



# Department of Defense MANUAL

NUMBER 4140.01, Volume 11  
February 10, 2014

---

---

USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Management of Critical Safety Items, Controlled Inventory Items Including Nuclear Weapons-Related Materiel

References: See Enclosure 1

## 1. PURPOSE

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

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

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

b. Volume. This volume:

(1) Implements policies in Reference (c) and provides procedures for managing and handling special types of materiel, namely critical safety items (CSI) and controlled inventory items (CII) (i.e., classified, sensitive, and pilferable) including nuclear weapons-related materiel (NWRM).

(2) Establishes the Joint Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA/LWCG).

(3) Incorporates and cancels the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) Memorandum (Reference (d)).

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

3. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

4. PROCEDURES. See Enclosure 3.

5. RELEASABILITY. **Unlimited**. This volume is approved for public release and is available on the Internet from the DoD Issuances Website at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>.

6. EFFECTIVE DATE. This volume:

a. Is effective February 10, 2014.

b. Must be reissued, cancelled, or certified current within 5 years of its publication to be considered current in accordance with DoDI 5025.01 (Reference (e)).

c. Will expire effective February 10, 2024 and be removed from the DoD Issuances Website if it hasn't been reissued or cancelled in accordance with Reference (e).



Paul D. Peters  
Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense  
for Logistics and Materiel Readiness

#### Enclosures

1. References
2. Responsibilities
3. Procedures
4. Charter for the DoD JSA/LWCG

#### Glossary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENCLOSURE 1: REFERENCES .....4

ENCLOSURE 2: RESPONSIBILITIES .....6

    ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LOGISTICS AND MATERIEL

        READINESS (ASD(L&MR)) .....6

    DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA) .....6

    DOD COMPONENT HEADS.....6

    SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.....7

    SECRETARY OF THE ARMY .....7

    COMBATANT COMMANDERS.....8

ENCLOSURE 3: PROCEDURES .....9

    HANDLING AND CONTROL OF CSI AND CII INCLUDING NON-NUCLEAR

        MISSILES AND ROCKETS (NNMR); ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND

        EXPLOSIVES (AA&E); AND NWRM.....9

    DoDSA/LWSP SPECIFIC PROCEDURES .....17

    CSI SPECIFIC PROCEDURES .....19

ENCLOSURE 4: CHARTER FOR THE DoD JSA/LWCG .....24

    PURPOSE.....24

    ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.....24

    FUNCTIONS .....24

    RESPONSIBILITIES .....25

    ADMINISTRATION.....26

GLOSSARY .....27

    PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....27

    PART II. DEFINITIONS.....28

FIGURE

    REPSHIP Notifications.....12

ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES

- (a) DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003 (cancelled by Volume 1 of this manual)
- (b) DoD Directive 5134.12, "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)), May 25, 2000, as amended
- (c) DoD Instruction 4140.01, "Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011
- (d) Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics Memorandum, "Nuclear Weapons-Related Materiel (NWRM)," October 16, 2008
- (e) DoD Instruction 5025.01, "DoD Directives Program," September 26, 2012, as amended
- (f) Title 10, United States Code
- (g) SECNAVINST 4140.2/AFI 20-106/DA Pam 95-9/DLAI 3200.4/DCMA INST CSI (AV), "Management of Aviation Critical Safety Items," January 25, 2006
- (h) DoD Instruction 8320.04, "Item Unique Identification (IUID) Standards for Tangible Personal Property," June 16, 2008
- (i) DoD 5205.02-M, "DoD Operations Security (OPSEC) Program Manual," November 3, 2008
- (j) Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, "DoD Guide to Uniquely Identifying Items," September 15, 2012<sup>1</sup>
- (k) DoD 4100.39-M, "Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual," dates vary by volume
- (l) Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R, Part II, "Cargo Movement," current edition
- (m) DoD Manual 5100.76, "Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E)," April 17, 2012
- (n) DoD Manual 5200.01, Volume 3, "DoD Information Security Program: Protection of Classified Information," February 24, 2012, as amended
- (o) DoD Directive 5205.02E, "DoD Operations Security (OPSEC) Program," June 20, 2012
- (p) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25-2, "Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP)," June 13, 2012<sup>2</sup>
- (q) Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25, Volume 2, "Defense Logistics Management System: Supply Standards and Procedures," June 5, 2012<sup>2</sup>
- (r) National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Instruction No. 4001, "Controlled Cryptographic Items," July 1996<sup>3</sup>
- (s) Military Standard 129, "Department of Defense Standard Practice: Military Marking for Shipment and Storage" current edition
- (t) Military Standard 2073-1, "DoD Standard Practice for Military Packaging" current edition
- (u) DoD Instruction O-5210.63, "DoD Procedures for Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials (SNM)," November 21, 2006

---

<sup>1</sup> Available on the Internet at [http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/UID/attachments/DoDUIDGuideVer2\\_5.pdf](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/UID/attachments/DoDUIDGuideVer2_5.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Available on the internet at [www.dla.mil/j-6/dImso/elibrary/manuals/d1m/d1m](http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dImso/elibrary/manuals/d1m/d1m)

<sup>3</sup> Available on the SIPRNET at [http://www.iad.nsa.smil.mil/resources/library/cnss\\_section/cnss\\_instructions.cfm](http://www.iad.nsa.smil.mil/resources/library/cnss_section/cnss_instructions.cfm)

- (v) DLAR 4145.11/AR 740-7/NAVSUPINST 4440.146C/MCO 4450.11A, "Safeguarding of DLA Sensitive Inventory Items, Controlled Substances, and Pilferable Items of Supply," February 1, 1990
- (w) DoD 4160.21-M, "Defense Materiel Disposition Manual," August 18, 1997
- (x) DoD Manual 4160.28, "Defense Demilitarization Manual," June 7, 2011
- (y) DoD Instruction 5230.24, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents," August 23, 2012
- (z) DoD 7000.14-R, "Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRs)," Volumes 1-15, dates vary by volume

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LOGISTICS AND MATERIEL READINESS (ASD(L&MR)). In accordance with Reference (b) and under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(AT&L), the ASD(L&MR):

- a. Develops policy and oversees the operation of the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Serialization Program (DoDSA/LWSP), including the JSA/LWCG.
- b. Is responsible for overall policy development, direction, and oversight of the physical inventory control of DoD supply system materiel.
- c. Develops and maintains CSI policy and ensures DoD Component compliance with that policy.

2. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA). Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(AT&L), through the ASD(L&MR), and in addition to the responsibilities in section 3 of this enclosure, the Director, DLA:

- a. Coordinates with the Secretaries of the Military Departments on the use of standard procedures for the assignment of controlled inventory item codes (CIIC) to:
  - (1) Appropriately safeguard and identify special requirements of CII.
  - (2) Ensure compatibility with demilitarization codes.
- b. Coordinates with the Secretaries of the Military Departments on the evaluation of CIIC definitions every 5 years to incorporate new security considerations and to reflect the current security environment in the combinations between CIIC and demilitarization codes.
- c. Serves as the DoD focal point for the DoDSA/LWSP.
- d. Chairs the JSA/LWCG and performs the responsibilities as identified in the JSA/LWCG Charter in Enclosure 4 of this volume.

3. DoD COMPONENT HEADS. The DoD Component heads:

- a. Implement the procedures prescribed in this volume throughout their department or agency and ensure that supplemental guidance and procedures are in accordance with Reference (c) and this volume.

- b. Establish and maintain a physical inventory control program for DoD supply system materiel (wholesale and below wholesale) to provide for the economical and efficient stewardship of DoD supply system materiel.
- c. Establish and execute a physical security program to prevent or reduce the potential for theft, fraud, sabotage, and abuse of DoD materiel.
- d. Establish and maintain procedures for the handling of critical safety items and controlled inventory items including NWRM in accordance with Enclosure 3 of this volume.
- e. Establish, control, and fund the automated registration of all small arms and light weapons and Category 1 missile and rocket unique item identifiers (UIIs) in their inventories, including all small arms and light weapons transferred outside their inventories, such as those released to the General Services Administration (GSA) and those released under security assistance arrangements.
- f. Identify and control CSIs throughout their life cycles to ensure only safe, conforming parts are installed on military ships and aircraft in accordance with section 2302 of Title 10, United States Code (Reference (f)) and SECNAVINST 4140.2/AFI 20-106/DA Pam 95-9/DLAI 3200.4/DCMA INST CSI (AV) (Reference (g)). Designate a ship seaworthiness or aircraft airworthiness authority that has design and configuration responsibility.
- g. Maintain a list of NWRM assemblies and subassemblies as appropriate and update the list annually or more often, as needed.
- h. Conduct an annual audit of current procedures for CII, including NWRM, and make any corrective action necessary to address systemic supply chain management issues.

4. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. In addition to the responsibilities in section 3 of this enclosure, the Secretaries of the Military Departments:

- a. Coordinate with DLA on the procedures and use the procedures to assign a CIIC that appropriately safeguards and identifies special requirements for CII that is compatible with demilitarization codes.
- b. Validate CIIC assigned to items every 5 years.
- c. Perform the responsibilities and provide resources to the JSA/LWCG as identified in the JSA/LWCG Charter in Enclosure 4 of this volume.

5. SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. In addition to the responsibilities in sections 3 and 4 of this enclosure, the Secretary of the Army funds, operates, maintains, and oversees the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry.

6. COMBATANT COMMANDERS. The Combatant Commanders, through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, authorize the emergency redistribution of RRMS in their geographic command and verify the redistribution with the issuing Military Service. They may delegate this responsibility to a Military Department support, commander, joint force commander, or other commander as appropriate.



ENCLOSURE 3

PROCEDURES

1. HANDLING AND CONTROL OF CSI AND CII INCLUDING NON-NUCLEAR MISSILES AND ROCKETS (NNMR); ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES (AA&E); AND NWRM

a. Special Types of Materiel

(1) The DoD Components must apply the highest levels of materiel accountability, control, visibility, protection, and identification to the stewardship of CSI and CII (classified, sensitive, and pilferable), including NNMR, AA&E, and NWRM, commensurate with the risk of materiel release. Materiel managers will follow special procedures for the handling, identification, and control of CSI and CII, including engineering and design information.

(2) The DoD Components must manage small arms, light weapons, and conventional ammunition as special types of materiel in the DoD supply chain. Where items of conventional ammunition are DoD serially managed, DoD Components will assign a UII and comply with the item unique identification (IUID) requirements of DoDI 8320.04 (Reference (h)), DoDM 5205.02 (Reference (i)), and Volume 9 of this manual.

b. Unique Item-level Traceability. The DoD Components will use the globally unique and machine-readable UII as defined in the USD(AT&L) Memorandum (Reference (j)) and in accordance with Reference (h).

(1) Full implementation of IUID functionality, to include item marking, will be accomplished as outlined in the DoD Components' IUID implementation plans.

(2) This requirement does not apply to items that are managed only by life-of-type.

c. Accountability. While most items are accounted for by national stock number (NSN), DoD Components will account for DoD serially managed items by UII within NSN, or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete, in accordance with Reference (h). The Military Departments and DLA will:

(1) Ensure a UII is assigned and included in the IUID Registry in accordance with Reference (h).

(2) Maintain UII records at DoD storage activities.

(3) Provide shipment notification or shipment accompanying documentation from the issuing activity to the recipient identifying the NSN and UII.

(4) Update the IUID Registry as required in Reference (h), e.g., notification of asset transfer.

d. Shipment Content Verification Prior to Package Closure for Items That Are Classified SECRET and Above or NWRM

(1) A supervisor, lead, or agency-designated individual is responsible for verification of package contents.

(2) Personnel conducting the verification must use a process checklist or similar tool available to facilitate the verification.

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

e. CIIC

(1) DLA will:

(a) Evaluate the CIIC definitions every 5 years, with input from the Military Departments, to take new security considerations into account when applying the CIIC. DLA will expand the CIIC from one character to two to allow for the versatility of future requirements.

(b) Review Table 192 of DoD 4100.39-M (Reference (k)) every 5 years in coordination with the Military Departments to reflect the current security environment in the combinations between CIIC and demilitarization codes in accordance with paragraph 1e(2)(b) of this enclosure.

(c) Develop standard procedures to ensure the accurate assignment of CIIC code and demilitarization code compatibilities in coordination with the Military Departments.

(2) The materiel managers will use the demilitarization code and the standard procedures developed with DLA to assign a CIIC for CII and NWRM that:

(a) Appropriately safeguards and identifies special requirements for stock, storage, security, and transportation.

(b) Identifies appropriate pilferage controls related to storage, handling, and transportation to include the Transportation Protective Services for the item in accordance with the Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R (Reference (l)).

(c) Identifies the special handling required to ensure proper controls and security before considering the impacts on the cost for storage, handling, and transportation.

(d) Identifies the extent and type of special handling required due to the classified nature or special handling characteristics of the item.

(e) Identifies the AA&E security risk categories in Table 61 of Volume 10 of Reference (k) and DoD 5100.76-M (Reference (m)).

(f) Allows for demilitarization to be accomplished in a timely manner.

(g) Assigns the CIIC to repair parts for AA&E end items or other weapon system items independently from the CIIC of the end item.

(h) Assigns the appropriate CIIC for each repair part for an end item, taking into account storage and transportation needs that are described in Reference (l) for the repair part when separated from the end item.

(3) The appropriate materiel manager will initiate reviews of the item's CIIC at least once every 5 years to ensure the proper coding and effective utilization of physical security facilities, compatibility with the demilitarization code, and Transportation Protective Services. Submit requests for changes to the CIIC in accordance with Chapter 5 of Reference (k).

f. Report of Shipment (REPSHIP) Notifications for Items That Are CII to Include NWRM. For shipments of items that are CII, to include NWRM, where transportation protective services are required in accordance with Reference (l), the DoD Components must:

(1) Use an automated process for REPSHIP notifications where possible with auditable standard electronic data interchange (EDI) or electronic means (e.g., Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS), Global Freight Management (GFM), Distribution Standard System (DSS), e-mail, or fax).

(2) Send REPSHIP notifications as depicted in the figure and as outlined in Reference (l).

(a) Before shipment, send a REPSHIP notification from the shipper to the intended recipient of the intent to ship and await positive acknowledgement from the intended recipient before actual shipment.

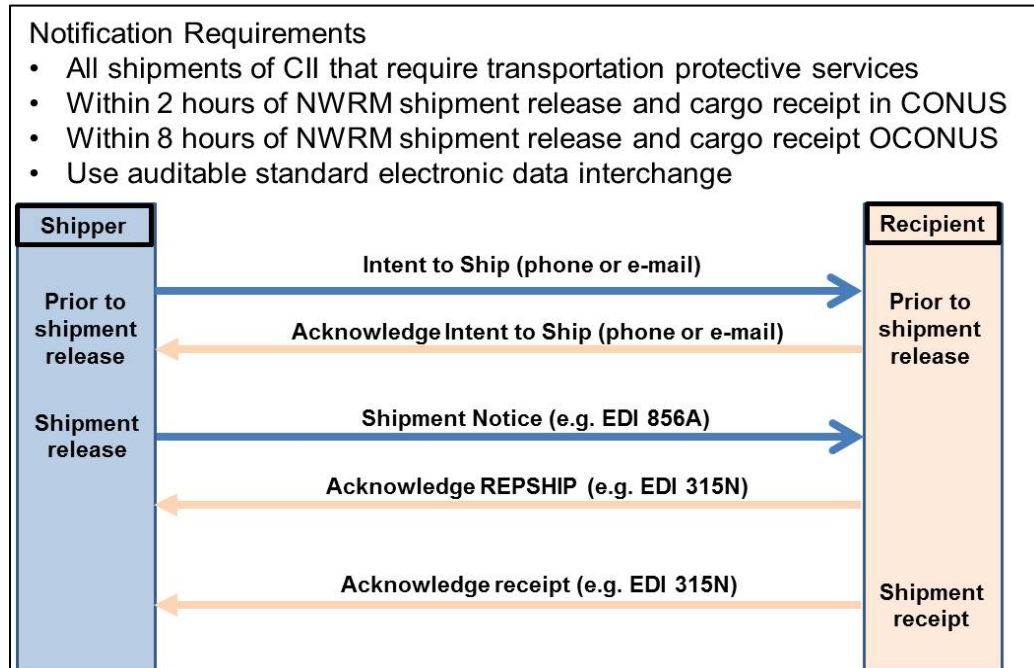
(b) Send a REPSHIP notification from the intended recipients to the shipper to acknowledge the intent to ship.

(c) Upon shipment, send a REPSHIP notification from the shipper to the intended recipient that the shipment has occurred.

(d) Upon receipt, send a REPSHIP notification from the recipient to the shipper to confirm receipt of the shipment.

(e) Confirm 100 percent of all shipments and receipts with REPSHIP notifications using an automated process where possible with auditable standard EDI or electronic means (e.g., CMOS, GFM, DSS, e-mail, or fax).

Figure. REPSHIP Notifications



(3) Give appropriate consideration to information security and operations security (OPSEC) requirements for all communication and materiel handling as specified in Volume 3 of DoDM 5200.01 (Reference (n)), DoDD 5205.02E (Reference (o)), and Reference (i).

(4) For acknowledgement, receipt, and confirmation of each NWRM REPSHIP notification, enforce a deadline not to exceed 2 hours for locations in the continental United States and 8 hours for those outside the continental United States.

(5) Initiate an investigation by the shipper with the assistance of the recipient if the receipt of a shipment is not acknowledged as expected and follow through with the investigation until the matter is resolved.

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

(7) Validate the contents of all receipts for kind, count, and condition, unless the recipient has verification that the appropriate packaging procedure was followed and there is no evidence of tampering. Follow acceptance procedures as specified in Volume 5 of this manual.

(8) Retain auditable electronic records of shipment and receipt confirmations of CII, including NWRM for 5 years.

g. Inventorying CII, Including NWRM, Items in Storage. In addition to the basic Physical Inventory Control Program requirements specified in Volume 5 of this manual, DoD Components must:

(1) Conduct physical inventories in accordance with Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25-2 (Reference (p)) and Volume 2 of DLM 4000.25 (Reference (q)). Use the list of controlled inventory item codes in Table 61 of Volume 10 of Reference (g) and guidelines for their use for transportation protective services in Chapter 205 of Reference (k) for items listed in Table 205-7 of Reference (k).

(2) Perform a 100 percent physical count with 100 percent accuracy.

(a) Perform 100 percent physical count as reflected by the number of items listed on the crates or containers when items are CII, including NWRM, and are banded and crated or are in a sealed container.

(b) Use automatic identification technology (AIT) from outside of the unit packaging to update the inventory record.

(3) Include CII, including NWRM, in inventory counts. Provide the results of such inventories no less often than annually to a single organization in each Military Department and to DLA.

(4) Perform the inventory where DoD Components have custody or accountability of items that are classified SECRET or above and not installed on an end item; Security Risk Category I NNMR; Security Risk Category II, III, and IV Arms; or NWRM that is not installed on an end item:

(a) At least semi-annually at unit-level activities and installation (post, base, camp, station, etc.)-level activities.

(b) At least annually at depot-level activities.

(5) Perform the inventory where DoD Components have custody or accountability of Security Risk Category II or III:

(a) At least semi-annually at unit-level activities and installation (post, base, camp, station, etc.)-level activities.

(b) At least annually at depot-level.

(6) Perform the inventory of the contents of any unsealed containers where DoD Components have custody or accountability of Security Risk Category I, II, III, or IV Ammunition or Explosives in accordance with References (m), (p), and (q):

(a) At least semi-annually at unit-level activities and installation (post, base, camp, station, etc.)-level activities.

(b) At least annually at depot-level activities.

(7) The Military Departments or DLA may prescribe more frequent inventories or inventories by 100 percent physical count, as required.

(8) A second individual must validate all inventorying of items that are classified SECRET and above and NWRM.

h. Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCIs). In addition to the requirements specified in Volume 5 of this manual, all DoD Components having custody of CCI must:

(1) Perform a complete physical inventory by UUI (or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete) at periodic intervals not to exceed 12 months between successive inventories, pursuant to National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Instruction No. 4001 (Reference (r)).

(2) Include all CCI equipment and uninstalled CCI components in the inventory.

(3) Guard against preventable losses of un-keyed CCI to unauthorized personnel.

(4) Adhere to the procedures for transportation, accountability, storage, and other handling requirements, including access by foreign nationals, as specified in Reference (r).

i. Loss of Materiel. Before any loss of materiel may be attributed to an inventory or accountability discrepancy, DoD Components must:

(1) Determine that the loss was not the result of theft or misappropriation.

(2) Complete causative research on all discrepancies found as a result of the inventory.

(3) Review adjustments to the NWRM by a representative of the owning organization at the general or flag officer or Senior Executive Service level. The reviewing official representative in the owning organization has the authority to approve adjustments to the NWRM accountable record as a result of the causative research regardless of dollar value. The site commander or director has the authority to approve adjustments to the classified and sensitive items record as a result of the causative research regardless of dollar value.

j. Disassembly. DoD Components must add or update accountable records for reparable items that are classified or NWRM that are:

(1) Disassembled during repair.

(2) Not subsequently reassembled in the same action within 24 hours of disassembly.

(3) Are at the base or depot-level at contractor operated or DoD Component operated repair facilities.

k. Unserviceable CII. DoD Components must promptly mark unserviceable CII, including NWRM, with the correct condition. DoD Components must not co-mingle CII in storage with other items, serviceable or unserviceable.

l. Identification of CII. DoD Components must:

(1) Identify CII, including NWRM, in key information systems in such a way to ensure that personnel handling the materiel are alerted that, besides OPSEC requirements, special handling procedures are required.

(2) Safeguard data pertinent to NWRM in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) or other key information systems to ensure it is made available only to authorized personnel and never to the general public.

(3) Use locally assigned item identification numbers on a temporary basis pending assignment of an NSN in FLIS.

m. Annual Review and Assessment. The Military Departments and DLA:

(1) Conduct an annual review and assessment of current procedures for CII, including NWRM.

(2) Review and assess corrective actions taken to address any systemic supply chain management issues.

(3) Review and assess only activities authorized to possess CII, including NWRM.

n. Packaging. DoD Components will package CII, including NWRM, to allow the materiel to be readily identifiable, subject to information security and OPSEC requirements. Packaging should enable verification of the materiel without unpacking or breaking the preservation barrier.

o. Declassification. DoD Components will:

(1) Declassify items by removing or eliminating their classified features to permit safe disposition in accordance with Reference (n).

(2) Make disposition decisions, including materiel returns either by U.S. Government or contractor organizations.

(3) Track the materiel by wholesale materiel managers.

(4) Execute demilitarization of CII, including NWRM, in a timely fashion.

p. Receipt Validation for Items That Are Classified SECRET and Above or NWRM

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

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

(3) If the markings on the packaging, documentation, or automated shipment notification do not match the actual item in the package (e.g., quantity discrepancies (over or under shipment), incorrect item received, unique identification (UII or serial number) mismatch, or receipt of a misdirected shipment), the recipient will submit a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) within 24 hours of discovery to the responsible shipping activity or source of supply in accordance with Chapter 17 of Reference (q).

(4) The action activity must respond to the discrepancy report within 24 hours and must take appropriate corrective actions to preclude a recurrence of mismatches. When the discrepancy requires further research for resolution, the action activity must provide an interim response within 24 hours, followed by a comprehensive response within 15 business days.

(5) DoD Component must:

(a) Follow the detailed procedures for transportation discrepancy reporting in Chapter 210 of Reference (l).

(b) Address loss or unauthorized access of classified material to the cognizant security office as a security violation in accordance with Reference (n).

q. CII, Including NWRM, Training. DoD Components must train all personnel newly assigned to handle CII, including NWRM, before assuming their duties, and train all personnel handling such items with refresher training at least annually.

(1) The DoD Components will develop training courses on the detailed procedures for handling CII, including NWRM. The training must:



(a) Include positive inventory control and accountability, particularly the prompt identification and accountability of disassembled items.

(b) Reemphasize Military Standard 129 (Reference (s)) for proper uniform military marking for shipment and storage, and Military Standard 2073-1E (Reference (t)).

(2) Once developed, provide the training to government and contractor personnel, including distribution personnel, to enable them to properly handle and account for CII, including NWRM.

(3) The Military Departments or the Defense Agency whose personnel received the training must complete and document completion of training requirements (for government and contractor personnel).

r. Security of CII, Including NWRM, Procedures. DoD Components must:

(1) Store, maintain, and handle all CII, including NWRM, in a facility that has appropriate security for the level of the CII's classification and by personnel holding current clearances appropriate for the level of the CII's classification.

(2) Comply with the procedures for the physical security of sensitive conventional AA&E in Reference (m).

(3) Comply with the procedures for maintaining security of chemical agents are in DoDI 5210.63 (Reference (u)).

(4) Comply with the procedures for safeguarding CII and controlled substances are in DLAR 4145.11/AR 740-7/NAVSUPINST 4440.146C/MCO 4450.11A (Reference (v)).

## 2. DoDSA/LWSP SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

a. In addition to the procedures identified in section 1 of this enclosure, DoD Components will follow the DoDSA/LWSP specific procedures identified in this section.

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

c. The JSA/LWCG is primarily chartered to implement coordinated actions essential to the continuing development and operational performance of the DoDSA/LWSP. (See Enclosure 4 of this volume for the details on the charter and organization.)

d. The DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry serves as the core of the DoDSA/LWSP and the DoD Components will update the registry in accordance with the

procedures in References (p) and (q). Deviations from those requirements, such as for small static inventories, require the concurrence of the JSA/LWCG and, if necessary, the approval of the ASD(L&MR).

e. DoD Components will:

- (1) Assign a UII to all DoD small arms and light weapons.
- (2) Employ the DoDSA/LWSP as the recognized DoD IUID program for all small arms and light weapons, as defined in References (p) and (q), respectively.
- (3) Report all small arms and light weapons, as defined in References (p) and (q), including those mounted on aircraft, vehicles, and vessels that are accounted for in unclassified property records to the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry, in accordance with the procedures in References (p) and (q).
- (4) Include Security Risk Category I NNMR in the DoDSA/LWSP only if the asset and physical custodian are not tracked in the Military Department internal Supply Class V tracking systems, which will be considered as DoD-level IUID programs.
- (5) Coordinate with DLIS to establish and manage current catalog information.
- (6) Establish, control, and fund the automated registration of UIIs for all small arms and light weapons and Category 1 NNMR in their inventories.
- (7) Include registration of UIIs for all small arms and light weapons transferred outside their inventories, such as those released to the GSA and those released under security assistance arrangements.
- (8) Use serial numbers for registration only until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete.
- (9) Use the application of AIT to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and efficiency of inventory control.
- (10) Enable the use of machine-readable materiel identification and supporting serialized item tracking.

f. DoD Components may modify the serial number with a suffix in the appropriate tracking system for a missile and rocket when the unit is in maintenance, however the serial number must not be changed to ensure accurate tracking.

### 3. CSI-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

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

b. DoD Components must:

(1) Identify and control CSIs throughout their life cycles.

(2) Install only safe, conforming parts on military ships and aircraft.

(3) Release only safe, conforming aviation parts to the civil aircraft market through disposal sales, exchanges, or other authorized transfers of DoD parts.

(4) Maintain a criticality code structure as described in the FLIS to identify CSIs for proper life-cycle management of items critical to ship and aviation safety.

(5) Mutilate used CSIs if they are being disposed of without historical maintenance records.

(6) Make loans, gifts, and exchanges of CSIs in accordance with section 2572 of Reference (f), DoD 4160.21-M, and DoDM 4160.28 (References (w) and (x)).

(7) Identify CSIs in the FLIS by an applicable criticality code.

c. The responsible Engineering Support Activity (ESA) will establish the criticality determinations for each new item. Materiel managers will validate that the criticality determination has been accomplished during provisioning or during any design change that affects the item. The responsible materiel manager will coordinate criticality determinations for common use items with the other materiel manager using ESAs to properly reflect the most critical application in the determination.

d. Only the inventory control point (ICP) that has management responsibility for an item may record it as a CSI in the FLIS, based on the ESA's determination.

e. The ESA may require the managing ICP to record an item as a CSI in the FLIS.

f. During the acquisition of a CSI, any change of design or configuration will require the concurrence of the Military Department's designated ship seaworthiness or aircraft airworthiness authority.

g. DoD Components will include a notification on the title page of any acquisition document with specifications for:

(1) Aviation CSIs. This specification is for an Aviation CSI/Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part (FSCAP) and the acquisition process must comply with the DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures, DoDM 4140.01, Volumes 1 through 11.

(2) Ship CSIs. This specification is for a ship's CSI and the acquisition process must comply with the DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures, DoDM 4140.01, Volumes 1 through 11.

h. DoD Components will manage and track DoD serially managed and depot-level reparable CSIs with AIT to support IUID-enabled inventories using an error correction code 200 data matrix symbol to the maximum extent possible throughout their life cycle.

i. DoD Components must include specific information in the documentation requirements for used CSIs:

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

(2) Manufacturer, commercial and government entity (CAGE) code, and date of manufacture.

(3) Total time in service for life-limited, fatigue-sensitive, or fracture-critical parts.

(4) Current status for life-limited parts, fatigue-sensitive, or fracture-critical parts.

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

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

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

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

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

j. DoD Components must include specific information in the documentation requirements for new CSIs:

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

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

k. DoD Components must provide all historical documentation with individual CSIs or otherwise make them available when they are shipped to another user, to maintenance, or to the DLA Disposition Services for disposal.

l. The Military Departments:

(1) Incorporate the DoD CSI definition in their implementing guidance.

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

(3) Identify and assign a criticality code as identified in the FLIS to all CSI parts or components during the provisioning process.

(4) Ensure that drawings, associated technical data, or other means clearly identify the item as a CSI with the critical and major characteristics, critical processes and inspection, export controls in accordance with DoDI 5230.24 (Reference (y)), and other quality assurance requirements for all CSIs.

(5) Identify approved or qualified sources of supply, repair, or overhaul for each CSI at the time the criticality determination is made or as soon after as it is practical to do so.

(6) Identify and code parts and components meeting the definition of CSI during the acquisition process in accordance with References (f) and (g).

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

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

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

(10) Manage and track serially managed CSIs throughout their life cycle within the DoD.

(11) When technical data is provided initially to the ICP, provide sufficient design, manufacturing, and quality technical information to assure successful CSI acquisition.

(12) Turn in CSI materiel to the DLA Disposition Services with the proper criticality code assigned in accordance with Reference (k) and the historical records that accompany the property or are otherwise made available. When turning in such CSIs to the DLA Disposition Services, ensure that the turned-in documents clearly annotate the condition of the part and if mutilation is required. The disposal release order and the turned-in documents will include applicable CSI codes. If the CSI materiel contains AA&E components, the AA&E will be processed by the Military Service, not the DLA Disposition Services.

(13) Mutilate improperly documented, defective, non-repairable, and time-expired CSIs by the holding activity or the DLA Disposition Services before disposal, exchange, or transfer outside of DoD. If the CSI materiel requires mutilation before turn in to the DLA Disposition Services, such mutilation will be accomplished by the Military Service.

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

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

m. DLA:

(1) Institutes a process in collaboration with the ESAs to ensure availability of data necessary for the life-cycle management of the CSIs.

(2) Collaborates with the Military Departments to continuously improve procedures for acquisition, management and control of CSIs.

(3) Verifies that CSIs entering the property accounts of the DLA Disposition Services are mutilated if the items are lacking the documentation cited in paragraphs 3i and 3j of this enclosure for used and new items.

(4) Identify and code parts and components meeting the definition of CSI during the acquisition process in accordance with References (f) and (g) and ensure that:

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

(b) Acquisition method coding reflects criticality determination and that any change to a less restrictive code be approved by the responsible ESA.

(5) Requires as a condition of transfer, donation, or sale of a CSI to an agency or person(s) outside of the DoD, that these stipulations are met:

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

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

(c) When a CSI is no longer required, the donor of a CSI will contact the DLA for proper disposition instructions.

n. DoD Components that acquire, use, or receive CSI:

(1) Administer disposal of CSI in accordance with the direction from DLA and under all legal and regulatory requirements.

(2) Request engineering support for all CSIs during the acquisition process when design changes, waivers, and deviations are involved in accordance with direction from DLA.

(3) Maintain historical maintenance documentation of CSIS.

(4) Maintain the CSI and update historical records to reflect additional use and maintenance if additional operational use of a CSI occurs after transfer.

(5) Contact the DLA for proper disposition instructions when a CSI is no longer required.

ENCLOSURE 4

CHARTER FOR THE DoD JSA/LWCG

1. PURPOSE. This charter establishes the DoD JSA/LWCG to develop, maintain, and improve the DoD program for tracking, reporting, validating, and registering the status of small arms and light weapons by UIC or by serial number until such time as system changes implementing IUID are complete.

2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

a. The program administrator designated by the Director, DLA Logistics Management Standards, will serve as the Chair of the JSA/LWCG.

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

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

3. FUNCTIONS. The JSA/LWCG:

a. Uniformly implements DoDSA/LWSP procedures by the DoD Components and coordinates actions essential to the continuing development and operational performance of the DoDSA/LWSP.

b. Oversees the effectiveness of DoDSA/LWSP, interoperability of the DoD Components' procedures and transactional interfaces, and minimizes duplication between the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry and the DoD Component small arms and light weapons registries.

c. Reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of the DoDSA/LWSP in achieving established objectives and recommends, through its Chair, to the ASD(L&MR) policy changes evolving from these reviews.

d. Resolves, if necessary, problems with the DoDSA/LWSP and recommends modifying procedures.

e. Develops, reviews, and recommends system enhancements for incorporation into the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry and References (p) and (q).

f. Furnishes agenda items of interest to the Chair, JSA/LWCG.

g. Establishes performance goals for updating the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry, reconciling discrepancies between the Registry and DoD Components' records, and



responding to Registry inquiries from the DoD Components and authorized law enforcement agencies.

h. Develops and publishes procedural guidelines for small arms and light weapons, coordinates proposed Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) changes, and reconciles problems among the DoD Components.

#### 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Chair, JSA/LWCG:

- (1) Oversees the accomplishment of JSA/LWCG objectives.
- (2) Convenes the JSA/LWCG at least annually to assess DoDSA/LWSP performance, to recommend DoDSA/LWSP changes, to establish performance goals, and to resolve problems swiftly.
- (3) Establishes subgroups when necessary to complete the tasks assigned to the JSA/LWCG.
- (4) Submits policy and substantive program enhancement recommendations to the ASD(L&MR).
- (5) Staffs JSA/LWCG-recommended system and procedural changes and deviations with the Supply Process Review Committee.
- (6) Acts as the DoD focal point within the DoD and for non-DoD entities, both public and private, working with DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Registry users to improve system responsiveness, utility, and efficiency.
- (7) Communicates directly with the DoD Component heads regarding their registries on matters of interest to the JSA/LWCG.
- (8) Submits minutes of each JSA/LWCG meeting to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply Chain Integration), under the ASD(L&MR), and the JSA/LWCG representatives.
- (9) Maintains a current list of DoD Component JSA/LWCG members and of DoD Component registries.
- (10) Presents problems to the JSA/LWCG for resolution.

b. The Military Department and DLA JSA/LWCG members:

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

(2) Attend all JSA/LWCG meetings or, when necessary, provide an alternate to represent the Military Department or agency.

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

(4) Respond to tasks assigned during JSA/LWCG meetings.

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA&E	arms, ammunition, and explosives
AIT	automatic identification technology
AD	airworthiness directive
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AR	Army Regulation
ASD(L&MR)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness
CAGE	commercial and government entity
CCI	controlled cryptographic item
CII	controlled inventory item
CIIC	controlled inventory item code
CMOS	Cargo Movement Operations System
CSI	critical safety item
CSI/FSCAP	critical safety item/flight safety critical aircraft part
DA PAM	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLAI	DLA Instruction
DLAR	DLA Regulation
DLM	Defense Logistics Manual
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management Standards
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DoDSA/LWSP	DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Serialization Program
DSS	Distribution Standard System
EDI	electronic data interchange
ESA	Engineering Support Activity
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FSCAP	Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part
GFM	Global Freight Management
GSA	General Services Administration
ICP	inventory control point
IUID	item unique identification
JSA/LWCG	Joint Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordinating Group
MIC	material identification and control

MCO	Marine Corps Order
NAVSUPINST	Navy Supply System Command Instruction
NSN	national stock number
NNMR	non nuclear missiles and rockets
NWRM	nuclear weapons-related materiel
OPSEC	operations security
REPSHIP	report of shipment
SDR	Supply Discrepancy Report
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
UII	unique item identifier
USD(AT&L)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics

## PART II. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

AIT. A suite of technologies enabling the automatic capture of data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, and control assets (e.g., materiel), and deploying and redeploying forces, equipment, personnel, and sustainment cargo. AIT encompasses a variety of data storage or carrier technologies such as linear bar codes, two-dimensional symbols (PDF417 and data matrix), magnetic strips, integrated circuit cards, or satellite tracking transponders and radio frequency identification tags used for marking or tagging individual items, equipment, air pallets, or containers. AIT is also referred to commercially as automatic identification data capture.

ammunition. An end item, complete round, or materiel component charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, or initiating composition for use in connection with defense or offense (including demolitions) as well as ammunition used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational

purposes. This includes inert devices that replicate live ammunition, commonly referred to as dummy ammunition, which contain no explosive materials.

assembly. In logistics, an item forming a portion of equipment that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts.

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

CII. Those items designated as having characteristics that require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, handled or transported in a special manner to ensure their integrity and that they are safeguarded. The list of CII codes includes NWRM, non-nuclear missiles and rockets, arms, ammunition, and explosives. CII categories in descending order of the degree of control normally exercised are classified items, sensitive items, and pilferable items.

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

conventional. Ammunition or munitions which are neither nuclear, biological, nor chemical.

critical characteristic. Any feature throughout the life cycle of an aviation CSI/FSCAP, such as dimension, tolerance, finish, material or assembly, manufacturing or inspection process, operation, field maintenance, or depot overhaul requirement that if non-conforming, missing, or degraded may cause the failure or malfunction of the aviation CSI/FSCAP. They include manufacturing critical characteristics that are produced during the manufacturing process. They also include installation-critical characteristics that are not introduced during the manufacture of a part, but are critical in terms of assembly or installation (e.g., proper torque).

CSI. A part, assembly, support equipment, installation, or production system containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence may cause a catastrophic or critical failure resulting in loss or serious damage, unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life, or an unsafe condition. The term CSI includes CSI for aviation, FSCAPs, and CSIs for ships.

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

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

factor in aviation CSI/FSCAP is the consequence of failure, not the probability that the failure or consequence would occur.

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

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

depot-level reparable item. A reparable item of supply that is designated for repair at depot-level, or that is designated for repair below the depot-level for which condemnation authority must be exercised by the responsible depot-level repair activity.

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

DLMS. A process governing logistics functional business management standards and practices across DoD. A broad base of business rules, to include uniform policies, procedures, time standards, transactions, and data management, designed to meet DoD requirements for global supply chain management system support. DLMS enables logistics operations to occur accurately and promote interoperability between DoD and external logistics activities at any level of the DoD organizational structure. The DLMS supports electronic business capabilities such as: American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12 EDI, upon which the DLMS transaction exchange was founded; AIT, including passive radio frequency identification and linear and 2D bar coding; extensible mark-up language; and web-based technology. The DLMS encompasses standardization of logistics processes including, but not limited to: Military Standard Billing System, Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures, Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures, and SDR.

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

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

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

excess. Materiel at a retail supply activity that is excess to that activity's requirements and is subject to return to the wholesale materiel manager, redistribution within the DoD supply chain, or to disposal by DLA Disposition Services.

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

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

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

installation. Post, base, camp, station, etc.-level activities

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

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

IUID. A system of establishing globally common unique identifiers on items of supply within the DoD, which serves to distinguish a discrete entity or relationship from other like and unlike entities or relationships. AIT is used to capture and communicate IUID information.

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

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

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

moving average cost. A method of costing inventory that continuously updates the unit cost of inventory on hand based on the average cost of all purchases made to date and records cost of inventory sold at the latest moving average cost.

munition. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Includes military weapons, ammunition, and equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

principal item. An end item or a replacement assembly of such importance to operational readiness that management techniques require centralized individual item management throughout the supply system to include items stocked at depot-level, base-level, and using-unit level. Principal items do not include complete aircraft, ships, tanks, helicopters, other combat and tactical vehicles, ICBMs, intermediate range ballistic missiles, or space vehicles.



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

readiness. A measure or measures of the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime utilization rates. Examples of system readiness measures are combat sortie rate, fully mission capable rate, and operational availability. Measures take account of:

The effects of system design, reliability, maintainability.

The characteristics of the support system.

The quantity and location of support resources.

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

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

sensitive items. Materiel that requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items; precious metals; items of high value; items that are highly technical, or of a hazardous nature; non-nuclear missiles, rockets, and explosives; small arms, ammunition and explosives, and demolition material.

serially managed. A tangible item used by DoD, which is designated by DoD to be uniquely tracked, controlled, or managed in maintenance, repair, or supply by means of its serial number.

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

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

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

flow of required information in both directions among suppliers, logistics managers, and customers.

UII. A set of data elements marked on items that is globally unique and unambiguous. The term includes a concatenated UII or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

unit packaging. The first tie, wrap, or container applied to a single stock number on a single item or a group of items preserved or unpreserved, which constitutes a complete or identifiable package.

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