

MILITARY STANDARD ITEM MANAGEMENT DATA SYSTEM (MILSIMDS)

A study which provided for standard identification and usage of data elements and data items, responsible assignments for logistics functions, and data flow patterns. (FLIS)

MILITARY STANDARD REQUISITIONING AND ISSUE PROCEDURES (MILSTRIP)

Provides uniform procedures, codes, formats, documents and time standards for the interchange of logistics information relating to requisitioning, supply advice, supply status, materiel issue/receipt, and materiel return processes. The prescribed procedures govern the applicable interchange of information for all materiel commodities between supported activities and supply control/distribution systems of the DoD and other participating Services/Agencies. (See DoD 4140.17-M.)

MILITARY STANDARD TRANSACTION REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE (MILSTRAP)

Provides uniform codes, forms, formats, and procedures for the transmission of items and financial inventory data between the management, stock control and storage elements of Service/DLA Distribution Systems. It standardizes data elements between the Services/DLA and prescribes use of these basics for intrasupply system transactions permitting introduction of additive elements of management data in the latter application. See DoD 4140.22-M for detailed definition and usage.

MILITARY STANDARD TRANSPORTATION AND MOVEMENT PROCEDURES (MILSTAMP)

Consists of forms, formats, codes, rules, and methods for the shipment of materiel within and between Services and within and between single managers and customer accounts; and for shipments originated by the GSA for the logistical support of missions assigned to DoD components. (See DoDI 4540.2, dated June 11, 1963, as amended.)

MINIMUM CARLOAD QUANTITY (MCQTY)

The number of units which for transportation purposes, constitutes a carload.

MINIMUM DISPOSAL VALUE

A dollar value constant, established by a DSC in advance of an excess review to eliminate from consideration for disposal those items with dollar value of excess less than the established dollar constant. Its purpose is to control workload at DSCs and distribution activities and also to prevent uneconomical disposal actions.

MINIMUM DISPOSAL REVIEW VALUE

A dollar value constant, established by a DSC in advance of an excess review, to suppress preparation of a Supply Control Study-Long Supply for those items with dollar value of excess less than the established constants. Disposal directives for such items bypass IM review.

MINIMUM PROCUREMENT CYCLE (MPC) (IN MONTHS)

The number of months assigned to each Procurement Group Code (PGC), dependent upon the characteristics of the items within that group. When one item within the PGC reaches its ROP, all other items within the PGC will be screened to determine if they will reach their ROP within the Minimum Procurement Cycle Months. If they will reach their ROP within that period, these items will be recommended for procurement. (See Data Elements: PGC, Procurement Cycle (in months), and Reorder Point.)

MINIMUM PROCUREMENT QUANTITY (MPQ)

The minimum quantity of an item which is considered economical to procure, based on production practices.

MINIMUM REQUISITION QUANTITY

A code applied to an NSN where a minimum requisition quantity is a factor in the edit process. Based on the quantity requisitioned, this factor determines whether the item should be shipped from depot stocks or supplied by direct delivery (subsistence) or supplied from requirements type contracts (construction).

MODE OF SHIPMENT CODE (MOS)

A one alpha or numeric code indicating a particular form of carriage, e.g., Air, Express, Freight Forwarder, Rail, and Water (see appendix A-17).

MOVIE MODE/COMIC STRIP MODE

Methods of placing data on microfilm, either to be read vertically or horizontally on a frame.

NARRATIVE - TABULAR PRESENTATION

A style of portraying data in the identification list utilizing a combination of the narrative presentation and tabular presentation styles. (FLIS)

NARRATIVE PRESENTATION

A style of portraying data used in the identification list in which item characteristics are arranged one after another in the form of a paragraph. (FLIS)

NATIONAL CODIFICATION BUREAU (NCB) CODE

A two digit significant number used to identify the central cataloging office of the NATO or the other friendly country which assigned the NIIN. It is used as the first two digits of the NIIN.

NATIONAL INVENTORY RECORD (NIR)

A master record of materiel balances of each item maintained at a DSC updated on a continuous basis as issues, receipts, and adjustments occur.

NATIONAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (NIIN)

The NIIN consists of the two digit National Codification Bureau (NCB) Code and a seven digit nonsignificant number assigned by each NCB. The same seven digit number may be assigned by more than one country; however, the NCB Code makes each NIIN unique.

NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER (NSN)

An NSN is a number assigned to each different item of supply by a NATO or other Foreign Country. It consists of the four digit Federal Supply Classification Code and the NIIN. The NIIN consists of the two digit NCB Code and a seven digit nonsignificant number assigned by each NCB. The same seven digit number may be assigned by more than one country; however, the NCB Code makes each NIIN unique.

NIIN SECTOR

The sector of the Total Item Record which contains a single record for each item stored in the file and all related elements of data required for logistics management, including item status data, manufacturers' reference data, NSN reference data, I&S relationships, requirements and assets data, and other data as may be required in Section III of the FIIG, and other projects. (FLIS)

NONAPPROVED ITEM NAME

A name applied to a proposed new Federal Item Identification or to an item outside the scope of the Federal Catalog Program which does not meet the criteria for an approved item name. (FLIS)

NONBAILMENT

The method of issuing GFM to contractors whereby the Government pays transportation costs and determines the mode of shipment.

NONCREDITABLE QUANTITY

The amount of materiel on a Report of Customer Excess determined to be returnable to the DLA Distribution System without credit.

NONCREDITABLE RETURN

Customer excess materiel reported to a DSC and accepted (automatic return) or ordered in (request for disposition instructions) by the DSC, without credit.

NONREIMBURSABLE SUPPORT

Support performed by one Service or DoD agency for another Service or DoD agency and for which reimbursement is not required from the element receiving the support. (Nonreimbursable support is also referred to as common servicing.)

NONREPORTABLE PROPERTY

Excess personal property which is not required to be reported to DLSC, GSA, or Overseas Theater Screening Centers for screening prior to disposal.

NORMAL METHOD OF ACQUISITION (NMA)

A code indicating the technique employed by the primary inventory control activity in acquiring materiel or property.

NORMAL SOURCE OF PROCUREMENT CODE (NSPC)

A code to indicate the procurement source normally employed in acquiring stocks of an item.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

Friendly foreign governments in the North Atlantic and European Area dedicated to mutual military assistance against the Communist Block Countries.

NOT MISSION CAPABLE SUPPLY (NMCS)

A code to identify those Weapon System Support Items designated by the Service as most vital to the operational readiness of selected weapon systems and for which nonavailability by requiring activities will cause a nonoperational readiness condition of a weapon system.

NUMBER OF PERIODS CORRECTION TO BE APPLIED (NPCA)

This constant, representing the number of forecast periods for which the correcting alpha value (from the Management Policy Table File) is to be applied.

NUMERIC STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE (NSO) QUANTITY

A quantity established as a stockage objective for items demanded, or expected to be demanded, too infrequently for stockage on a replenishment demand basis but justified for stockage to attain greater Military effectiveness.

OFF LINE MEDIA

A term used to identify the method by which data is to be received/transmitted as opposed to receipt/transmission by the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN).

OPERATING LEVEL (OPLEV) (IN MONTHS)

The interval in months between the arrival of successive replenishment shipments from production. The procurement cycle and operating level are synonymous only when one delivery from procurement is involved.

OPTICAL SCANNING EQUIPMENT

Automatic devices used to read and convert data from printed and coded documents to computer sensible form, thereby avoiding intermediate manual typing or other key stroke effort.

ORDER OF USE (OOU)

A three position alphabetic code used under the DoD I&S Program that is assigned by a Service/Agency (S/A) to document technical determinations regarding I&S relationships and relative preference for issue. The first two positions are referred to as the subgroup code and the third character represents the sequence code.

ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY (OE)

An organization authorized and created at any level to perform some task or function independently.

ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY CODE (OEC)

A code by which an organizational entity is identified and from which clear text source data such as identity name, location, and attribute data become available by reference.

ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY SECTOR

A sector in the System Support Record (SSR) which will contain the files of organizational entities necessary and/or incidental to the FLIS effective implementation, operation, maintenance, and perpetuation.

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (OWRMR)

That portion of the combined services/WRRMR for which programming for acquisition of reserve stocks is authorized IAW current DoD program and budget guidance for which stock reservation is considered feasible. This level consists of the WRMR less the PWRMR, $OWRMR = WRMR - PWRMR$.

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE (OWMRB)

That portion of the OWRMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the OWRMR less the OWRMRP, $OWMRB = OWRMR - OWRMRP$.

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (OWRMR) DISTRIBUTION FACTOR

The ratio of a Service WMR to the total all service WMR from M-Day to P-Day.

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTABLE (OWRMRP)

That portion of OWRMR which is protected for purposes of purchasing, funding and inventory management. This level consists of the OWRMRB less the OWRMR, $OWRMRP = OWRMRB - OWRMR$.

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTABLE INCREMENT (OWRMRP INCR)

That portion of the OWRMRP increased as a result of the receipt of funds allocation and/or augmentation/reinvestment which increases the OWRMRP and the OWRMRP INCR levels.

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCK (OWRMS)

Those assets which are designated to satisfy the OWRMR.

OUT-OF-TRACK INDICATOR (OTI)

A code recorded in the SCF to indicate the direction an item is out-of-track. This indicator is updated each forecast period an out-of-track condition exists. Specific codes are:

- a. + - Forecast is too high.
- b. - - Forecast is too low.
- c. blank - Forecast is within limits or it has been out-of-track in the same direction for two consecutive periods.

OUTPUT

- a. The information transferred from the internal storage of a computer to secondary or external storage or to any device outside of the computer;
- b. The routines which direct a;
- c. The device or collective set of devices necessary for a;
- d. To transfer from internal storage on to external media.

OUTPUT ROUTING CODE (ORC)

Codes used to identify the organization and/or individual responsible for supply management within a DSC.

OVERPACK CODE

A code which indicates that an item can be converted from domestic pack to export pack. (Subsistence only.)

OWNERSHIP/PURPOSE CODE (O/PC)

A dual purpose code entered in the inventory record as a single element of data. An alpha entry reflects DLA ownership and a numeric entry identifies assets owned by another activity.

PASSING ACTIONS

A general term identifying all types of supply transactions associated with materiel demands within supply distribution systems. The term is applicable when forwarding materiel demands from one supply source to another supply source. Specific types of passing actions are: Passing Orders, Referral Orders, MROs, Redistribution Orders.

PASSING ORDER

An order used to pass an erroneously routed requisition to the appropriate supply source point, and to pass a requisition from one distribution system to another.

P-DAY

The day in the WMPC of the WR production planning where production catches up, and equals and maintains production sufficient to satisfy the items adjusted monthly requirements.

PEACETIME FORCES MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (PTFMR) OR PEACETIME SUPPORT PERIOD (PTSP) REQUIREMENT

That portion of assets equal to Safety Level quantity plus Production Lead Time plus the greater of either the Procurement Cycle or the constant number of months from the Date of Requirements Computation Table. The SCF refers to this figure as the PTFMR while the Stratification process uses PTSP. This figure does not appear on the SSCS.

PEACETIME FORCES MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE (PTFMRB)

That portion equal to the sum of the OWRMRP, S/L, Procurement Cycle subtracted from the PTFMR equals the PTFMRB. For ICC 2 items, the PTFMRB is equal to the fixed NSO quantity except where procurement cycles are used for PTFMR (in this case there is no PTFMRB).

PERMANENT SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (PSCN)

A number assigned for control purposes to identify items established in the FLIS Total Item Record (TIR) prior to NIIN assignment. PSCN is the Required Identification Number in pos. 8-20 of a Line Item Supply Support Request (LISSR) when assigned to the item being requested.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Property of any kind, or any interest therein, except real property and records of the Federal Government. (FLIS)

PHRASE CODE (P/C)

Codes assigned to a series of phrases used in the management data list to denote changes and/or relationships between NSNs and information type data.

PHYSICAL SECURITY CODE

A one position alpha code reflecting security classification of an NSN.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

Personal property of a capital nature (consisting of machinery, equipments, furniture, vehicles, machine tools, and accessory and auxiliary items excluding special tooling) used or capable of use in the manufacture of supplies or equipment, or in the performance of services, or for any administrative or general plant purpose. (FLIS)

POPULARITY GROUP CODE (POP)

A one position alpha code that reflects the popularity of a stock number based on the number of requisitions received for that item.

PORT DESIGNATOR CODE

A three position code identifying a specific water or air terminal geographic area, or location for the discharge of cargo.

POST D-DAY PLANNED PRODUCTION CODES

A Post D-Day Planned Production Code will be established in the War Reserve Record to identify those items for which Formal or Informal production planning will be conducted to predetermine the item monthly War Materiel Production Capability (WMPC). Y indicates Production Planned Item and N indicates Not a Planned Item.

POST D-DAY PRODUCTION LEADTIME (IN MONTHS)

The estimated time interval after D-Day between the award of a contract and the availability of the initial significant delivery issue on appropriate records. It is expressed to the nearest half month.

POST INVENTORY TRANSACTIONS

Any transaction, causing an increase or decrease to accountable stock records dated after the established physical inventory cutoff date.

POST-POST TRANSACTIONS

The posting of a transaction to add to or subtract from the accountable stock record subsequent to physical issue or storage of a stocked item.

POTENTIAL DOD EXCESS STOCK

The quantity of an item which is above the authorized retention level of an ICP, but for which final determination as DoD excess has not been made.

PRECIOUS METALS

Gold, silver (including silver-amalgam) and metals which belong to the platinum group.

PREINVENTORY SURVEY

A preinventory survey is conducted prior to the physical inventory cutoff date for the purpose of checking housekeeping and other factors such as mixed stock and questionable identity, that would adversely affect the inventory. Such surveys should be scheduled sufficiently in advance of the inventory cutoff date to permit corrective action before physical inventory.

PREINVENTORY TRANSACTION

Any transaction, causing an increase or decrease to accountable stock records, dated prior to the established physical inventory cutoff date.

PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (PWRMR)

That portion of the WRMR which approved Secretary of Defense guidance dictates be reserved and positioned at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user prior to hostilities, to reduce reaction time and to assure timely support of a specific force/project until replenishment can be effected.

PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE (PWRMRB)

That portion of the PWRMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the PWRMR less the PWRMRP, $PWRMRB = PWRMR - PWRMRP$.

PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTABLE (PWRMRP)

That portion of the PWRMR which is protected for purposes of purchasing, funding, and inventory management. This level consists of the PWRMRB less the PWRMR, $PWRMRP = PWRMRB - PWRMR$.

PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCK (PWRMS)

The assets which are designated to satisfy the PWRMR.

PREPOST TRANSACTION

The addition to or subtraction from the accountable stock record prior to physical issue or storage of a stocked item.

PRICE REDUCTION INDICATOR (PRI)

An alphabetic indicator (Y) from the Financial Subsystem used to advise DSO that an item is authorized to be sold at less than Standard Price. The indicator position is blank when reduced price sales procedures are not applicable.

PRIME DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

Distribution activities at which a DSC is authorized to position stock. They may be principal distribution depots or SSPs.

PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTION DEPOT (PDD)

A distribution activity which is responsible for receipt, storage, care, and issue of DLA items of supply. It is assigned support of specific areas, activities and/or forces designated by DLA. The forces may be positioned in the United States, afloat, or overseas. All issues are centralized, i.e., requisitions are received at the DSC, and MROs are issued to the PDD.

PRIORITY DESIGNATOR CODE

A two digit code indicating the combination of factors relating to the mission of the requisitioning activity and the urgency of need or end use of the requisitioned materiel.

PRIORITY GROUP (ISSUE/TRANSPORTATION) CODE (PGC)

A code, assigned to a group of Priority Designators, which indicates the standard number of days allowed to process requisition and deliver materiel to requisitioner. These Priority Groups are congruent with the transportation priorities described in MILSTAMP.

PROCESS CONTROL SECTOR

The sector of the system support record which records and controls all transactions input into the system until final disposition. This sector will provide for scheduling, triggering actions, queuing, and essential clock and calendar interventions, as well as furnish replies to authorized queries, and provide for automatic output of reports, publications, and statistics. (FLIS)

PROCUREMENT ADMINISTRATIVE LEAD TIME (PALT)

The number of calendar days required to process purchase request line items from the day the purchase request is printed to the day the contract is awarded. It does not include any days the purchase request is assigned to another Directorate for action.

PROCUREMENT CYCLE (PROCYC)

A two digit numeric indicating the time interval between successive purchases expressed in whole months.

PROCUREMENT CYCLE CODES (PCC)

Indicates the method used in computation of the procurement cycle. Code E indicates Procurement Cycle was established using the Economic Order quantity; Code F indicates Procurement Cycle was established using a fixed period of time.

PROCUREMENT CYCLE PERIOD IN MONTHS

The time interval between successive purchases expressed in whole months retained in the SCF. Mechanically computed and updated in accordance with EOQ procedures in chapter 55. Subject to IM change by a Supply Control Data Change Transaction (DIC ZR3), appendix B-189.

PROCUREMENT CYCLE QUANTITY

The sum of all recurring requirements and all nonrecurring requirements (SPRs and Provisioning) during the forecast period beginning immediately after the Procurement Lead Time period and continuing through the Procurement Cycle period for the item.

PROCUREMENT GROUPING CODE (PGC)

A code identifying an item as a member of a group which is deemed advantageous to purchase concurrently (e.g., different sizes of clothing items, items referencing the same Military/Federal Specification, etc.).

PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIIN)

A fourteen position alphanumeric field used to record the manufacturers lot or contract number as shown on the procurement instrument.

PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME (PLT)

The total of administrative and production lead times.

PRODUCTION LEAD TIME (PLT)

The time interval between the award of a contract and the availability of the initial significant delivery of materiel.

PRODUCT QUALITY DEFICIENCY (PQD)

A defect or nonconforming condition which limits or prohibits the product from fulfilling its intended purpose. Included are deficiencies in design, specification, materiel, manufacturing, and workmanship.

PROGRAM CHANGE FACTOR (PCF)

A factor used to adjust expected demands over the forecasted period. The factor is a ratio reflecting planned changes in hours of operation, troop population, end item usage or other elements that may affect demand in some future period.

PROGRAM CHANGE FACTOR APPLICABILITY CODE (PCFAC)

A code indicating the applicability of Program Change Factors (Codes 1, 2, 3, 4, and X) and the table to be used, if applicable.

PROJECT ACTION CODE (PAC)

A one position alpha code assigned by DLA Headquarters to permit mechanical processing of Reports of Customer Excess Materiel representing planned returns of materiel withdrawn for alert or state of emergency requirements or other mass materiel returns projects.

PROJECT CODE (PROJ)

A three position alphanumeric code assigned to projects/items which require special recognition and handling by the supplier.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL AGENT

An individual who is assigned responsibility for property disposal functions at an installation or activity which is based or satellite on another installation having an assigned property disposal officer maintaining property disposal accounting records for the satellite activity.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICER (PDO)

An individual at an installation who is accountable for excess, surplus, foreign excess or exchange/sale property and who is charged with responsibility for receipt, care, handling, accounting and disposition of such property. This responsibility may, but does not necessarily include advertising, contracting and sales functions.

PROPORTION OF RECURRING DEMAND ALLOCABLE (PRDA FACTOR)

A factor which provides the proportion of the total forecast recurring system demands allocable to each preferred storage location. It is used for prorating system safety level, OWRMRP, OWRMRB, WRRFR, and Recurring Demands by Preferred Storage Location.

PROTECTABLE MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (PMRMR)

See Other War Reserve Materiel Requirements Protectable (OWRMRP).

PROVISIONING (PROV)

The process of determining the range and quantity of items required to support and maintain a weapons system or other end item of materiel for an initial period of service. It includes the identification of items of supply and the establishment of data for preparation of catalogs, technical manuals, allowance lists, and preparation of instructions to assure delivery of necessary support items with related end items.

PROVISIONING CONTROL CODE (PCC)

A three position code assigned by the Military Service activity responsible for provisioning support of an end item. This code is required as a positive control feature in data processing and to ensure that data exchanges between activities may be related to the same end item. The provisioning activity or commodity manager will assign this code to a single provisioning project and will not use the same code to identify a different provisioning project within the contract life of the project to which it is first assigned. The code may be numeric, alphabetic or combined alphanumeric and will be used by the originator and DSCs to continuously exchange data regarding provisioning actions, supply support status or contract status of a given end item.

PROVISIONING SCREENING

An operation within the Provisioning process whereby manufacturers' part numbers are screened against data maintained in the master Federal Catalog Files for purposes of revealing their association with existing NSNs, and the validation of existing NSNs. Provisioning screening also provides for the screening of data files on assets in long supply for materiel utilization purposes. (FLIS)

PUBLICATION

A display of digital and/or graphic information which is intelligible to humans, taking such forms as books, transactions, listings, micro images, and remote display devices including cathode ray tube images and hard copy printouts.

PUBLICATION ACTION CODE (PAC)

A code, letter, number, or symbol next to an entry in a publication to indicate the reason for the entry.

PURCHASE REQUEST (PR)

Authenticated document prepared by a supply office, stating the requirements in quantities and delivery dates for materiel or services and authorizing the procurement office to proceed with acquisition of the materiel or services.

PURCHASE REQUEST LINE ITEM (PRLI)

The number used to identify each line on a purchase request. This is a key workload indicator and is used to determine workload and manpower resources.

PURGE DATE

- a. The date a file record is complete and eligible for final closure.
- b. The date upon which Service/Agency asset and requirement input data will be automatically deleted from centralized screening. (FLIS)

QUALIFIED/DISQUALIFIED ITEM

An item of stock responding either affirmatively or negatively to specific stockage criteria established for SSPs, and recorded in either transaction or listing format.

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST (QPL)

A list of products, qualified under the requirements stated in the applicable specification, including appropriate identification of the product and test reference with the name and plant address of the manufacturer and distributor.

QUANTITY PER UNIT PACK (QUP)

The quantity included in the first tie, wrap or container applied to a single stock number, preserved or unpreserved, which involves a complete or identifiable package suitable for packing inside a shipping container, or the quantity of items not held by tie, wrap, or container preserved or unpreserved, that are identified and placed directly into an intermediate package of exterior shipping container.

QUARTERLY FORECAST OF DEMAND (QFD)

The forecasted recurring requirement for the current quarter and for each subsequent quarter when Program Change Factors are not applicable; used in supply control for computing recurring requirements for the various time periods such as Procurement Leadtime, Procurement Cycle, and Balance PTFMR. A quantity of one will always be indicated for items using the QFD process.

QUARTERLY FORECAST OF RETURNS

The quantity of stock forecasted for return to a DSC quarterly.

QUEUE

The collection of data arranged in a specified order based on established priority and limitations at a given servicing point. Normally used in conjunction with computer operations to control processes within a mechanized system.

RANDOM SAMPLE

A sample of a publication taken randomly during its construction as a means to check quality control. (FLIS)

REASON FOR STUDY CODE (RSC)

A code which identifies the condition(s) which triggered a Standard Supply Control Study (SSCS) or Supply Control Study - Long Supply (SCSLs).

RECEIPT HISTORY FILE (RECHF)

A file containing a record of all completed receipt transactions, retained for a period of 90 days.

RECOMMENDATION RESUBMISSION CODE

A code to indicate that a Recommended Buy/Repair Document is an action to modify the results of previously submitted recommendations.

RECURRING REQUIREMENTS

Those requirements which are sufficiently repetitive in nature to permit the accumulation and use of demand history in the forecasting of future requirements.

REDISTRIBUTION ORDER (RDO, R/O)

a. An order issued by a responsible inventory manager upon an accountable supply distribution activity within his supply distribution complex directing release of materiel to another supply distribution activity within the same supply complex.

b. For intraservice use, a redistribution order may be used to direct release and shipment of materiel from a post, camp, station or base to another similar activity to satisfy a specific demand.

REDUCED UNIT PRICE

The Standard Unit Price reflected in the National Inventory Record (NIR) file multiplied by a percentage factor recorded in Management Policy Table (MPT) 015.

REENTRY CODE

A two position alpha code used on a Materiel Returns Reentry Transaction to correct or accept and release transactions suspended in the Customer Returns Control File (CRCF).

REFERENCE METHOD OF ITEM IDENTIFICATION

The reference method of II establishes and delimits the concept of an item of supply by reference(s) to the item identifying number(s) of one or more manufacturers, denoting the item or items of production included under the concept. Thus, under the reference method, the essential characteristics of the item of supply are not delineated in the item identification but are ascertainable by research of the data represented by the manufacturers item identifying number(s). (FLIS)

REFERENCE OR PARTIAL DESCRIPTIVE METHOD REASON CODE (RPD, RPD MRC)

A one digit numeric code which indicates the reason a reference type, a reference-descriptive type, or partial descriptive type II was submitted. (FLIS)

REFERENCE NUMBER ACTION ACTIVITY CODE (RNAAC)

A two-character code used to identify an activity which has acknowledged the possession or nonpossession of a drawing or technical documentation of a reference number. (FLIS)

REFERENCE NUMBER SECTOR

The sector of the Total Item Record which contains a cross-reference from manufacturer's code and reference number to the NIIN Sector and/or the Graphics Sector, if applicable. (FLIS)

REFERRAL ORDER

An order used between depots, inventory managers, or other managers in an established supply distribution system for the purpose of passing correctly routed requisitions for continued supply action when the initial activity cannot fill the demand.

REGULAR ALPHA FACTOR (RAF)

A constant used in computing Single and Double Smoothed Averages and the Mean Absolute Deviation of Forecast Errors when no correction of an out-of-track situation is in process.

REIMBURSABLE SUPPORT

Support performed by one service or DoD agency for another Service or DOD agency and for which reimbursement is required from the element receiving the support. (Reimbursable support is also sometimes referred to as cross-servicing.)

REINVESTMENT (REINVT)

That dollar value portion at the year's end which represents the OWRMRP drawdown to be reinvested in other areas during the future War Reserve Program.

RELEASABLE RETENTION STOCKS

Materiel held in peacetime operating stock and approved force mobilization reserves which is available for transfer on a reimbursable basis. Reporting of such assets to DLSC is optional.

RELEASE DATE

A three position numeric field designating the Julian date on which materiel was released to a carrier for shipment.

REORDER POINT (ROP) QUANTITY (SYSTEM)

The quantitative point in the supply status of a Replenishment Demand Type Item at which replenishment action must normally be initiated in order to permit continuous supply support.

REORDER REVIEW LEVEL

A quantitative level equal to 1/2 of the NSO Quantity or all of the nonrecurring requirements for the time period equal to the Procurement Lead Time, whichever is greater.

REPAIR LEADTIME (DAYS) (REPLT)

The time interval between repair scheduling and placing an item in an issuable condition, expressed in days.

REPARABLE ITEM

An item of durable nature which has been determined by the application of engineering, economic, and other factors, to be the type of item which can be restored to a serviceable condition from an unserviceable condition.

REPLACEMENT ITEM

An item which is functionally interchangeable with another item, but which differs physically from the original part in that the installation of the replacement part requires operations, such as drilling, reaming, cutting, filing, shimming, in addition to the normal application and methods of attachment.

REPLENISHMENT QUANTITY (RPQ)

The total quantity (exclusive of the retail quantity) of the item which the originator anticipates will be required for replenishment from the DLA Distribution System during the first year of operation of the end items provisioned. This quantity will assist the DSC(s) in requirements computations to ensure that adequate wholesale backup stock are established.

REPORTABLE PROPERTY

Excess personal property which must be reported to DLSC, GSA, regional or central officer, or Overseas Theater Screening Centers for screening prior to disposal.

REPORTING ACTIVITY (REPACT)

a. The Military installation or activity which initiates the report of excess personal property to DLSC or to GSA or overseas theater screening center for utilization screening. The property disposal/holding activity may also be a reporting activity.

b. The Military installation or activity which submits Defense Materiel Utilization Program reports to DLA or the Military Services.

c. Within the context of Materiel Receipt Acknowledgment, the reporting activity for U.S. forces is the activity identified by the "ship-to" DoDAAC designated by the signal code of the requisition. The reporting activity is normally the requiring activity or unit which receives the materiel and posts it to a record such as a retail stock record, stock record account, property account, etc. For security assistance shipments, the responsible Service ILCO will serve as the reporting activity.

REPORT OF SURVEY (R/S)

An instrument for recording the circumstances concerning the loss, inserviceability, or destruction of property. It serves as, or supports, a voucher for dropping the materiel from the property records on which they are listed. It also serves to determine all question of responsibility (pecuniary or otherwise), for the absence or condition of the materiel.

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL (RCS)

Set of letters and numbers which identifies an approved report and authorizes its initiation and preparation.

REQUEST FOR DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS

Customer excess materiel reported to the DLA distribution system requesting disposition instructions and advice of creditability.

REQUIRED AVAILABILITY DATE (RAD)

A three position entry in the normal RDD field of a MAP requisition. The first position is always A to identify as FMS/Grant Aid requisition. The second and third position is the calendar month in which materiel will be made available at point of origin.

REQUIRING ACTIVITY (RA)

The activity to which shipments of the materiel forecast in the SPR will be delivered.

REQUISITION HISTORY FILE (RHF, RQN HIST)

A file containing a record of all completed requisitions, retained for a period of not less than one year.

REQUISITION STATUS FILE (RSF)

A file showing the status of all requisitions.

REQUISITIONING ACTIVITY

An activity which submits a specially identified requisition for an item which has been previously forecast in the form of a Special Program Requirement.

RESALE CONTROL CODE (RCC)

A code applied to a particular NSN for subsistence commissary resale items in critical supply.

RETAIL STOCK

Stock held below the wholesale level.

RETENTION LEVEL

A level of stock on hand at which stock will not be automatically released to the customer without specific review by the inventory manager.

RETENTION LIMIT (RETL)

A predetermined requirement level used as a criterion for determining retention/potential excess of DLA-owned assets.

RETURNABLE LIMIT

A predetermined requirement level used as a criterion for acceptance/rejection of customer reported excess.

RETURN INFORMATION CODE (CUSTOMER RETURNS)

A one position alpha code used in the Materiel Returns Program (MRP) by the SAMMS financial subsystem to indicate the granting/reversal of credit for serviceable/reparable excess materiel.

RETURNS DEMAND CODE

The entry made in the Returns/Demand Trailer of the Supply Control File designates returns received at a DSC (see also Demand Code).

REVERSAL ACTION

A document (e.g., due-in, receipt, PMRC, and so on) intended to cancel a previously processed or established action. Input document to be identified as an exact replica of the prior action, plus an 11X over-punch in the high order (pos. 25) position of the quantity field.

REVIEW CYCLE INDICATOR

A numeric entry of 1 through 9 to indicate the review cycle in progress.

REVIEW REASON CODE (RRC)

A two position alphanumeric code used to identify for reviewing personnel the reason mechanical action could not be completed on a Report of Customer Excess Materiel or the reason a Materiel Returns Reentry Transaction violated.

ROTATABLE QUANTITY

One month's requirements multiplied by the shelf-life months of an item of supply.

ROUTING IDENTIFIER CODE (RIC)

A three digit code that identifies a specific supply and distribution organization as to its Military Service or Governmental ownership and its geographical location.

SAFETY LEVEL QUANTITY (SYSTEM) (SLQTY)

The quantity of an item authorized to be on hand in the distribution system in issuable condition to provide the minimum acceptable guarantee of continuous capability to satisfy current requirements in the event of variations of demands or minor delays in replenishment of stocks.

SALES CONTRACT

A sales contract is an agreement between two parties, binding upon both parties, to transfer title of specified property for a consideration.

SALES CONTRACTING OFFICER

An individual who has been duly appointed and granted the authority conferred by law and the Defense Disposal Manual to sell surplus and foreign excess and exchange/sale personal property by any of the authorized prescribed methods of sale.

SALVAGE

Personal property which has some value in excess of its basic materiel content but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use as a unit for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is impracticable.

SAMMS COMBINED ADDRESS FILE (SCAF)

A multipurpose file for use by the various SAMM Subsystems consisting of the DoDAAD with associated cross-reference records; the Non-Government Organization Address File (NGOAF); the DSC Local Vendor Address File (DLVAF); and the SAMMS Automated Small Purchase Address File.

SAMMS TELEPROCESSING (SAMMSTEL)

A remote terminal system (CRT display plus keyboard) which provides access to certain programs in the central data bank for inquiry and update to the SAMMS data files.

SAMPLE INVENTORY EXEMPT CODE (SIE)

Items designated by the Responsible DSC to be exempt from Scheduled inventory. These exemptions are permitted to allow for inventory less frequently than annually for reasons such as slow moving, low monetary value, or where storage conditions ensure adequate physical protection and accuracy of records.

SCHEDULING

A term used to denote mechanical initiation of publication production on the basis of specific predestinated calendar dates or other conditions such as the percent of change experienced.

SCRAP

Personal property discarded for use and appears to have no value except for its basic materiel content.

SECONDARY ITEMS

All items not defined as principal items (i.e., ships, aircraft, missiles, ammunition, vehicles, and other major items of equipment). Secondary items include:

- a. Repairable components, subsystems, and assemblies, e.g., truck transmissions, helicopter blade assemblies, and missile guidance packages.
- b. Consumable repair parts, e.g., brackets, spark plugs, electron tubes, and bolts.
- c. Bulk items and materiel, e.g., sheet aluminum, welding rod, gasket materiel, steel plate, and textiles.

d. Expendable minor end items, e.g., soap, bandages, canned beans, socks, and canned oil.

SENSITIVE ITEMS

Items (not classified in relation to interests of national defense) such as narcotics and precious metals, which require a high degree of protection and control during storage and shipment due to statutory and regulatory requirements to prevent loss from pilferage or theft.

SERVICE/AGENCY (S/A)

An abbreviation that refers to the Military Services and Civil Agencies of the United States Government.

SERVICE MANAGED ITEMS

Items not included in DLA assigned FSC Classes and those items retained for Service management as a result of Item Management Coding. (FLIS)

SERVICE TAILORED PUBLICATION

An identification list or a master cross-reference list which contains only those items used by an individual Service regardless of how the items are managed in DoD. (FLIS)

SHELF-LIFE CODE (SLC)

A code used to identify that period of time during which an item can remain unused in storage before being reconditioned or condemned.

SHIFT/UNSHIFT CODES

Codes employed in data processing to indicate capital or lower case letters.

SHIPMENT STATUS (SHST) CODE

Positive advice of shipment including date of shipment, mode, bill of lading, and airway bill number, as applicable.

SHIPMENT UNIT (SU)

A shipment unit consists of one or more items for shipment to one ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number.

SHIPPING CONTAINER QUANTITY (SCQ)

The number of intermediate packages contained in the exterior shipping container.

SIGNAL CODE (SIG)

a. A one position alpha character that designates the document field containing the intended consignee and the activity to receive and effect payment, when applicable.

b. In the case of the Materiel Returns Program (MRP), the Signal Code designates the consignor (ship from) and the activity to receive and process credits.

SINGLE SMOOTHED AVERAGE DEMAND (SERVICE)

The result of applying the single exponential smoothing method using the demands of each Service and the previous single smoothed average of each Service. This quantity is used in computing the expected demand forecast for each Service when program change factors are applicable.

SOURCE DOCUMENT

All stock accounting vouchers, forms, and records of a documentary nature which are necessary to evidence the initial receipt transaction and all subsequent supply transactions relating to issue, adjustment, transfer, and disposal. Source documents should also include financial documents that affect funds such as allotments, obligations, disbursements, and collections.

SPARE PARTS

Individual parts, subassemblies, and assemblies (components) supplies for the maintenance or repair of equipment.

SPECIALIZED SUPPORT POINT (SSP)

A depot having functions similar to a PDD except that its mission is limited to support of the Fleet, Navy overseas, and Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps activities within a 25-mile radius of the SSP. It makes decentralized issues on requisitions from satellite activities, and each transaction is reported to the DSC. Also, centralized issues are made on requisitions passed by the DSC.

SPECIAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS (SPR)

An expected need in support of customer special programs which could not be forecast by a DSC through the use of available demand history.

SPECIAL PURCHASES OFFICE (SPUR)

A function within the DSC with the responsibility of purchasing items not recorded on the NIR of that DSC. If it cannot be determined that the requested item is the direct responsibility of another DSC or intra-service ICP procurement action will be accomplished. All purchases will be for the specified quantity, when feasible, on a direct delivery basis to the requisitioning activity.

SSP/PDD CONTROL LEVEL

That quantity of an item which is to be reserved at an SSP or PDO to meet high priority requisitions and to control the processing of requisitions.

STANDARD AUTOMATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SAMMS)

The computer system which is used to process transactions of the construction supplies Stock Fund. The system connects the major directorates at DSCs and provides the necessary data for management of the Stock Fund inventory. SAMMS consists of five subsystems: Distribution, Requirements, Contracting, Technical and Logistics, and Financial.

STANDARDIZATION STATUS

The documented decision of a duly sanctioned assignee activity with respect to authority for procurement or use of an item of materiel in new design. (FLIS)

STANDARDIZATION STATUS CODE (STDZ, SSC)

A single numeric character defining the item as:

- a. Authorized for purchase, stockage, and issue (standard),
- b. Authorized for purchase only to support inservice materiel (limited standard),
- c. And not authorized for purchase (nonstandard).

STANDARD UNIT PRICE (S/P, SUP)

The current standard catalog unit price of an NSN based upon the UI.

STANDARD SUPPLY CONTROL STUDY CODE (SSCS)

A code assigned to a Low Value Item to indicate that a SSCS is required when stock replenishment action is necessary.

STOCK AVAILABILITY FACTOR (SAF)

This factor, or confidence level, is the desired degree of supply effectiveness in units of fill. This factor retained in the Management Policy Table File is used in computing the service function.

STOCKAGE STATUS CODE (SSC)

A code indicating the technique of stocking items within a supply system as established by the primary inventory control activity.

STOCK ON HAND (SYSTEM) (SOH)

The quantity of stock physically on hand in storage locations within the system, due-in between locations or due-in from repair and/or testing. It is the sum of Asset Groups 3 plus 7 plus 10 minus Asset Group 6.

STORAGE MISSION CODE (SMC)

A code assigned to an individual item to indicate the prime distribution activity or activities at which the DSC has decided to position stocks of the item.

STORAGE SERVICEABILITY STANDARDS

Predetermined technical criteria to be used as a basis of comparison when measuring the serviceability of supplies and materiel undergoing Surveillance Inspection or Testing.

STRATIFICATION (STRAT)

The process whereby assets of a category or group of items are distributed among designated requirements elements (or strata) for purposes of supply management or budget preparation and justification.

SUBGROUP CODE

The Subgroup Code is a two position alphabetic code that identifies the range of items within an I&S family which are interchangeable with each other. Items which have no interchangeable relationship with any other item are the sole member of their subgroup. Items which are not interchangeable are assigned different Subgroup Code values. The Subgroup Code is the first two positions of the three position Order of Use Code.

SUBSTITUTE ITEM

An item furnished in lieu of a requested item when the substitute item is suitable and acceptable for the use intended. One which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged only under certain conditions or in particular applications, and without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items.

SUBSTITUTE KEY CODE (SKC)

A single alpha code of C which identifies a conditional substitute NSN in the Conditional Substitute Section of the NIR.

SUFFIX CODE (SFX, SUF)

A one position alpha code which relates and identifies supply transactions for partial quantities to the original requestor or transactions without duplicating or causing loss of identity of the original document number.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDRESS CODE (SA)

A two part, six character alphanumeric code which indicates, in the first position the Service or other governmental element or sponsorship and indicates, in the last five positions, the specific account number or activity number (address) for the purpose of receiving materiel or receiving documentation.

SUPPLY CONTROL STUDY (SCS)

An output document, designed to reflect the current and forecasted requirements, the On-Hand/Due-In information, and all known and mechanically recorded supply management data for a given NSN.

SUPPLY DISCREPANCY

Any variation in goods received from data shown on the covering shipping documents (i.e., GSA or DD Form 1348-1, DD Form 1149, authorized procurement delivery document or vendor's packing list, or other authorized shipping document) which is not the result of a transportation discrepancy or product quality deficiency. Supply discrepancies encompass variations in condition or quantity -- including lost or damaged U.S. Postal Service shipments, incorrect and misdirected materiel, receipt of canceled requirements, improper or inadequate technical data or supply documentation, and any unsatisfactory condition due to improper packaging which causes the materiel to be vulnerable to loss, delay, or damage or which imposes unnecessary expense to the U.S. Government (e.g., excessive packaging).

SUPPLY STATUS CODES (SSC)

A series of codes used to reflect, in materiel management records and in the Federal Cataloging System, decisions made by inventory managers as to the normal means-of-supply stockage/nonstockage status of each assigned NSN.

SUPPORT DATE (SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS)

The first day of the month during which a special requirement must be supported by a DSC.

SURVEILLANCE INSPECTION

Examination and/or testing of supplies and services to determine conformance to applicable requirements.

SYSTEM ASSET COMPARISON QUANTITY

System Assets less depot backorders considered in the mechanical processing of Reports of Customer Excess Materiel.

SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (SCN)

A temporary number assigned for control purposes to record error conditions for new submittals located during processing against data contained in the FLIS Central Data Bank.

SYSTEM SINGLE SMOOTHED AVERAGE DEMAND (SSSAD)

The sum of the Location Single Exponentially Smoothed Average Demands. The quantity is rounded to one decimal place.

SYSTEM SUPPORT RECORD (SSR)

That segment of the FLIS Data Bank at DLSC containing the sum total of information (guides, program subroutines, tables, rules, controls, statistics, codes, terms) required to support or specify the content and utilization of the total item record. The system support record is organized as follows: Organizational Entity Sector, Item Name Sector, FSC Sector, FIIG/DP/Guide Sector, Table Look-Up Sector, Graphics Sector, Process Control Sector, Mass Changes to TIR, and Mass Data Retrieval and Tailored Data Interrogations.

TABLE LOOKUP SECTOR

The sector of the system support record which contains cross-reference of codes and definitions to be used in support of goals and objectives of item identification and in support of guides, files, code structures (MILSTICCS), edits.

TABULAR PRESENTATION

A style of portraying data utilized in the identification list in which characteristic data is arranged in columnar fashion, with separate characteristics occupying separate columns.

TAILORED PUBLICATION

A publication which has a content or arrangement specifically designed to fulfill a user's limited requirements. (FLIS)

TECHNICAL DATA

The generic term applied to the composite sum of engineering, purchasing, and support type information that is utilized in specifying the descriptive and performance characteristics or features of items, materials, methods, practices, processes, and services required for development, production, and support of Military materiel. The term Technical Data encompasses that broad spectrum of technical information as documented in textual, symbolic, coded, and graphic form. (FLIS)

TENTATIVE DUE-IN RESTRICTION CODE (TDIRC)

A code to indicate whether or not a tentative due-in is to be established for an item reaching the system reorder/review point. (Code Y indicates that a SSCS will be prepared but Tentative Dues-In will not be established. Code N indicates that no restriction exists.)

TENTATIVE PURGE DATE

A date established by adding 45 days beyond the latest date of bid opening (DRN 2040) of the first five catalogs sent to the bidder. After expiration of the tentative purge date, the classes of surplus and/or geographical areas are purged from the organizational entity record. Participation by the bidder will result in establishment of a new tentative purge date. The same will apply if a request for retention in the file is received from the bidder. (FLIS)

TESTING

Testing is an element of inspection and generally denotes the determination by technical means, the physical and chemical properties, or elements of materiel.

TOTAL ITEM RECORD (TIR)

That segment of the FLIS Data Bank at DLSC containing the sum total of information (words, codes and numbers) on an item, required for identification of the item and related data necessary to support various logistics functions. The total item record is comprised of the following sectors: NIIN, characteristics, reference numbers and graphics sectors.

TOTAL QUANTITY APPROVED

That quantity of a recommended replenishment action which has been approved by the IM.

TRACKING SIGNAL CORRECTION COUNTER (TSCC)

This counter indicates the number of times a forecast has been computed using correcting alpha in attempting to correct an out-of-track condition. A zero means no correction has been made. A one means that the forecast has been computed using a correcting alpha for the first time, until it equals the number of periods correction is applied (Z).

TRANSACTION

All action generated as the result of a given input document. Includes the preparation and/or processing and resultant actions of related subsequent and follow-on documentation.

TRANSFER ORDER (TRO)

Document issued by DLSC, GSA, or appropriate regional office directing transfer of excess property.

TRANSFERABLE RETENTION STOCKS

Materiel held in general force mobilization reserves, economic retention stocks, and contingency retention stocks which are available for transfer on a nonreimbursable basis to fill higher priority requirements of another inventory manager.

TRANSPORTATION BILL CODES (TBC)

A one position alpha code that identifies which FMS customers are to be billed for below-the-line transportation costs.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL NUMBER (TCN)

A 17-position number to be generated and used for the control of MILSTRIP, Non-MILSTRIP, and unit move shipments. See MILSTAMP.

TRANSPORTATION DISCREPANCY

Any variations in quantity or condition of materiel received from that shown in the piece count by type of transportation pack on the bill of lading or governing transportation document, or materiel delivered without transportation documentation, and other deficiencies or discrepancies in transportation when discrepant materiel is not involved. For example, improper or inadequate carrier handling, service, or equipment is involved or significant or repetitive discrepancies by the same shippers are noted in connection with the preparation and/or distribution of bills of lading. Responsibility can be the fault of the carrier or the shipper.

TYPE OF ADDRESS CODE (TAC)

A one position numeric code denoting a type of address, e.g., CONUS mail and overseas freight.

TYPE OF HOLD CODES (THC)

A code used in the Shipment Status Transaction only to identify reasons for holding cargo at the shipping activity after it has been made ready for shipment.

TYPE OF INVENTORY CODE (TIC)

A one position numeric code used to identify types of inventories being taken (i.e., special, recount, and sample).

TYPE OF PACK CODE (TP, TPC)

A one position numeric code used to identify the state of outer packing.

UMMIPS CONTROL LEVEL

A Priority Control Level established on all replenishment demand items to reserve assets for issue to only Priority Designators 01 through 08 requisitions.

UNIDENTIFIABLE SCRAP

Property such as production scrap, used packing materiel, used or residue matter which has lost its original identity, destroyed property found on post or otherwise acquired, and which is not priceable.

UNIFORM AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM (UADPS)

The major internal DLA data system improvement program designed to provide DLA with uniform and functionally integrated automatic data processing applications by which prescribed inputs and outputs are processed and produced, utilizing standard computer programs.

UNIFORM MATERIEL ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM (UMIPS)

A system to ensure that requirements are processed IAW the mission of the requiring activity and the urgency of need and to establish maximum uniform requisitions processing and materiel movement standards. (The criterion for application of the UMIPS is prescribed in DoDI 4410.6, 24 April 1961.) See MILSTRIP Manual DoD 4140.17-M.

UNIT ASSEMBLY NUMBER (U/A)

A four digit number assigned to a given accumulation of NSNs which constitutes an assembly.

UNIT CUBE (UCU)

The unit cube consists of a six position field with an assumed decimal located between the third and fourth digits. The first three positions may indicate the maximum of 999 cubic feet and the last three positions will indicate tenths, hundredths, or thousandths of a cubic foot. The unit cube will be the cubic measurement based on the item's UI.

UNIT OF ISSUE (UI)

A two position alpha code catalog abbreviation of the UI of an item.

UNIT OF ISSUE CONVERSION FACTOR (UICON)

A six digit figure, including a decimal locator in the high order position, used to convert quantity due to UI change or substituting.

UNIT PACK QUANTITY (UPQ)

The Unit Pack Quantity consists of five digits and is utilized in the Item Locator Subrecord to indicate the number of items per unit of issue in a container. Unit Pack for items in bin storage is usually expressed as one, e.g., 00001.

UNIT PRICE (UP)

The price for one unit of issue for an item supplied or offered for supply.

UNIT WEIGHT (UW)

The average weight of each item in terms of UI for the item including the container weight.

UNSATISFACTORY MATERIAL REPORTS (UMR)

A customer complaint received by a Defense Supply Center (DSC) or the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) concerning the unsatisfactory quality of an item for which the DLA has management responsibility.

URGENCY OF NEED DESIGNATOR (UND)

A code expressed in alphabetic letters A through D, to indicate the varying degrees of urgency of materiel as determined by the requisitioner.

USING SERVICE CODE (USER)

A code used to identify an item for which requirements have been received from one or more Services and identifies the Service to which the code is applicable.

UTILIZATION SCREENING

The review of available assets to ensure their economical use in lieu of new procurement.

VALIDATION

The process of comparing significant data fields on the input document to predetermined mechanical criteria and rejecting those input documents which do not meet this standard criteria. This process is necessary to preclude entering invalid data into mechanical records and/or processing routines.

VALUE ENGINEERING (VE)

An organized effort directed at analyzing the function of DoD systems, equipment, and supplies for the purpose of achieving the required function at the lowest overall cost, consistent with requirements for performance, reliability, and maintainability.

VERY IMPORTANT PROGRAM (VIP) ITEM CODE

An item selected by a DSC for intensive management because of its high essentiality to a particular mission or extremely high dollar value, or other similar importance. (Code Y indicates VIP Item; Code N indicates non-VIP Item.)

VIOLATION REASON CODE (VRC)

A two position alphanumeric code used as a notification to indicate that a data record or data element can not be further mechanically processed because it does not conform to the established edit or validation criteria.

WAR MATERIEL PRODUCTION CAPABILITY (WMPC)

That quantitative portion of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after the day an operation commences (D-Day) from the industries or from any other available source during the period prescribed for war materiel purchase planning purposes.

WAR MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (WMR)

That quantitative portion of an item required to equip and support the approved forces specified in the Secretary of Defense Planning and Programming Guidance Memorandum (Logistics Planning and Programming Guidance Section) through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes.

WAR RESERVE DISTRIBUTION FACTOR (WDF)

A factor representing a percentage of the System War Reserve Materiel Requirements (OWRMRP, OWRMRB, OWRMR, and WRRFR) allocable to the authorized Preferred Storage Location.

WAR RESERVE DISTRIBUTION FACTOR REVIEW CODE

A War Reserve Distribution Factor Review Code will be established in the War Reserve Record and the SCF. Code Y requires an appendix F-267, computation of OWRMR Summary Data report of the mechanical computation and input, to the War Reserve Record and SCF, the War Reserve Distribution Factors applicable to the OWRMR, OWRMRB, and OWRMRP. A Y indicates IM desires a review and an N indicates no review is required.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (WRMR)

That portion of the WMR required to be on hand on D-Day. This level consists of the WMR less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-Day and WMPC.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE (WRMRB)

That portion of the WMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the WRMR less the WRMRP, $WRMRB = WRMR - WRMRP$.

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTABLE (WRMRP)

That portion of the WRMR that is either on hand and/or previously funded which shall be protected; if issued for peacetime use, it shall be promptly reconstituted. This level consists of the sum of the Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement, Protectable and the Other War Reserve Materiel Requirement, Protectable, $WRMRP = PWRMRP + OWRMRP$.

WAR RESERVE PERSONNEL RELATED ITEM (PRI) CODE

A code to be established in the War Reserve Record and the SCF to be used to indicate that an item is or is not identified as Personnel Related. Y indicates the item is Personnel Related and N indicates the item is not Personnel Related. (A G indicates a C&T Personnel Related item which is and corresponds to the generic indicator used in the WMPC processing.)

WAR RESERVE REQUIREMENT CODE

A control code to identify an item having War Reserve Materiel Requirement (WRMR) and the type of requirement to be established later.

WAR RESERVE REQUIREMENT FOR RETENTION (WRRFR)

That portion of the WMR, not currently authorized for acquisition of stocks IAW current DoD program and budget guidance, but for which existing stocks may be retained (subject to peacetime issue) in preference to disposal to excess. This level consists of the WRMR less the OWRMR, $WRRFR = WRMR - OWRMR$. (NOTE: i.e., ZS2s w/AO action codes from the Stratification Process.)

WAR RESERVE STOCK (WRS)

That portion of the total materiel assets which is designated to satisfy the WRMR.

WASTE MATERIEL

Materiel consisting of waste or refuse which may have potential sales value, including but not limited to garbage, trash, used oils, trap grease, inedible foods, bones, and other similar waste.

WEAPON SYSTEM DESIGNATOR CODE (WSDC)

A code assigned by DLA to identify selected weapon systems of each Service which have Weapon System application in the WSSP, appendix A-44, part I.

WEAPON SYSTEM ESSENTIALITY CODE (WSEC)

A code used to determine the essentiality of an item to a particular Weapon System for the specific WSDC Service.

WEAPON SYSTEM GROUP CODE (WSGC)

An internal code used to define to a greater extent the criticality of any particular Weapon Systems to a Military Service.

WEAPON SYSTEM INDICATOR CODE (WSIC)

A code used in the WSSP to identify Weapon System Support Items application in the DLA Weapon Systems Support Program and additionally indicates the WS Essentiality, appendix A-38, part I, of the item to system operability as well as level of intensified management required.

WEAPON SYSTEM MAINTENANCE CODE (WSMC)

A code used by the Services to classify the degree to which reparability/maintenance for a specific part/item affects the End Item or Weapon System operability.

WEAPON SYSTEM MANAGER

The Service ICP assigned prime support responsibility for a selected Weapon System.

WEAPON SYSTEM SUPPORT ITEM (WSSI)

DLA-managed item identified as supporting selected weapons systems encompassed by the Weapon Systems Support Program.

WEAPON SYSTEM SUPPORT PROGRAM (WSSP)

A DLA program to identify DLA-managed items supporting selected weapons system and apply special management emphasis to optimize the availability of items from stock to high quality and reliability.

WHOLESALE STOCK

Materiel held in the DLA supply system under DLA ownership for issue against customer requirements.