10. Wartime distribution of major items

a. Distribution requirements during transition to war or periods of war are based on the full requirement of the MTOE/TDA, or as directed by HQDA.

b. Equipment distribution is to the MACOM, theater Army, corps level MMC, FORSCOM, TRADOC, or U.S. Army Information Systems Command. These command level MMCs and directorates for industrial operations will plan for and direct the distribution of major items to the priority UIC level claimants based on the following:

- (1) Loss rates.
- (2) Scheduled combat operations.
- (3) Preparation for deployment.
- (4) Mobilization training base requirements.

13-11. Type of requirement

a. A type requirement code must be entered in columns 55 and 56 of a major item requisition. A type requirement code reduces the necessity of exception data on a requisition for a major item.

b. Type requirement codes are reflected in AR 725-50, DA Pam 710-2-1, and DA Pam 710-2-2.

Section IV Distribution and Delivery of U.S. Army Aircraft

13-12. Aircraft-related responsibilities

a. ODCSLOG will provide guidance, Staff coordination, and final approval of the HQDA aircraft distribution programs.

b. The Commander AVSCOM will—

(1) Develop Army aircraft distribution plans per the worldwide aircraft logistical conference.

(2) Implement the HQDA-approved aircraft distribution program, including any changes.

(3) Advise MACOMs of advanced or delayed distribution forecasts.

(4) Program, coordinate, and provide funds for distributing first and second destination aircraft between MACOMs.

(5) Provide the proper fiscal year fund citation for delivering first and second destination transportation Army aircraft.

(6) Issue instructions and arrange for delivery of new production, overhaul, and other aircraft.

(7) Coordinate with affected MACOMs or major subordinate commands to obtain flight crews to deliver aircraft.

(8) Set up maintenance and supply assistance for aircraft being flight delivered overseas or within CONUS.

(9) Designate storage facilities, when required, for serviceable and unserviceable aircraft on AVSCOM records.

(10) Provide for funds and maintain aircraft in storage and on AVSCOM records.

(11) Recommend aircraft for international logistics requirements.

(12) Provide guidance and management for the Army aircraft flying hour program.

c. MACOMs and major subordinate commands will—

(1) Advise AVSCOM 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 is paid by the losing elements.

(5) Reassign, redistribute, and provide funds for delivered aircraft within the proper command.

(6) Inform AVSCOM of reassigned aircraft within their commands.

(7) Advise AVSCOM (AMSAV-SDDXA) 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 AVSCOM U.S. Army aircraft delivery procedures for the type, model, and series of aircraft to be ferried.

(9) Comply with AR 703-1 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 AVSCOM (AMSAV-SDDXA) by message, immediately after completion of movement.

(11) Aircraft gains and losses are reported on DA Form 1352(Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time) per AR 700-138.

d. 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 en route to a delivery point when requested by ferry pilots.

e. Army installation commanders will provide security guards, medical aid, and other assistance on request.

f. Oversea commands will designate a port of debarkation for aircraft and advise the CONUS receiving command. The following information is sent to HQDA (DALO-AV) and Commander, AVSCOM, ATTN: AMSAV-SDDXM, 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63120-1798.

(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.

g. The U.S. Army Safety Center and the responsible command will report and investigate aircraft delivery mishaps. (See AR 385-40.)

h. The Chief, National Guard Bureau will—

(1) Advise AVSCOM 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 depot.

(d) Being turned in to a depot or manufacturers' facility.

(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 pretransfer inspection and required maintenance.

(6) Ensure that flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft are qualified per AR 95-1 and AVSCOM U.S. Army delivery procedures for the type, model, and series of aircraft to be ferried.

(7) Purchase emergency POL and provide services from commercial sources or other Services per AR 703-1.

i. Military traffic management and terminal service area commands will—

(1) Make sure that aircraft is moved through terminals of oversea and CONUS delivery points.

(2) Advise the receiving command of incoming and outgoing shipments. Send the following information to HQDA (DALO-AV) and AVSCOM (AMSAV-SDDXM):

(a) Name of vessel.

(b) Departure date.

(c) Estimated arrival date.

(d) Port of call.

(e) Type of aircraft.

(f) Method of storage.

(g) Extent of disassembly of the vessel.

j. 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. This check will be made within 3 days of the delivery date.

k. Ferry pilots will—

(1) Comply with the policies and requirements of this section and the AVSCOM U.S. Army aircraft delivery procedures.

(2) Ensure that a copy of the current AVSCOM 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 385-40.

l. Delivery pilots will report a mishap by telephone to AVSCOM per the AVSCOM delivery procedures, and will also report the mishap per AR 385-40.

(1) Call the nearest Army installation for information such as available guards, medical aid, and the nearest aviation unit maintenance/aviation intermediate maintenance activity as listed in the ferry packet when aircraft is forced down and crash rescue or maintenance is required.

(2) Report maintenance and supply problems during ferry flights per current AVSCOM delivery procedures.

13-13. Distribution of aircraft within CONUS

a. Initial distribution of aircraft to CONUS units and further reassignments between and within MACOMs is based on HQDA-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 will be flight delivered within CONUS. When the range of the aircraft, critical terrain, or prolonged adverse weather conditions prevent flight delivery, transportation by other means may be used.

13-14. 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 oversea 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, new aircraft will not be introduced 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 would impair its operation.

c. Aircraft gains and losses are reported on DA Form 1352 per AR 700-138.

13-15. Ferry crew requirements

a. When AVSCOM receives a message that aircraft is scheduled for delivery to a CONUS MACOM, it serves as an alert for a ferry crew to that command. Responsible MACOMs are alerted for oversea delivery crew requirements.

b. Ferry crews will follow procedures in the AVSCOM delivery procedures.

13-16. Dispatch of flight crews

Within 3 workdays after receiving a crew request, MACOMs or MSCs will send flight crews, unless—

a. The pickup location is in OCONUS and the delivery location is in CONUS.

b. Delivery is in an oversea command.

13-17. Fund citation

AVSCOM will send the proper fund citation for delivery of newly assigned aircraft to MACOMs and MSCs.

13-18. Unsuitable aircraft

The HQDA will advise MACOMs of aircraft unsuitable for use in certain geographic areas or theaters because of operational limits or logistics support restrictions.

13-19. Test and test support aircraft

Requirements for test and test support aircraft will follow AR 70-10 and AR 705-24.

13-20. Aircraft for other than Army use

Aircraft that will be required to support contractor sales demonstrations, promotional tours, static displays, other governments, and U.S. Government agencies will follow the procedures in AR 12-5, AR 95-1, AR 735-5, and AR 700-131.

13-21. Depot maintenance support for ARNG and USAR aircraft

The direct exchange method may be used to provide aircraft depot maintenance support for Reserve Components. Unserviceable aircraft are turned in to the AVSCOM 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.

13-22. Deviations to the aircraft distribution program

HQDA must approve each exception to the HQDA aircraft distribution program.

13-23. Disposition of aircraft

a. Aircraft are placed in storage, maintained, and removed from storage as stated in 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 AVSCOM.

(1) Flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft must meet the qualifications in AR 95-1.

(2) AVSCOM will refer flight crew requests to deliver Active Army and Army Reserve aircraft to the proper MACOM or MSC. AVSCOM 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 NGB's aviation division. Approved information copies are sent to the State adjutants general and the proper CONUS Army commanders.

(3) AVSCOM will send requests to oversea 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 MSCs, 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, AVSCOM will send a priority message to the Commander of the proper MACOM or MSC, or to the proper State adjutants general. This message will contain the following:

(a) Reference to AVSCOM control number.

(b) Request for crew to be dispatched.

(c) Type, model, series, and serial number of aircraft.

(d) Location of aircraft to be delivered.

(e) Destination of aircraft.

(f) Shipping order number.

(g) Fund citation.

(h) Special instructions (for example, routing instructions for oversea flights, restrictions or modifications, and maintenance condition requirements).

(6) After receiving a reassignment directive for aircraft to be

flight delivered, AVSCOM will send a message to the commander of the proper MACOM or MSC, the NGB'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, and 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 MACOMs or MSCs, 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 FT MONROE VA.

(b) CDR FORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA.

(c) Army, Air Force, or Navy resident representative at the contractor's facility.

(d) MGR ARNG OAC APG MD//NGB-AVN-L//.

(e) Appropriate area commands and military traffic management and terminal service for aircraft being shipped to an oversea command.

c. After being informed that the aircraft is ready for surface or air shipment, the Commander, AVSCOM will—

(1) Arrange with the contractor, Commander of the proper MACOM or MSC, 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 oversea 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.

13-24. Flight delivery coordination within CONUS

a. After receiving crew requests, the commanders of the proper MACOMs and MSCs, and the proper State adjutants general will—

(1) Designate a flight crew to pick up aircraft.

(2) Inform the Commander, AVSCOM (AMSAV-SDDXA) and commanders listed in paragraph 7-14 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 MACOMs and MSCs, and the proper State adjutants general will inform AVSCOM (AMSAV-SDDXA), FORSCOM, and TRADOC. Messages from State adjutants general will include Chief, National Guard Bureau as an information addressee. The message will include the following information:

(1) AVSCOM aircraft distribution control number, type, model, series, and serial number of aircraft.

(2) Date of arrival.

(3) Accumulated flying hours and number of landings.

c. After receiving the reassignment directive, the losing command will—

(1) Restrict aircraft to be reassigned to any further use.

(2) Prevent removing components except to meet transfer standards. (Controlled cannibalization is not authorized.)

(3) Inspect aircraft to be transferred before the required delivery date.

(4) Send a routine message to the gaining command per (5) below. Also send information copies when applicable to the following:

(a) CDR AVSCOM STL MO//AMSAV-SDDXA//.

(b) CDR TRADOC FT MONROE VA.

(c) CDR FORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA.

(d) The surface port.

(5) Include the information below in the message.

(a) Type, model, series, and serial number of aircraft to be delivered.

(b) Estimated delivery date.

- (c) Quantity of aircraft to be included in each delivery.
- (d) Manner of shipment (for example, boxed, crated, assembled).
- (e) Method of shipment.
- (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, AVSCOM will resolve the matter.

d. After receiving the reassigned aircraft, the gaining command will—

- (1) Send AVSCOM 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. Aircraft will not be accepted 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.

13-25. Aircraft property accountability

Aircraft and aircraft related property will be accountable. Property accountability will be maintained per table 13-1.

Chapter 14 Data Interchange (DI)

14-1. Overview

Data interchange is a means for the Army to assure that requirements for component major items are properly documented, funded, and available to support Force Modernization system/equipment fieldings. It assures that when CMI are applicable to gross requirements they will receive priority distribution under the TAEDP.

14-2. Responsibilities

a. HQDA (DALO-SMD) will approve any variances to the DI process.

b. The CG, AMC will—

- (1) With appropriate Army Staff elements, resolve program issues and problems.
- (2) Advise the requiring and procuring commands of actions taken.
- (3) Analyze quarterly performance reports and confirm the IMM performance by AMC-signed correspondence.

c. The Director of USAEARA will—

(1) Review DA Form 5661-R (Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data) to ensure compatibility with the BOIPFD. DA Form 5661-R will be locally reproduced on 8½- by 11-inch paper. A copy of the form for local reproduction is located at the back of this publication.

(2) Resolve and correct any issues with the data originator. Unresolved issues are elevated to AMC (AMCSM-PIM) for prompt resolution. Milestone dates in AR 71-2 must be met.

(3) Send two copies of DA Form 5661-R to the procuring IMM and one copy to U.S. AMC Logistics Programs Support Activity (AMSLS-LMS).

(4) Provide AMC (AMCSM-PIM) with quarterly statistics on the procuring IMM's performance.

d. The Commander of each IMM, project manager, product manager, and other U.S. Army agencies (requiring commands) introducing new systems or assemblages and/or replacement systems or assemblages into the U.S. Army inventory will—

- (1) Prepare initial interchange of PA major item data.
- (2) Ensure that the initial DA Form 5661-R is sent as part of the

BOIPFD/qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information (QQPRI) package per AR 71-2.

(3) Send initial DA Form 5661-R to USAEARA.

(4) Ensure that DI is kept current in the automated U.S. AMC Logistics Programs Support Activity data base.

(5) Ensure that all manual DI are updated 30 days before the procurement program review, and/or as program changes are known.

(6) Ensure that DI items are consistent with the item coverage shown on the most recent BOIPFD.

(7) Coordinate and send to the procuring command changes to existing DI coverage's. This includes but is not limited to changes in quantity and required delivery dates.

(8) Ensure that early integrated logistics support planning includes determining and setting up CMI and ASIOE requirements.

(9) Assure timely DI of all required data.

(10) Assure update of local automated DI systems needed to support DI within AMPMOD.

(11) Program and budget long lead time component items for developmental systems under the full funding concept. Furnish funds to procure the CMI to the procuring command in time to satisfy delivery requirements.

e. The commander of each IMM responsible for the procurement of major items will—

(1) Review the manual/automated DA Form 5661-R sent by the requiring IMM's to verify NSN, SSN, LIN and nomenclature. The procuring command will provide the requiring command with data on availability of stock and/or procurement of the major item.

(2) Annotate each DA Form 5661-R and return it to the requiring command within 20 workdays from the date of receipt. If this timeframe cannot be met, notify the requiring command for approval of any required extension time.

(3) Notify the requiring command of all changes or modifications which could impact on the program.

(4) Forward copies of DI requirements for items with funding or program problems to AMC (AMCSM-PIM). The command's transmittal letter must fully document the problems and any actions taken to date.

(5) Set up a primary/generating item relationship.

(6) Prepare a DA Form 5662-R (Data Interchange Summary) for each support item of equipment identified by a DA Form 5661-R. DA Form 5662-R will be locally reproduced on 8½- by 11-inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located at the back of this regulation.

(7) Assure timely DI of all required data.

(8) Assure update of local automated DI systems needed to support DI within AMPMOD.

(9) Program, budget for, and provide the major item.

f. The Commander, U.S. AMC Logistics Programs Support Activity will—

(1) Add all CMI approved by USAEARA to the SSN X-Ref file.

(2) Update assigned automated data bases with current DI policy.

14-3. DI designations

a. DI designations, in normal life cycle sequence, take place at Milestone I. They are documented by the materiel developer per AR 71-2.

b. CMI will be the only ODCSLOG/ODCSOPS approved items which are authorized to be included in the gross requirements/AAO through the SSN X-Ref file.

c. Major items used as components are not listed separately in authorization documents, but require identification of a military occupational specialty code maintainer and direct production annual maintenance man-hours.

d. Component major items are normally—

(1) Government furnished equipment.

(2) Installed or removed at depot level when the system is being built due to wiring, mounting, and system interface.

(3) Primary items in the assembly or set configuration when removal will destroy the identity and integrity of the assemblage or set.

(4) Army communication—electronic equipment in aircraft and watercraft unless type classified or component removal has been exempted by HQDA (DAMO–FDR).

e. ASIOE and organizational support equipment (OSE) SCs II/VII LIN items are reflected in the DI process only for information and early planning to support the TP/UMF.

14–4. Interchange of item data

a. *Initial interchange of data.* DA Form 5661–R is submitted as soon as an item of equipment or major system is identified in an approved requirements document. Examples of requirements documents include letter requirement, required operational capability, training device requirement, or training device letter requirement.

(1) Data on the DA Form 5661–R must be consistent with data on the most current BOIPFD.

(2) The DA Form 5661–R is sent attached to the BOIPFD and QQPRI data.

(3) Items that are not common to the Army’s inventory and are required for a major system, assemblage, or item are categorized “peculiar” or “unique.” These items are funded from the major system, assemblage, or item budget line.

(4) IMMs will program and budget for all DI items managed by that IMM.

(5) Requirements must be identified well in advance to allow timely identification, programming, and budgeting within procurement lead times to allow systems, assemblage, or item initial operating capability dates to be met. For those systems, assemblages, or items exempt from BOIP criteria (AR 71–2, para 4–3), interchange forms are sent directly to the procuring command.

b. *Completing DA Form 5661–R.*

(1) Instructions for completing page 1 of DA Form 5661–R are in table 14–1.

(2) Page 2, section A, is completed as follows:

(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: prior, budget, and 5 POM out–years.

(c) The procuring command will complete the “delivery schedule” column to indicate quantity, by month and by FY, of their forecast of availability.

(3) The procuring and requiring commands must provide information in the remarks block of section B. Remarks are not limited to the space provided. These remarks must include at least the following:

(a) Whether assets are available from funded procurement program, current inventory and/or reasons for not being able to meet program delivery schedule requests.

(b) If requiring command will provide funds to procure support equipment requirements.

(c) If a new system or assemblage is displacing a current fielded system, and identify the displaced system.

(d) If the item is required as Government furnished equipment to contractor or assembly point, staging area, or issued directly to field units.

(e) Applicable final destination MACOM UIC for separately authorized requirements with required delivery dates during the next 12 months.

c. *Processing DA Form 5661–R.*

(1) The requiring command will send four copies of DA Form 5661–R to USAEARA or the procuring command.

(2) USAEARA, after review and approval, will send two copies of DA Form 5661–R data to the appropriate procuring command, and one copy to U.S. AMC Logistics Programs Support Activity (AMSDS–LMS). A copy of the transmittal letter is forwarded to the requiring command.

(3) The procuring command will annotate one copy of the DA Form 5661–R with the delivery schedule and return it to the requiring command within 20 workdays.

(4) For semiannual updates, two copies are sent directly to the procuring command.

(5) When classified data are entered, all forms are classified per existing procedures and regulations. Annotating the DA Form 5661–R with the delivery schedule and UIC destination information does not make the form classified.

d. *Data interchange summary report.* The procuring IMMs will complete a DA Form 5662–R for each support item of equipment identified by a DA Form 5661–R. This form must be prepared and available for the PPRs. It is sent to AMC (AMCSM–PIM) no later than 15 days following the PPR. Instructions for documenting results of the PPRs are in chapter 12. Instructions for completing DA Form 5662–R are as follows:

(1) *Part I A through F.* Provide information as requested for the supporting item of equipment (source: AMP and other, as needed).

(2) *Part II.*

(a) *Gains.* Enter the quantity of assets due–in from procurement for direct Army only (using the RDAISA 109 report) 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 through 8 (source: AMP).

(b) *Losses.* Enter projected losses by fiscal year and funded delivery period in columns 2 through 8 (source: AMP).

(c) *Total assets on hand.* Enter the total assets on–hand at the end of each fiscal year and funded delivery period in columns 2 through 8 (source: AMP).

(3) *Part III A.* Enter the total DI requirements in columns 2 through 8. Complete each column with both a required amount and an available amount as follows:

a. *Required.* Enter the total quantity of the support item that has been identified by DA Form 5662–R to be a component and/or ASIOE, authorized separately, of a weapon system/item (including Government furnished equipment).

b. *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.

(4) *Part III B.* Part B of page 1 is not applicable. Use page 2 of DA Form 5662–R for completing parts III B, C, and D. Instructions are as follows:

(a) *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 through 10 the quantities required for each system by FY. Use additional pages when necessary.

(b) *Totals.* Enter the totals of columns 4 through 10 of part III B.

(c) *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.

(5) *Part IV.*

(a) *Total backorder quantity.* Enter the total quantity of backorders for support item.

(b) *Quantity projected to be filled by FY.* Enter the quantity of the backorder expected to be filled by FY.

Chapter 15 Excess Reporting and Disposition of Major Items

15–1. Responsibilities

a. The Commanding General of each MACOM will—

(1) Maintain strict controls in the reporting of excess items to the applicable IMM.

(2) Assure that subordinate activities screen all major items in serviceable or reportable condition before reporting major items as excess.

(3) Control the transfer or redistribution of major items.

(4) Provide protection to avoid further deterioration or damage to major items reported as excess.

b. The Commander of each IMM will—

(1) Receive and process reports of excess within the set timeframes.

(2) Provide disposition instructions to reporting units on major items.

15-2. Reporting and processing

a. Major Item Excess Reporting at unit or activity level.

(1) Major items that become excess at the unit or activity level are turned in to the support element authorized to requisition from the CONUS wholesale supply system.

(2) These support elements will report excesses to the IMM. Instructions on excess reporting are in AR 725-50, chapter 7.

(3) Major items in serviceable or repairable condition are screened locally by the command/installation accountable officer to assure that no requirements exist. If there are no existing requirements, the items are reported to the IMM for disposition.

(4) Major items are laterally transferred or redistributed per chapter 13.

(5) Major item excess reports (DD Form 1348 (DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual)) with DIC FTE) and the inspection data sheets are sent off-line to the applicable IMM for disposition.

(6) Major items reported to the IMM are not scheduled for maintenance or overhaul. Proper care and protection are given to prevent deterioration, damage, or loss of the items.

b. IMM processing of reports of excess.

(1) Item managers will process reports of excess within 30 days of receipt.

(2) When a report of excess cannot be processed within 30 days, the IMM will provide status to the reporting activity (using DIC FTD). This status will show the date final disposition may be expected.

(3) The item manager will decide by the stratification process the quantity of an item that is excess. During this process the item manager will review the AAO and the on-hand asset position to decide if the item is in an excess position.

(4) The item manager will give disposition instructions to the reporting activity using DIC FTR.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 11-11 (C)

War Reserves (U). (Cited in paras 6-6, 6-12, 6-20, 6-30, 6-31, 6-43, and 12-3; tables 6-1, 6-2, and 6-3; and fig 6-2.)

AR 12-5

Policies and Objectives for Program Management. (Cited in para 13-20.)

AR 37-3

Financial Transportation Costs for Return of Stock Fund Materiel to Wholesale Supply Sources. (Cited in para 3-19.)

AR 37-7

Funding for First and Second Destination Transportation Under the Appropriation Operation and Maintenance, Army. (Cited in paras 3-17 and 3-19.)

AR 37-108

General Accounting and Reporting for Finance and Accounting Offices. (Cited in table 13-1.)

AR 37-111

Working Capital Funds—Army Stock Fund: Uniform Policies, Principles, and Procedures Governing Army Stock Fund Operations. (Cited in para 3-19 and table 5-9.)

AR 40-61

Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures. (Cited in paras 2-9, 5-12, and 6-6.)

AR 55-30

Space Requirements and Performance Reports for Transportation Movements. (Cited in para 3-22.)

AR 70-6

Management of the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army Appropriation. (Cited in para 3-22.)

AR 70-10

Test and Evaluation During Development and Acquisition of Materiel. (Cited in para 13-19.)

AR 70-61

Type Classification of Army Materiel. (Cited in paras 2-2 and 9-2.)

AR 71-2

Basis of Issue Plans (BOIP), Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI). (Cited in paras 11-6, 14-2, 14-3, and 14-4, and table 14-1.)

AR 95-1

General Provisions and Flight Regulations. (Cited in paras 13-12, 13-20, and 13-23.)

AR 215-1

Administration of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Activities and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities. (Cited in para 2-2.)

AR 215-2

The Management and Operation of Army Morale Welfare and Recreation Programs and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities. (Cited in para 2-2.)

AR 220-1

Unit Status Reporting. (Cited in paras 2-11 and 13-5, and table 6-6.)

AR 310-1

Publications of Blank Forms, and Printing Management. (Cited in para 10-4.)

AR 310-2

Identification and Distribution of DA Publications and Issue of Agency and Command Administrative Publications. (Cited in para 10-4.)

AR 310-31

Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (The TOE System). (Cited in para 11-6.)

AR 310-34

The Department of the Army Equipment Authorization and Usage Program. (Cited in paras 10-5 and 11-4.)

AR 310-49

The Army Authorization Documents System. (TAADS) (Cited in paras 11-4 and 13-5.)

AR 340-9

Office Symbols. (Cited in table 6-4.)

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program. (Cited in paras 5-17, 6-33, and 12-7.)

(C) AR 380-40

Policy for Safeguarding and Controlling COMSEC Information. (Cited in para 2-23.)

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records. (Cited in para 13-12.)

AR 415-16

Army Facilities Components System (Military Engineering Construction Support, Designs, Materiel, and Planning Data). (Cited in fig 6-4.)

AR 500-60

Disaster Relief. (Cited in para 6-31.)

AR 700-18

Provisioning of US Army Equipment. (Cited in paras 3-16, 4-10, 4-13, 6-22, and 12-3.)

AR 700-90

Army Industrial Preparedness Program. (Cited in para 6-5.)

AR 700-120

Materiel Distribution Management for Major Items. (Cited in para 6-31.)

AR 700-127

Integrated Logistic Support (ILS). (Cited in paras 10-10 and 10-11.)

AR 700-131

Loan of Army Materiel. (Cited in paras 3-22, 6-18, and 13-20.)

AR 700-138

Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability. (Cited in paras 6-31, 6-22, 13-12, and 13-14.)

AR 702-7/DLAR 4155.24/NAVMATINST 4855.8D/AFR 74-6/MCO 4855.5D

Reporting of Product Quality Deficiencies Across Component Lines. (Cited in para 2-2.)

AR 703-1

Coal and Petroleum Products Supply and Management Activities. (Cited in paras 2-15 and 13-12.)

AR 705-24

Management of Test and Test Support Aircraft. (Cited in para 13-19.)

AR 708-1

Cataloging and Supply Management Data. (Cited in paras 2-2, 2-3, 2-7, 2-8,2-14, 3-2, 6-24, 9-2, and 10-12;tables 3-1 and 6-5; fig 6-4; and app C.)

AR 710-2

Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level. (Cited in paras 3-13, 3-16, 6-43,8-1, 10-11, 12-3, 13-5, and 13-9 and table 13-1.)

AR 710-3

Asset and Transaction Reporting System. (Cited in paras 1-4, 3-6, 6-33,6-36, 6-46, 13-2, and 13-4.)

AR 725-50

Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System. (Cited in paras 2-22, 3-3, 3-7, 3-9,3-13, 3-18, 3-22, 3-23, 6-14,6-15, 6-23, 6-25, 6-26, 6-28,6-33, 6-34, 8-5, 13-9, 13-11, and 15-2 and table 3-2.)

AR 735-5

Basic Policies and Procedures for Property Accounting. (Cited in para 13-20 and table 13-1.)

AR 740-15/DLAR 4140.48/NAVSUPINST 4450.26/AFR 69-7/MCO 4450.8C

Storage of Military Service-Owned Retail Stocks in the DLA Materiel Distribution System. (Cited in para 6-25.)

AR 740-30/DLAR 4145.26/NAVSUPINST 4450.19C/AFR 67-73/MCO 4450.9B

Commercial Warehouse Service Plan for Department of Defense Components. (Cited in para 3-11.)

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policies.(Cited in paras 8-1 and 10-10 and table 13-1.)

CTA 50-900

Clothing and Individual Equipment.(Cited in para 6-42.)

CTA 50-909

Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment. (Cited in para 2-2.)

DA Pam 37-1

Army Stock Fund Budget. (Cited in paras 6-4 and 6-35.)

DA Pam 700-55

Instructions for Preparing the Integrated Logistic Support Plans. (Cited in para 10-11.)

DA Pam 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System(Manual Procedures). (Cited in paras 6-22 and 13-11.)

DA Pam 710-2-2

Supply Support Activity Supply System Manual Procedures. (Cited in para 13-11.)

DA Pam 738-751

Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System, Aviation (TAMMS-A).(Cited in para 13-24.)

DARCOM-R 700-99/AFLC-R 400-21/NAVMATINST 4790.23B/MCO P4410.22B

Wholesale Inventory Management and Logistic Support of Multiused Nonconsumable Items. (Cited in paras 2-3, 2-15, and 2-17 and table 3-1.)

DOD 4100.38-M

DOD Provisioning and Other Preprocurement Screening Manual. (Cited in para 2-15.)

DOD 4100.39-M, Volume 4

Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) Procedures Manual Item Identification. (Cited in para 2-1.)

DOD 4130.2-M

Federal Catalog System Policy Manual. (Cited in paras 2-2 and 2-15.)

DOD 4140.17-M

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures for Routing Identifier and Distribution Codes. (Cited in paras 10-12 and 10-14 and tables 3-4 and 5-6.)

DOD 4140.26-M, Volume 1

Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items, Volume 1, Commodity Oriented Items. (Cited in paras 2-3 and 2-15.)

DOD 4160.21-M

Defense Utilization & Disposal Manual. (Cited in para 2-19.)

DOD 4500.32R, Volume II

Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) Transportation Account Codes (TACS). (Cited in paras 3-22 and 6-29 and table 3-2.)

FM 704-28

Classes of Supply. (Cited in para 6-25.)

SB 10-495-2

Standard "B"Ration to be Stocked for Operational Projects and In-Place Reserves. (Cited in table 6-3.)

SB 10-496

Supply Control Wartime Replacement Factors and Consumption Rates for DLA/GSA Assigned Items. (Cited in table 6-3.)

SB 700-20

Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items. (Cited in paras 3-4, 6-25, 6-33, 9-2, 10-3,10-4, 10-5, 10-9, 10-10, 10-12,10-13 and 13-5; tables 6-5 and 14-1; and fig 6-4.)

SB 710-1-1

Standard Study Number System and Replacement Factors. (Cited in paras 10-4, 10-5,10-9, 10-10, 10-12, 10-13, and 12-3.)

TB 380-40-22

Security Standards for Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI). (Cited in para 2-23.)

TB 380-41

Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COMSEC Materiel. (Cited in paras 2-23 and 13-9.)

Section II**Related Publications**

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 10-45

US Army Troop Support Agency

AR 10-65/OPNAVINST 6700.1/AFR 167-4/MCO 5420.18

Defense Medical Standardization Board

AR 11-12

Logistics Priorities

AR 30-18

Army Troop Issue Subsistence Activity Operating Procedures

AR 32-5/DLAR 4140.34/NAVSUPINST 4410.41D/MCO P10120.31E/AFR 67-145

Introduction of New Clothing and Textile Items into Department of Defense Supply System.

AR 37-60

Pricing for Materiel and Services

AR 70-6

Management of the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army Appropriation

AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6

Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes

AR 725-12

Management of Reusable Containers

AR 735-11

Accounting for Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property

DA Pam 700-30

Logistic Control Activity (LCA) Information and Procedures

DOD 4000.23-M

Military Supply and Transportation Evaluation Procedures (MILSTEP)

DOD 4140.32-M

Defense Inactive Item Program

DOD FAR Supplement 27.403

Acquisition of Rights in Technical Data

FM 38-725-23

Logistics Codes NICP/Depot and DS/GS/Installation

SB 710-2

Supply Control: Combat Consumption Rates for Ground and Aviation-type Petroleum Products

TM 38-750-1

The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Field Command Procedures

Section III**Prescribed Forms****DA Form 5661-R**

Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data. (Cited in paras 14-2 and 14-4.)

DA Form 5662-R

Data Interchange Summary. (Cited in paras 14-2 and 14-4.)

DA Form 1887-R

Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B—Overseas Command CONUS Installation Assets. (Cited in paras 5-12 and 5-20 and table 5-9.)

DA Form 3331-R

Monthly Report of Financial Status of PA Secondary Items. (Cited in para 5-19 and table 5-8.)

DA Form 4144-R

Operational Project Summary Data Sheet. (Cited in para 6-33 and fig 6-6.)

DA Form 4145-R

Operational Project List of Items. (Cited in para 6-33 and fig 6-4.)

DD Form 1138-1

Inventory Report of Principal or Secondary Items. (Cited in para 5-18 and tables 5-6 and 5-7.)

DD Form 1802

Spare Engine/Module Procurement Requirements—Summary. (Cited in paras 4-19 and 4-20.)

DD Form 1803

Spare Engine/Module Requirements Computation. (Cited in paras 4-19 and 4-20 and fig 4-3.)

DD Form 1803-1

Spare Engine/Module Requirements Computation Continuation (Cited in paras 4-19 and 4-20, and fig 4-3.)

Section IV**Referenced Forms****DA Form 1352**

Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time

DA Form 1988

Request for Review of an Item

DA Form 2408-9

Equipment Control Record

DA Form 2408-17

Aircraft Inventory Record

DA Form 4697

Report of Survey

DD Form 173/2

Joint Messageform

DD Form 250

Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report

DD Form 1348

DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual)

DD Form 1348M

DOD Single Line Item, Requisition System Document (Mechanical)

DD Form 1348-1

DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document

DD Form 1418

Contractor Technical Information Record

DD Form 1486

DOD Materiel Receipt Document

DD Form 1519, PT 1

DOD Industrial Preparedness Program Production Planning Schedule

**Appendix B
Management Models****Section I****Cost Differential Model****B-1. COSDIF policy**

The COSDIF model is a mathematical formula used to compute the cost differential. See paragraph 2-12 for policy on the COSDIF.

B-2. COSDIF model and variables

The COSDIF model and defined variables are shown below.

- a. The model. (See fig B-1.)
- b. The variables.
 - (1) COSDIF: cost differential (cost to stock minus cost to not stock).
 - (2) E_1 : Expression number 1.
 - (3) E_2 : Expression number 2.
 - (4) Z (slash Z) prob: Probability of no demand in 2 years given the annual demand frequency.
 - (5) 1 - Z (slash Z) prob: Probability of demand(s) in 2 years given the annual demand frequency.
 - (6) CP_1 : Administrative cost to procure plus a receipt cost for a stocked item.
 - (7) CP_2 : Administrative cost to procure a nonstock item.
 - (8) F_p : Frequency of procurement per year.
 - (9) F_d : Frequency of demand per year.
 - (10) HC: Holding cost rate (percentage of unit price per year).
 - (11) DC: Annual dollar value of demand quantity (unit price times quantity demand per year).
 - (12) C_I : Cost of issuing stock per requisition.
 - (13) P: Percent premium paid when buying on demand.
 - (14) PCLT: Procurement leadtime in days.
 - (15) PLT: Production leadtime in days.
 - (16) Δ : Implied stockage cost in dollars per year for each item not stocked.
 - (17) AVG ASTS: Average quantity of stock on hand if the item is stocked.
 - (18) STOR: That part of storage administrative cost which is incurred independent of amount stocked.

$$\text{COSDIF} = (E_1)(Z \text{ prob}) + (E_2)(1-Z \text{ prob})$$

$$E_1 = (CP_1) + 2(HC)(DC)\left(\frac{PCLT}{365} + \frac{1}{F_p}\right) + (2)(STOR)$$

$$E_2 = (CP_2)(F_p) + (HC)(DC)(AVG \text{ ASTS}) = (DC)(P) - \left\{ (F_d) \right\} \times \left\{ (CP_2) - (C_I) + \left(\frac{PLT}{365}\right)(\Delta) \right\} + (STOR)$$

Figure B-1. The COSDIF model**Section II****Functional Elements to be Included in Cost to Procure****B-3. Direct labor/automatic data processing costs per item procured at MSC**

These costs are exclusive of any contract administration function not listed.

a. Processing procurement work directives to procurement.

- (1) Preparation of documents which recommend the purchase.
- (2) Item manager review if applicable.
- (3) Preparation of procurement work directives.
- (4) Supervisory review.
- (5) Accounting effort related to initiation, commitment, and obligation of funds.
- (6) Establishment and maintenance of due-in records.
- (7) Internal control of procurement work directives.
- (8) Technical coordination associated with procurement work directive preparation. This coordination does not include cost of maintaining technical data and files, but does include the cost of adding technical data to the procurement work directive whether accomplished manually or by automated process. It may include—
 - (a) Cataloging and standardization review.
 - (b) Determination of quality control provisions to be inserted in contract.
 - (c) Technical decisions concerning source (competitive versus noncompetitive) and engineering data requirements.
 - (d) Packing and preservation review.
 - (e) Provisioning data screening.
 - (f) Legal review.
 - (g) Transportation data review.
 - (h) Review of technical handbook.
- b. *Purchase.* Either (1) or (2) below will apply for the "purchase" function, depending on the dollar value.
 - (1) *For small purchase items (less than \$25,000).*
 - (a) Receipt and recording of procurement work directives.
 - (b) Solicitation effort. This will include procurement work directive review, determining method of procurement, obtaining a source list, drafting and typing a solicitation, and completing the solicitation.
 - (c) Evaluation and award effort. This includes price or cost analysis, selecting a contractor, drafting and typing a solicitation, purchase office review, legal review, and distributing the contract.
 - (2) *For all other items.* (For call-type contracts, include only those functions relating to the processing of orders.)
 - (a) Receipt and recording of procurement work directives and assignment of buyer.
 - (b) Solicitation effort.
 1. Procurement planning.
 2. Procurement work directive review and small business coordination.
 3. Determination and finding.
 4. Determination of type contract.
 5. Synopsis and/or preliminary invitation notice.
 6. Draft and type solicitation.
 7. Accomplish solicitation.
 - (c) Evaluation and award effort.
 1. Receive quotes and proposals.
 2. Opening of bids.
 3. Evaluation (technical, procurement, production, transportation).
 4. Selection of probable contractor.
 5. Selection of contractor.
 6. Procurement/legal review.
 7. Draft and type contract.
 8. Process administrative commitment document.
 9. Forwarding of contract to contractor for signature.
 10. Receipt of contract and final review.
 11. Obligation of funds.
 12. Distribution of contract and final administrative procedures.
 - c. *Receipt and payment.*
 - (1) Check-in of materiel received.
 - (2) Quality inspection.
 - (3) Matching receipt papers.
 - (4) Relocation of materiel during receipt processing.
 - (5) Movement of materiel to warehouse.
 - (6) Updating storage location and asset records.
 - (7) Updating MSC asset records.

(8) Processing DD Form 250 (Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report) and invoices for payment.

(9) Other financial effort related to payment.

B-4. Direct labor/ADP costs per item administered at a Defense Contract Administration Services Region(DCASR)

Direct labor/ADP costs per item administered at a DCASR will be determined by Defense Contract Administration Services and Defense Contract Audit Agency and published by Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installation and Logistics) for use by all military departments and the Defense Supply Agency. Elements to be included in these costs are—

- a. Initial file establishment.
- b. Pre-award survey.
- c. Price/cost analysis.
- d. Production followup.

B-5. Labor benefit costs

a. Compute personnel benefits (health insurance, retirement, life insurance, disability) as 8 percent of direct labor cost.

b. Compute leave entitlements to cover sick, annual, holiday, and administrative leave at 21 percent of direct labor cost.

B-6. Indirect labor/support costs

Indirect labor/support costs which are not in paragraphs B-3 and B-4 are as follows:

- a. Communication costs (AUTODIN, telephone, teletype).
- b. Internal reproduction equipment rental.
- c. Cost of printing procurement work directives and contracts.
- d. Materiel and supplies.
- e. Cost of mail.
- f. Data service which includes keypunching, sorting, and the variable automatic data processing costs associated with each function.
- g. Personnel support (Civilian Personnel Office).

B-7. Total variable cost to procure

- a. Sum of direct labor/ADP cost at MSC.
- b. Sum of direct labor/ADP cost at DCASR.
- c. Sum of labor benefit cost.
- d. Sum of indirect labor/support costs.

Section III

Functional Elements to be Included in Variable Cost to Hold

B-8. Investment cost

The investment cost is based on the principle that funds invested by the Government are not available to the private sector. The investment cost represents return on investment lost by the private sector. It is set at 10 percent by DOD and is applied to the average on-hand inventory value.

B-9. Cost of losses due to obsolescence

The cost of losses due to obsolescence are defined as the dollar value of items shipped to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office divided by the average dollar value of on-hand and on-order assets. These costs include losses of materiel caused by technological improvements, overforecasting of requirements and all other causes that make materiel excess to requirements. Unusual losses such as excesses generated as a result of sudden deceleration of war activities are excluded from the obsolescence loss rate.

B-10. Storage cost

The storage cost is 1 percent of the average on-hand annual inventory. This cost includes the actual cost of storing inventory and the amortized cost of the storage facilities.

B-11. Other losses

Other losses include projected applicable costs divided by the value of average on-hand annual inventory. These variable costs includes

losses due to pilferage, shrinkage, and so forth. This cost element will be zero if the cost obtained is positive.

Section IV

NSO/Insurance Computations

B-12. NSO/insurance computation formulas

a. Catalog Mean (CATME)

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

Figure B-2. Catalog Mean (CATME)

b. Catalog Variance (CATVAR)

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n F_i^2 - (\text{CATME})^2$$

Figure B-3. Catalog Variance (CATVAR)

c. GAMVAR = max CATVAR - CATME, .5 × CATME

d. B = CATME/GAMVAR

e. W = B/(B+H)

f. MEAN = (W) (CATME) + (1 - W) EXPME

g. VAR = (MEAN)/(B+H) × (PROLT-YR) × (PROLT-YR) + (MEAN) × (S) × (PROLT-YR)

B-13. Variables for NSO/insurance computations

a. F_i : the annual demand frequency for item i .

b. n : the number of insurance items.

c. H : the number of years of history.

d. EXPME: the yearly forecast demand.

e. S : the average requisition size.

f. PROLT-YR: the PROLT in terms of years.

Appendix C

Acquisition Advice Codes

C-1. Paragraph 2-14 discusses the use of the AAC.

C-2. These codes are as follows:

a. AAC A—*Service regulated*. Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by authorities above the IMM level to assure proper and fair distribution.

b. AAC B—*IMM regulated*. Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by the IMM.

c. AAC C—*Service managed*. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by individual services supply policy.

d. AAC D—*DOD IMM, stocked and issued*. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by the IMM/Army supply policy.

e. AAC E—*other service managed, stocked and issued*. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to special controls except those imposed by the Service requisitioning policy.

f. AAC F—*fabricate or assemble (or obtain item source code XB from cannibalization)*. Items with NSNs that are fabricated or assembled from raw materials and finished products as the normal method of support. Procurement and stockage of these items are not justified because of low usage or peculiar installation factors.

g. AAC G—*General Services Administration IMM stocked and issued*. GSA manages items which are available from GSA supply

distribution facilities. Requisitions and fund citations will comply with GSA/Army procedures.

h. AAC H—direct delivery under a central contract. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by IMM/Army supply policy.

i. AAC I—direct ordering from a central contract/schedule. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to special controls except those imposed by IMM/services supply policy. The item is covered by a centrally issued contract or by a multiple award Federal Supply Schedule for GSA-managed items. This permits using activities to order directly from vendors for direct delivery.

j. AAC J—not stocked, long lead time. IMM/Service centrally managed, but not stocked, item. Procurement is started only after a requisition is received.

k. AAC K—centrally stocked for overseas only. The main means of supply is local purchase. These items are stocked in the domestic supply system for oversea activities unable to procure locally—

(1) Because sources are not available.

(2) Because local purchase is prohibited (for example, by regulation, flow of gold, or by internal military services restraints).

l. AAC L—local purchase. DLA/GSA/Service managed items authorized for and normally supported by local purchase at the user level. Items are not stocked at the wholesale level, by the IMM, or by the SICC.

m. AAC M—restricted requisitioning (major overhaul). Items (assemblies and/or component parts) which, for lack of specialized tools, test equipment, and such, can be used only by major overhaul activities. Lower levels will not requisition these items unless authorized to perform major overhaul functions.

n. AAC N—restricted requisitioning (disposal). Discontinued items no longer authorized for issue except on the specific approval of the IMM.

o. AAC O—packaged fuels (DLA managed and service regulated). Items are centrally procured but not stocked by IMM. Long lead time is required. Assets are shipped directly from the vendor or from Service assets as ordered by the IMM.

p. AAC P—restricted requisitioning (Military Assistance Program). Items are stocked only for MAP requirements.

q. AAC Q—bulk petroleum products (DLA managed). Items may be centrally stocked or available by direct delivery under a central contract.

r. AAC R—restricted requisitioning (Government furnished material). Items are centrally procured as GFM for the manufacture of military items. Retail supply activities will not requisition these items.

s. AAC S—restricted requisitioning (other Services). Service managed items for which issue, transfer, or shipment is subject to specialized controls of the funding Service. Items are procured by the Army for the funding Service and is centrally managed by the funding Service. The procuring Service does not require these items.

t. AAC T—condemned. Items not authorized for procurement, issue, use, or requisition.

u. AAC U—lead Service managed. Nonconsumable items for which a lead Service is the IMM and at least provides procurement, disposal, and single submitter functions. Wholesale logistics responsibilities are performed by the IMM to support the SICC.

v. AAC V—terminal item. Items in stock, but not authorized for future procurement. Requisitions are accepted until stocks are exhausted.

w. AAC W—restricted requisitioning (special instructions apply). Item assigned to a generic item for use in bid invitations, allowance lists, and so forth, against which no stocks are ever recorded.

x. AAC X—semiactive item (no replacement). A potentially inactive item which must be retained in the supply system because—

(1) Stocks are on hand or in use below the wholesale level.

(2) The item is reflected in equipment authorization documents (for example, tables of organization and equipment and modified tables of organization and equipment), or “in use” assets are being reported.

y. AAC Y—DOD nonstandard items. Items not to be requisitioned

by Army activities. In some instances, the IMM may continue to procure, stock, and supply non-Army Agencies.

z. AAC Z—insurance/numeric stockage objective item. Items that are required only occasionally but that must be stocked because of the lead times of the items. These items are centrally managed, stocked, or issued.

Appendix D Special Program Requirement Instructions

D-1. Provide SPR forecasts to the wholesale item manager as far in advance of the support date as practical. SPR document identifier codes and associated explanations are at table D-1. The instructions for SPR forecasts are at table D-2.

D-2. Item managers will respond to SPR forecasts within 15 calendar days using an SPR status card. The instructions for the status card are in table D-3.

D-3. The SPR status code is a 2-position alphabetic code which is placed in card columns 65-66 of the status document to advise the forecasting activity of the action taken. Status codes are in table D-4.

D-4. When a status document is not received by the forecasting activity within 21 calendar days from the date the SPR forecast was submitted, a followup will be implemented. Instructions for completing the followup document are in table D-5.

D-5. Modification to SPR forecasts will be submitted for changes in quantity, supplementary address, project code, coast designator, support date, and routing identifier (from). Instructions for SPR modifications are in table D-6.

D-6. SPR cancellations will be for the total quantity of the SPR. Instructions are in table D-7.

D-7. Substitute items offered by the item manager will either be accepted by the forecasting activity using instructions in table D-8 or they will be refused using table D-9.

Table 2-1
Supply support request timeframe objectives

Supply support request event	Start	Stop	Objective (days)
Deliver supply support request to integrated materiel manager.	Date of request. (See note 1.)	Date received by integrated materiel manager.	15
Final advice, part numbered supply support request.	Date supply support request received by integrated materiel manager.	Date advice received by service item control center.	60 (See notes 2, 3, and 4.)
Final advice, national stock numbered supply support request.	Date supply support request received by integrated materiel manager.	Date advice received by service item control center.	25
Offer.	Date supply support request received by integrated materiel manager.	Date offer received by service item control center.	30
Service item control center's reply of offer.	Date offer (YL/YQ) received by service item control center.	Date CX2 advice received by integrated materiel manager.	75
Service item control center's followup to a part numbered supply support request.	Date of request.	Date followup generated.	65
Service item control center's followup to a national stock numbered supply support request.	Date of request.	Date followup generated.	30
Integrated materiel manager's followup to an offer.	Date of advice.	Date followup generated.	55

Notes:

¹ Date of request shall not be earlier than 15 days before the integrated materiel manager receives the supply support request.

² Add 30 days to the objective if the supply support request is rerouted (interim YC, YK).

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

⁴ Add 300 days to the objective if a request for national stock number must be submitted to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country other than the United States (interim ATC YH).

Table 3-1
Army focal points for items managed by other Services/agencies

SICC	Items (AR 708-1, table 5-1)	IMM
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, Ft. Detrick, MD 21701-5000	Medical, dental, and veterinary equipment and supplies. Instruments and laboratory equipment.	Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC)
U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia Philadelphia, PA 19101-5000	Clothing, textiles, and subsistence.	DPSC
	Non-medical toiletries.	GSA
U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Command, Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703-5000	Electronic/electrical equipment and components.	Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC)
	Electrical wire	Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC)
	Photographic supplies.	Defense General Supply Center (DGSC)
U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, New Cumberland Army Depot, New Cumberland, PA 17070-5000	General supplies, ground support materiel, oils, lubricants, waxes, and chemical materiel.	DGSC/GSA
	Industrial supplies.	DISC/GSA
	Automotive components.	Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC)/ DGSC/GSA
	Construction equipment.	DCSC/DISC
	Fuels.	Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC)
Laboratory equipment.	DPSC/GSA	

Table 3-1
Army focal points for items managed by other Services/agencies—Continued

SICC	Items (AR 708-1, table 5-1)	IMM
U.S. AMC MSCs	Consumable items and applicable MSCs are in AR 708-1, table 5-1, and nonconsumable items are in DARCOM-R 700-99/AFLC-R 400-21/NAVMATINST 4790.23B/MCO P4410.22B	U.S. Air Force/U.S. Navy/U.S. Marine Corp

Notes:

¹ TACOM is the DOD IMM for all parts peculiar to combat and tactical vehicles of Army design regardless of Federal supply class.

² TACOM is the DOD IMM of Federal supply classes 2610, 2630, and 2640.

Table 3-2
Automatic return item list codes/selection criteria/shipping procedures

ARI code	Retail level	Wholesale level selection criteria		
	Shipping procedures, priority, and description (See note 1.)	Unserviceables (condition codes E, F, G)	Serviceables (condition codes A, B, C)	NIMSC 5 items (condition codes E or F) (See note 2.)
E	Expedite. Automatic return 03. DIC FTA—project code ARI.	Suspended. Use C or U.	Suspended. Use C or U.	
C	Critical. Automatic return 06. DIC FTA—project code ARI.	Funded depot repair program within the next twelve months and less than 60 days unserviceable stock on hand.	On-hand assets are less than protective mobilization reserve materiel objective plus safety level plus past due back order.	
U	Regular automatic return 13. DIC FTA—project code ARI.	Funded depot repair program within the next 12 months. Over 60 days unserviceable stock on hand.	On-hand assets are insufficient to prevent an out-of-stock position prior to receipt of assets from procurement.	
N	NIMSC 5. Unserviceable E and F. Automatic return 03. DIC FTA—project code 3AL or blank. (See note 3.)	Blank.	Blank.	Suspended. Use ARI code M.
M	NIMSC 5. Unserviceable E and F. Automatic return 06. DIC FTA—project code 3AL or blank. (See note 3.)	Blank.	Blank.	NIMSC 5 items for which the Army inventory control point is the secondary inventory control activity.
D	Delete			

Notes:

¹ When processing shipments for ARI codes C, M, and U returns, request transportation schedulers to use transportation priority 4, if available. DOD 4500.32R, Volume II, states transportation priorities are based on UMMIPS priority designator and time standards. Therefore, Army policy must comply with these regulations.

² Serviceable and unserviceable condition code H NIMSC 5 items will be processed as an MRP item using AR 725-50.

³ See AR 725-50, chapter 7, for FTA project code instructions.

Table 3-3
Ammunition storage sites

Depot/storage facility	AMCCOM	MICOM
Anniston	X	X
Crane Army Ammunition Activity (See notes 1 and 4.)	X	
Fort Wingate (See note 2.)	X	X
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (See notes 1 and 4.)	X	X
Letterkenny	X	X
Lexington-Blue Grass	X	X
McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (See notes 1 and 4.)	X	X
Navajo (See note 2.)	X	X
Pine Bluff Arsenal (See note 1.)	X	X
Pueblo (See note 2.)	X	X
Red River	X	X
Savannah (See note 3.)	X	X
Seneca	X	X
Sierra	X	X

**Table 3-3
Ammunition storage sites—Continued**

Depot/storage facility	AMCCOM	MICOM
Tooele	X	X
Umatilla (See note 2.)	X	X

Notes:

- ¹ Storage facilities for conventional ammunition items only.
- ² Depot activity under command of Tooele Army Depot.
- ³ Depot activity under command of Letterkenny Army Depot.
- ⁴ Activity under command of U.S. Army Armament Munitions Chemical Command.

**Table 3-4
Automatic return item list input/output guidance**

Column	Description
1-3	Automatic return designator (enter "ARI").
4	Blank.
5	Automatic return item code (table 3-2).
6-7	Blank.
8-20	National stock number.
21	Blank.
22-40	ARI nomenclature.
41	Blank.
42-46	Materiel category code.
47	Blank.
48-66	Routing identifier code (DOD 4140.17M, Suppl 1) of "ship to" AODs/maintenance depot(s). (Leave one blank space between depots if listing more than one depot.)
67-68	Blank.
69-72	Julian date.
73-80	Blank.

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

Target	Quantity	Intended use	Inclusive dates of use	Required delivery date	Planned location of use
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X

Note:
Nondestructive quantity.

Table 3-6
Disposal review levels

Dollar value of transaction	Approval authority
\$25,000 or less	Review within section
over \$25,000 to \$100,000	Section Chief
over \$100,000 to \$250,000	Branch Chief
over \$250,000 to \$500,000	Division Chief
over \$500,000 to \$1,000,000	Director/Deputy Director
over \$1,000,000	Commander/Deputy Commander

Table 5-1
Materiel category and IMM or SICC (position 1 of the MATCAT code)

Alpha code	Item manager	Materiel category	IMM or SICC
B	A12	Ground forces support materiel (other support equipment).	U.S. Army Troop Support Command, St. Louis, MO 63120-1798.
C	B69	Medical/dental materiel. (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, Ft. Detrick, MD 21701.
D	B14	Single manager conventional ammunition.	U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Rock Island, IL 61299.
E	A35	General supplies (DLA/GSA items). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, New Cumberland, PA 17070.
F	AP5	Clothing, textiles, and non-medical toiletries(DLA/GSA item). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia, PA 19101.
G	B16	Communications and electronics equipment, electronics materiel. (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.
H	B17	Aircraft, aircraft materiel. (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, St. Louis, MO 63120-1798.
J	A35	Ground forces support materiel (DLA/GSA Items). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, 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 Command, Warren, MI 48090.
L	B64	Missiles, missile materiel. (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898.
M	B14	Ammunition, weapons and tracked combat vehicles weapons, special weapons, chemical and fire control materiel. (See notes 1 and 2.)	U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Rock Island, IL 61299.
P	B46	Signal intelligence/electronic warfare equipment.	U.S. Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, VA 22186.
Q	B16	Electronic materiel (DLA). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.
R	A35	Bulk and packaged petroleum fuels, packaged petroleum products, containers and accessories thereof, certain chemical and solid fuels (DLA/GSA). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, New Cumberland, PA 17070.
S	AP5	Subsistence (DLA/GSA items). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia, PA 19101.
T	A35	Industrial supplies (DLA/GSA items). (See note 1.)	U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, New Cumberland, PA 17070.
U	B56	COMSEC materiel.	U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Activity, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613.

Notes:

¹ Denotes secondary item materiel category titles.

² Does not include tracked vehicle repair parts.

Table 5-2
Appropriation and budget activity account code (position 2 of the MATCAT code)

ABA code	Appropriation category	Appropriation	Budget project
PA Principal			
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.	21*2033	3300
E	Other missiles.	21*2032	2200
F	Modification of missiles.	21*2032	2300
G	Missile support equipment.	21*2032	2511
H	Tracked combat vehicles.	21*2033	3111
J	Weapons and other combat vehicles.	21*2033	3211
K	Ammunition.	21*2034	4111
L	Tactical vehicles.	21*2035	5111
M	Nontactical vehicles.	21*2035	5121
N	Telecommunications equipment.	21*2035	5211
P	Other communications and electronics systems/equipment.	21*2035	5212
Q	Other support equipment.	21*2035	5310
PA Secondary			
S	(Aircraft.)		
	Initial spare parts.	21*2031	1310
	Replenishment spare parts.	21*2031	1320
	Avionics spare parts.	21*2031	1330
	Armament spare parts.	21*2031	1340
T	Missile spare parts.	21*2032	2400
U	Weapons and other combat vehicle spare parts.	21*2033	3270
V	Tracked combat vehicle spare parts.	21*2033	3170
W	Tactical and non-tactical vehicle spare parts.	21*2035	5170
X	Communication and electronics spare parts.	21*2035	5270
Y	Other support equipment spare parts.	21*2035	5370
Z	Special weapons and chemical spare parts.	21*2034	4170
Other Categories			
2	Stock fund.	21X4991	
3	OMA secondary items.	21*2020	
5	OMA major end items.	21*2020	
		(over \$3,000)	
9	Base spares (stocks owned by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.)		

Legend:

* —The last digit of the applicable fiscal year; X—The fund is continuing and no year is shown

Table 5-3
Management inventory segment of the category structure (position 3 of the MATCAT code)

Numeric code	Description and use
1	Reparable items (exclusive of insurance and provisioning items). This code will be used to identify items of a durable nature which, when unserviceable, normally can be repaired economically by depots or lower echelons of maintenance. It will only be assigned when the repair code (4th position of the source, maintenance, and recoverability code) is O, F, H, L, or D, and the recoverability code (5th position of source, maintenance, and recoverability code) is O, F, H, L, D, or A. This indicates that the item is reparable at depot or a lower echelon of maintenance.
2	Nonreparable items (exclusive of insurance and provisioning items). This code will be used to identify items which are not reparable. It will only be assigned when the repair code is Z or B and the recoverability code is Z or A, which indicates that the item is nonreparable.
3	Insurance items. This code will identify items with insufficient demands for classification as regular stock items, but requires to be stocked since the items' essentiality and long procurement lead time would create an unacceptable situation if not stocked. A numeric code of 3 will only be assigned when the acquisition advice code is Z indicating that it is an insurance/numeric stockage item and the essentiality code indicates the item is essential.
4	Provisioning items (exclusive of insurance items). This code will identify new items for stock which are introduced through the provisioning process and there is not sufficient experience obtained to manage based on normal demand forecasts. These items can be either reparable or nonreparable.

Table 5-4
Specific group/generic code (position 4 of the MATCAT)

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 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)

Group	Code	Description
Fixed wing aircraft	AD	U-8
	AG	U-21
	AH	OV-1
	AM	Fixed wing aircraft not supported by DA
	AN	C-12-series aircraft
	AP	Aquila remotely piloted vehicle MQM-105
Rotary wing aircraft	BA	UH-1
	BB	AH-1, UH-1, OV-1 turbine engine
	BC	AH-1
	BE	UH-60
	BF	UH-60 turbine engine
	BG	AH-64 turbine engine
	BJ	AH-64 airframe
	BK	CH-47
	BL	CH-47 turbine engine
	BM	CH-54
	BP	OH-58A and OH-58C
	BQ	T63-A-700 and T63-A-720(turbine engine)
	BS	Rotary wing aircraft not supported by DA
	BT	OH-6
	BW	SH-60B turbine engine
	BX	OH-58D Army helicopter improvement program (AHIP)
BY	OH-58D turbine engine (T703-AD-700)	
Other aircraft categories	CA	Target acquisition drone air reconnaissance system
	CC	Multiapplication aviation spares
	CJ	Aircraft training aids and devices
	C8	Aviation sets, kits and outfits, aircraft ground support equipment (AGSE), and aircraft life support equipment (ALSE)
Surface to air missiles	DB	Nike Hercules
	DC	Chaparral
	DE	Hawk, basic
	DH	Targets

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	DJ	Redeye
	DM	Air-to-air stinger (ATAS)
	DP	Line-of-sight rear (LOS-R)
	DR	Stinger
	DS	Hawk, improved
	DX	Roland
	DY	Small vehicle mounted launcher
	D6	Patriot
	D7	Forward area alerting radar (FAAR)
	D9	Line-of-sight forward—heavy(LOS-F-H)
Surface to surface missiles	EC	Fiber optic guided (FOG-M) system
	EF	Multiple launch rocket system (MLRS)
	EG	2.75 rocket and M-158A1/M200A1 launcher
	EK	Rocket, high explosive, 84MM: M136 (AT4)
	EL	M-22
	EM	Honest John
	EN	Lance
	EP	Hellfire
	ET	Advanced antitank weapon system—medium(AAWS-M)
	EU	Pershing
	EV	Shillelagh
	EY	Land combat support system (LCSS)
	EZ	Advanced antitank weapon system—heavy(AAWS-H) kinetic energy missile system
	E1	Surface launched fuel air explosive
	E2	Tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided (TOW) missile
	E3	Pershing II
	E4	AAWS-H antitank missile system—heavy
	E5	Dragon
	E7	TOW infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) (XM2)/TOW combat fighting vehicle (CFV) (XM3)
	E9	AAWS-H nonlinear of sight
Other missile-related materiel	FA	Ground laser locator designator
	FC	Modular universal laser equipment (MULE)
	FD	AN/TSQ-51 air defense command coordination system
	FG	Thermal imagery and ancillary equipment
	FK	Laser target designator
	FP	Advanced attack helicopter (AAH) MICOM managed subsystem
	FQ	Calibration
	FR	AAH/TADS (target acquisition designation sight)
	FT	Forward area air defense command, control, and intelligence (C2I)
	FZ	Other multiapplication parts
	F1	AN/GSA-77
	F3	AN/TSQ-73
	F4	TOW COBRA
Artillery	GA	Gun, antiaircraft, 20MM, towed M167, Vulcan air defense system (VADS), gun 20MM, towed M167A2, product improvement Vulcan air defense system (PIVADS)
	GB	Howitzer, 105MM, M101/M101A1
	GC	Howitzer, 105MM, M102, W/M6 platform
	GD	Howitzer, 155MM, M114/M114A1/M123A1
	GE	Howitzer, heavy 8-inch M115
	GF	Howitzer, pack 75MM M116, howitzer salute 75MM, M120
	GG	Howitzer, 155MM, M198
	GH	Howitzer, towed, 105MM, L119 (British light gun)
	GL	Light air defense system and light air defense system/interim (LADS/ILADS)
	GX	Hybrid air defense systems (HADES)
	GZ	Miscellaneous artillery
	G9	Other artillery multiapplication parts
Individual and crew served weapons	HA	Pistols, 45 caliber, M1911, M1911A1, M119A1, M15
	HB	Machine gun, M85-series
	HC	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M240
	HD	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M73/M73A1/M219
	HE	Rifle, 7.62MM, M14-series with bipod M2, M21
	HF	Rifle, 5.56MM, M16-series with bipod, firing port weapon, rimfire adapter launcher, M234
	HG	Submachine gun, caliber .45, M3/M3A1
	HH	Machine gun, caliber .50 M2-series with tripod M3 and mount M63
	HJ	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M60-series
	HK	Mount tripod M122, for 7.62MM/5.56MM machine gun
	HL	Machine gun, caliber .30 with tripod
	HM	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, M203 for M16 rifle

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	HN	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, M79
	HP	Launcher, rocket 3.5-inch, M20-series with mount
	HQ	Gun, automatic, 20MM, M139
	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	Other helicopter armament subsystems
	HW	Rifle, 57MM, M18/M18A1/T15E16
	HX	Rifle, 90MM, M67
	HY	Rifle, 106MM, M40-series with mount and rifle spotting, M8-series
	HZ	Launcher, rocket, 115MM, M91/XM70
	H2	Armament pod, aircraft, 7.62MM, machine gun, M18/M18A1
	H3	Armament subsystem, 30MM, XM139
	H4	Armament subsystem, M28, M28A1, M28A2, M28A3, reflex sight M73/M73A1, helmet sight M128/M36
	H5	Armament subsystem, M35, M195, 20MM gun
	H6	Armament subsystem, 20MM and enhanced fire control system, XM97E2
	H7	Armament subsystem, 20MM, XM97E1
	H8	Gun automatic, 25MM, M242
	H9	Other individual and crew served weapons (excluding code HV assigned to aircraft subsystems)
Construction equipment	IA	Tractor, field-tracked
	IB	Tractor/scrapper, self-propelled, wheeled
	IC	Loader, scoop
	ID	Graders
	IE	Cranes, wheel
	IF	Cranes, truck
	IG	Cranes, crawler
	IH	Crane-related construction
	IJ	Pneumatic tools, paving breaker equipment
	IK	Other construction support
	IL	Well drilling equipment
	IM	Soil, asphalt, concrete, nuclear test sets
	IN	Armored combat earthmover (ACE), M9
Tanks	JA	Tank, combat, M48-series, 90MM gun
	JB	Trainers, tank gunnery
	JC	Tank, combat, flame thrower, M67/M67A1/M67A2
	JD	Tank, combat, 76MM gun, M41/M41A1/M41A2/M41A3
	JE	Tank, 105MM, M1/M1IP
	JF	Tank, combat 120MM gun, M103, M103A1/M103A2 with trainer M119
	JG	Tank, combat, 90MM gun M47
	JH	Tank, 105MM, M60A3, TTS
	JJ	Tank, combat, 105MM gun, M60/M60A1/M60A3/M48A5
	JK	Tank, combat, 152MM gun, M60A2 and trainer, M37
	JL	Trainer, driving, M34 for M60 tank-series
	JM	Subcaliber mount assemblies universal (M179)(TELEFARE) DVCD 1787 (BREWSTER)
	JN	Trainer, armored vehicle, unit conduct of fire trainer(UCOFT)/institutional conduct of fire trainer (ICOFT) 50 and 60 cycle-series
	JP	Combat engineer vehicle, full tracked M728
	JQ	Armored/reconnaissance/airborne assault vehicles, 152MM M551 with trainer M40
	JR	Simulator tank gunfire, M4/M4A1, for M42, M48, M60 tanks
	JS	Bulldozer EM tank mounted M6/M8/M8A1/M8A2/M8A3/M9
	JT	Recovery vehicle, M51/M74/M88
	JU	Gun, full tracked, 90MM M56
	JV	Recovery vehicle, M578
	JX	Robotic obstacle breaching assault tank (ROBAT)
	JY	Tank, 120MM, M1A1
	JZ	Miscellaneous tanks
	J3	M1 tank maintenance panel training devices
	J4	Simplified test equipment (STE) M1, M2, and M3
Combat vehicles	KA	Gun, antiaircraft, self-propelled, 40MM M42/M42A1
	KC	Howitzer, self-propelled 105MM/M52/M52A1
	KD	Gun, field artillery self-propelled 175MM M107, howitzer 8-inch M110
	KE	Howitzer, heavy full tracked self-propelled 105MM M108
	KF	Howitzer, full tracked self-propelled 155MM M109
	KG	Howitzer, self-propelled, 155MM M44/M44A1
	KH	Howitzer, heavy full tracked self-propelled 8-inch M55, 155 gun M53
	KK	Divisional air defense system (DIVADS) XM247

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	KL	Gun, anti-aircraft, 20MM, self-propelled, M163(VADS), M741, Vulcan chassis, M163A1 (VADS), gun, 20MM, self-propelled, M163A2 (PIVADS)
	KM	Light armored vehicle
	KV	Field artillery ammunition support vehicle (FAASV), G801, XM922
	KZ	Miscellaneous combat vehicles
	K9	Other combat vehicle multiapplication parts
Other weapons categories	LA	Computer gun direction, M18 (FADAC/test set/MLU)
	LC	Binoculars (standard)
	LD	Aiming circle M1/M2/M2A1
	LF	Periscope, B.C. M43/M65 telescope observation, M48/M49
	LG	Targets/training devices
	LH	Binocular, IR M18
	LJ	Chronograph, M36, M90
	LK	Shop equipment
	LL	Tools and shop sets
	LP	Ground emplaced mine scattering system, XM128, antitank mine dispenser M57
	LQ	Plotting sets/boards, fire direction sets
	LS	APPS, photolocator
	LU	Weapon access delay system (WADS)
	LV	Dispenser, general purpose aircraft XM130
	LW	Multiple integrated laser equipment engagement system/antitank weapon effect signature simulator (ATWESS)
	LX	Back up computer system (BUCS)
	LY	Programable hand-held calculator (PHHC)
	LZ	Miscellaneous weapons
	L1	Gauges and miscellaneous test equipment
	L2	Air defense oriented test equipment
	L3	Armament oriented test equipment
	L4	Fire control oriented test equipment
	L5	Other managed component of tool set
	L6	Major items shop equipment
	L7	Basic issue item sets
	L8	Sergeant York support equipment
	L9	Multiapplication weapon components and parts
Armored carriers	MA	XM491/XM597/XM598
	MB	M113 configuration, carrier, personnel
	MC	M113A1/A2 armored personnel carrier combat vehicle, antitank
	MD	Carrier 1/2 squad
	ME	M8A1 configuration
	MF	M17 configuration
	MG	M116 configuration
	MH	M114 configuration
	MJ	XM571 configuration
	MK	XM759 configuration
	MM	Infantry fighting vehicle (XM2) combat fighting vehicle (XM3)
	MN	M106 carrier, mortar, self-propelled, 107MM
	MP	M125A1, carrier, mortar
	MQ	M548, carrier, cargo
	MR	M577, carrier, command post
	MS	M132, carrier, flame thrower
	MT	Armored car commando V100
	MV	Improved TOW vehicle (ITV), 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 electronic warfare shelter carrier
	M4	M548 family of vehicles, block I modification
	M5	M113 family of vehicles, block I modification
Tactical vehicles	NA	¼-ton vehicle configuration
	NB	¼-ton vehicle configuration, M151
	NC	½-ton vehicle configuration
	ND	1¼-ton vehicle configuration M880-series
	NF	¾-ton vehicle configuration
	NG	1¼-ton vehicle configuration, M561-series
	NH	2½-ton vehicle configuration, diesel
	NJ	2½-ton vehicle configuration, gas
	NK	2½-ton vehicle configuration, multifuel
	NL	5-ton vehicle configuration, diesel
	NM	5-ton vehicle configuration, gas
	NN	5-ton vehicle configuration, multifuel

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	NP	10-ton vehicle configuration, M123A1C
	NQ	14- to 20-ton vehicle configuration, M915, M916, and M920
	NR	Heavy expanded mobility tactical trucks (HEMTT), ABT, M977, M978, M983, M984, and M985
	NS	Commercial utility cargo vehicle
	NU	Heavy equipment transporters
	NY	8- to 10-ton vehicle configuration, M520-series, go ability overall economy reliability (GOER)
	NZ	Other truck multiapplication parts
	N4	Small unit support vehicle (SUSV)
	N5	High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV)
	N6	Fast attack vehicle
	N7	Military motorcycle
Other automotive categories	PA	Semitrailer, van, stake configurations
	PB	Trailer, bed, configurations
	PC	Trailer, utility and cargo configurations
	PD	Chassis, trailer configurations
	PE	Trailer, special purpose, bakery
	PF	Trailer, special purpose, electronic
	PG	Trailer, special purpose, radar
	PH	¾-ton M101-series
	PJ	Trailer, prime mover, 2½-ton
	PK	Semitrailer, prime mover, 2½-ton
	PL	Trailer, prime mover, 5-ton
	PM	Miscellaneous combat/tactical common hardware/decals/data plates
	PN	Combat/tactical multiuse repair parts (starters, regulators, generators, distributors, fuel pumps, spark plugs, and the like)
	PP	Tires and tubes (DOD integrated manager)
	PQ	Special tools and tool sets
	PR	Modification work order kits
	PV	Semitrailer, prime mover 5-ton
	PW	Semitrailer, prime mover 10-ton
	PY	Base level commercial equipment (BCE)
	PZ	Nontactical wheeled vehicles
	P4	Heavy expanded mobility ammunition trailer (HEMAT) M989
Avionics	QA	Avionics VHF/UHF/AM
	QB	Avionics VHF/FM
	QC	Light observation helicopter avionics package (LOHAP)
	QD	Avionics HF/SSB-ICS-VS
	QE	Other avionics
	QF	Avionics CMNI/ADF
	QG	Avionics gyro compass (navigation)
	QH	Aircraft radar (navigation)
	QJ	Avionics identification equipment
	QK	Avionics coordination and control
	QL	Avionics position fixing and ground support
	QM	Avionics stabilization/instrumentation
	QN	AN/ARC-114/114A radio set
	QP	AN/ARC-115/115A radio set
	QQ	UH-60 unique avionics items
	QR	AN/ASN-86 inertial navigation set
	QS	AN/ARN-103 navigational set
	QT	AN/TPN-18A radar set
	QU	AH-64 unique avionics items
	QV	AN/ARC-116 radio set
	QW	CH-47 unique avionics items
	QX	AHIP unique avionics items
	QY	AH-1 unique avionics items
	QZ	Single channel ground and airborne radio (SINCGARS)
	Q2	AN/ARC-164 radio set
	Q3	AN/ARC-186
	Q4	Altimeters indicators
	Q5	Doppler navigation systems
	Q6	Weather radar systems
Tactical and strategic communications	RA	Portable frequency modulation radio equipment
	RB	Vehicular frequency modulation radio equipment
	RC	Amplitude modulation/single side band radio and radio teletypewriter equipment
	RD	Watercraft communications equipment
	RE	Special radio equipment
	RF	Relay and transmission equipment
	RG	FDM equipment
	RH	Telephone and manual switching

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	RJ	Field artillery tactical data systems
	RK	Project code "CXC"
	RL	Teletypewriters
	RM	Tactical management information equipment
	RN	Operations tactical data equipment
	RP	Facsimiles
	RQ	Automatic switching
	RR	Miscellaneous, ADP/training devices
	RU	Vehicular installation units
	RV	Tactical satellite (TACSAT) multichannel communication equipment
	RW	Mobile subscriber equipment (MSE)
	RX	Pulse code modulation (PCM)
	RY	Digital group multiplexer (DGM) equipment
	RZ	Troposcatter communication
	R9	SINCGARS, ground radio
Surveillance target acquisition and night observa- tion	SA	Radar and target acquisition
	SB	Anti-intrusion devices
	SC	Airborne sensor systems
	SD	Airborne systems other than sensor systems
	SE	Image intensification
	SF	Battlefield illumination
	SG	Infrared systems
	SH	Ground photo systems, processing, and interpretation
	SJ	Air defense systems support
	SK	AN/TPQ-36/37 mortar and artillery radar locating
	SL	Interrogator, AN/TPX46
	SM	AN/UPD-7 radar system
	SN	Manportable common thermal night sights
	SP	Position location reporting system (PLRS)
	SQ	Bottle cleaning and charging station (AN/TAM-4)
	SR	AM/TMQ-31, meteorological
	SS	AN/PPS-15, radar set
	ST	Ground surveillance radars
	SU	Modular integrated communication navigation system(MICNS)
	SV	Common modules
	SW	Mobile ground image interpretation center (MAGIIC)
	SX	Individual weapon night sights
	SY	Crew served night sights
	SZ	Night vision goggles
	S2	Joint surveillance target attack radar systems (JOINT STARS)
Other electronics equipment	TA	Electronic warfare and intelligence, active and passive area
	TB	Direction finder, intelligence materiel and airborne systems
	TC	Atmospheric sounding, metrological stations and equipment wind measuring
	TD	General purpose test equipment
	TE	General purpose maintenance facility and miscellaneous
	TF	General purpose electrical power equipment
	TG	Miscellaneous electrical warfare equipment
	TH	Quicklook II
	TJ	Batteries, dry
	TK	Batteries, storage
	TL	Guardrail V
	TM	Communications systems support equipment
	TN	Radiac detection systems
	TP	Other commodity command systems
	TQ	AN/GLQ-3 countermeasure set
	TR	Missile systems
	TS	Communication security systems
	TT	Common items in supply classes 0001-5895, 5960,5961 (except 5830 and 5835)
	TU	Ground direction finding equipment
	TV	Common items in supply classes 5896 to 5955
	TW	Common items in supply classes 5956 to end (except 5960, 5961, 6700, and 7700)
	TX	Armed Forces radio equipment
	TY	Audiovisual (recorder, reproducer and public address)and pictorial equipment (FSC 5830, 5835, 6700, and 7700)
	TZ	AN/APR-39 VI countermeasure set
	T2	AN/MSM-105 system
	T3	Modular azimuth positioning system (MAPS)
	T4	Television Audiovisual Support Activity audiovisual items
Soldier and combat support systems	UA	Tactical POL distribution equipment
	UB	Bulk POL distribution equipment

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	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	Topographic and survey equipment
	UM	Assault boat equipment
	UP	Position and azimuth determining system (PADS)
	UR	Countermine equipment
	US	Counter intrusion equipment
	UT	Counter surveillance equipment
	UU	Deployable medical system
	UV	Topographic support system
	UX	Special inspection equipment and gauges
Power generation systems	VA	Generator sets and related power equipment: 60HZ 15,30 and 100KW
	VF	Generator sets and related power equipment: 60HZ 45,60, 75, 150 and larger KW
	VL	Generator sets and related power equipment: 60HZ 0.15 to 3.0KW
	VM	Generator sets and related power equipment: 28V DC:0.15 to 3.0KW
	VP	Patriot system support
	VR	Generator sets and related power equipment: 60HZ 5 to 10KW
	VS	Generator sets and related power equipment: 28V DC: 5 to 10KW
	VW	Generator sets and related power equipment: 400HZ 0.3KW and above
	V4	Military standard engines and repair parts
Line of communication and base support systems	WA	Port support and watercraft equipment
	WD	Diving equipment system
	WE	Army functional component system
	WF	Railway power and support equipment
	WG	Firefighting and support equipment
	WH	Lighter air cushion vehicle, 30-ton(LACV-30)
	WK	Diesel engine driven materiel handling equipment
	WM	Prefabricated structures equipment
	WN	Fixed bridges and support equipment
	WP	Floating bridges and support equipment
	WR	Mobile assault/ribbon bridges and support equipment
	WS	Air delivery equipment
	WT	Watercraft and related sets, kits, and outfits
	WU	Light sets, tool sets and miscellaneous sets, kits, and outfits
	WW	Woodworking/preservation and packaging and other base support equipment
	WX	Cryogenic and support equipment
	WY	Compressors and support equipment
	WZ	Container express (CONEX)/military-owned demountable container (MILVAN) and refrigerated container equipment
	W3	Refrigerators/refrigerated van equipment
	W5	Air-conditioning and support equipment
	W6	Heating systems and other related equipment
	W8	Miscellaneous simplified test equipment
Special ammunition	XA	Adaption kits
	XB	Atomic demolition materiel
	XC	Atomic shells
	XD	Bangalore torpedoes
	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 (CDU), all types
	XJ	Chemical and biological agents
	XK	Flares, all types
	XL	Flame and incendiary materials
	XM	Firing devices for special weapon 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	Powder 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
	XY	Signals, all types
	XZ	Simulators, all types

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	X1	Smoke pots
	X2	Test and handling equipment atomic materiel
	X3	Special weapons, repair parts
	X4	Warhead section atomic, all types
	X5	Warhead section chemical, all types
	X6	Warhead atomic, all types
	X7	Warhead selected
	X8	Modification work order kits
	X9	155MM atomic, field artillery projectile (AFAP)XM785/XM785E1
Conventional ammunition	YA	Shell, shotgun, all types
	YB	Cartridge, .22 caliber, 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 .50, all types
	YJ	Cartridge, 20MM/30MM, all types
	YK	Miscellaneous small arms ammunition
	YL	Cartridge, 40MM, shoulder fired launcher (M79 type)
	YM	Cartridge, 40MM, automated 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
	YV	Other tank and armored vehicle gun ammunition
	YW	Cartridge, 105MM, howitzer, all types
	YX	Projectile, 155MM, all types, and propelling charges therefor
	YY	Projectile, 175MM, all types, and propelling charges therefor
	YZ	Projectile 8-inch all types, and propelling charges therefor
	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 material for conventional ammunition maintenance and renovation program
	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 gauges
	ZN	Miscellaneous gauges
	ZP	Modification work order kits
	ZQ	Basic issue list items
	ZR	CBU/CDU repair kits
	ZS	Compressors
	ZT	Filter units
	ZU	Launcher rockets
	ZV	Impregnating plants
	ZW	Chemical lab
	ZZ	Multiapplication munitions/CBR components and parts
Medical materiel	00	DLA/GSA managed items that cannot be identified to a specific Army weapons system/end item
	01	Type 1 (nonextendable) potency-dated item
	02	Type 2 (extendable) potency-dated item
	03	Not potency-dated
	08	Not potency-dated materiel quality control significant item

Table 5-5
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
Missile class V components	2_	Class V components for missile systems (except SAFEGUARD)
	3_	Class V missile components (SAFEGUARD) (Insert applicable weapon system/end item identification code in the fifth position as shown in surface-to-air missiles or surface to surface missiles.)
Communications System Agency and Satellite Communications Agency equipment	4A	Satellite communications terminal-AN/FSC 78/79 peculiar items
	4V	Satellite communications equipment
Communications systems equipment	5H	Fixed plant radio
	5L	Fixed plant wire
Individual and crew-served weapons	6A	Revolver, caliber .38, 4-inch barrel
	6B	Rifle, caliber .22
	6C	Rifle, caliber .30, M1-series
	6D	Shotgun, 12-gauge
	6E	Pistol, pyrotechnic
	6F	Pistol, caliber .22
	6G	Rifle, recoilless, 75MM
	6H	Mortar, light weight, 60MM, M224, with mount
	6J	Rifle, recoilless 105MM M27-series with mount
	6K	Trainer, mortar, pneumatic
	6M	Marksmanship and gunnery laser devices (MAGLAD)
	6N	Diagnostic rifle marksmanship simulator
	6P	Infantry remote target system (IRETS)
	6Q	Armament subsystem helicopter, 40MM grenade launcher, M5
	6R	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M21 multimount M156
	6S	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M24
	6T	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M27/M27E1
	6U	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M41
	6V	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M134 (minigun)
	6W	Launcher grenade, aircraft, 40MM, M75
	6X	Targets and training devices, small arms
	6Y	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, M129
	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, caliber 9MM
	66	XM23 mortar ballistic computer
68	Mortar, 81MM, XM252	

Table 5-6
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for principal items

Line	Field legend	Card column	Explanation/instruction
—	As of date	N/A	Enter fiscal year.
—	Description	N/A	Enter a brief description of the type of materiel for which this report has been prepared, such as HQ TRADOC, conventional ammunition, other procurement, Army, and so forth.
1.	Routing identifier code	1-3	Enter RIC. (See DOD 4140-17 M, Supplement 1.)
2.	DOD category of materiel code	4-5	Enter appropriate code from table 5-8, part A.
3.	Agency category materiel code	6-7	Enter first two positions of Army MATCAT code (tables 5-1 and 5-2).
4.	Appropriation title code	8-11	Enter appropriate code as follows: APA—Aircraft procurement, Army (2031) MIPA—Missile procurement, Army (2032) WTCV—Procurement of weapons and tactical combat vehicles, Army (2033) PAA—Procurement of ammunition, Army (2034) OPA—Other procurement, Army (2035)
5.	Principal or secondary items	12	Enter "P" or "S."
6.	Wholesale or retail item	13	Enter "W" or "R."

Table 5-6
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for principal items—Continued

Line	Field legend	Card column	Explanation/instruction
7.	Approved force acquisition objective	14-21	Enter dollar value, expressed in thousands right-justified. Fill blanks with zeroes (\$20,189,000 indicates 00020189).
7a.	War reserve materiel	22-29	Enter dollar value, which is a memo entry included in the AFAO.
8.	Approved force retention	30-37	enter dollar value, expressed in thousands right-justified. Fill blanks with zeros (\$20,189,000 indicates 00020189).
9.	Unstratified stock	38-45 46-53	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
10.	Approved force acquisition objective	54-61 62-69	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
10a.	War reserve stock	70-77 78-85	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
11.	Approved force retention stock	86-93 94-101	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
12.	Economic retention stock	102-109 110-117	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
13.	Contingency retention stock	118-125 126-133	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
14.	Numeric retention stock	134-141 142-149	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
15.	Potential DOD excess stock	150-157 158-165	Enter dollar value of stock "in use." Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
16.	Total assets	166-173 174-181	This entry must equal the sum of all assets "in use," excluding 10a. This entry must equal the sum of all assets "in store," excluding 10a.
17.	United States	182-189 190-197	Enter dollar value of assets "in use." Enter dollar value of assets "in store."
18.	Foreign countries and afloat	198-205 206-213	Do not include possessions. Enter dollar value of assets "in use." Enter dollar value of assets "in store."
19.	Outlying areas of the United States	214-221 222-229	Enter dollar value of assets "in use" in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Enter dollar value of assets "in store" for the above possessions.
20.	Number of items	230-237	Enter the number of NSNs applicable to the report for this category of material.

Table 5-7
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items

Line	Field legend	Card column	Explanation/instructions
—	As of date	N/A	Enter fiscal year.
—	Description	N/A	Enter a brief description of the type of materiel for which this report has been prepared, such as HQ TRADOC, conventional ammunition, other procurement, Army, and so forth.
1.	Routing identifier code	1-3	Enter RIC.

Table 5-7
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items—Continued

Line	Field legend	Card column	Explanation/instructions
2.	DOD category of materiel code	4-5	Enter appropriate code from table 5-8. For secondary items that cannot be identified to the DOD code listing, use code "21." State the type of materiel on the description line.
3.	Agency category of materiel code	6-7	Enter first two positions of the MATCAT code.
4.	Appropriation title code	8-11	Enter appropriate code as follows: APA—Aircraft procurement, Army (2031) MIPA—Missile procurement, Army (2032) WTCV—Procurement of weapons and tactical combat vehicles, Army (2033) PAA—Procurement of ammunition, Army (2034) OPA—Other procurement, Army (2035) SF—Stock fund, Army (4991)
5.	Principal or secondary item	12	Enter "P" or "S."
6.	Wholesale or retail item	13	Enter "W" or "R."
7.	Approved force acquisition objective	14-21	Wholesale (ASF/PA)—enter the amount shown in Part B, line 16a, column 1 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail (ASF/PA)—enter an amount equal to that shown on lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, column B of the Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B (RCS CSGLD 1438).
7a.	War reserve materiel	22-29	Wholesale (ASF/PA)—enter an amount equal to that shown in Part B, lines 4a, 15, and 16, column 1 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail(ASF/PA)—enter an amount equal to that reflected on lines 3 and 6, column B of the Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B (RCS CSGLD 1438).
8.	Approved force retention	30-37	Wholesale (ASF/PA)—enter the amount shown in Part B, line 17, column B, of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail (ASF/PA)—enter a zero amount.
9.	Unstratified stock	38-45	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets not stratified on the RCS CSGLD-1438 or the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention but which are known to exist through other financial data sources. Statement 4a, Inventory Status and Transaction Statement, is the primary source for this data since Finance Inventory Accounting offices report these assets on the bottom of this statement.
10.	Approved force acquisition objective	54-61	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount shown in Part B, line 16a, columns 2, 4, and 5, of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail—equals amount shown on lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, columns D and E, of the Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B (RSC CSGLD-1438).
10a.	War reserve stock	70-77	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount reflected in Part B, lines 4a, 15, and 16, columns 2, 4, and 5 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail—equals amount reflected on lines 3 and 6, columns D and E on the Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B (RCS CSGLD-1438).
11.	Approved force retention stock	86-93	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount shown in Part B, line 17, columns 2, 4, and 5, of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention.

Table 5-7
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items—Continued

Line	Field legend	Card column	Explanation/instructions
			Retail (ASF/PA)—show zero amount for this line.
12.	Economic retention stock	102-109	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount shown in Part B, line 18, columns 2, 4, and 5 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail—equals amount shown on line 7, columns D and E of the Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B (RCS CSGLD-1438).
13.	Contingency retention stock	118-125	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount shown in Part B, line 19, columns 2, 4, and 5 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail—show zero amount for this line.
14.	Numeric retention stock	134-141	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount shown on Part B, line 19a, columns 2, 4, and 5 plus line 2, columns 4 and 5 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail—show zero amount for this line.
15.	Potential DOD excess stock	150-157	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—equals amount shown in Part B, line 20, columns 2, 4, and 5, plus line 2, columns 4 and 5 of the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention. Retail—equals amount shown on line 8, columns D and E of the Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B (RCS (CSGLD-1438).
16.	Total assets	166-173	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable assets as follows: ASF—equals lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. This total must agree with that shown on the applicable inventory status and transaction statement (Statement 4a) prior to submission to HQ AMC. MSCs preparing retail data must receive a Statement 4a from each reporting element. PA—equals lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. Total assets will not be less than those reported on RCS CSGLD-1438, Part B, and the MSC Stratification—Readiness and Retention.
17.	United States	182-189	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale (ASF/PA)—equals that amount reported on line 16. Retail (ASF/PA)—this line will reflect those assets located in the United States and its possessions.
18.	Foreign countries and afloat	198-205	Enter in the "in store" box the dollar value for both serviceable and unserviceable ASF/PA secondary assets as follows: Wholesale—not applicable. Retail—the amount reported on this line will reflect those assets other than United States. The total of lines 17 and 18 will equal line 16 of this report.
19.	Outlying areas of the United States		Not applicable.
20.	Number of items		Not applicable.

Table 5–8
DOD category of materiel codes

Item	Code
Part A. Principal items	
Weapons	00
Major aircraft subsystems and related equipment	01
Major ship subsystems, small craft, and related equipment	02
Munitions and related equipment	03
Missile systems and related equipment	04
Tanks, combat, and tactical vehicles	05
Support vehicles and railway equipment	06
Electronics, communications, control and information systems, and related equipment	07
Propulsion systems, aircraft engines, and related equipment	08
Uncategorized major equipment	09
Part B. Secondary items	
Aircraft components and parts	10
Missile parts	11
Weapons parts	12
Tanks and vehicle parts	13
Ship and submarine parts	14
Electronics, communications, control and information systems, and related parts	15
Construction, industrial, and general supplies	16
Petroleum, oils, and lubricants	17
Clothing and textiles	18
Subsistence	19
Medical and dental materiel	20
Uncategorized minor equipment, materiel's, and supplies	21

Table 5–9
Instructions for completing DA Form 3331–R

Line	Explanation/instructions
Materiel category	Enter the major MATCAT title (position 1 of the MATCAT).
Cumulative through month ending	Enter the month and year for the cumulative period ended.
To	Enter HQDA (DALO–RMI), WASH DC 20310–0533.
From	Enter name and location of IMM.
Approved plan	Enter the dollar value of the approved PA secondary item program for the report period.
Actual	Enter the dollar value of the approved plan which was accomplished.
Variance	Enter the dollar value of the difference between the approved plan and the actual.
1. On hand, closing	Enter the dollar value of Army–owned on hand inventories under the accountability of the reporting IMM. Verify that the closing balance on this report is equal to the result of applying the cumulative increases, decreases, and adjustments of this report to the 30 June inventory balance.
2. Receipts from procurement	Enter, at standard price, the dollar value of materiel received and entered on the accountable records of the reporting IMM.
3. Returns from users	Enter, at standard price, the dollar value of materiel returned from using activities which is entered on the accountable records of the reporting IMM. Serviceable and unserviceable returns from users will be shown on lines 3a and 3b.
4. Other receipts	Enter, at standard price, the dollar value of other materiel receipts entered on the accountable records of the reporting IMM.
5. Issues without reimbursement service use	Enter, at standard price, the dollar value of materiel issued from the accountable records of the reporting IMM.
6. Reimbursable issues	Enter, at standard price, the dollar value of materiel dropped from the accountability records of the reporting AMC IMM.

Table 5-9
Instructions for completing DA Form 3331-R—Continued

Line	Explanation/instructions
7. Other issues/transfers	Enter, at standard price, the transfers dollar value of materiel dropped from the accountability records of the reporting AMC IMM.
8. Net adjustments	Enter, at standard price, the net dollar values of adjustments made to the accountability records of the reporting AMC IMM.
9. Total obligations	Enter the cumulative value of obligations incurred during the current fiscal year to date. Direct obligations from both current and prior year funds and reimbursable obligations will be included on this line in column c. (A memorandum figure representing actual obligations to prior year funds will be entered on this line in column a.) The total of this line will agree with the sum of lines 10, 11, and 12.
10. Peacetime operating stock (POS) obligations (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 9 which represents POS obligations incurred during the fiscal year. Include reimbursable obligations, if applicable.
11. Provisioning obligations (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 9 which represents obligations incurred for provisioning materiel during the fiscal year. Include reimbursable obligations, if applicable.
12. War reserve obligations (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 9 which represents obligations incurred for war reserve materiel during the fiscal year. Include reimbursable obligations, if applicable.
13. Unliquidated obligations—total	Enter the dollar value of the unliquidated obligations at the close of the report period. This figure will include amounts of unliquidated balances carried over from the prior fiscal years.
14. Unobligated commitments—total	Enter the dollar value of the unobligated commitments at the close of the report period. This figure will include amounts of unobligated commitments carried over from the prior fiscal years. (A memorandum figure representing prior year's funds will be entered on this line.)
15. POS unobligated commitments (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 14 which represents unobligated POS commitments.
16. Provisioning unobligated commitments (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 14 which represents unobligated provisioning commitments.
17. War reserve unobligated commitments (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 14 which represents unobligated war reserve commitments.
18. Dues out	Enter the dollar value of dues out in the AMC IMM record at the close of the report period.
19. Dues out MAP/FMS (memo)	Enter the dollar value of that portion of line 18 which represents the MAP/FMS dues out.
20. Number of zero balances	Enter the number of stocked items which are in a zero balance position. A zero balance item is defined as a stocked item against which a due out exists to a customer for whom the item is normally stocked.
Remarks	<p>Include in this block the information below. If space is insufficient, continue on a plain sheet of bond paper and attach to the report.</p> <p>a. Reconciliation of line 13, unliquidated obligations, as follows: (1) Materiel due in (undelivered orders). (2) Less progress payments and advances. (3) Plus deliveries for which disbursements have not been made. (4) Plus other (explain). (5) Unliquidated obligations, line 13.</p> <p>b. The dollar value of outstanding procurement directives for which funds have not been committed as of the cutoff date.</p> <p>c. Remarks deemed appropriate for the attention of HQ AMC.</p> <p>d. The total approved program for the current year and the carryover for each of the two prior years. Also, display by month the cumulative obligations made during the current year as follows: (1) POS obligation (line 10). (a) Direct Army. 1. Current FY. 2. Current FY minus one. 3. Current FY minus two. (b) Reimbursable.</p>

Table 5-9
Instructions for completing DA Form 3331-R—Continued

Line	Explanation/instructions
	1. Current FY.
	2. Current FY minus one.
	3. Current FY minus two.
	(2) Provisioning (line 11).
	(a) Current FY.
	(b) Current FY minus one.
	(c) Current FY minus two.
	(3) War reserve (line 12).
	(a) Current FY.
	(b) Current FY minus one.
	(c) Current FY minus two.
	e. By FY, the total dollar value amount formally committed plus the amount of unfunded procurement work directives issued for initial, replenishment, and war reserve.
	f. Include in the monthly report that falls at the end of each quarter an analysis of inventory. Explain variations of 5 percent or more as compared to the schedule B. Give special attention to inapplicable assets (in transit, retention, and excess).

Table 5-10
Reporting schedule for DA Form 1887-R

Prepared by	Fund	Frequency	Send to	Due date (days)	Number of copies
AMC Installation div/branch office (reporting directly to AMC)	ASF	Quarterly	LSSA/RDAB(See note 1.)	15	Electronic transmission
AMC installations reporting directly to AMC	PA2	Semi-annual	LSSA/RDAB(See note 4.)	28	Electronic transmission
AMC Installation div subhome offices	ASF	Quarterly	LSSA/RDAB	36	Electronic transmission
AMC subordinate commands	PA2	Semi-annual	LSSA/RDAB 44		Electronic transmission
FORSCOM/TRADOC	ASF	Quarterly	(See note 6.)		3
FORSCOM/TRADOC	PA2	Semi-annual	IMM(See note 2.)	55	2
Oversea commands	ASF	Quarterly	IMM(See note 6.)		3
Oversea commands	PA2	Semi-annual	IMM(See note 2.)	55	2
AMC consolidated (installations reporting direct to AMC) LSSA/RDAB	PA2	Semi-annual	IMM(See note 3.)	48	2
AMC consolidated (installation div) LSSA/RDAB	PA	Semi-annual	HQAMC (See note 4.)	48	3
AMC consolidated (installation div) LSSA/RDAB	ASF	Quarterly	IMM	42	2
AMC consolidated (installation div) LSSA/RDAB	ASF	Quarterly	HQAMC	42	8

Notes:

¹ LSSA/RDAB electronic submission of data to Chief, Resources Data Analysis Branch, ATTN: AMXLS-LIRC, Tobyhanna, PA 18466-5013. LSSA/RDAB makes distribution of data as prescribed by HQ AMC.

² Two copies of each report and narrative will also be forwarded to DA DCSLOG and HQ AMC.

³ Consolidated report for installations reporting directly to HQ AMC.

⁴ Two copies will be sent to HQ AMC(AMCRM-FOE).

⁵ Detail and overall materiel category summaries for ASF will be submitted to DA through appropriate supply channels.

⁶ Detail and overall materiel category summaries will be submitted with the quarterly stock fund reports described in AR 37-111, chapter 6.

Table 6-1
War reserves purpose codes

Purpose code	Explanation
B	General mobilization reserves. Assets reserved for general mobilization reserves materiel objectives.
C	Specific war reserves. Assets reserved to meet specific war reserves materiel objectives contained in (C) AR 11-11. This includes CONUS and theater reserves programmed and funded to support oversea requirements and war reserves stocks for allies.
D	Contingency support stocks. A CONUS PWRMS stockpile for combat consumption by an approved CONUS-based worldwide contingency force. These stocks support other than a NATO contingency, and includes assets designated for U.S. Army strategic forces.
E	Reserved for specific plans or projects (operational projects). These assets are not included in general war reserves, specific war reserves, or PWRMS; but support a specific plan, project, or operation. After funding and coordinating approval is received, these assets support operational projects, or units being deployed or augmented. Purpose code E assets are held at designated storage locations until release is authorized.
R	Reserved for POMCUS stocks. Assets allocated and reserved by an AMC IMM which support DA-approved POMCUS programs.
S	Theater Reserves No. 3. The balance of protected stocks, prepositioned in CONUS, which support U.S. Forces in Europe.
T	Early mission Reserve Component war reserves and full Army mobilization war reserves. Assets reserved for Reserve Component forces designated for active duty upon implementation of PRIMOB/FAM. See (C) AR 11-11 for complete definitions.
X	Special contingency stocks. A CONUS-based stockpile of wholesale PWRMS reserved for possible use by nondesignated allies as required by circumstances and U.S. interest.

Table 6-2
Usage/attrition/consumption rates by supply class

Class of supply	Rate
I	One ration per individual per day, in addition to a ration mix of 60 percent B ration and 40 percent meal-ready-to-eat.
II	ODCSOPS (for chemical items), TRADOC, and AMC IMM/SICCs publish rates in supply bulletins.
III (Package)	Derived by adjusting current average peacetime monthly demands.
III (Bulk)	Derived from a combat usage profile provided by ODCSOPS (wartime fuel factor) and fuel consumption rates proved by AMC.
IV	Based on theater barrier plans provided by MACOMs.
V	Rates are provided by ODCSOPS.
VII	Wartime replacement factors provided by ODCSOPS or historical data.
VIII	Based on personnel strengths, WARF, and the theater support structure.
IX	Based on adjustment of peacetime demand history to reflect the more intense usage expected in combat or by use of engineering estimates (failure factors) when peacetime data is not available. Specific criteria for PWRMS are in AR 11-11 (C).

Table 6-3
Data used in war reserve computations

Element	Data source	Proponent
Troop strengths	LOGSACS	ODCSOPS
Equipment densities	LOGSACS	ODCSOPS
D-Day/M-Day	Defense	OSD
Planning period	Defense	OSD
Prepositioning period	AR 11-11 (C)	ODCSLOG
Equipment to be supported	WARSL	AMC based on MACOM input
Loss rates (major items)	WARF study	ODCSOPS
Ammunition (class V)	Ammunition distribution	ODCSOPS
Distribution rates	Study	ODCSOPS

Table 6-3
Data used in war reserve computations—Continued

Element	Data source	Proponent
Class III (package)	Consumption	ODCSOPS, GMPA
Class III (bulk)	Usage profile	SB 710-2, GMPA
Other class usage	Provided by AMC IMM/TRADOC	GMPA
Consumption loss rates	AMC/ODCSOPS/theater	AMC/ODCSOPS/theaters
Class I (subsistence)	SB 10-495-2	TSA
Class II	SB 10-496	U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia
Chemical defense equipment	Provided by Chemical School	TRADOC

Table 6-4
Designation of operational projects transaction

Field legend	Column	Entry and instructions
Proponent	1-3	Use the office symbols in AR 340-9 except for the following symbols: Symbol ARJ U.S. Army Japan DAR U.S. AMC EAR Eighth U.S. Army FOR U.S. Army FORSCOM ISC U.S. Army Information Systems Command OAE U.S. Army Europe WST U.S. Army Western Command
Special support requirement indicator	4	Enter a single alpha character to indicate a special component, subelement, subproject, or subcommand to be supported. Use the letter X when no special support requirement exists.
Project number	5-6	Enter the two-digit, numerical designation of the project, which remains constant until the project is canceled. May not be reused for 5 years.
Calendar year	7-8	Enter the last two digits of the calendar year in which the project started or was revised.
Type of project	9	Enter an A (additive) or N (nonadditive)

Table 6-5
Operational project authorization transaction

Field legend	Column	Entry and instructions
DIC	1-3 4-6	Enter EAB. Leave blank.
Transaction code	7 3—Change in 23-68.	Use the following codes: 1—Delete project. 2—Add project.
LIN change code	8	Enter D if the LIN in columns 26-31 change. Otherwise, leave blank.
NSN/ACVC	9-21 22	Enter the NSN for the item. (Enter the FSC in 9-12 and the national item identification number (NIIN) in 13-21. If an item has multiple NSNs, enter the first NSN for the LIN from SB 700-20. For commercial vehicles, enter the Army commercial vehicle code (ACVC) in 9-14 and leave 15-21 blank. (See note 1.) Enter the commodity manager code per SB 700-20. (See note 1.)
ABA code	23	Enter the appropriation and budget activity code per table 5-2, this regulation.
LCC	24	Enter the logistic control code per SB 700-20.
ERC	25	Enter the ERC per table 6-6.

Table 6-5
Operational project authorization transaction—Continued

Field legend	Column	Entry and instructions
LIN	26-31	Enter the LIN per SB 700-20.
RICC	32	Enter the reportable item control code per SB 700-20.
Nomenclature	33-48	Enter the nomenclature per the AMDF.
Available in command	49-53	Enter the quantity of the item on hand from the approved operational project. (See note 2.)
Unit price	54-60	Enter the estimated or standard unit price from the AMDF. Right justify the entry. When both dollars and cents are shown, enter dollars in 54-58 and cents in 59-60. See price signal code in 63 to express dollars and cents. (See note 3.)
Unit of issue	61-62	Enter the unit of issue from the AMDF. A change to a unit of issue may also require an update of the quantity available in command (49-53) and the quantity authorized (64-68). Process these updates as changes.
Price signal code	63	Enter the appropriate code per AR 708-1. (See note 3.)
Quantity authorized	64-68	Enter the total quantity authorized (column F of the LOI). Right justify the entries. (See note 2.)
Project code	69-71	Enter the assigned project code.
Section number	72-73	Enter the section number from block 3 of the LOI. If a section number is not used, enter 00 (numeric).
Section/commodity manager item number	74-77	Enter the appropriate number from column a of the LOI. When a logistic transfer is processed by the losing item manager, do not renumber the items until the operational project is updated. Items out of sequence on the listing furnished by LSSA will denote which items have been transferred to another commodity manager.
Change number	78	Enter the project change number from block 4 of the LOI. Leave blank for new projects.
Month submitted	79	Enter codes for the month in which the transaction was sent to LSSA. Use the following codes: 1-Jan 2-Feb 3-Mar 4-Apr 5-May 6-Jun 7-Jul 8-Aug 9-Sep 0 (numeric)-Oct J-Nov K-Dec
Year submitted	80	Enter the last digit of the year in which the transaction was sent to LSSA.

Notes:

1. When changing an NSN or commodity manager code, submit a delete transaction for the old code and an add transaction for the replacing code. Submit these transactions at the same time, after completing the following actions:

a. When a commodity manager code changes, the losing item manager prepares the delete transaction (1 in column 7). In addition, the losing item manager prepares an "add" transaction with a 2 in column 7, a blank in column 22, and blanks in columns 74-77. The losing item manager sends the completed add transaction to the gaining item manager.

b. When the add transaction is received, the gaining inventory manager verifies the input. Enter the CMC in column 22, and the section/commodity manager item number in columns 74-77, by consecutively numbering the items by following the LOI already in the file.

2. If the quantity exceeds 99999, round to next hundred ("11" punch in column 64) or thousand ("12" punch in column 64), as applicable. A "12" punch is needed only when the quantity exceeds 9,999,999. If the quantity exceeds 99,999,999, submit two cards. The following are examples of rounding:

Table 6-5
Operational project authorization transaction - Continued

	Quantity	Entry in columns 64-68
	1	00001
	4,321	04321
	54,321	54321
	654,321	06543 ("11" punch in 64)
	7,654,321	76543 ("11" punch in 64)
	87,654,321	87654 ("12" punch 64)

Notes:

3. When changing a unit price or price signal code, include both on the change transaction.

Table 6-6
Equipment readiness codes

Code	Description
A	Primary weapons and equipment.
B	Auxiliary equipment.
C	Administrative support equipment.

Table 6-7
POMCUS authorization document management codes

Code	Definition
M	Not authorized for prepositioning—deferred
O	Not authorized for prepositioning
T	To accompany troops

Table 7-1
Key supply performance indicators for centralized inventory management

Functional area	Indicator	Target	Explanation
1. Forecasting materiel needs			
a. Demands.	Accuracy of forecast.	(see note)	
b. Returns.	Timeliness of forecasts.	(see note)	
(1) Serviceable.	Stock availability.	(see note)	
(2) Unserviceable.	Backorders over 90 days old.	(see note)	
c. Procurement	Materiel obligations established rate.	(see note)	
d. Rebuild/overhaul.	Distribution effectiveness.	(see note)	
e. Technical data packages.	Asset reservation redistribution.	(see note)	
f. Program change factors.	Number of procurement work directive amendments.	(see note)	
g. Stockage category.	Number of procurement work directives for stocked items, overhaul factor accuracy, and demand accommodation.	(see note)	
h. Provisioning.	Number of part numbered requisitions.	(see note)	
2. Stock control.	Materiel release denial rate.	2%	(Materiel denials ÷ materiel releases) × 100.
	On-time posting (funded by OMA P7MS).	90%	
	Inventory accuracy.	90%	100 - (Line items with major inventory variances ÷ scheduled inventories completed × 100).
	Reports of discrepancies.	(see note)	
	Prescribed versus actual ADP cycles.	(see note)	
	Dollar value of loan inventory.	(see note)	
	Materiel deterioration rate.	(see note)	

Table 7-1
Key supply performance indicators for centralized inventory management—Continued

Functional area	Indicator	Target	Explanation
	Gross adjustments.	1.5% per qtr	(Inventory gains and losses ÷ average value of inventory) × 100. Number of receipts posted and stored on time ÷ number of receipts posted and stored × 100. Gross space less aisle space, structure loss, nonproductive space, and so forth.
	On-time stowage rate.	90%	
	Space utilization (covered space excluding igloos and magazines).	85%	
	Demilitarization.	(see note)	
	Disposal.	(see note)	
	Rewarehousing.	(see note)	
	Unit and set assembly orders.	(see note)	
3. Requisition processing	Order and ship time.	(see note)	Percent of requisitions processed on time by UMMIPS standards.
	On-time processing rates.	92%	
	Reject rate.	(see note)	Number of demands eligible for fill – backorders ÷ number of demands eligible for fill against available assets.
	Stock availability.	85%	
	Off-line processing rate.	(see note)	
	Synchronization effectiveness.	85%	
	Controlled items.	(see note)	
	In transit and hold data.	(see note)	
	Number of open requisitions.	(see note)	
	Lines per freight shipment.	(see note)	
Mechanized billing rate.	(see note)		
4. Materiel returns processing	Customer ARI action time.	(see note)	
	IMM response to report of excess.	(see note)	
	Customer response to IMM.	(see note)	
	Return instructions.	(see note)	
	Shipping time from customer.	(see note)	
	IMM response to depot receipt.	(see note)	
	Depot receipt processing time.	(see note)	
	Total materiel returns processing time.	(see note)	
Return rates (serviceable and un-serviceable.)	(see note)		

Note:
No current approved target.

Table 10-2
Army appropriations and standard study number relationship

PA number	PA name	Budget account number	Budget account breakout	Major roll code (pos 1-4 of SSN)	IMM using this series of SSN
1	Aircraft	1	Aircraft abd armament sub-system.	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	B64B64
3	Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	1	Tracked combat vehicles.	G800-G999L001-L999	AKZAKZ
		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

Table 10-2
Army appropriations and standard study number relationship—Continued

PA number	PA name	Budget account number	Budget account breakout	Major roll code (pos 1-4 of SSN)	IMM using this series of SSN
		2	Communications and electronics equipment.	B001-B999	B16
				K001-K999	B16
				P001-P999	B16
				Z001-Z999	B16
			Communications Security Agency.	U001-U999	B16
			CLSA.	T001-T999	B56
			EMRA.	V001-V999	B46
		3	Other support equipment.	Y001-Y999	B14B14A12
				F001-F499	
				M001-M999	
				R001-R999	A12
				S001-S999	B14
				W001-W999	B16
				X001-X999	AKZ
		3	Medical-USAMMA.	Q001-Q999.	B69

Table 10-3
Cross-reference relationship example(generator, stationary, gas engine)

SSN	SSN nomenclature	Req RIC	LIN (see note 1.)	Type item (See note 2.)	Ratio	LIN nomenclature
M524	Gen set trl mtd 5 kw	A12	J47343	P	1	Gen set gas eng PU 40.
M517	Gen set 5 kw	A12	J47068	P	1	Gen set
			J47343	G	1	gas eng 5 kw.
			(See note 3.)			
D062	Trl cargo 3/4 ton 2W W/E	AKZ	W95537	P	1	Trl cgo
			J47343	G	1	3/4T
			(See note 3.)			M101A1

Notes:

¹ This 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 the trailer.

² P represents a primary LIN and G represents the generating LIN.

³ 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 the trailer are components of the trailer-mounted generator set.

Table 10-4
Cross-reference relationship example(Satellite, communications control, AN/MSQ-114)

SSN	SSN nomenclature	Req RIC	LIN (See note 1.)	Type item (See note 2.)	Ratio
K495010	Satellite communications control AN/MSQ-114.	B16	S34509	P	1
B696010	Telephone set TA-312/PT.	B16	V31211	P	1
			S34509	G	
B760010	Communications terminal AN/UGC-74A.	B16	V35146	P	1
			S34509	G	
D032010	Semi-trailer van electronic 3-6 ton.	AKZ	S74353	P	1
			S34509	G	
M895010	Air-conditioner fl/wall.	B17	A25860	P	2

Table 10-4
Cross-reference relationship example(Satellite, communications control, AN/MSQ-114)—Continued

SSN	SSN nomenclature	Req RIC	LIN (See note 1.)	Type item (See note 2.)	Ratio
			S34509		

Notes:

¹ LIN S34509 (primary LIN) in SSN K495010 generates a requirement for the SSNs in the ratio 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 ratio indicated. Funds requested in the Army budget for satellite communications control do not include the cost of the telephone set, communications terminal, semitrailer, or air-conditioner. The costs for these items are included in the funds requested for the SSNs shown (B696, B760, D032, M895).

² P represents a primary LIN and G represents the generating LIN.

Table 10-17
Mission area codes

Major mission area	Mission	Area ADP code	Description
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAA	Tank
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAB	Antitank
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAD	Mech
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAE	Light weapon
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAF	Mortar
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAG	Night observation
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAH	Vehicles
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAJ	Training devices
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAR	Special operations forces (SOF)
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAS	Close combat, other
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAV	Mortar ammunition
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAW	Light weapon ammunition
Close combat.	Close combat.	AAZ	Tank ammunition
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAA	Cannon, light
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAB	Cannon, medium
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAC	Cannon, heavy
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAD	Field artillery (FA), fuses
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAE	FA, rockets and missiles
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAF	Meteorological
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAG	Survey
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAH	Command and control
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAI	Other
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAR	SOF fire control
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAW	FA, nuclear munitions
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAX	FA, ammunition, heavy
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAY	FA, ammunition, medium
Fire support.	Fire support.	BAZ	FA, ammunition, light
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAA	AD, low altitude, man
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAB	AD, low altitude, vehicle
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAC	AD, medium altitude
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAD	AD, high altitude
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAE	AD, support, command and control
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAF	AD, training devices
Air defense.	Air defense.	LAZ	AD, ammunition
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAA	Combat, vehicle
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAB	Combat, bridge
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAC	Combat, water supply
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAD	Mine, remotely delivered
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAE	Mine, ground disposed
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAF	Countermine
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAG	Construction equipment
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAH	Construction support
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAI	Construction, other
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAJ	Topographic
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAK	Engineer, training devices
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAL	Camouflage
Combat support.	Engineering/mine warfare.	CAZ	Demolition
Combat support.	Nuclear, biological, chemical	CBA	Offensive
Combat support.	Nuclear, biological, chemical	CBB	Defensive
Combat support.	Nuclear, biological, chemical	CBC	Support
Combat support.	Nuclear, biological, chemical	CBD	Training devices
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDA	Signal intelligence, tactical air
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDB	Electronic warfare (EW), tactical air
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDC	EW, tactical ground

Table 10-17
Mission area codes—Continued

Major mission area	Mission	Area ADP code	Description
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDD	EW, other
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDE	Stratification intelligence, signal
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDF	Stratification intelligence, other
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDG	Surveillance, air
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDH	Surveillance, ground
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDI	Other
Combat support.	Intelligence and electronics warfare.	CDJ	Training devices
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAA	Tracked vehicles
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAB	Tracked vehicles
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAC	Rail
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAD	Water
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAE	Supply
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAQ	Administrative vehicles
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAR	SOF vehicles
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAS	Aviation administrative
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAT	MHE
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAU	Miscellaneous
Combat service support.	Supply and transportation.	DAV	Training devices
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBA	Equipment
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBB	Repair parts, aviation
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBC	Repair parts, missiles
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBD	Repair parts, WTCV
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBE	Repair parts, OPA-1
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBF	Repair parts, OPA-2
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBG	Repair parts, OPA-3
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBH	Recovery vehicles
Combat service support.	Maintenance.	DBZ	Ammunition
Combat service support.	Health Care.	DCA	Medical
Combat service support.	Energy.	DDA	Generators
Combat service support.	Energy.	DDB	Other
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAA	Provision of industrial facilities—construction
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAB	Provision of industrial facilities
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAC	Logistics intelligence file
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAD	Capital investments
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAE	Manufacturing methods and techniques
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAF	Military adaptation of commercial items
Materiel base.	Ammunition production base support.	EAZ	Ammunition
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBA	Missiles
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBB	Weapons and tracked combat vehicles
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBC	Other procurement, Army-1
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBD	Other procurement, Army-2
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBE	Other procurement, Army-3
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBF	Aircraft
Materiel base.	Other production base support.	EBG	Other
Materiel base.	Miscellaneous research, development, test, and evaluation.	ECA	Testing
Materiel base.	Miscellaneous research, development, test, and evaluation.	ECB	Study and analysis
Materiel base.	Miscellaneous research, development, test, and evaluation.	ECC	Headquarters support
Materiel base.	Miscellaneous research, development, test, and evaluation.	ECD	Information systems
Materiel base.	Miscellaneous research, development, test, and evaluation.	ECE	Other miscellaneous RDTE
Materiel base.	Classified programs.	EDA	Classified programs
Materiel base.	Science and technology base.	EEA	Basic research, 6.1
Materiel base.	Science and technology base.	EEB	Exploratory, 6.2
Human resources.	Human resources.	FAA	Personnel, RDTE
Human resources.	Human resources.	FAB	Personnel, automation
Base support.	Base support.	GAA	Miscellaneous
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAA	Joint/Defense-wide
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAB	Worldwide military command and control system
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAC	COMSEC
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAD	Position location/navigation
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAE	Satellite communication

Table 10-17
Mission area codes—Continued

Major mission area	Mission	Area ADP code	Description
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAF	Other
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Strategic.	HAG	Modifications in services/product improvement programs
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBA	Combat net radios
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBB	Terminals
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBC	Switches
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBD	Multichannel
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBE	Satellite communication
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBF	COMSEC
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBG	Battlefield ADP systems
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBH	Position location/navigation
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBI	Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBJ	Antennas
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBK	Cables
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBL	Shelters/facilities
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBM	Modifications in service/product improvement programs
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBN	Spare and repair parts
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBO	Items LT 900K
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBP	Other
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBQ	Control
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Tactical.	HBR	SOF communication
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Theater.	HCA	Base communication
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Theater.	HCB	Automation
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Theater.	HCC	COMSEC
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Theater.	HCD	TNF command, control and communication (C3)
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Theater.	HCE	Facilities
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Theater.	HCD	Other
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Sustaining base.	HDA	Base communication
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Sustaining base.	HDB	Automation (nontactical)
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Sustaining base.	HDC	COMSEC
Command, control, communication, and computers (C4).	Sustaining base.	HDD	Other
Training.	Training.	IAA	Nonsystem training devices
Training.	Training.	IAB	Training ammunition
DOD/government wide support.	DOD/joint support.	JAA	Miscellaneous (such as Department of Energy)
DOD/government wide support.	Other Government agency support.	JBA	
Strategic conflict.	CONUS air defense.	KBA	CONUS air defense
Ammunition.	Used for program development increment packages only.	MAA	Ammunition, nontactical
Ammunition.	Used for program development increment packages only.	MAB	Ammunition, production base support
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAA	Attack

Table 10-17
Mission area codes—Continued

Major mission area	Mission	Area ADP code	Description
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAB	Scout
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAC	Combat aviation (other)
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAG	Night training observation
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAJ	Training devices
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAR	SOF aviation
Aviation.	Combat aviation.	NAY	Combat aviation ammunition
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDL	Utility helicopter
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDM	Medium helicopter
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDN	Fixed wing
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDO	Ground support
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDP	Avionics
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDS	Aviation administration
Aviation.	Combat support/combat service support aviation.	NDU	Aviation miscellaneous

Table 10–18
PDB command/account codes

Account code	Description
A3	U.S. Army Information Systems Command
D1	Computer generated military pay
N1	First year inflation
N2	Subsequent year inflation
P1	First year inflation
P2	Subsequent year inflation
00	No designated command
06	TSG
08	Office, Corps of Engineers
11	TAG
12	Army Chief of Staff for Intelligence
13	Office of Chief of Staff, Army
17	U.S. Military Academy
18	National Guard Bureau
21	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
22	Office of the Secretary of the Army
25	U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
26	TSA
28	National Defense University
32	U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center
35	Military Traffic Management Command
36	Ballistic Missile Defense Steering Committee
38	U.S. Army Recruiting Command
39	Military Entrance Processing Command
40	Military District of Washington
57	TRADOC
6A	U.S. Army Materiel Command
76	FORSCOM
77	U.S. Army Japan
78	Eighth U.S. Army
82	U.S. Army Western Command
89	USAREUR
90	JCS (Manpower)
91	DOD (Manpower)
94	EUCOM
No code assigned	Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Systems for Command, Control, Communication, and Computers

Table 13–1
Aircraft 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 officer AVSCOM 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 AR 37–108.
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 MACOMs 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.

Table 13-1
Aircraft property accountability—Continued

Item	Instructions
Temporarily distributed aircraft within MACOMs when responsibility for supply and maintenance support is temporarily transferred.	Is still accounted for while on temporary loan. A completed DD Form 1348-M is required to lend aircraft.
Aircraft turned in to a maintenance activity for repair.	Per AR 750-1.

Table 14-1
DA Form 5661-R page 1 instructions

Block	Instruction
1	Requiring command will enter a separate report control number for each form completed. This is locally assigned requiring the commodity management code in SB 700-20, a unique serial number that will remain for all subsequent submissions, and a 4-digit Julian date of preparation (for example, M-0013-5263).
2	Requiring command will enter the superseded report control number of previous interchange, when applicable.
3	Requiring command will enter date of preparation. Use 6-digit calendar date (YYMMDD).
4	Requiring command will enter assigned BOIP number, or draft plan table of organizational equipment (DPTOE) number for OSE, when applicable. If not yet assigned, enter "NYA" and notify the procuring command by revised DA Form 5661-R when the BOIP/DPTOE number is assigned. If BOIP is not required per AR 71-2, enter "EXEMPT."
5	Requiring command will enter name, address, and attention symbol of procuring command this report is to be sent to.
6	Requiring command will enter name, address and attention symbol of requiring command preparing this report.
7	Requiring command will enter the nomenclature of the CMI (block 12) or separately authorized item required in support of either the item recorded in block 13 A/B or for OSE, the DPTOE identified in block 4.
8	Requiring command will enter the NSN of the item identified in block 7. Enter "NYA" if not yet assigned.
9	Requiring command will enter the LCC, when assigned, of the CMI or separately authorized item NSN recorded in block 8. Enter NYA if not applicable.
10	Requiring command will enter LIN, when assigned, of the CMI or separately authorized item identified in block 7.
11	Requiring command will enter the SSN, when applicable, of the CMI or separately authorized item identified in block 7.
12	Requiring command will check this block when the item required is a CMI.
13A/B	Requiring command will check either the ASIOE block when the required item is separately authorized and required in direct support of the item recorded in block 14, or the OSE block when the DPTOE is recorded in block 4. These items can be replaced at the user and direct support/general support levels or by a change in unit mission. Separately authorized items are not entered in the SSN X-Ref File.
14	Requiring command will enter the nomenclature of the major end item with which the CMI or ASIOE is used (not applicable for OSE requirements).
15	Requiring command will enter the NSN of the item identified in block 14 (not applicable for OSE requirements). Enter NYA if not yet assigned.
16	Requiring command will enter the LCC, when assigned, of the item identified in block 15 (not applicable for OSE requirements). If not yet assigned, enter NYA.
17	Requiring command will enter the LIN of the item identified in block 14 (not applicable for OSE requirements). Only one LIN per form may appear in this block.
18	Requiring command will enter the SSN of the item identified in block 14 (not applicable for OSE requirements).
19	Requiring command will enter the ratio of items in block 7 required to support the item identified in block 14 (not applicable for OSE). For example, if 4 component items support one major end item, the entry is 4 to 1.
20	Requiring command will enter the highest system nomenclature (for example, PATRIOT, M1 Tank).
21	Requiring command will enter name, automatic voice network (AUTOVON) number, and office symbol of point of contact preparer.
22	Requiring command will enter name, title, AUTOVON number, office symbol, and signature of approving authority.

Table 14-1
DA Form 5661-R page 1 instructions—Continued

Block	Instruction
23A/B	Procuring command will enter the procurement lead time in months of the CMI or separately authorized item required.
24	Procuring command will enter name, AUTOVON number, and office symbol of POC/item manager.
25	Procuring command will enter name, title, AUTOVON number, office symbol, and signature of POC/reviewer.
26	USAEARA will enter name, AUTOVON number, office symbol, and signature of POC/reviewer.
27	USAEARA will enter name, title, AUTOVON number, office symbol, and signature of approving authority. If the submission is a semi-annual update, then enter "Semiannual Update" in this block and no USAEARA signature is required.

Table D-1
Document identifier codes and instructions for SPR transactions

DIC	Explanation	Instructions
DYA	Request	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to advise of expected future requirements. Excludes CLSSA transactions.(See table D-2.)
DYB	Request (with exception data)	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to advise of expected future requirements. Excludes CLSSA transactions.(See table D-2.)
DYC	Cancellation	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to request cancellation of a previously submitted forecast. (See table D-7.)
DYD	Modifier	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to request change of certain data in a previously submitted forecast.(See table D-6.)
DYG	Substitute item acceptance	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager as acceptance of an offered substitute item. (See table D-8.)
DYH	Substitute item rejection	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager as rejection of offered substitute. (See table D-9.)
DYJ	Followup	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to request response to a previously submitted forecast. (See table D-5.)
DYK	Status	From wholesale item manager to forecasting activity in response to a forecast, followup, modifier, cancellation, or substitute item rejection. (See table D-3.)
DYL	Request for CLSSA requirements	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to advise of expected future requirements. (See table D-2.)
DYM	Request for CLSSA requirements (with exception data)	From forecasting activity to wholesale item manager to advise of expected future requirements. (See table D-2.)

Table D-2
Special program requirement forecast card entries

Field legend	Card columns	Explanation and instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYA, DYB, DYL, or DYM as appropriate.
Routing identifier (to)	4-6	Enter the code identifying the inventory control point to which the card is being sent.
Media and status	7	Enter the appropriate media and status code or leave blank.
National stock number	8-22	Enter the NSN of the item required.
Unit of issue	23-24	Enter the unit of issue of the item required.
Quantity	25-29	Enter the quantity required preceding significant digits with zeros. If the quantity exceeds 99,999, additional card(s) will be prepared and submitted for the remaining balance.
Document number	30-43	Identify the Service, the submitting activity, the submission date, and the serial number as described below.
Service	30	Enter the appropriate code relating to the submitter.

**Table D-2
Special program requirement forecast card entries—Continued**

Field legend	Card columns	Explanation and instructions
Submitting activity	31-35	Enter the coded address assigned by the Service to submitting activity.
Year	36	Enter the last digit of the calendar year.
Day	37-39	Enter the numerical day of the year (for example, the 31st of January is expressed as 031, the 1st of February as 032).
Serial number	40-43	Enter the serial number of the request. The number is assigned at the discretion of the submitter but will not be duplicated on any one day.
Suffix	44	Enter consecutive alpha code "A" through "Z," as necessary, if separate cards are required because quantity required exceeds 99,999.
Supplementary address	45-50	Enter the coded address of the expected "ship to" address; otherwise, leave blank.
Intra-Service use	51-56	When used between Army and other military services/agencies, leave blank. When used within Army, enter data prescribed for local use or leave blank.
Project	57-59	Enter MILSTRIP project code; otherwise, leave blank.
Coast designation	60	Enter "E" if consignee location is east of the Mississippi River (Atlantic, Europe, Near East, Africa, Central or South America). Enter "W" if consignee is other than above.
Blank	61	Leave blank.
Support date	62-64	The first day of the month in which it is anticipated materiel will be requisitioned for the program. Enter as described below.
Year	62	Enter the last digit of the calendar year.
Month	63-64	Enter the numeric to indicate the month of the year, (for example, January is expressed as 01, October as 10).
Advice code	65-66	Enter MILSTRIP advice code 2B (requested item only will suffice. Do not substitute/interchange); otherwise, leave blank.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the forecast.
Purpose	70	Enter purpose code or leave blank.
Condition	71	Enter condition code required or leave blank.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Routing identifier	73-75	In the event the activity submitting the SPR is not the originator of the requirement, indicate in this field the routing identifier code of the activity originating the forecast; otherwise, leave blank.
Generic submission	76	For clothing and footwear, enter a "G" to indicate that this is a generic submission and that the NSN indicated is the first size in the series. When used, it will indicate that the quantity entered in columns 25-29 represents the total requirement for the generic item. This quantity will be converted by the wholesale item manager to individual sizes using the applicable tariff.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

**Table D-3
Special program requirement status card entries**

Field legend	Card columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYK.
Routing identifier (to)	4-6	Enter the code identifying the activity to which the card is being submitted.
Media and status	7	Use the code from the document to which the reply is directed.
National stock number	8-22	Enter the NSN of substitute item when substitute is offered or superseding item when requested item is obsolete. Otherwise, use NSN from the document to which the reply is directed.
Unit of issue	23-24	Enter the unit of issue of the item in columns 8-22.

Table D-3
Special program requirement status card entries—Continued

Field legend	Card columns	Instructions
Other fields	25-61	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Lead time	62-64	When specified by the status code in columns 65-66, enter the number of days representing the procurement lead time and/or time required for assembly; otherwise, leave blank.
Status code	65-66	Enter the appropriate code from table D-4.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the inventory control point preparing the response.
Purpose	70	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Condition	71	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day that the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Gaining inventory manager	77-79	Enter gaining inventory manager on logistical reassignments; otherwise, leave blank.
Blank	80	Leave blank.

Table D-4
Special program requirement status code

Code	Explanation
PA	Request or modifier accepted. Submit requisition in time to allow for delivery within the appropriate UMMIPS time standard.
PB	Procurement will be required when the SPR quantity exceeds IMM acceptance criteria. The wholesale item manager will maintain the SPR quantity only until the procurement lead time and/or assembly time away from the support date for the purpose of advising the forecasting activity of any technical or management changes and to assure return/retention should unexpected assets materialize. Continuation of this requirement into the procurement lead time and/or assembly period depends solely on receipt of a requisition sufficiently in advance of the support date. The number of days for procurement lead time and/or assembly time included in the support date is indicated in columns 62-64.
PC	Request or modifier accepted. Extra time is required to assemble after receipt of requisition. The required assembly time in number of days is included in columns 62-64.
PD	Cancellation accepted.
PE	Rejected. The request is a duplicate of a previously submitted request.
PF	Rejected. Item coded (or being coded) "obsolete" in latest stock lists/catalogs. See superseding item in stock number field. Resubmit under stock number of superseding item.
PM	Rejected. Request received less than 90 calendar days in advance of the support date. Submit requisition.
PN	Rejected. Source of supply is local manufacture or fabrication.
PP	Rejected. Source of supply is local procurement.
PQ	Rejected. Stocks not available to meet support date. Procurement/assembly required. Request received less than procurement lead time/assembly time in advance of support date. Procurement lead time/assembly time in number of days is in columns 62-64. Submit funded requisition.
PR	SPR for which a "PB" status code was previously furnished and is now procurement lead time and/or assembly time away from support date. Immediate requisition is needed to continue this requirement and to allow for delivery time to meet support date.
PT	Substitute item available. If substitute NSN is acceptable, resubmit using document identifier DYG and submit requisition in time to allow for delivery within the appropriate UMMIPS time standard. In the event substitute item is not acceptable, resubmit using document identifier DYH.
PV	Canceled. Item has been logistically reassigned to the activity indicated in card columns 77-79. Submit new SPR to gaining activity.
PW	Interim reply to your request. Manual review being made and additional response will be furnished.
PX	Rejected. The item is assigned an acquisition advice code J (centrally procured for shipment directly to user or another Service, not stocked by procuring activity). Submit funded requisition in time to permit procurement. Procurement lead time in days is shown in card columns 62-64.

**Table D-4
Special program requirement status code—Continued**

Code	Explanation
PY	Canceled. Item has been changed from stock to nonstock by the IMM. If still required, submit requisition for quantity required, so that procurement action can be initiated for direct shipment.

**Table D-5
Special program requirement followup card entries**

Field legend	Card columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYJ.
All other fields	4-80	Use data from the forecast document.

**Table D-6
Special program requirement modifier card entries**

Field legend	Card columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYD.
Other fields	4-24	Use data from the forecast document.
Quantity	25-29	Enter new quantity when applicable; otherwise, enter quantity from the forecast document.
Document number	30-43	Use data from the forecast document.
Suffix	44	Use data from the forecast document.
Supplementary address	45-50	Enter new address when applicable; otherwise, enter data from the forecast document.
Intra-Service use	51-56	Use data from the forecast document.
Project	47-59	Enter new project code when applicable; otherwise, enter data from the forecast document.
Coast designation	60	Enter new coast designation when applicable; otherwise, enter data from the forecast document.
Blank	61	Leave blank.
Support date	62-64	Enter new support date when applicable; otherwise, enter date from the forecast document.
Advice code	65-66	Use data from forecast document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter new code identifying the activity submitting the card, if applicable; otherwise, enter code from the forecast document.
Purpose	70	Use code from the forecast document.
Condition	71	Use code from the forecast document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use the code from the forecast document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

Table D-7
Special program requirement cancellation card entries

Field legends	Card columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYC.
Other fields	4-66	Use data from the forecast document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the cancellation.
Purpose	70	Use code from the forecast document.
Condition	71	Use code from the forecast document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use code from the forecast document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

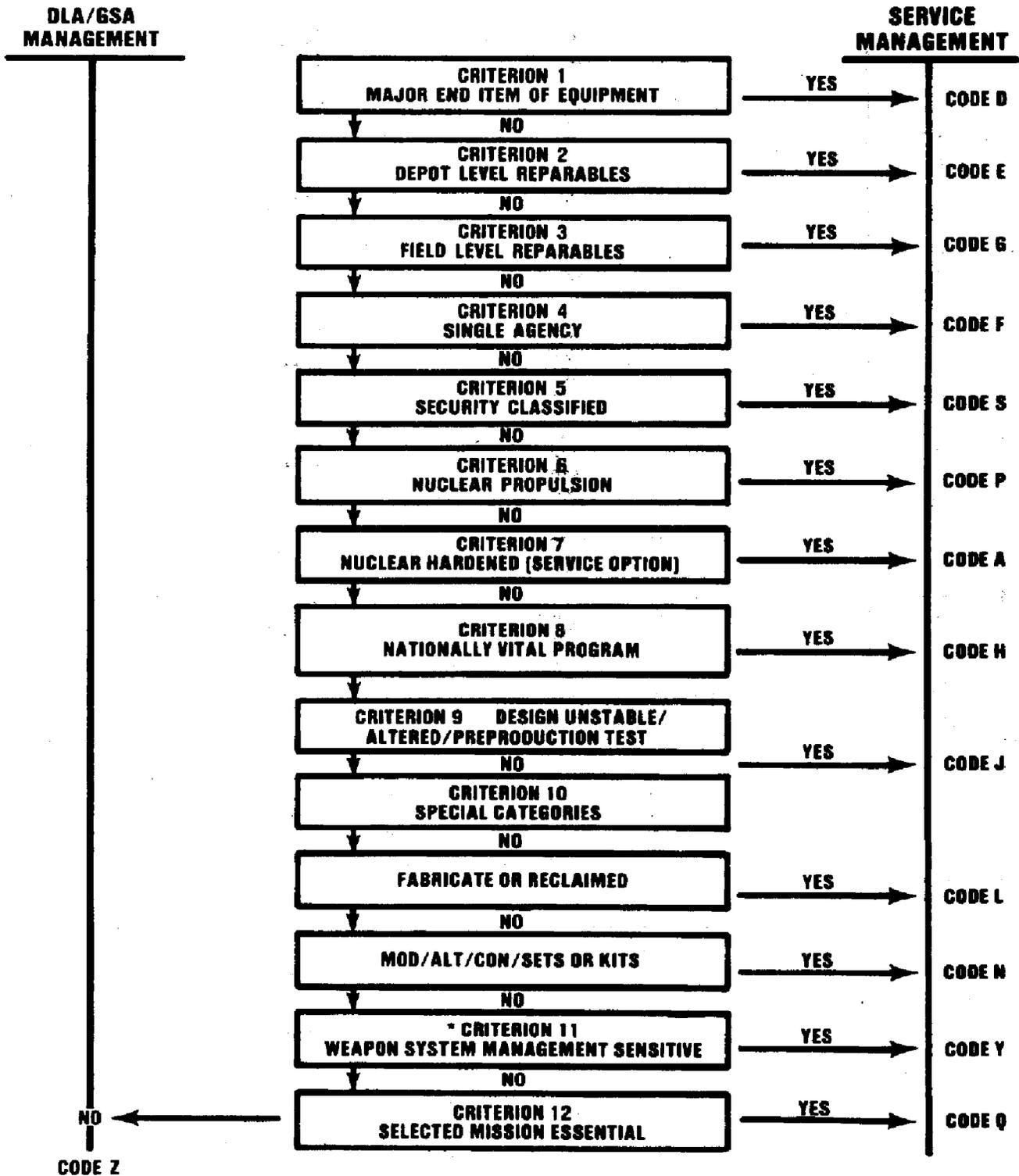
Table D-8
Special program requirement substitute item acceptance card entries

Field legends	Card columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYG.
Routing identifier (to)	4-6	Enter the code identifying the managing activity to which the card is being forwarded.
Other fields	7-66	Use data from the status document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the acceptance card.
Purpose	70	Use code from the status document.
Condition	71	Use code from the status document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use code from the status document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

Table D-9
Special program requirement substitute item rejection card entries

Field legends	Card columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYH.
Other fields	4-66	Use data from the original forecast document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the rejection card.
Purpose	70	Use code from the original forecast document.
Condition	71	Use code from the original forecast document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use code from the original forecast document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

All Nationally Stock Numbered Items in Designated Federal Supply Classes will be Assigned to the Integrated Materiel Manager for Management.



***CAN INCLUDE SOURCE CONTROL AND SELECTED ITEMS**

Figure 2-1. Item management coding criteria filter chart

BOTH

Cost to Procure

Demand Count

Average Requisition Size

Procurement Cycle Time

Unit Price

COST TO STOCK

Cost to Hold

Issue Cost

Probability of No Demands

Procurement Leadtime

Receipt Cost

COST TO NOT STOCK

Percent Premium Paid :

Production Leadtime

Probability of Demand :

Cost Differential Delta :

Figure 2-3. Cost differential variables

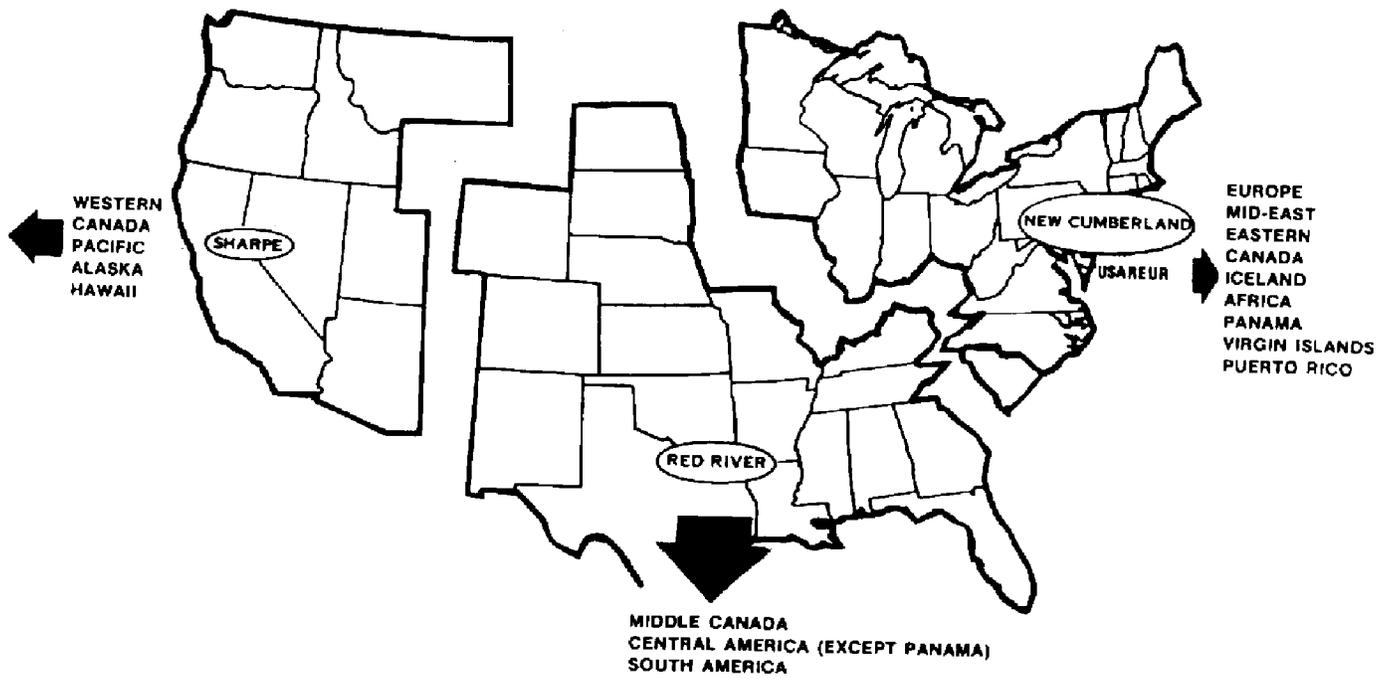
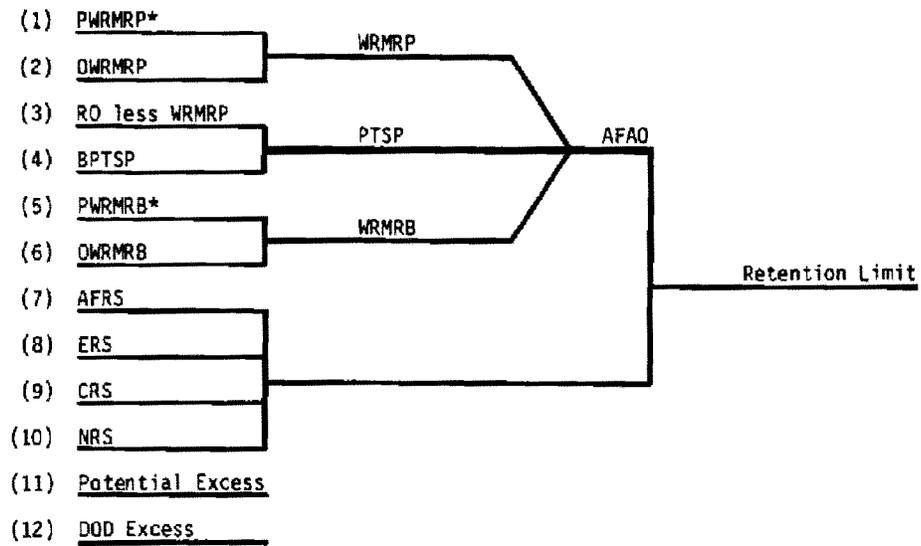


Figure 3-1. Area oriented depot summary map

Priority of Fill:



*For stock fund items, these categories apply to CONUS only.

Figure 4-1. AFAO stratification and retention summary

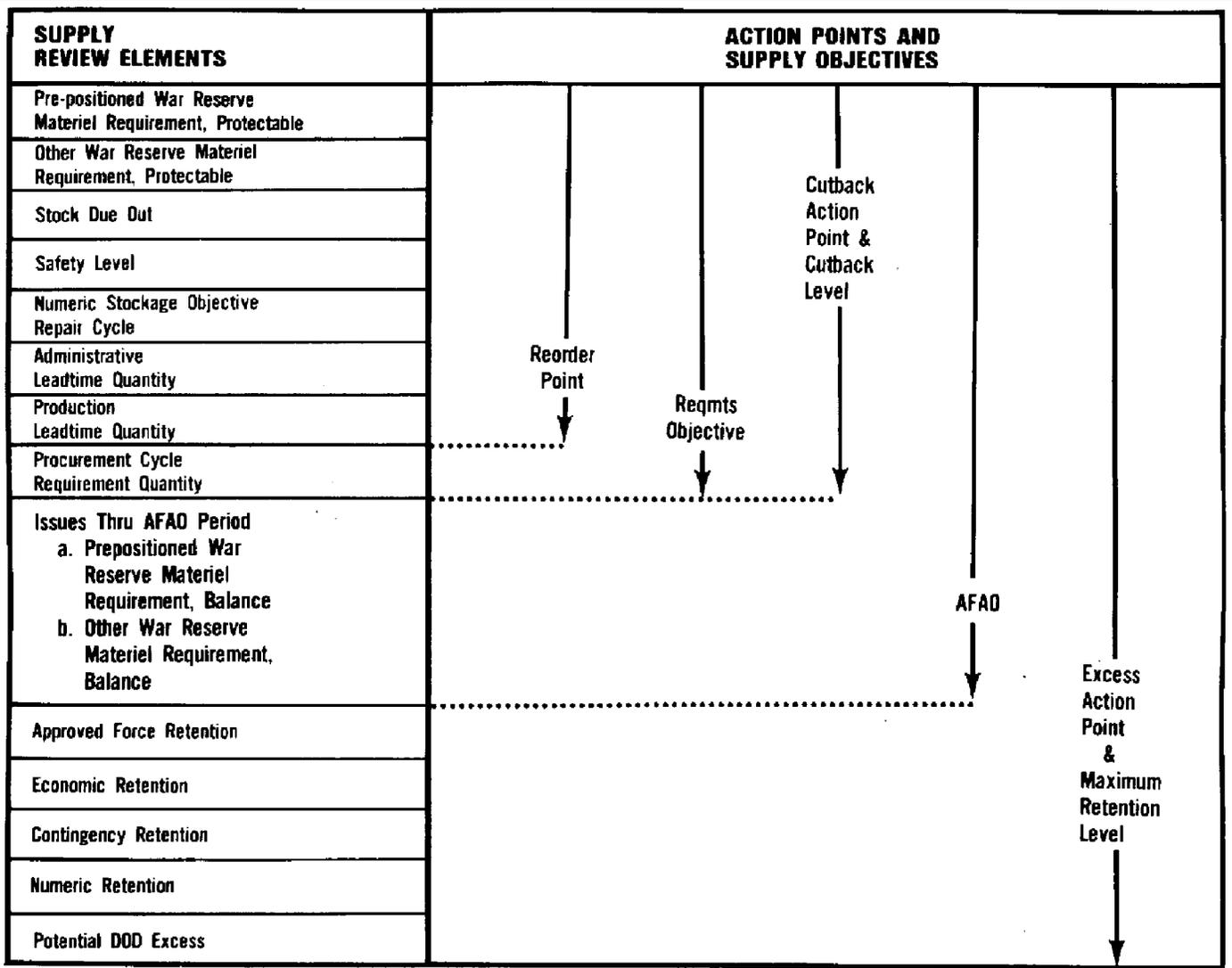


Figure 4-2. Supply control study action points

**AIRCRAFT ENGINE SAFETY LEVELS
FOR CONFIDENCE LEVELS OF 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%**

REQUIREMENT
INCLUDING
SAFETY LEVEL

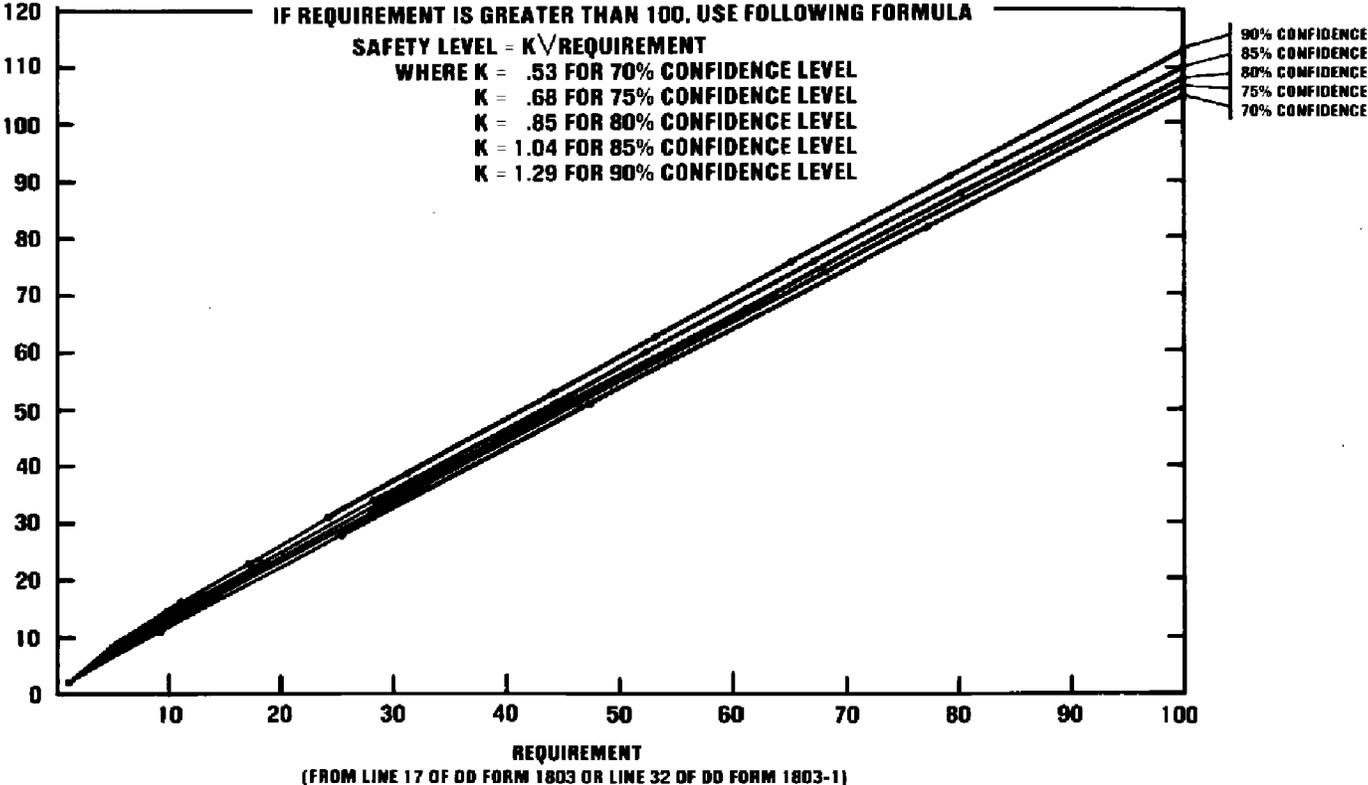
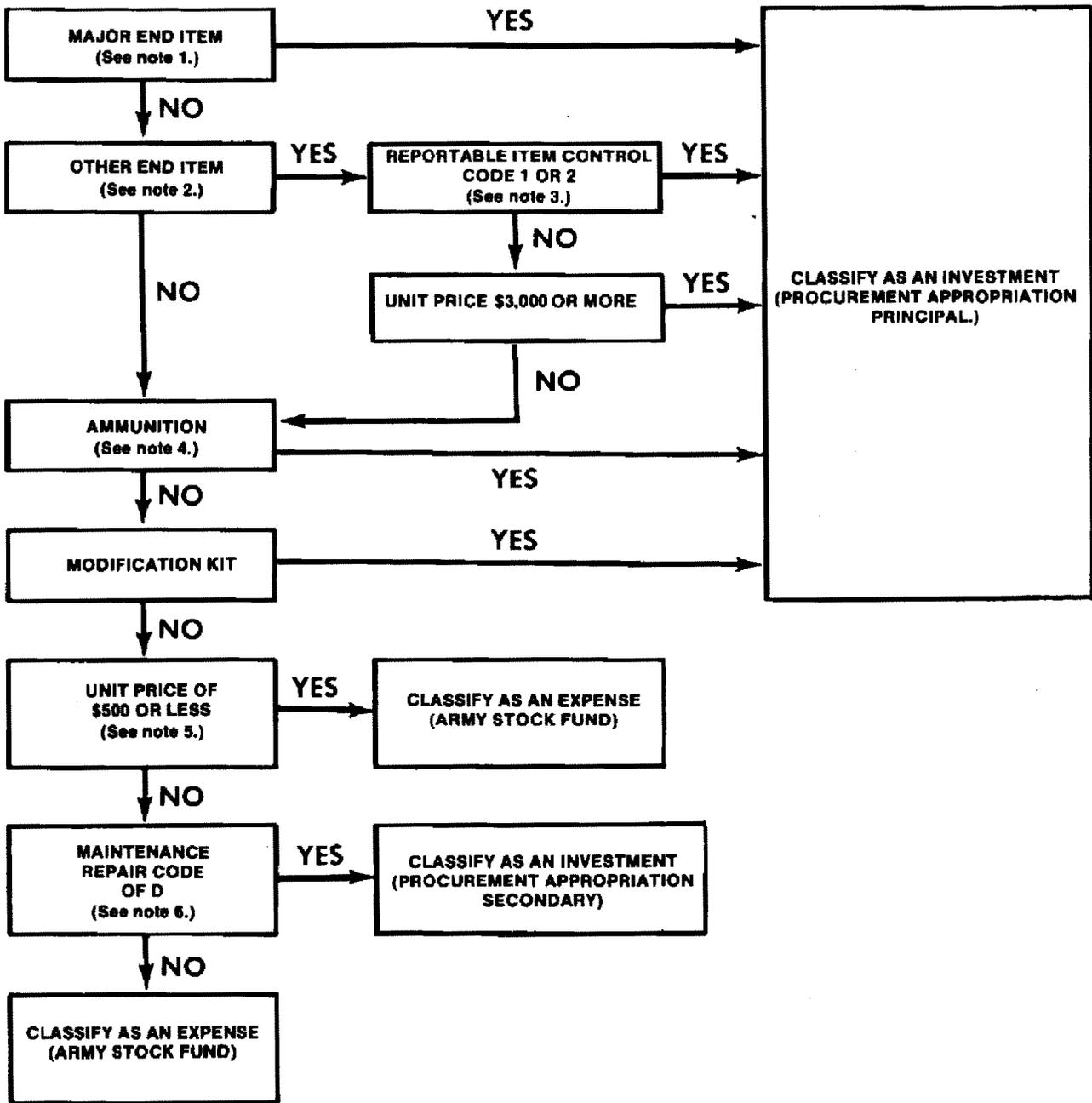


Figure 4-3. Aircraft engine safety levels

**INVESTMENT VS EXPENSE COST DECISION DIAGRAM
(EFFECTIVE 1 OCTOBER 1985)**



Notes:

1. Class of supply is 7; line item number is assigned or action is underway to have it assigned; reportable item control code is 1 or 2.
2. Excludes class 9; line item number is assigned or action is underway to have it assigned.
3. Excludes class 8.
4. Class of supply is 5.
5. Secondary items with unit price of \$500 or less will be stock funded regardless of maintenance repair code.
6. Items having a unit price over \$500 and a maintenance repair code which (AR 700-82, app B) indicates below depot level reparability or nonreparability will be Army stock funded.

Figure 5-1. Investment versus expense cost decision diagram

STRATIFICATION CUT-OFF... 31 MARCH 1967										NPN SYS SUM M97 2R		CYCLE A		PAGE... 440-A																																		
TABLE I - SUMMARY DOLLAR STRATIFICATION FOR										ITEM SUMMARY OPENING		CURR YEAR		APRMT YEAR		BUD. YEAR																																
GRAND TOTAL										ONLY ASSETS		19,816		20,038		20,242																																
END OF SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1967										WITH BOTH...		37,642		37,649		37,817																																
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS																																																
STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS										REQUIRE- MENTS		SERV. ON HAND		SERVICE RETURNS		UNSERVICED ON HAND		REC. UNSV RETURNS		ON ORDER CONTRACT		COMMIT MENT		DEFICIT																								
A. O P E N I N G F O S I T I O N										1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9																						
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE										1,550,041	109,968	42,701	150,251	504,171	1,315,389	540,964																																
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-RECOVERABLE										120,715	34,043	445	49,562	166,988	6,410	2,240																																
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE										34,043	29,383	269	220	427	615	55																																
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT										414,908	138,978	5,858	31,154	26,858	122,210	44,031																																
5. STOCK DUE OUT										458,000	217,456	4,401	23,365	38,924	100,347	19,163																																
6. SAFETY LEVEL										3,515	1,768	4		96	813	350																																
7. NUMERICAL STKS. OBJ.										68,805	15,300	1,600	10,904	11,707	22,511	781																																
8. REPAIR CYCLE										1,195,539	332,210	6,292	20,931	83,967	389,642	114,040																																
9. PRODN. LEAD TIME										10.9 MO	7.8 MO	2,583	3,742	36,274	292,752	114,216																																
10. ADMIN. LEAD TIME										7.8 MO	845,744	21,051	90,466	198,248	935,299	294,876																																
11. TOTAL REORDER POINT										3,141,269	976,657	5,574	2,793	21,452	272,872	172,891																																
12. PROCUREMENT CYCLE										15.7 MO	1,696,199	26,625	93,260	219,701	1,208,171	467,767																																
13. TOTAL RIGHTS. OBJ.										4,637,468	1,152,218	16,877	7,430	117,482	107,210	73,197																																
14. ASSETS BEYOND R/O										397,823																																						
B. C U R R E N T F I S C A L Y E A R 1 9 6 7										1,550,041	109,968	42,732	150,251	504,171	1,315,389	540,964																																
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE										120,715	34,043	445	220	427	6,178	2,225																																
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE										34,043	29,383	269	151	2,995	615	55																																
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE										414,908	138,978	5,458	31,154	26,858	121,329	43,976																																
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT										460,782	177,860	4,807	25,146	53,166	116,911	23,171																																
5. STOCK DUE OUT										3,515	1,700	3		72	843	412																																
6A DEMANDS, RECUR.										503,341	248,108	1,050	5,692	22,229	24,282	6,012																																
6B DEMANDS, NON-REC										298,580	147,963	6,294	14,558	73,497	417,331	153,639																																
6C TOTAL DEMANDS										801,921	396,071	2,856	2,587	13,418	291,859	143,489																																
7. SAFETY LEVEL										3.8 MO	460,782	4,807	2,332	8,838	139,400	83,924																																
8. NUMERICAL STKS. OBJ.										69,329	15,766	26,775	95,786	224,412	1,208,182	467,774																																
9. REPAIR CYCLE										2.6 MO	6,690	1,050	5,692	22,229	24,282	6,012																																
10. PRODN. LEAD TIME										10.8 MO	1,159,980	4,031	13,947	22,893	89,434	15,946																																
11. ADMIN. LEAD TIME										7.8 MO	847,378	4,807	25,146	53,166	116,911	23,171																																
12. PROCUREMENT CYCLE										15.5 MO	1,273,713	1,563	2,332	8,838	139,400	83,924																																
13. TOT RIGHTS/ASSETS/DEFICIT										4,790,435	1,157,696	15,957	4,904	112,771	107,207	73,169																																
14. ASSETS BEYOND CURRENT YEAR										392,345																																						
C. A P P O R T I O N M E N T Y E A R 1 9 6 8										1,608,263	109,968	844	81,589	368,339	1,376,531	1,362,427																																
1. ASSETS, BEGINNINGS APPMT YEAR										120,715	34,043	445	20,751	103,414	6,261	1,056																																
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE										34,043	29,383	269	14,133	1,949	615	55																																
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE										414,908	138,978	5,458	146	183	1,937	88																																
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT										460,782	177,860	4,807	7,322	1,492	195,174	61,274																																
5. STOCK DUE OUT										3,515	1,700	9																																				
6A DEMANDS, RECUR.										1052,016	664,922	844	81,589	368,339	1,376,531	1,362,427																																
6B DEMANDS, NON-REC										566,152	387,698		20,751	103,414	6,261	1,056																																
6C TOTAL DEMANDS										1620,168	1,052,620		103,414	211,853	123,792	2,112																																
7. SAFETY LEVEL										3.8 MO	460,782	4,807	14,133	1,949	6,261	1,056																																
8. NUMERICAL STKS. OBJ.										73,145	15,222	44	2,939	9,985	31,415	1,012																																
9. REPAIR CYCLE										2.6 MO	6,690	1,050	5,692	22,229	24,282	6,012																																
10. PRODN. LEAD TIME										10.7 MO	1,152,150	4,031	13,947	22,893	89,434	15,946																																
11. ADMIN. LEAD TIME										7.6 MO	841,858	4,807	25,146	53,166	116,911	23,171																																
12. PROCUREMENT CYCLE										14.3 MO	1,277,535	1,563	2,332	8,838	139,400	83,924																																
13. TOT RIGHTS/ASSETS/DEFICIT										5,264,758	1,155,744	15,957	5,012	178,029	1,376,531	1,362,427																																
14. ASSETS, BEYOND APPMT. YEAR										392																																						

MICP...TACOM STRATIFICATION CUT-OFF...31 MARCH 1967 WPN SYS SUM M87 2R CYCLE A PAGE... 440-B
 ITEM TALLY IN GROUP... 65,641
 EXCLUDED... 19,816
 IN SUMMARY. 65,576

TABLE I - SUMMARY DOLLAR STRATIFICATION FOR ONLY ASSETS WITH BOTH... 37,642
 END OF SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1967

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS	REQUIRE- MENTS 1	SERV. ON HAND 2	SERVICE RETURNS 3	UNSERVICABLE ON HAND SCHEDULED 4	NOT SCH 5	REC.UNSV RETURNS 6	ON ORDER CONTRACT 7	COMMIT MENT 8	DEFICIT 9
D. B U O G E T Y E A R 1 9 6 9										
1.	ASSETS, BEGINNING BUDGET YEAR		1,491,699	53	93,065	334,744	322,316	1,741,779	047,229	
2.	ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE	120,715	89,341		22,277	94,218	133,319			
3.	PARR, PROTECTABLE	34,043	32,216		17,374	5,551	4,189	3,120	1,139	
4.	OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	212,382				114	699	1,012	3	
5.	STOCK DUE OUT	681,156		31	9,661	4,337	10,025	104,003	4,250	75
6A	DEMANDS, RECUR.	1099,757								
6B	DEMANDS, NON-REC	518,164								
6C	TOTAL DEMANDS	1,617,921		4	31,376	62,522	98,416	352,900	15,527	394
7.	SAFETY LEVEL	443,760	138,156		7,904	13,740	35,182	235,550	13,130	10
8.	NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.	3,515	2,475			60		809	170	
9.	REPAIR CYCLE	74,724	2,150		3,512	5,320	11,109	51,169	1,457	6
10.	PROGN. LEAD TIME	1,113,608	176,932	1	681	27,856	9,819	646,936	250,280	903
11.	ADMIN. LEAD TIME	849,967	85,515	1		20,553	2,075	200,595	520,895	20,333
12.	PROCUREMENT CYCLE	1,096,827	36,867	9		426	69	43,628	39,385	976,242
13.	TOT RIGHTS/ASSETS/DEFICIT	4,968,565	1,021,530	47	70,788	140,480	171,503	1,719,930	846,237	997,964
14.	ASSETS END BUDGET YEAR		1,403,309		65,366	277,750		1,567,748	711,161	
15.	STOCK DUE OUT, END BUD. YEAR	63,913								

E. R E T U R N S U M M A R Y	CUTOFF TO BALANCE	CUTOFF TO BEGIN AY TO BALANCE	CUTOFF TO END AY TO BALANCE	TOTAL
LB CY 1987	8,733	41,888	796	BY 1989
E1. SERVICEABLE, RETURNS	33,155	41,888	796	BY 1989

F. A C T I O N S U M M A R Y	1ST QTR DOLLARS	2ND QTR DOLLARS	3RD QTR DOLLARS	4TH QTR DOLLARS
F1. CY PROCUREMENT	110,342	139,071	1,437,966	129,210
F2. AY PROCUREMENT	139,895	143,153	631,072	230,691
F3. BY PROCUREMENT			508,350	205,713

G. D E M A N D A N D R E T U R N S U M M A R Y	PAST FY REC DMD	CURR FY REC DMD	PAST FY SVC RTNS	CURR FY SVC RTNS	PAST FY UNSVC RTNS	CURR FY UNSVC RTNS
61. PAST DEMAND/RETURN HISTORY	839,301	411,912	361,116	169,190	162,189	417,913
H. O U T Y E A R F O R E C A S T S U M M A R Y	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4	BY+5	
H1. PROCUREMENT	1,775,226	882,458	1,061,404	1,182,514	1,063,357	
H2. REPAIR	165,555	134,393	134,531	134,649	135,993	

I. L E A D T I M E A V E R A G E S	BY 1989	BY 1989	BY 1989	BY 1989
11. ALT	5			
12. PLT	7			

GROUP KEY	GRAND TOTAL

Figure 5-2. Sample central secondary item stratification for budget - Continued

TABLE II - SUMMARY DOLLAR STRATIFICATION FOR ONLY ASSETS WITH BOTH...

ITEM SUMMARY READINESS RETENTION ONLY ASSETS WITH BOTH...	CYCLE A						
	ON ORDER CONTRACT	COMMITMENT	DEFICIT	REC.UNSV RETURNS	ON HAND NOT SCH	SERV. ON HAND	SERV. ON HAND
	7	8	9	6	5	2	1
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE	1,315,389	540,964		150,251	504,171	1,550,061	120,715
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-RECOVERABLE	6,616	2,267	1,201	49,562	166,988	109,968	120,715
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE	663	56		151	460	29,383	34,043
4. OTHER ACQ. MR. PROTECTABLE	125,030	44,606	46,651	32,165	27,478	130,978	414,908
5. STOCK DUE OUT	98,376	19,269	60,053	23,788	39,585	215,610	456,681
6. SAFETY LEVEL	796	359	504		88	3,515	3,515
7. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.	13,699	638		11,500	14,124	16,046	61,828
8. REPAIR CYCLE	245,182	67,175	5,823	67,824	84,906	511,751	1,091,690
9A. SUBTOTAL MIN. O/H OBJ.	516,439	166,812	114,852	21,878	98,360	505,792	1,735,919
9B. TOTAL MAX. O/H OBJ.	761,621	233,987	426,638	89,782	183,266	1,017,544	2,827,610
9C. ON HAND ASSETS BEYOND MAX.O/H OBJ.			541,490	10,988	153,917	532,498	2,827,610
10. BALANCE PMRR	21,875	33,769		591	8,538	15,112	176,606
11. BALANCE OTHER ACQ.MAR RES.	65,125	38,496		305	6,112	12,651	379,100
12. APPROVED FORCE RETENTION							

B. APVD.FRC.ACQ.OBJ. AND RETENTION POSITION	CYCLE A						
	ON ORDER CONTRACT	COMMITMENT	DEFICIT	REC.UNSV RETURNS	ON HAND NOT SCH	SERV. ON HAND	SERV. ON HAND
	7	8	9	6	5	2	1
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE	1,315,389	540,964		150,251	504,171	1,550,061	120,715
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE	3,945	339	459	42,736	166,988	109,968	120,715
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE	376	55		445	427	29,383	34,043
4. OTHER ACQ. MR. PROTECTABLE	4,321	393	73	269	2,995	139,351	154,758
4A. SUBTOTAL PROTECTABLE	4,697	448	73	715	3,422	138,978	414,908
5. STOCK DUE OUT	107,256	42,872	48,613	5,458	26,858	357,554	801,921
5A. DEMANDS, CY, FY1987	161,369	31,501	44,534	8,263	82,078	327,348	1,620,168
6. DEMANDS, AY, FY1988	394,805	150,254	262,286	8,423	93,398	98,821	1,019,024
7. DEMANDS, BY, FY1989	281,791	100,006	412,336	2,175	28,253	38,144	443,760
8. SAFETY LEVEL	98,077	37,860	242,921	1,051	4,891	1,253	3,515
9. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.	492	393		6	72	517	74,724
10. REPAIR CYCLE	16,994	10,588		891	3,133	44,355	1,113,608
11. PRODM. LEAD TIME	132,571	80,274		809	8,875	26,137	849,967
12. ADMIN. LEAD TIME	44,931	31,823		176	3,093	10,366	1,096,627
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE	5,346	4,615		59	20	75,481	75,481
14. BAL. AFAO	2,962	835		54	734	2,892	176,606
15. BALANCE PMRR	5,260	2,147		54	695	2,894	379,100
16. BALANCE OTHER ACQ.MAR RES.	1,256,176	493,559		28,082	255,735	1,188,648	8,224,568
16A. TOTAL APVD.FRC.ACQ.OBJ.	34,519	20,787		1	1		
17. APPROVED FORCE RETENTION	2,026	542					
18. ECONOMIC RETENTION	34,519	20,787		2,308	1,601	104,298	8,364,113
19. CONTINGENCY RETENTION	2,026	542		998	19	84,177	447,250
19A. LEVEL THREE RETENTION	22,668	26,076		6,055	325	113,455	146,973
20. POTENTIAL POO EXCESS	22,668	26,076		5,294		59,563	
21. PMRR, OTHER ASSETS INCLUDED FROM LN 1 ASSETS	130,063	1,923		22,297	64	240,501	2,827,610
22. OTHER ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM LN 1 ASSETS							

GROUP KEY GRAND TOTAL

Figure 5-3. Sample central secondary item stratification for readiness and retention

TABLE IV REPAIR SUMMARY STRATIFICATION FOR
 GRAND TOTAL
 END OF SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1987

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS	REQUIRE MENTS 1	SERV. ON HAND 2	SERVICE. RETURNS 3	PROC REC W/I PERIOD 4	UNSERVICEABLE ON HAND SCHEDULED 5	CURR. YEAR NOT SCH 6	REC UNVS RETURNS 7	DEF/REP REMT 8
A. O P E N I N G P O S I T I O N								
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE	110,839	808,842	22,617	263,027	147,032	454,798		
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE					46,342	157,013		
3. PRR, PROTECTABLE	110,839	100,685	429	2,155	21	246		246
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	27,942	23,719	237	447	124	2,833		2,833
5. STOCK DUE OUT	286,214	121,473	4,060	58,586	19,909	13,962		13,962
6. SAFETY LEVEL	371,881	159,833	3,939	47,497	19,829	24,096		24,096
7. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.								
8. REPAIR LEAD TIME	338,147	113,785	4,538	43,072	39,211	36,473		36,473
9. REPAIR ACCUM. TIME	5,545	1,695	61	447	1,348	1,320		1,320
10. TOTAL RIGHTS & ASSETS	1140,568	520,190	13,264	152,204	80,522	78,931		78,931
11. ASSETS BEYOND REPAIR ACTION POINT		288,652	9,353	110,623	20,167	218,655		

B. C U R R E N T F I S C A L Y E A R 1987

1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE	110,839	808,842	21,463	427,350	147,032	454,798	144,191	
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE				120,012	46,342	157,013	31,685	
3. PRR, PROTECTABLE	110,839	100,685	417	2,979	22	330	1,587	1,917
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	27,942	23,719	237	411	124	2,845	257	3,102
5. STOCK DUE CUT	286,214	121,473	3,770	54,634	14,881	15,234	3,122	18,356
6A DEMANDS, RECUR.	387,659							
6B DEMANDS, NON-RECUR	190,580							
6C TOTAL DEMANDS	578,239	208,956	5,643	72,086	44,214	39,754	13,492	53,246
7. SAFETY LEVEL	372,363	106,551	2,810	31,888	22,441	45,263	11,293	56,556
8. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.								
9. REPAIR LEAD TIME	262,573	61,173	794	27,923	4,304	48,309	22,114	70,423
10. REPAIR ACCUM TIME	99,212	16,135	1,172	11,008	2,286	10,403	10,127	20,530
11. TOTAL RIGHTS & ASSETS	1584,892	638,692	14,844	200,929	88,272	162,138	61,992	224,131
12. ASSETS BEYOND CURRENT YEAR		170,150	6,619	106,408	12,418	135,647	50,514	

REPAIR GROUP KEY GRAND TOTAL REPAIR STANDARD UNIT PRICE DOLLARS

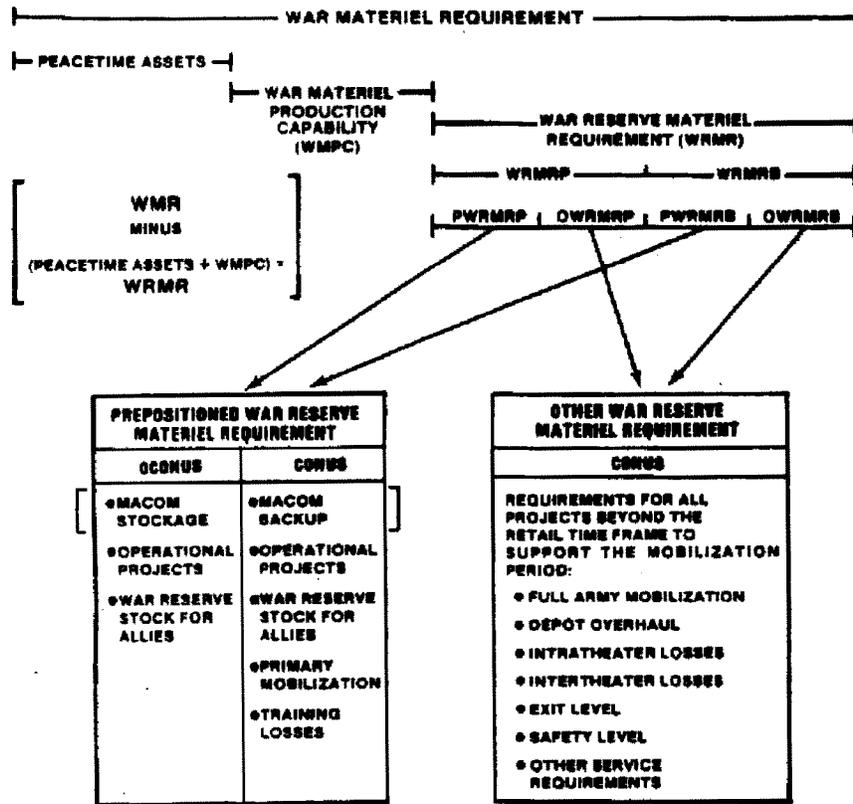
Figure 5-4. Sample central secondary item stratification for repair

END OF SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1987

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS	REQUIRE MENTS	SERV. ON HAND	SERVICE. RETURNS	PROC REC M/I PERIOD	UNSERVICABLE ON HAND SCHEDULED	CURR. YEAR APPMT NOT SCH	REC UNSY RETURNS	DEF/REP REMT
C. A P P O I N T Y E A R 1988								
1. ASSETS, BEGINNING APPMT YEAR	110,839	762,963		697,019	81,589	349,835	306,539	
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE	27,942	85,018		115,955	20,751	103,414	26,666	
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE	133,158	25,577		23,200	275	112	884	996
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	719,534			1,806	91	9	28	37
5. STOCK DUE OUT	813,632			76,042	5,555	548	2,627	3,175
6A DEMANDS, RECUR.	353,361							
6B DEMANDS, NON-RECUR	1072,895	396,589		300,671	45,634	76,367	126,621	202,989
6C TOTAL DEMANDS	367,878	69,505		70,615	8,067	30,939	35,246	66,185
7. SAFETY LEVEL								
8. NUMERICAL STKS. OBJ.	360,163	50,498		33,308	894	30,425	52,913	83,338
9. REPAIR LEAD TIME	5,616	453		134		211	257	468
10. REPAIR ACCUM TIME	2078,490	627,640		505,776	60,516	138,612	218,577	357,189
11. TOTAL REQMTS & ASSETS	308,767	8,817		2,839	35	14,266	38,656	52,922
12. BAL. PMRR ACQ.	308,561	5,939		2,958	18	14,619	2,101	16,720
13. BAL. OTHER WAR RES. ACQ.	2695,819	642,395		511,573	60,570	167,497	259,334	426,831
14. TOTAL REQMTS AND ASSETS		120,568		69,490	268	78,924	20,537	
15. ASSETS, BEYOND APPMT. YEAR RQMT.								
D. B U D G E T Y E A R F Y 1989								
1. ASSETS, BEGINNING BUDGET YEAR	110,839	625,840	2	949,117	93,065	296,595	322,316	
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE	27,942	79,985		154,184	22,277	94,218	39,634	
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE	169,847	26,580		28,891	565	287	295	582
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	749,602			557	119	119	272	392
5. STOCK DUE OUT	849,906			137,102	309	118	4,257	4,375
6A DEMANDS, RECUR.	325,176							
6B DEMANDS, NON-RECUR	1074,778	315,529		454,673	61,600	62,562	129,888	192,450
6C TOTAL DEMANDS	366,000	66,619		129,190	7,347	27,934	57,956	85,890
7. SAFETY LEVEL								
8. NUMERICAL STKS. OBJ.	364,411	21,874		21,596	843	21,436	67,663	89,099
9. REPAIR LEAD TIME	5,939	124		175		80	906	985
10. REPAIR ACCUM TIME	2119,756	510,710		772,184	70,783	112,536	261,837	373,774
11. TOTAL REQMTS & ASSETS	324,544	6,928		521	2	14,368	3,080	17,448
12. BAL. PMRR ACQ.	324,338	4,979		943		11,034	4,482	15,517
13. BAL. OTHER WAR RES. ACQ.	2768,637	522,617		773,648	70,785	137,938	268,800	406,738
14. TOTAL REQMTS AND ASSETS		620,940			85,386	239,916		
15. ASSETS END BUDGET YEAR								
16. STOCK D/O END BY								

REPAIR GROUP KEY GRAND TOTAL REPAIR STANDARD UNIT PRICE DOLLARS

Figure 5-4. Sample central secondary item stratification for repair — Continued



$$WMR = WRMR + PEACETIME ASSETS + WMPC$$

$$WRMR = WMR (D-DAY) - PEACETIME ASSETS (D-DAY) - WMPC$$

$$WRMR = WRMRP + WRMRB$$

$$WRMRP = PWRMRP + OWRMRP$$

$$WRMRB = PWRMRB + OWRMRB$$

$$PWRMR = WRMR - OWRMR$$

$$PWRMR = PWRMRP + PWRMRB$$

$$OWRMR = WRMR - PWRMR$$

$$OWRMR = OWRMRP + OWRMRB$$

Figure 6-1. Pictorial and equational depiction of war reserve elements

Figure 6-2. Instructions for completing DD Form 173/2 (RCS CSEGLD 1724 Report)

(1) Classify the completed report CONFIDENTIAL.

(2) Insert the page number, date-time group information, and the priority needed for timely reporting. The report must arrive at HQDA (DALO-SMW) by 25th day of the month following the last day of the quarter (25 Jan, 25 Apr, 25 Jul, and 25 Oct.)

(3) Insert the message address of the MACOM sending the message.

(4) Send the message to the address listed on the sample format.

(5) Always send an information copy to the address listed on the sample format. Enter other agencies as required.

(6) Insert the reporting command in the subject in place of XXXXX.

(7) Enter the following information for paragraph 1 (No. 7) of the report:

STATUS OF TR-X. Insert the appropriate TR in the place of X.

SUPPLY CLASS. Enter the Roman numeral used to designate the appropriate supply class.

SUPPLY CLASS NAME. Enter the name of the supply class next to each numeric designation.

\$/REQ. Dollar value required. Display the dollar value of computed stockage requirement based on authorized days of supply. Display dollar value in thousands (\$10,500 is reported as \$10.5)

\$/OH. Dollar value on hand. Display the dollar value of serviceable stocks on hand (condition codes A, B, C, or D). Display dollar value in thousands.

S/T REQ. Short tons, or barrels, required. Enter the total short tonnage of computed stockage requirement based on authorized days of supply. Display tonnage in exact amount. Report supply class III (bulk) in thousands of barrels.

S/T OH. Short tons, or barrels, on hand. Total short tonnage of serviceable stocks on hand, excluding intratheater stocks in transit. Display tonnage in exact amount. Report supply class III (bulk) in thousands of barrels.

%FILL Percent fill. Divide the total short tons (or barrels) on hand by the short tons (or barrels) required. Multiply by 100 and round to the nearest whole percent. (Example: $5000 \div 10,000 = .50 \times 100 = 50\%$.)

DOS. Days of supply on hand. Multiply percent fill by the number of days authorized to be prepositioned (DAP) (AR 11-11 (C)), and round off to the nearest whole day. (Example: $.50 \times 60 = 30$.)

The following are additional instructions for completing the status portion of this report:

a. When rounding off to the nearest whole number, round any amount .5 and above to the next higher whole number. (Example: $10.55 = 11$, $9.45 = 9$.)

b. Only assets physically on hand in the theater (on accountable records) will be reported. In transit stock will not be included.

c. Report serviceable and unserviceable assets as follows:

1. Report assets in condition codes A, B, C, and D as serviceable. Assets in condition codes E, F, G, and M are reported as unserviceable, except major end items. Report major end items in condition codes E, F, G, and M as serviceable if they are in a funded theater repair program, and they are scheduled to be returned to a serviceable condition within 1 year from the date coded as unserviceable.

2. Ammunition which is unserviceable but suitable for emergency combat use (condition codes E, F, J, L, and N) is considered as serviceable for this report.

3. Prepare a new paragraph in the format in paragraph 1 (No. 7) of the sample, for each TR reported. Renumber all successive paragraphs.

(8) **ANALYSIS OF CHANGE, TR-X.** Enter the appropriate theater in place of X.

a. The war reserves status report is used extensively by the Army Staff to support programming and budget requirements and to respond to OSD and congressional inquiries.

b. The report must be accurate and must include a complete analysis, along with an explanation of reported changes. Provide rationale for significant changes. A significant change is a change of plus or minus 5 percent in short tons required, short tons on hand, or percent fill; or 2 days in DOS. Explanation of a significant change is mandatory. Provide other clarifying notes as required.

c. Prepare a new paragraph in the format in paragraph 2 (No. 8) of the sample, for each TR reported. Renumber all successive paragraphs.

(9) Enter the following information for paragraph 3 (No. 9) of the report:

SELECTED CRITICAL ITEMS. To promote intensive management of war reserves at DA, the MACOM must identify major items, ammunition, and PA major assemblies considered critical to sustain the force in the combat theater. Do not submit more than 10 of each type item.

CLASS. Enter the Roman numeral used to designate the appropriate supply class.

LIN/DODIC. Enter the line item number or Department of Defense identification code (DODIC).

NOMEN. Enter the nomenclature listed in the AMDF.

QTY AUTH. Enter the quantity authorized.

QTY OH Enter the quantity currently on hand.

% FILL. Percent fill. Divide total on hand by the total authorized. Multiply by 100 and round to the nearest whole percent.

DOS. Days of supply on hand. Multiply percent fill by the number of days authorized to be prepositioned (DAP) (AR 11-11 (C)), and round off to the nearest whole day.

(10) Enter the following information for paragraph 4 of the report:

AMMUNITION SPECIAL STRATIFICATION, TR-X. Enter the theater in place of X. This information is required to assist in the management of special categories of war reserves munitions. Provide the quantity authorized, the quantity on hand in serviceable condition, and the quantity on hand in unserviceable condition for each of the following categories:

PROJECT STOCKS. Report total short tons for operational project stocks.

BASIC LOAD/AIIQ. Report total short tons of the basic load for ammunition. Show the totals for ammunition initial issue quantity (AIIQ) in parentheses.

MISSILES. Report the total short tons for missiles.

TRAINING. Report short tons of any service type rounds designated for training, which could be applied to war reserves requirements if the theater becomes engaged in combat.

UNSERVICEABLE, SUITABLE FOR EMERGENCY

COMBAT USE. Report the total short tons in condition codes E, F, J, L, and N which are considered suitable for emergency combat use. This total should be a portion of the supply class V serviceable reported in paragraph 1 (No. 7) of the sample message.

(11) Enter the name, headquarters, agency, and telephone number (AUTOVON and commercial) of the person designated as the point of contact for the MACOM. Also, provide a number of a voice facility, if available.

JOINT MESSAGEFORM					SECURITY CLASSIFICATION CONF																																																																																																																					
PAGE 01 of 02	DTG/RELEASE TIME			PRECEDENCE		CLASS	SPECAT	LMF	CIC	ORIG/MSG IDENT																																																																																																																
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<p>FROM: CDRWORLD COM ANYWHERE XX //WORLD-A//</p> <p>TO: DA WASHDC //DALO-SMW//</p> <p>INFO CDRAMC ALEX VA //AMCSM-PI//</p> <p>CONF</p> <p>SUBJECT: STATUS OF XXXXX WAR RESERVES, RCS CSGLD-1724(U)</p> <p>1. (C) STATUS OF TR-X</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SUPPLY</th> <th>CLASS</th> <th>\$/REQ</th> <th>\$/OH</th> <th>S/TREQ</th> <th>S/T OH</th> <th>%FILL</th> <th>DOS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>MRE</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>50</td> <td>XX</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td>C/E</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td>PKG</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>BULK</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>MOGAS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>DF-2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>JP-4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td>BARR</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td>AMMO</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>VII</td> <td>M/I</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIII</td> <td>MED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IX</td> <td>R/P</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>											SUPPLY	CLASS	\$/REQ	\$/OH	S/TREQ	S/T OH	%FILL	DOS	I	MRE	10.5	5.5	10,000	5,000	50	XX		B							II	C/E							III	PKG								BULK								MOGAS								DF-2								JP-4							IV	BARR							V	AMMO							VII	M/I							VIII	MED							IX	R/P						
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DD FORM 173/2 (OCR)

PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE
S/N 0102-LF-000-1736

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965-468-249

Figure 6-2. Sample completed DD Form 173/2 (RCS CSGLD-1724 report)

JOINT MESSAGEFORM							SECURITY CLASSIFICATION				
							CONF				
PAGE	DTG/RELEASES TIME			PRECEDENCE		CLASS	SPECAT	LMF	CIC	ORIG/MSG IDEN	
	DATE TIME	MONTH	YR	ACT	INFO						
02 of 02	011200Z	JAN	87	PP	PP	CCCC					
BOOK	MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS										
FROM:											
TO:											
8	2. {C} ANALYSIS OF CHANGE, TR-X.										
9	3. {C} SELECTED CRITICAL ITEMS:										
	CLASS	LIN/DODIC	NOMEN	QTY	AUTH	QTY	OH	%FILL	DOS		
	XX	XXXXXX	XXXXX	XX		XX		XX	XX		
10	4. {C} AMMUNITION SPECIAL STRATIFICATION, TR-X.										
	CATEGORY			AUTH	SERV		UNSERV				
	PROJECT STOCKS										
	BASIC LOAD {AIIQ}										
	MISSILES										
	TRAINING										
	UNSERVICEABLE, SUITABLE FOR										
	EMERGENCY COMBAT USE										
11	5. {U} POC IS MR. D. E. SEHCTAP, AUTOVON 745-3384.										
6											
5											
4											
3											
2											
1											
0											
DISTR.											
DRAFTER TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL PHONE						SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS					
RELEASES	TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE										
	SIGNATURE										

DD FORM 1 MAR 79 173/2 (OCR)

PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE
S/N 0102-LF-000-1736

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1985-468-249

Figure 6-2. Sample completed DD Form 173/2 (RCS CSGLD 1724-report) — Continued

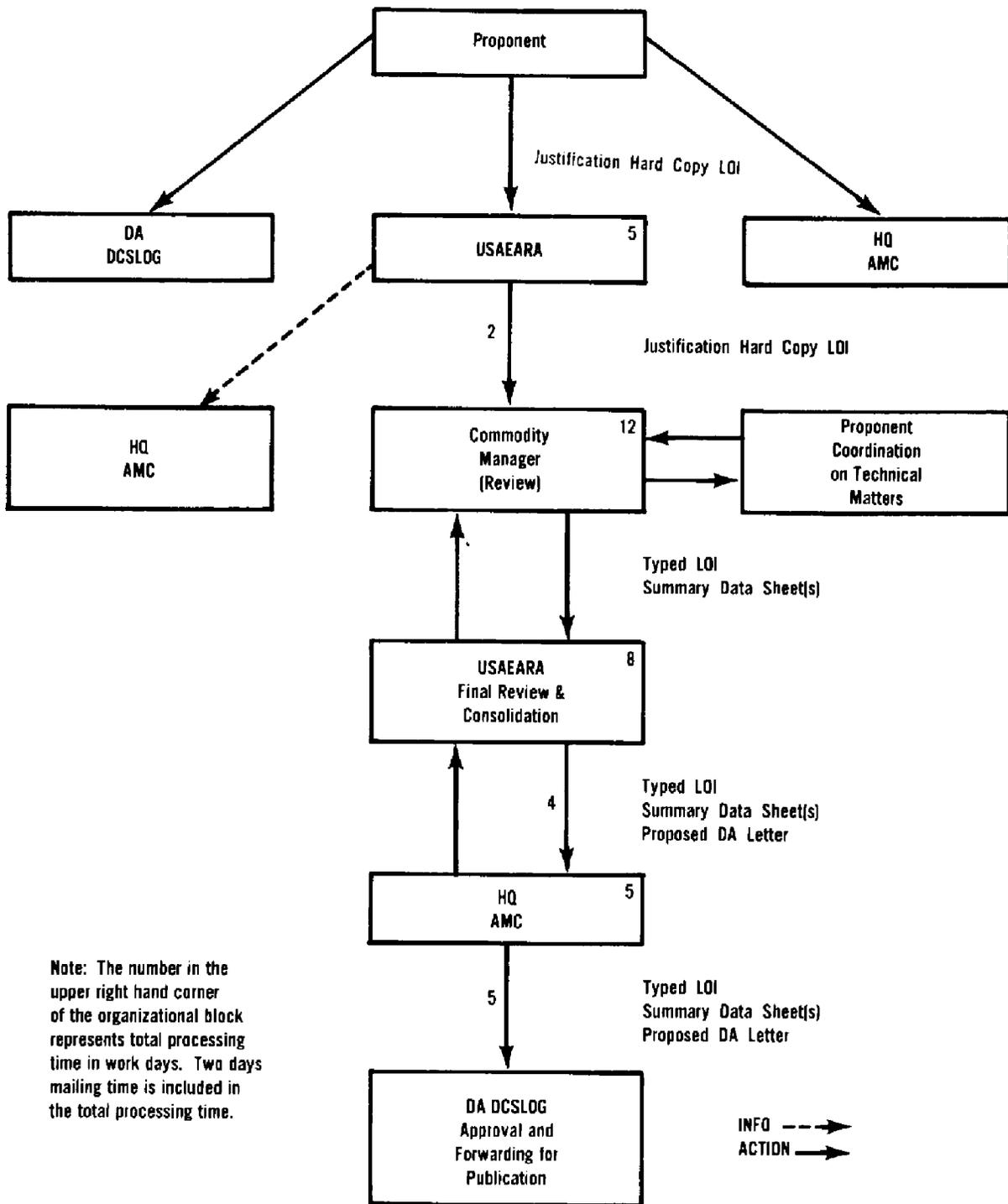


Figure 6-3. Flow chart for proposed new operational projects and changes to approved operational projects

Figure 6-4. Instructions for completing DA Form 4145-R

Block 1: Operational project number. Use project number established per paragraph 6-29.

Block 2: Project code. Enter assigned tri-alpha project code furnished by HQ AMC. If unknown, leave blank.

Block 3: Section number. If the proposed project is not sectionalized, enter 00 (numeric). If the project is sectionalized, enter section number as appropriate.

Block 4: Change. The proposed change to a published operational project. Number each change to a project consecutively. If the submission is a basic operational project leave blank.

Block 5: Commodity command. The name of the commodity command having logistic responsibility for the items.

Column a: Item number. Number items listed consecutively within each AMC IMM within each section of the project.

Column b: Line item number/Army Facilities Component System (AFCS) code. Identify each item with appropriate LIN as listed in SB 700-20, or by AFCS number authorized by AR 415-16. Indent the LIN five spaces if it is a substitute LIN. If the item does not have a LIN assigned and an AFCS code is not applicable, enter NA.

Column c: National stock number/ACVC/DODAC. Enter the appropriate NSN or code which identifies the item or repair part. For supply class 2F clothing and individual equipment items, enter the NSN for each size within the LIN for which a requirement is

established. If no code is available, enter NA. Indent two spaces if a substitute NSN is available in the command.

Column d: Item description. Use the generic nomenclature in SB 700-20/AMDF. If the term required is not included in SB 700-20, furnish a descriptive type nomenclature (maximum of 35 spaces). Refer to columns 39 through 73, item identification segment from the AMDF AR 708-1, section IV.

Column e: Unit of issue. Enter the abbreviated unit of issue as recorded in the AMDF.

Column f: Total requirement. Enter the total quantity required for each LIN, or NSN/code when a LIN is not assigned. For supply class 2F sized items, enter the total quantity for each NSN within the LIN.

Column g: Available in command. Enter the total of each item included in column f available in the command, above authorized materiel requirements which are unobligated, to support the project. When a substitute item is on hand instead of the item authorized, the NSN is indented two spaces under the authorized item in column c, and the quantity of the substitute item on hand is included on the substitute line. Do not total the quantity in column g.

Column h: Balance of requirement. Enter the difference between the total requirement in column f and assets available in command in column g. If substitutes are available, deduct all entries in column h opposite the item number in column a. Do not make an entry in column h for substitute items.

Column i: ABA code. Enter the appropriate ABA code as listed in table 5-2.

Column j: ERC. Assign an ERC(table 6-6) for each item.

OPERATIONAL PROJECT LIST OF ITEMS For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is AMC			1. OPERATIONAL PROJECT NO FOR-X-05-85-A		2. PROJECT CODE PBV				
3. SECTION 00		4. CHANGE	5. COMMODITY COMMAND U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command						
ITEM NO a	LINE ITEM NO/ AFCS CODE b	NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER/ ACVC/DODAC c	ITEM DESCRIPTION (Generic nomenclature in SB 700-20) d	UNIT OF ISSUE e	TOTAL RQMT f	AVAL IN COMMAND g	BALANCE OF RQMT h	ABA CODE i	ERC j
1	C68856	6145-01-047-4344	Cable, WD-1, RL-159 5280 ft per reel	RL	12	0	12	2	B
2	V31211	5805-00-543-0012	Telephone, TA-312/PT	EA	50	0	50	P	A

SAMPLE

DA FORM 4145-R, 1 NOV 80

EDITION OF 1 AUG 73 IS OBSOLETE.

Figure 6-4. Sample completed DA Form 4145-R

Figure 6-5. Instructions for completing report of status of current and proposed operational projects

Project designator. Enter the operational project designator.

Purpose. Enter a description of the purpose of the operational project.

Project code. Enter the project code assigned to the operational project.

Total dollars. Enter the total dollars authorized for the operational project. Enter dollar amounts for both ASF and PA equipment.

Date approved (revision/review date). Enter the date the operational project was approved. In parentheses, enter the date of the last revision or the date of the next scheduled review of the operational project.

Remarks. Enter any special comments regarding the operational project.

**Status of Current and Proposed Operational Projects
as of 30 Sep 87**

Project designator	Purpose	Project Code	Total dollars		Date approved (Revision/review date)
			ASF	PA	
ARJ-X-20-87-A (See note 1.)	Establishes necessary supplies to support a force required for conscription of Toyota pickups during wartime. Stored in Sagami General Depot, Japan	PZZ	450,000	1,000,000	29 Sep 87 (29 Mar 88)
OAE-X-50-87-A	Provides for establishment of alternate USAREUR Headquarters in Garmisch, Germany. Stored on site. (See note 2.)	POO	700,000	2,000,000	29 Aug 87
EAR-X-30-85-A	Provides tunnel filling and packing equipment for the demilitarized zone (DMZ). Stored in Camp Casey, Korea	PST	1,200,000	3,000,000	15 May 85

Notes:

1. Supersedes OP ARJ-X-05-80-N dated 15 Aug 82.
2. OP OAE-X-40-86-A to provide alternate headquarters at Chiemsee, Germany, is cancelled.

Figure 6-5. Sample report of status of current and proposed operational projects

Figure 6-6. Instructions for completing DA Form 4144-R

Block 1: Operational project number. Use project number established per paragraph 6-29.

Block 2: Project code. Enter applicable tri-alpha project code on the LOI.

Block 3: Section number. If the proposed project is not sectionalized, enter 00 (numeric). If the proposed project is sectionalized, enter the section number used on the LOI.

Block 4: Commodity command. Use the name of the commodity command having logistic responsibility for the items.

Block 5: Change. The proposed change to a published operational project. Number each change to a project consecutively.

Block 6: Cost and availability data. Compute separate values and totals for items in the appropriations listed in blocks 6a through 6e. Round to the nearest whole dollar. Compute the cost of project stocks by section, by commodity manager, and for the total project for each of the following categories:

a. Available from command stock (assets stored at proponent's location at time of review).

b. Available from CONUS stock (depot stocks at time of review).

c. Requiring procurement (at time of review).

Block 6a: End items (stock fund). See entry instructions for block 6.

Block 6b: Repair parts (stock fund). See entry instructions for block 6.

Block 6c: PA secondary. See entry instructions for block 6.

Block 6d: PA principal. See entry instructions for block 6.

Block 6e: OMA items. See entry instructions for block 6.

Block 6f: Total. See entry instructions for block 6.

Block 7: Total weight (pounds). Develop total pounds by section, commodity manager, and the total for all materiel authorized by the project. Round to the nearest whole number.

Block 8: Total cube (cubic feet). Develop total cube by section, commodity manager, and the total for all materiel authorized by the project. Round to the nearest whole number.

Block 9: Short tons. Develop total short tons by section, commodity manager, and the total for all materiel authorized by the project. Round to the nearest whole number.

Block 10: Measurement tons. Develop total measurement tons by section, commodity manager, and the total for all materiel authorized by the project. Round to the nearest whole number.

OPERATIONAL PROJECT SUMMARY DATA SHEET For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is AMC			1. OPERATIONAL PROJECT NO. FOR-X-05-85-A		2. PROJECT CODE PBV	
3. SECTION 00		4. CHANGE		5. COMMODITY COMMAND U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Cmd		
6. COST AND AVAILABILITY DATA						
	STOCK FUND		PEMA		OMA ITEMS e	TOTAL f
	END ITEMS a	REPAIR PARTS b	SECONDARY c	PRINCIPAL d		
AVAILABLE FROM COMMAND STOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0
AVAILABLE FROM CONUS STOCK	\$ 2,076	0	0	\$18,550	0	\$20,626
REQUIRING PROCUREMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 2,076	0	0	\$18,550	0	\$20,626
7. TOTAL WEIGHT:			1304 POUNDS		9. SHORT TONS: 1	
8. TOTAL CUBE:			21 CUBIC FEET		10. MEASUREMENT TONS: 1	

DA FORM 4144-R, 1 NOV 80

EDITION OF 1 AUG 73 IS OBSOLETE.

Figure 6-6. Sample completed DA Form 4144-R

DATA AVAILABLE FOR COLLECTION:

1. NUMBER OF REQUISITIONS
 - A. SUBMITTED
 - (1) BY CUSTOMER
 - (2) BY PRIORITY
 - (3) BY NSN
 - (4) BY NIPC
 - (5) BY WEAPON SYSTEM
 - (6) BY NMCS/NON-NMCS
 - (7) BY FUND TYPE
 - (8) BY OTHER SUITABLE CRITERIA
 - B. BACKORDERED
 - C. REJECTED
 - D. PROCESSED
2. NUMBER OF MRO'S CREATED
 - A. BY DEPOT
 - B. BY CUSTOMER
3. NUMBER OF REQUISITION PROCESSING CYCLES RUN
4. NUMBER OF DAYS USED TO PROCESS REQUISITION

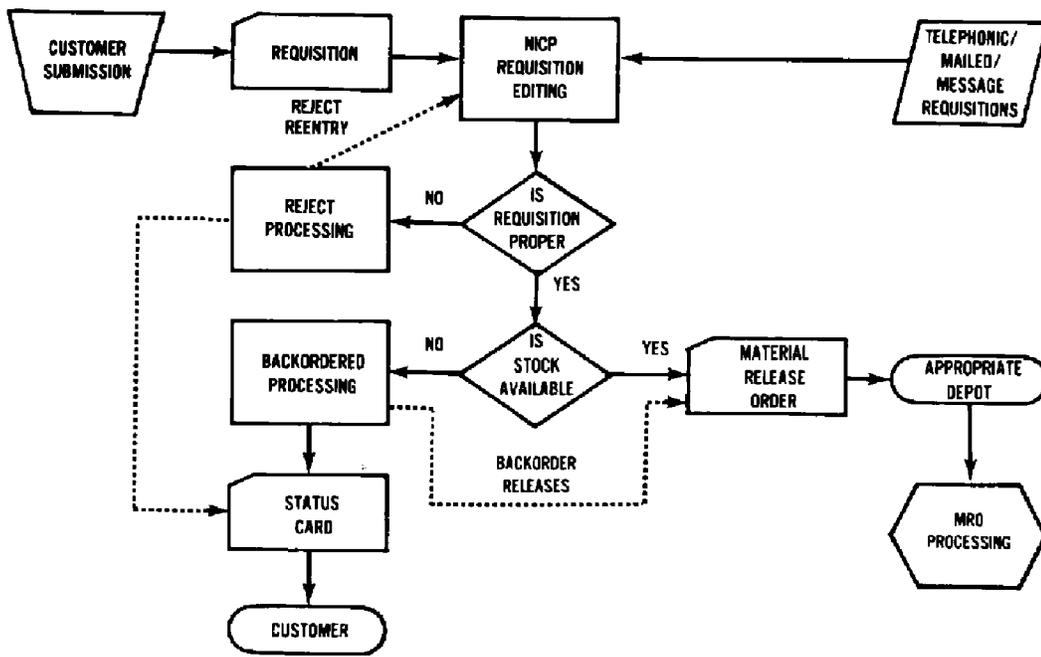
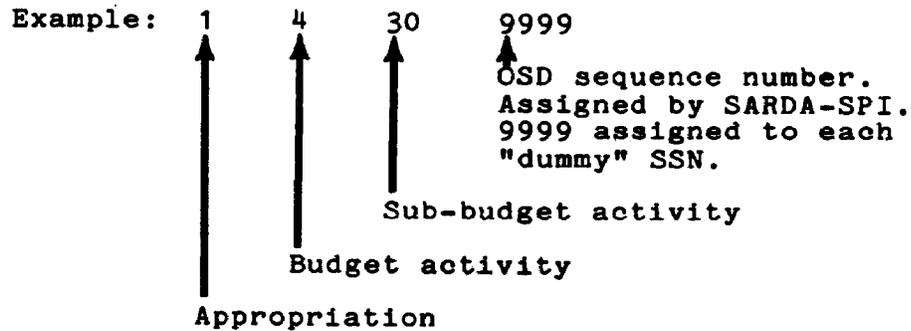


Figure 7-1. General model of requisitioning processing

OSD sequence number: An 8-position numeric code consisting of—

- Char 1 = Appropriation
- Char 2 = Budget activity
- Char 3-4 = Sub-budget activity
- Char 5-8 = OSD sequence number



Appropriation (first position).

- 1—Aircraft procurement, Army.
- 2—Missiles procurement, Army.
- 3—Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army.
- 4—Procurement of ammunition, Army.
- 5—Other procurement, Army.

Budget activity (second position).

- 11—Aircraft.
- 12—Modifications.
- 13—Spares.
- 14—Support equipment and facilities.
- 21—Antiballistic missile system.
- 22—Other missiles.
- 23—Modifications.
- 24—Spares and repair parts.
- 25—Support equipment and facilities.
- 31—Tracked combat vehicles.
- 32—Weapons and other combat vehicles.
- 41—Ammunition.
- 42—Ammunition production.
- 51—Tactical and support vehicles.
- 52—Communications and electronics equipment.
- 53—Other support vehicles.

Sub-budget activity (third position).

- 11—Aircraft.
 - 10 Fixed wing.
 - 20 Rotary.
- 12—Modifications of aircraft.
 - 10 Modification of aircraft.
- 13—Spare and repair parts.
 - 10 Spare and repair parts.
- 14—Support equipment and facilities.
 - 30 Other support.
 - 10 (Parent SSNs only) aircraft survivability.
- 21—Missiles.
 - 10 Antiballistic missile system.
- 22—Other missiles.
 - 10 Surface to air missiles.
 - 20 Air to surface missiles.
 - 30 Antitank assault missile.
- 23—Modifications.
 - 10 Modifications.
- 24—Spare and repair parts.
 - 10 Spare and repair parts.
- 25—Support equipment and facilities.
 - 10 Support equipment and facilities.
- 31—Tracked combat vehicles.
 - 10 Tracked combat vehicles.
 - 20 Modifications of tracked combat vehicles.
 - 30 Support equipment and facilities.

Figure 10-1. Procurement/OSD sequence number

-
- 32—Weapons and other combat vehicles.
 - 10 Weapons and other combat vehicles.
 - 20 Modifications of weapons and other combat vehicles.
 - 30 Support equipment and facilities.
 - 41—Ammunition.
 - 10 Atomic materiel.
 - 30 Conventional ammunition.
 - 50 Miscellaneous.
 - 42—Ammunition production base support.
 - 10 Production base support.
 - 51—Tactical and support vehicles (other procurement, Army—1).
 - 10 Tactical vehicles.
 - 20 Nontactical vehicles.
 - 30 Support equipment and facilities.
 - 52—Communications and electronics equipment (other procurement, Army—2).
 - 12 Tele-a-communications equipment/readiness command communications.
 - 18 Tele-a-communications—joint tactical command program.
 - 20 Tele-a-communications equipment/combat support communications.
 - 44 Tele-a-communications equipment/NMCS wide support communications.
 - 48 Tele-a-communications equipment/STARCOM non-Defense communications system.
 - 52 Tele-a-communications equipment/long haul communications (Defense communications system).
 - 60 Tele-a-communications equipment/satellite communications ground environment.
 - 62 Tele-a-communications equipment/EUCOM C system.
 - 72 Tele-a-communications equipment/base communications.
 - 73 Tele-a-communications equipment/test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment.
 - 78 Other electronic system/equipment intelligence support.
 - 83 Other electronic system equipment/General Defense Intelligence Program.
 - 86 Other electronic system equipment/automatic data processing system.
 - 89 Other electronic system equipment/audio-visual.
 - 92 Other electronic system equipment/electrical warfare.
 - 95 Other electronic system equipment/tactical electronics.
 - 97 Other electronic system equipment/test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment for tactical electronics.
 - 98 Other electronic system equipment/support equipment and facilities.
 - 53—Other support equipment (other procurement, Army—3)
 - 10 Chemical defense equipment.
 - 15 Bridging equipment.
 - 20 Engineer (nonconstruction) equipment.
 - 25 Combat service support equipment.
 - 30 Petroleum equipment.
 - 35 Water equipment.
 - 40 Medical equipment.
 - 45 Maintenance equipment.
 - 50 Construction equipment.
 - 55 Rail float container equipment.
 - 60 Generators.
 - 65 Materiel handling equipment.
 - 90 Other support equipment.

Figure 10-1. Procurement/OSD sequence number—Continued

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAC

acquisition advice code

AAH

advanced attack helicopter

AAO

authorized acquisition objective

AAWS-H

advanced antitank weapon system heavy

AAWS-M

advanced antitank weapon system medium

ABA

appropriation and budget activity

ACE

armored combat earthmover

ACPP

aviation contingency parts pool

ACVC

Army commercial vehicle code

AD

air defense

ADP

automatic data processing

AFAO

approved force acquisition objective

AFAP

atomic, field artillery projectile

AFCS

Army facilities component system

AFRS

approved force retention stock

AGSE

aircraft ground support equipment

AHIP

Army helicopter improvement program

AIHQ

ammunition initial issue quantity

AIMI

aviation intensive management items

ALMSA

U.S. AMC Automated Logistics Management Systems Activity

ALO

authorized level of organization

ALSE

aviation life support equipment

ALT

administrative lead time

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMCCOM

U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command

AMD

average monthly demand

AMDF

Army Master Data File

AMMO-LVL-CD

ammunition level code

AMMO-QTY-MLPLR

ammunition quantity multiplier

AMMO-USE-CD

ammunition use code

AMP

Army Materiel Plan

AMP-INDIC-CD

AMP indicator code

AMPMOD

Army Materiel Plan Modernization

AOD

area oriented depot

AOP

Army order of precedence

APA

Aircraft procurement, Army

APOD

aerial port of debarkation

APR

Army procurement requirements

ARI

automatic return item

ARIL

automatic return items list

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA(FM)

Assistance Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)

ASA(RDA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

ASF

Army Stock Fund

ASIOE

associated support items of equipment

ASL

authorized stockage list

ATAS

air-to-air stinger

ATWESS

antitank weapon effect signature simulator

AUTODIN

automatic digital network

AUTOVON

automatic voice network

AVSCOM

U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command

AY

apportionment year

BCE

base level commercial equipment

BII

basic issue items

BOIP

basis-of-issue plan

BOIPFD

basis-of-issue plan feeder data

BOIP-INDIC-CD

BOIP indicator code

BPTSP

balance peacetime support period

BUCS

backup computer system

BUSH

Buy U.S. Here

BY

budget year

Cann Point

cannibalization point

CBR

chemical, biological, radiological

CBS-X

Continuing Balance System-Expanded

CBU

cluster bomb unit

CCE

commercial construction equipment

CDA

U.S. AMC Catalog Data Activity

CDU

cluster dispenser unit

CECOM

U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command

CFV combat fighting vehicle	DCASR Defense Contract Administration Services Region	DPSC Defense Personnel Support Center
CG commanding general	DCSC Defense Construction Supply Center	DPTOE draft plan table of organization equipment
CLSSA Cooperative Logistic Supply Support Arrangement	DCSLOG Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	DRMO Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
CMC commodity manager code	DCSOPS Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans	DRMS Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service
CMI component major item(s)	DESC Defense Electronics Supply Center	EIC end item code
COM-CD commodity code	DESCOM U.S. Army Depot System Command	EMRA Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity
COMSEC communications security	DFSC Defense Fuel Supply Center	EOD explosive ordnance disposal
CONEX container express	DGM digital group multiplexer	EOQ economic order quantity
CONUS continental United States	DGSC Defense General Supply Center	ERC equipment readiness code
COSDIF cost differential	DI data interchange	ERPS Equipment Release Priority System
CPTOA conserved peacetime obligation authority	DIC document identifier code	ERS economic retention stock
CRS contingency retention stock	DIDS Defense Integrated Data Systems	EUCOM European Command
CSLA Communications Security Logistics Activity	DISC Defense Industrial Supply Center	EW electronic warfare
CTA common table of allowances	DIVADS division air defense system	EXTRO extended requirements objective
CY current year	DLA Defense Logistics Agency	FA field artillery
C2I forward area air defense command, control, and intelligence	DLSC Defense Logistics Services Center	FAAR forward area alerting radar
C3 command, control, and communication	DMZ demilitarized zone	FAASV field artillery ammunition support vehicle
C4 command, control, communication, and computers	DOD Department of Defense	FAM full Army mobilization war reserves
DA Department of the Army	DODAAC DOD activity address code	FAS force accounting system
DAAS Defense Automatic Addressing System	DODAC Department of Defense Ammunition Code	FIIG Federal Item Identification Guide
DAMPL Department of the Army Master Priority List	DODIC Department of Defense identification code	FISO force integration staff officer
DAP days authorized to be prepositioned	DOS days of supply	FISTV fire support team vehicle
DASC DA system coordinator	D-P D-day to production	FMMP Force Modernization Master Plan
		FMS foreign military sales

FOG-M fiber optic guided missile	IPD issue priority designator	MAGIIC mobile ground image interpretation center
FORSCOM U.S. Army Forces Command	IPP industrial preparedness planning	MAGLAD marksmanship and gunnery laser devices
FSC Federal supply classification	IPPL industrial preparedness planning list	MAP Military Assistance Program
FY fiscal year	IRETS infantry remote target system	MAPS modular azimuth positioning system
FYDP Five-Year Defense Program	ITV improved TOW vehicle	MATCAT materiel category code
GFM Government furnished material	JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff	MCA Military Construction, Army
GMPA U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity	JOINT STARS Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System	M-Day mobilization-day
GOER go ability overall economy reliability	LACV-30 lighter air cushion vehicle, 30 tone	MEL master exclusion list
GSA General Services Administration	LADS light air defense system	METT manned evasive target tank
HADES hybrid air defense systems	LAW light antitank weapon	MHE materials handling equipment
HEMAT heavy expanded mobility ammunition trailer	LCA Logistic Control Activity	MICNS modular integrated communication navigation system
HEMTT heavy expanded mobility tactical trucks	LCC logistic control code	MICOM U.S. Army Missile Command
HMMWV high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle	LCSS land combat support system	MIDR master item data reference
HNS host nation support	LE life expectancy	MILSTRIP Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
HQDA Headquarters, Department of the Army	LIN line item number	MILVAN military-owned demountable container
ICOFT institutional conduct of fire trainer	LOGSACS Logistics Structure and Composition System	MIPA missile procurement, Army
IDTC indefinite delivery type contract	LOHAP light observation helicopter avionics package	MLRS multiple launch rocket system
IFV infantry fighting vehicle	LOI list of items	MMC Materiel Management Center
IIQ initial issue quantity	LOS-F-H line-of-sight forward heavy	MPDL mission profile development list
ILADS light air defense system interim	LOS-R line-of-sight rear	MRO materiel release order
IMC item management code	LPSA U.S. AMC Logistics Programs Support Activity	MRP Materiel Returns Program
IMM integrated materiel manager	LSSA U.S. AMC Logistic Systems Support Activity	MRSA U.S. AMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity
IOC initial operational capability	MACOM major Army command	MSC major subordinate command

MSE mobile subscriber equipment	ODCSOPS Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans	PDB procurement data base
MSR minimum sustaining rate	OMA Operation and Maintenance, Army	PERSACS Personnel Structure and Composition System
MTDA modified table of distribution and allowances	OPA Other Procurement, Army	PHHC programable hand-held calculator
MTOE modification table of organization and equipment	OPLAN operation plan	PIVADS product improvement Vulcan air defense system
MULE modular universal laser equipment	ORF operational readiness float	PLL prescribed load list
NAP not authorized for prepositioning	ORF-FCTR-AL ORF factor, Alaska	PLRS position locating reporting system
NAP-D not authorized for prepositioning-deferred	ORF-FCTR-CBT ORF factor, combat	PLT procurement lead time
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	ORF-FCTR-CON ORF factor, CONUS	PNCP Part Number Conversion Program
NBC nuclear, biological, chemical	ORF-FCTR-EUR ORF factor, Europe	POC point of contact
NCO noncommissioned officer	ORF-FCTR-OTH ORF factor, other	POL petroleum, oils, and lubricants
NGB National Guard Bureau	ORF-FCTR-PAC ORF factor, Pacific	POM program objective memorandum
NICP national inventory control point	OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense	POMCUS prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets
NIN national item identification number	OSE organizational support equipment	POS peacetime operating stock
NIMSC nonconsumable item management support code	OWRMR other war reserve materiel requirement	PPR procurement program review
NIMSR nonconsumable item materiel support request	OWRMRB other war reserve materiel requirement, balance	PRIMOB early mission Reserve Component
NMCS not mission capable supply	OWRMRP other war reserve materiel requirement, protectable	PROC-INDIC procurement indicator
NRS numeric retention stock	OWRMS other war reserve materiel stocks	PTRF peacetime replacement factor(s)
NRTS not reparable this station	PA procurement appropriations	PTSP peacetime support period
NSA National Security Agency	PAA Procurement of Ammunition, Army	PUD POMCUS unit designations
NSN national stock number	PAD POMCUS authorization document	PWRMR prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement
NSO numeric stock objective	PADS positioning and azimuth determining system	PWRMRB prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, balance
OCONUS outside continental United States	PBD program/budget decision	PWRMRP prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, protectable
ODCSLOG Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	PCM pulse code modulation	

PWRMS
prepositioned war reserve materiel stock

PWRR
prepositioned war reserve requirements

QQPRI
qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information

RCF
repair cycle float

RCF-FCTR-EUR
RCF factor, Europe

RCF-FCTR-OTH
RCF factor, other

RCF-FCTR-PAC
RCF factor, Pacific

RCTV
remotely controlled target vehicle

RCYR
repair cycle requirement

RDAB
Resources Data Analysis Branch

RDAISA
U.S. Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Information Systems Agency

RDTE
research, development, test, and evaluation

REC-SER-LIFE-YRS
recommended service life in years

REDFRAM
readiness from redistribution of Army materiel

REQ-RIC
requesting routing identifier code

REQ-VAL
Requisition Validation System

RIC
routing identifier code

RICC
Reportable Item Control Code

RO
requirements objective

ROBAT
robotic obstacle breaching assault tank

SACS
Structure and Composition System

SAIP
spares acquisition integrated with procurement

SAR
systems acquisition review

SAT
short to accompany troops

SC
supply class

SECDEF
Secretary of Defense

SF
Stock Fund, Army

SHN
shorthand note

SICC
service item control center

SIMS-X
selected item management system-expanded

SINCGARS
single channel ground and airborne radio

SOF
special operations forces

SPA
supply performance analyzer

SPR
special program requirement

SRC
standard requirement code

SSN
standard study number

SSN-DEL-INDIC
SSN delete indicator

SSN-NOMEN
SSN nomenclature

SSNS
Standard Study Numbering System

SSN X-REF
standard study number cross reference

SSR
supply support request

STE
simplified test equipment

SUSV
small unit support vehicle

TAADS
The Army Authorization Documents System

TACOM
U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command

TACSAT
tactical satellite

TADS
target acquisition designator sight

TAEDP
Total Army Equipment Distribution Program

TAG
The Adjutant General

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TOE
tables of organization and equipment

TOW
tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided

TP/UMF
total package/unit materiel fielding

TR
theater reserves

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TROSCOM
U.S. Army Troop Support Command

TSA
U.S. Army Troop Support Agency

TSG
The Surgeon General

TY-STDY-CD
type study code

UCOFT
unit conduct of fire trainer

UIC
unit identification code

UMMIPS
Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System

USAEARA
U.S. Army Equipment Authorization Review Activity

USALEA
U.S. Army Logistics Evaluation Agency

USAIC-P
U.S. Army Information Systems Command-Pentagon

USAMMA
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USAREUR
U.S. Army, Europe

USASPTAP
U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia

USPFO

U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer

VADS

Vulcan air defense system

VHT

vehicle hull target

VSL

variable safety level

WADS

weapon access delay system

WARF

wartime active replacement factors

WARSL

war reserve stockage list

WMP

war materiel procurement capability

WMR

war materiel requirements

WRAP

war reserve automated process

WRMR

war reserve materiel requirement

WRMRB

war reserve materiel requirement, balance

WRMRP

war reserve materiel requirement, protectable

WRS

war reserve stocks

WTCV

weapons and tactical combat vehicles, Army

Z LIN

"Z" line item number

Section II Terms

Accumulation time

The average time that unserviceable reparables must be held to accumulate enough assets to make maintenance programs cost-effective.

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 force acquisition objective

The quantity of an item authorized for peacetime acquisition to equip and sustain the U.S.-approved force during peacetime and in wartime. In wartime, support is from D-day

through the period, and at the level of support set in the latest SECDEF Logistics Guidance. The AFAO will also include approved prestockage requirements for Grant Aid countries and supply support arrangements with FMS customers.

Approved force retention stock

The quantity of an item, in addition to the AFAO, required to equip and support the U.S. approved force from D-day until P-day (DOD components may use shortcut statistical methods to make the D- to P-day calculation for items when production data is not available.)

Area standardization

The distribution or redistribution of major items of equipment by type, make, model to a given force or geographic area. This standardization provides the equipment which best fills the needs of that force or area and minimizes the impact of the required logistic support.

Army commodity manager

An item manager at AMC MSCs, SICCs, or USAMMA.

Army Materiel Plan

The principal document showing gross requirements, AAO, assets, losses, and production capabilities which support the procurement and depot overhaul budgets.

Asset cutoff date

A point in time when assets are measured.

Associated support items of equipment

Items authorized by an MTOE to support the end item/system being fielded.

Attrition rate

A rate which is used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

Authorized acquisition objective

The quantity of an item to equip the approved U.S. Army and sustain that force together with specified allies in wartime from D-day through the period and at the support level directed in the latest SECDEF Consolidated Guidance.

Authorized stockage list

A list of all items authorized to be stocked at either the intermediate (forward or rear) or installation levels of supply. A recommended ASL can be prepared by USAMC MRSA from the support list allowance cards/tapes from materiel developing/issuing command. This ASL is tailored to the support level, geographic area, and end item densities and is computed for wartime or peacetime.

Auxiliary equipment

Equipment which 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.

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 operational projects in which it is planned to place the new item of equipment. BOIPs are included in the SACS.

Cataloged item

An item with an NSN, which is assigned to an MSC or SICC for managerial control and responsibility, and which is found on the AMDF. It is also an item with a management control number which 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 data base

A file of all individual demand data captured before consolidation into replenishment requisitions.

Cold base

No industrial production capability on D-day.

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 major items

Major end items of equipment identified, authorized, cataloged and issued as part of the BOIP item configuration.

Concurrent release

Release of major system/end items, ASIOE and all packaged support items, special tools and test equipment, and technical manuals to achieve delivery at the staging area on approximately the same date. The fielding command/project manager will direct a coordinated release of the major system/end item, ASIOE, and packaged support items for specific DODAACs with appropriate project codes.

Consumption rate

A rate which is used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

Contingency retention stock

That portion of the quantity of an item excess to the AFAO, the AFRS, and the economic retention level for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement and which normally would be allocated as potential DOD excess stocks, except for a determination that the quantity will be retained for possible contingencies for U.S. Forces. (However, secondary items for support of principal items being retained as contingency reserve are included in this stratum.)

Continuing Balance System—Expanded

A transaction accounting system which stratifies asset data to unit level and by purpose and condition code for depot, to produce the Army's official worldwide asset position for RICC 2 procurement appropriation principal items.

CONUS reserve

War reserve materiel (CONUS reserve 1, 2, and 3) which is positioned in CONUS as backup to TR or PWRMS.

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.

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.

Days wait

The number of days that elapse between the receipt of a requisition at the MSC and the transmittal of the materiel release order to the depot. As used here, this definition refers to the time a requisition is delayed because the item is out of stock. (Delay for an item that is in stock is also included, but it is minimal.) This time frame applies to all stocked items (both filled and backordered) and excludes the time between transmittal of the materiel release order and receipt by the depot and other administrative processing time.

Decrement stocks

The difference between current and full modified table of organization and equipment/table of distribution and allowance/common table of allowances/joint table of allowances authorizations, as appropriate.

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.

Distribution rate

A theater combat ammunition planning factor used by the DA staff and MACOM commanders to determine ammunition requirements for a specific timeframe. The distribution rate is published for the near term as a basis for actual distribution actions. The rate is constrained by assets projected to be on hand for the year under consideration, and makes use of substitution of older available munitions to overcome shortfalls in the availability of fully modernized munitions.

DOD integrated materiel managers

DLA, MSCs, and other military service IMMs assigned integrated materiel management responsibilities.

Economic retention stock

The quantity of an item excess to the AFRS which is more economical to retain for future peacetime issue than to replace by procurement for future issues.

End item code

A three-position alphanumeric code that identifies a request for repair parts to a specific end item.

Essential repair parts stockage list

A list of support items computed and stocked in set quantities for support of systems approved by HQDA. Essential repair parts stockage list items are essential items which if not immediately available will not permit a mission essential system to perform its intended mission at the operational availability rate set by DA.

Essentiality code

A one-position code, defined in AR 708-1, which shows whether a spare or repair part is essential or nonessential to the operation of an end item.

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.

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.

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.

Gross requirements

The sum of the initial issue quantity, maintenance float, operational projects, and post D-day consumption requirement.

Hard target

A vehicle used as a target in the training associated with and the testing of combat systems and projectiles. These end items are usually obsolete or military excess withdrawn from DOD surplus.

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 based upon other management decisions relative to the forecast number of days wait in availability of materiel or the funds available for inventory investment. This cost determines the variable safety level.

Implied stockage cost

A control used to constrain the size of the MSC shortage list to that percentage of items required to support operational readiness standards within current funding limitations.

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 Quantity

The total MTOE/TDA quantity derived from the SACS by applying the SSN. The IIQ is the largest element of the AAO for equipment and the base from which most sustaining elements are computed.

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.

Item category

Identifies an item as "P" (primary) or "G" (generating).

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.

Joint tables of allowances

An authorization document which authorizes equipment operated jointly by two or more units.

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). Life of type 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 to provide a basis for logistical support.

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.

Maintenance factor

Indicates the number of expected failures which 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.

Manned evasive target tank

An instrumental, highly protected, manned, noncooperative, evasive target vehicle. It is designed to collect data and provides special protection to itself and the operators. These modified tanks are used to test inert antitank missiles.

Materiel Transfer Plan

A plan developed by the Wholesale Commodity Manager at the direction of DA (AR 700-127) for transferring displaced equipment from one MACOM 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.

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 upon 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 which becomes the authorization documents which shows the peacetime needs for personnel and equipment.

National stock number

A 13-digit number assigned by Defense Logistics Services Center to an item of materiel used, stocked, and distributed within the Federal government and identified in the Federal Catalog System.

Numeric retention stock

The quantity of an item exceeding all identified requirement objectives for which disposal is currently infeasible or uneconomical or for which a management decision has been made to retain stock in the supply system. Normally, NRS will be no greater than the sum of on-hand and due-in assets.

OMNIBUS

Army operational readiness analysis; an annual assessment of the Army's current force.

Open-window periods

The two periods of the year when MACOMs can change authorization and allowance documents.

Operating level

The number of assets needed to operate between successive stock receipts.

Operational project

The vehicle used to authorize supplies and equipment above normal allowances (TOE, TDA, CTA, war reserve level documentation, and special letter of authorization) to support operations, contingencies, and war plans. These are considered initial issue provisioning assets, whereas war reserves are replacement/sustainment assets.

Order ship time

The time between replenishment request and receipt of the materiel.

Other war reserve materiel requirement

The level which is the WRMR less the PWRMR.

Other war reserve materiel requirement, balance

The portion of the OWRMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level is the OWRMR less the OWRMRP.

Other war reserve materiel requirement, protectable

The portion of OWRMR which is protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

Other war reserve materiel stock

Assets used to satisfy the OWRMR.

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.

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.

Prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets

Equipment and supplies used to equip units specified for early deployment to the theater. These unit sets of equipment are designated to specific CONUS-based units which include both divisional and nondivisional unit sets.

Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement

The portion of the WRMR which approved SECDEF guidance directs be reserved and positioned at or near the point of planned use or issued to the user before hostilities. This reduces reaction time and assures timely support of a specific force/project until replenishment action. Adjustments may be made by the MACOMs to position a portion of the PWRMR at the CONUS wholesale supply level due to storage or management limitations.

Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, balance

The portion of the PWRMR which has not been acquired nor funded. This level is the PWRMR less the PWRMRP. The PWRMRB may be reduced and become protectable through asset balancing or direct funding of the PWRMR.

Prepositioned war reserve materiel requirement, protectable

The portion of the PWRMR which is protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

Prepositioned war reserve materiel stock
Assets used to satisfy the PWRMR.**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 which 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.

Principal items

End items and replacement assemblies of such major 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.

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 Other Procurement, Army.

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.

Quantity required

The number of items needed by a field unit to accomplish its mission in a wartime environment.

Rebuild

To restore an item to a standard as nearly as possible to original or new condition in appearance, performance, and life expectancy.

Recovery rate

The ratio of actual or forecast repairable un-serviceable 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.

Remotely controlled target vehicle

A specially modified cooperative or non-cooperative ground vehicle used as a destructive or nondestructive target.

Repair

To restore an item to a serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or un-serviceable condition.

Repair administrative lead time

The average time needed to process repair directives.

Repair cycle float

A quantity of selected class VII equipment approved for stockage in the wholesale supply system used to replace like items of equipment which are withdrawn from using activities for programmed depot maintenance.

Repair lead time

The average time needed to restore an un-serviceable 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.

Reportable item control code

A one-digit numeric code assigned to those

items of equipment for which asset reporting is required by AR 710-3 and AR 220-1.

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.

Requirement rate

A theater combat planning factor used by the DA Staff and MACOM 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.

Secondary items

Minor end items, replacement assemblies, spare components, repair parts, and personnel support items and consumables, other than principal 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.

Spares

Reparable support items.

Standard study number

An eleven digit alphanumeric number 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 which exist when a unit's peacetime organization authorized equipment quantities are less than the full MTOE required equipment quantities.

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.

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 materiel's). 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.

Supporting command

AMC MSC or other Army command that provides a major component of an end item/system.

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 MSC level for all procurement funded items of equipment, missiles, and ammunition.

Table of distribution and allowances

A table which 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(s) 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.

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 which contains the authorizations and allowance documents which shows authorized levels used in requisitioning personnel and equipment.

The Army Equipment Distribution Plan

A program that provides managers at all levels with the capability of controlling, directing, and influencing those Army programs, relative to force structure, priorities within a force to be procured, distributed, modernization.

Theater reserves

War reserve materiel assigned as theater reserves 1, 2, or 6. Theater reserves are authorized in days of supply by AR 11-11 (C) for specified contingencies/forces.

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 logistically sustain combat forces.

Total package fielding

A combination of package shipment and concurrent release of the end item, ASIOE, and PLL/ASL package. All support is "pushed" to the field.

Unit identification code

A code that identifies uniquely each unit of the Active Army, National Guard, USAR.

U.S. Approved Forces

Forces specified in the FYDP.

Unserviceable generation factor

The factor used in forecasting unserviceable assets to be generated during a given period when applied to the in-use densities.

Usage rate

A rate which is used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

Vehicle hull target

A vehicle used as either a destructive or non-destructive target. Vehicle hull targets are usually obsolete or unserviceable vehicles from DRMS.

War materiel procurement capability

The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after the day an operation begins (D-day) from industry or from any other available source during the period set for war materiel procurement planning purposes.

War materiel requirement

The quantity of an item required to equip and support the approved forces specified in applicable guidance through the period set for war materiel planning purposes.

War reserve materiel requirement

The portion of the war materiel requirement which must be on hand on D-day. This level consists of the war materiel requirement less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-day, and the war materiel procurement capability.

War reserve materiel requirement, balance

The portion of the WRMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the WRMR less the WRMRP.

War reserve materiel requirement, protectable

The portion of the WRMR that is either or both on hand or previously funded, and is protected. If issued for peacetime use, it will

be promptly replaced. This level is the sum of the PWRMRP and the OWRMRP.

War reserve stock

That portion of the total materiel assets which is designated to satisfy the WRMR.

War reserve stock for allies stockage materiel requirement

The war reserve stock for allies requirement less offsetting allied assets (including additional assets provided by transfers from various military assistance programs, in-country production capability, coproduction projects, programmed FMS, and programmed third country assistance). Allied war reserves, specifically the basic loads of class V items, are considered to be off-sets to the war reserve stock for allies stockage materiel requirement. Class V training assets are excluded.

War reserve stockage list

List of selected major and secondary end items, packaged POL, subsistence (operational rations only), clothing, medical, and expendable items maintained as war reserves.

Warm base

Industrial production capacity on D-day at the minimum sustaining rate.

Wartime replacement factor

Average daily loss rate for major items of equipment expressed as a decimal of daily authorized theater equipment density.

Washout quantity

The number of unserviceable returns that cannot be economically repaired.

Wholesale level

Materiel readiness commands, DOD integrated managers, individual Defense Logistics Centers, and GSA.

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 items in a developmental stage.

Section III Special Abbreviations and Terms

There are no special terms.

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RESERVED

QUARTERLY STRATIFICATION REPORT OF SECONDARY ITEMS (Part B - Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets) (Thousands of Dollars)

Requirements Control Symbol
CSGLD - 1438

For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG

AS OF (Date)

MATERIEL CATEGORY/APPROPRIATION AND SUBGROUPING

Mat. Cat. Code Structure
(POS 1) (POS 2)

Number of Items
Cataloged Stocked

APPROPRIATION TITLE

Army Stock Fund PA

REPORTING AGENCY

INVENTORY MANAGER

STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS A	ROMT. & RETENTION LIMIT B	DUE OUT (Memo) C	ASSETS				LOG RATIO		DEFICIT J
			ON HAND		DUE IN		ASSETS TO REQ. H	REQ. TO AMD I	
			SERV D	UNSERV E	TOTAL F	PROC (Memo) G			
1. Assets, Stratification Date									
2. Assets, Anticipated Nonrecoverable									
3. Prepositioned War Reserve Protectable									
a. Operational Projects									
b. Other: U.S.									
c. Other: Allied Forces									
4. Requisitioning Objective									
a. Stock Due Out									
(1) Stocked Items									
(2) Nonstocked Items									
b. Safety Level									
c. Numerical Stockage Objective									
(1) Insurance Items									
(2) Mission Essential									
(3) Other Stockage									
d. Repair Cycle									
e. Order and Ship Time									
(1) Order Time									
(2) Ship Time									
f. Operating Level									
(1) Recurring Demand Items									
(2) Depot Maintenance									
(3) Concurrent Parts									
Subtotal RO Recurring Demands (Lines 4b, d, e(1), e(2), and f(1))									
Subtotal RO Nonrecurring Demands (Lines 4c, f(2), f(3))									
5. AFAO Issue Requirements									
a. Apportionment Year FY									
(1) Recurring Demands									
(2) Nonrecurring Demands									
(3) Nonstockage Demands									

STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS A	RQMT. & RETENTION LIMIT B	DUE OUT (Memo) C	ASSETS				LOG RATIO		DEFICIT J
			ON HAND		DUE IN		ASSETS TO REQ. H	REQ. TO AMD I	
			SERV D	UNSERV E	TOTAL F	PROC (Memo) G			
5. AFAO Issue Req. (Continued).									
b. Budget Year FY									
(1) Recurring Demands									
(2) Nonrecurring Demands									
(3) Nonstockage Demands									
c. Balance AFAO									
6. Balance, Prepositioned War Reserve									
a. Operational Projects									
b. Other: Balance, U.S.									
c. Other: Balance, Allied Forces									
7. Economic Retention									
8. Local Excess									
a. Reported Excess									
b. Unreported Excess									

REMARKS

MEMO ENTRIES	DEMANDS			MATERIEL REPAIRED	UNSERVICEABLE STOCKS SCHEDULED FOR REPAIR
	RO ITEMS	NON-RO ITEMS	NONSTOCKAGE ITEMS		

**MONTHLY REPORT OF FINANCIAL STATUS OF
PA SECONDARY ITEMS
(Thousands of Dollars)**

For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG

*Requirements Control Symbol
CSGLD - 1422*

MATERIEL CATEGORY

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MONTH ENDING

TO: (Include ZIP Code)

FROM: (Include ZIP Code)

ITEM a	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS		
	APPROVED PLAN b	ACTUAL c	VARIANCE d
1. On Hand, Closing			
2. Receipts from Procurement			
3. Returns from Users			
a. Serviceable			
b. Unserviceable			
4. Other Receipts			
5. Issues Without Reimbursement Service Use			
6. Reimbursable Issues			
7. Other Issues /Transfer			
8. Net Adjustments			
9. Total Obligations Prior Years ()			
10. POS Obligations (Memo)			
11. Provisioning Obligations (Memo)			
12. War Reserve Obligations (Memo)			
13. Unliquidated Obligations - Total			
14. Unobligated Commitments - Total Prior Years ()			
15. POS Unliquidated Commitments (Memo)			
16. Provisioning Unobligated Commitments (Memo)			
17. War Reserve Unobligated Commitments (Memo)			
18. Dues Out			
19. Dues Out MAP/FMS (Memo)			
20. Number of Zero Balances			

REMARKS

Procurement directives outstanding (Precommitment)	\$
LINE 13 - RECONCILIATION	
Undelivered Orders	\$
Less: Progress Payments & Adv.	
Plus: Unpaid Deliveries	
Plus: Other	
Unliquidated Obligations	\$

OPERATIONAL PROJECT SUMMARY DATA SHEET

For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is AMC

3. SECTION	4. CHANGE	1. OPERATIONAL PROJECT NO.	2. PROJECT CODE
		5. COMMODITY COMMAND	

6. COST AND AVAILABILITY DATA						
	STOCK FUND			PEMA		TOTAL f
	END ITEMS a	REPAIR PARTS b	SECONDARY c	PRINCIPAL d	OMA ITEMS e	
AVAILABLE FROM COMMAND STOCK						
AVAILABLE FROM CONUS STOCK						
REQUIRING PROCUREMENT						
TOTAL						

7. TOTAL WEIGHT:	9. SHORT TONS:
POUNDS	SHORT TONS
8. TOTAL CUBE:	10. MEASUREMENT TONS:
CUBIC FEET	

OPERATIONAL PROJECT LIST OF ITEMS

For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is AMC

3. SECTION		4. CHANGE				5. COMMODITY COMMAND				1. OPERATIONAL PROJECT NO	2. PROJECT CODE
ITEM NO a	LINE ITEM NO/ AFCS CODE b	NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER/ ACVC/DODAC c	ITEM DESCRIPTION (Generic nomenclature in SB 700-20) d	UNIT OF ISSUE e	TOTAL RCMT f	AVAL IN COMMAND g	BALANCE OF RCMT h	ABA CODE i	ERC j		

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DATA INTERCHANGE OF SUPPORT EQUIPMENT DATA

For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG

1) REPORT NO.	2) SUPERSEDED REPORT NO.	3) DATE	4) BOIP NO.
5) TO: PROCURING COMMAND		6) FROM: REQUIRING COMMAND	
7) PROCURING COMMAND NOMENCLATURE		14) REQUIRING COMMAND NOMENCLATURE	
8) NSN	9) LCC	15) NSN	16) LCC
10) LIN		17) LIN	
11) SSN		18) SSN	
12) NOT SEPARATE AUTH	13) SEPARATELY AUTH		19) RATIO
COMPONENT MAJOR ITEM	A) ASIOE	B) OSE	
23) PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME		20) HIGHEST SYSTEM NOMENCLATURE	
A) INITIAL	B) REORDER		
24) PROCURING COMMAND POC/ITEM MGR		21) REQUIRING COMMAND POC/PREPARER	
25) PROCURING COMMAND APPROVAL		22) REQUIRING COMMAND APPROVAL	
26) USAEARA POC/REVIEWER		27) USAEARA APPROVAL	

REPORT # (BLK 1)

SECTION A
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT REQUIRED DELIVERY SCHEDULE

LIN (BLK 10)

MO	FY													
	QTY RQD	DLVY SCD												
OCT														
NOV														
DEC														
JAN														
FEB														
MAR														
APR														
MAY														
JUN														
JUL														
AUG														
SEP														

SECTION B

PROCURING COMMAND REMARKS:

REQUIRING COMMAND REMARKS:

DATA INTERCHANGE SUMMARY

For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG

PART I

A. NOMENCLATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____
B. SSN: _____ **D. END FY 83 ASSET POSITION:** _____
C. APPROPRIATION: _____ **E. PLT:** _____
F. ITEM MANAGER/AUTOVON: _____

PART II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	FY84 & PRIOR	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90
A. GAINS:							
<u>PROC</u>							
BY FY OTHER							
<u>PROC</u>							
BY FDP OTHER							
B. LOSSES:							
<u>BY FY</u>							
<u>BY FDP</u>							
C. TOTAL ASSETS O/H							
<u>BY FY</u>							
<u>BY FDP</u>							
A. TOTAL DATA INTER-CHANGE RQMT	RQD/AVAIL	RQD/AVAIL	RQD/AVAIL	RQD/AVAIL	RQD/AVAIL	RQD/AVAIL	RQD/AVAIL
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
B. SEE ATTACHED SHEET							
A. TOTAL BACKORDER QUANTITY							
B. QTY PROJECTED TO BE FILLED BY FY							

PART III

PART IV

DATA INTERCHANGE SUMMARY

SSN/NOMENCLATURE/MODEL _____ **DATE** _____

PART III B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INTERCHANGE CUSTOMER/PM	LIN	TYPE ROMT	FY84 & PRIOR QTY	FY85 QTY	FY86 QTY	FY87 QTY	FY88 QTY	FY89 QTY	FY90 QTY
C. TOTALS									
D. SOURCES OF SUPPLY/ REQUIRED PROCUREMENT									

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