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***Army Regulation 710–2**

Effective 1 August 2024

Inventory Management

Secondary Item Policy and Retail Level Management

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

RANDY A. GEORGE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portions affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change.

Authorities. This authorities for this regulation are DoDI 4140.01, DoDI 4140.73, DoDI 5000.64, DoD 7000.14–R, DoDM 4160.28, Volume 2, DoDM 4160.21, Title 10, United States Code, DLM 4000.25, Volume 1, and DLM 4000.25, Volume 2.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

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

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-4.mbx.publications@army.mil.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 710-2, dated 28 March 2008.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 710–2
Secondary Item Policy and Retail Level Management

This administrative revision, dated 21 November 2024—

- Corrects bench stockage guidance to align with the glossary and the associated DA Pam 710–2–2 (para 12–6).

- Corrects references (throughout).

This major revision, dated 1 July 2024—

- Changes title from Supply Policy Below National level to Secondary Item Policy and Retail Level Management (cover).

- Adds responsibilities for the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisitions, Logistics, and Technology) (para 1–8).

- Incorporates Army Directive 2018–07–18 (paras 1–15, 1–16, 4–12, 4–13, 4–14, and 11–5).

- Adds responsibilities for accountable officers, materiel managers, and execution managers per DoDM 4140.01, Volume 7 (para 1–18).

- Adds Defense Logistics Agency strategic support (paras 1–22 through 1–23).

- Adds audit readiness requirements (para 2–1).

- Moves information on using unit organizational supply operations into AR 750–1 and DA Pam 750–1 (formerly paras 2–21 through 2–26).

- Updates Federal Logistics Data with Army Enterprise Materiel Master (para. 4–11).

- Updates stockage list codes with materiel requirement planning type codes (para 4–16).

- Replaces customer requests with customer purchase requisitions (para 4–22).

- Updates requisition, validation, and reconciliation (chap 5).

- Incorporates Army Directive 2018–07–16 (paras 1–11*r* and 5–1).

- Updates Inventory and adjustment and provides additional guidance on how to conduct inventories (chap 6).

- Updates U.S. Army Materiel Command Authorized Stockage List Expert Team with Army Sustainment Command Stockage Determination Division (chap 7).

- Adds policy for common authorized stockage list implementation (chap 7).

- Adds policy for retention, redistribution, retrograde, disposal policy Army redistribution, depot level reparable, disposal, and materiel returns (chap 8).

- Adds policy for installation supply support activity reform/reduction (chap 9).

- Accounts for changes driven by the modular force design and elimination of materiel management centers (chap 10).

- Describes materiel management and execution management levels, roles, and functions of the support operations within the Army Sustainment Command, theater sustainment command, expeditionary sustainment command, division sustainment brigade, base support battalion**,** and deletes corps support command references (chap 10).

- Adds policy and provides additional materiel management responsibilities at the theater supply support activities and theater authorized stockage list (chap 11).

- Adds policy for common shop stock (chap 12).

- Updates policy and guidance for management of loads and gives more responsibility to brigade and battalion commanders (chap 12).

- Updates Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office with Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (throughout).

- Adds accountable property system of record (throughout).

- Updates Continuing Balance System-Expanded to Asset Visibility (throughout).

- Moves the following information into AR 710–4: waivers, property accountability, communications security, performance standards for using unit or property book, security classification of logistics data, using unit (organizational supply operations), types of loads: basic, operational, prescribed, wartime policy, military operations other than war, Reserve Officers Training Corps, and National Defense Cadet Corps (throughout).

- Moves information on petroleum management to AR 703–2 (throughout).

- Moves information on ammunition management into AR 700–28 (throughout).

Contents (Listed by chapter and page number)

Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose
This regulation prescribes Army policy for supply operations below the national level. This regulation also prescribes policy for the accountability and management of retail stocks that are received, stored, issued, and under safeguard by tactical (deployable and non-deployable) or installation fixed-base supply support activities (SSAs).

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations
See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA directory located at https://armypubs.army.mil/.

1–3. Associated publications
Procedures associated with this regulation are found in DA Pam 710–2–2 and DA Pam 710–7.

1–4. Responsibilities
Responsibilities are listed in section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements
The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this publication are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule–Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at https://www.arims.army.mil. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

1–6. Requesting exceptions and deviation authority
a. Use the chain of command to request exceptions to policies or deviations to forms and follow the mandatory procedures in DA Pam 710–2–2. Exceptions (complete temporary waiver of a policy requirement) and deviations (temporary modifications or adjustments to forms and/or procedures) are only authorized for limited times and purposes.

b. The Deputy Chief of Staff, (DCS), G–4 Director of Supply (DALO–SP) is tasked by the DCS, G–4 to develop, implement, and maintain this regulation and respond to field inquiries concerning the regulation. Deviations, exceptions, or waivers to inventory management, secondary item, and retail level policies in this regulation are only made with prior approval of DCS, G–4, Director of Supply (DALO–SPS).

c. Do not implement exceptions to policies in AR 710–2 or deviations to forms or procedures prescribed in DA Pam 710–2–2 without prior approval of the DCS, G–4, Director of Supply (DALO–SPS). Prepare requests per AR 25–30 and DA Pam 25–40, and submit through command channels as follows—

(1) Use a memorandum to make a written request for exception or deviation. Include in the letter the following:

(2) Page and paragraph number in question.

(3) Explain the need for an exception or need for deviation.

(4) How long the exception or deviation will last?

(5) How will the waiver help accomplish the mission?

(6) How the end results of the exception or deviation will be measured?

(7) Name and contact information of the requestor.

(8) Drafts of the proposed directives required to implement the exception or deviation.

d. Route the request through command channels using routine locally prescribed routing procedures. Each element in the chain of command receiving a clarification request will attempt to resolve the

circumstances leading to the request for exception or deviation prior to forwarding to the next echelon. If the situation cannot be resolved, send the request to the next higher element. This will ensure that available expertise within the command is used, and requests are resolved at the lowest level possible.

e. If the circumstances cannot be resolved before reaching CNGB, CAR, and commanders of Army commands (ACOMs, Army service component commands (ASCCs), direct reporting units (DRUs), USAR, and Army National Guard (ARNG)), the CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, USAR, and ARNG will include an opinion by the ACOM, ASCC, DRU legal advisor and forward the request to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) G–4, Director of Supply (DALO–SPS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

f. The DCS, G–4, will issue a written confirmation of rejection or approval of the request for a specific period. If approved, future requests for extension of exception or deviation authority must be submitted prior to its expiration. Follow the same procedures in paragraphs 1–6*b* through 1–6*d* and include complete justification for the extension.

1–7. Reports of supply constraint

AR 725–50 provides policy and responsibilities for reporting supply constraints. Classes of supply are explained in DA Pam 710–2–2.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–8. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The ASA (ALT) will provide acquisition logistics policy and guidance for the acquisition logistics planning and execution of Army supply operations.

1–9. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

The ASA (FMC) will provide financial management policy and guidance for the financial planning and execution of Army supply operations.

1–10. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Advise ASA (ALT) on the establishment of Army supply policy and exercise the appropriate program and operational oversight of policy execution, evaluate requests for deviation, and review and approve implementation of procedural publications.

b. Be responsible for the development, supervision, and implementation of automatic identification technology (AIT) such as, item unique identification and digital arms room applications into the Army's logistical automation information systems supporting tactical and strategic sustainment programs and operations.

c. Advise on policy for the centralized inventory management of secondary items to include as specifically identified in this regulation those secondary items maintained in the tactical SSAs.

d. Review, for approval, ACOM, ASCC, DRU commander requests to establish cannibalization points.

e. Represent the Army at the Department of Defense (DoD) and Joint Staff sessions on supply operations planning, budgeting, and execution of commodity specific actions as well as supply chain integration.

f. Provide management, budgeting, and funding oversight for Army prepositioned stocks (APS) operational project stocks.

1–11. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units, Chief, National Guard Bureau, and Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command

The Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs, including the CNGB and CG, USARC, unless otherwise specified will—

a. Evaluate and make recommendations on requests for deviation from the policies outlined in this regulation.

b. Report and/or respond to supply constraint reports in accordance with AR 725–50.

c. Monitor the results of supply performance measurements using their internal measures of effectiveness and the metrics called for in this regulation. Coordinate with CG, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and DCS, G–3/5/7 on corrective actions, as required.

d. Direct the internal transfer or shipment of property.

e. Establish stockage levels and designate units required to keep basic loads of Class I, II, III, IV, and VIII supplies.

f. Direct an internal customer wait time (CWT) standard.

g. Ensure all supplies belonging to, arriving in, or departing from their command are tracked while in distribution/transportation and accounted for and safeguarded.

h. Inspect/evaluate the supply operations of subordinate units and offer resolution of discrepancies.

i. Ensure all required inventories are conducted within prescribed periods.

j. Authorize the establishment of mission stock record accounts (SRAs).

k. Comply with required reporting and reconciliation procedures.

l. Conduct an annual Department of Defense activity address code (DoDAAC) reconciliation with the approved enterprise system.

m. Reconcile routing identifier codes (RICs) within approved enterprise system annually.

n. Promote competition at all levels of the command and develop awards to recognize units/activities participating in the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), Supply Excellence Award Program (SEA).

o. Review unit supply packets submitted by subordinate organizations. Select those packets to be nominated for the CSA SEA competition.

p. Ensure designated alert forces, such as commanders of brigade combat teams (BCTs) or a Stryker brigade combat team (SBCT), establish operations plans and procedures to identify and plan adequately for a sufficient level of Class IX repair parts and Class III (packaged) products support to sustain deploying equipment until the deploying sustainment brigade (SB) and/or SSA is operational.

q. Ensure AIT devices are integrated throughout the logistics process. AIT will be used to record and track transactions and movement of Army equipment and materiel from throughout the supply (logistics) chain.

r. Update standard operating procedures (SOPs) detailing specific functional responsibilities through the use of streamlined automated tools.

1–12. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC will—

a. Be the responsible agent for the Army Working Capital Fund–Supply Management, Army (AWCF–SMA) and its associated activities.

b. Conduct the technical staff supervision of the sustainment planning and execution of its assigned units and activities.

c. Recommend changes to DCS, G–4 on supply policy, as required.

d. Integrate Army inventory management functions under the single manager concept.

e. Provide oversight of the centralized asset visibility and inventory control functions exercised by the various AMC life cycle management commands.

f. Provide inventory and financial oversight for Army-owned, non-Army managed items (NAMI) assets via the NAMI Product Support Integrated Division.

g. Lead and direct Integrated U.S. Army Sustainment Command (ASC) Supply Chain Operations Directorate (SCOD) actions governing the stock planning, receipt, storage, issue, repair, and redistribution of AWCF–SMA secondary items.

h. Coordinate and assist with the development of memorandums of understanding (MOUs) and interservice support agreements in support of Army operations.

i. Participate in the recurring authorized stockage list (ASL) reviews for AWCF–SMA SSAs. Provide the technical staff expertise through the Stock Determination Division (SDD) team to provide ASL recommendations that improve the combatant commander's ability to maintain and generate combat power. When a single coordinated position cannot be adjudicated, the issue(s) will be referred to the DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPS) for final determination.

j. Assist in the development of secondary item redistribution patterns and forward stockage determination, based on local, theater, and national readiness requirements while optimizing for the total costs across the DoD supply chain.

k. Assist in the development of local SOPs to assist AWCF–SMA SSA accountable officers (AOs)/stock record officers (SROs) to manage secondary item inventories.

l. Monitor and evaluate supply performance measures. Recommend corrective actions to the ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs.

m. Implement a uniform credit system in accordance with Department of the Army (DA) policy and guidance.

n. Provide procedures for managing the automatic return item (ARI) program to ensure its currency and effectiveness.

o. Provide reclamation program information and forecasts to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) (SAFM–BUR), Washington, DC 20310–0109, to support annual AWCF–SMA programs and budgets.

p. Maintain overall control of the part number (PN) conversion program.

q. Maintain all cataloging policy on the Army's participation in the Federal Catalog System and on the Army's cataloging operations.

r. Forecast and budget funding requirements for the Army AIT programs at its major subordinate command, depots, and other activities; provide input on AIT requirements to the DCS, G–4 (Force Projection and Distribution) the lead office for Army AIT; and serve as the configuration manager for each Army commodity.

s. Act as responsible agent for Class II (sets, kits, outfits, and tools (SKOT)), identifying requirements and submitting request for resources to HQDA and managing the SKOT program.

t. Ensure AMC subordinate commanders will—

(1) Develop and provide materiel requirements to support budget requests and justify adjustments to the obligation authority and include secondary item budget information for AWCF–SMA SSAs.

(2) Include AWCF–SMA SSA data in the requirements determination process.

(3) Issue procurement directives resulting from consideration of all AWCF–SMA assets and requirements and within the limitations of approved programs and direction from higher authority.

(4) Based upon the direction of the AMC and in conjunction with ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs and installations, plan and execute the National Maintenance Program.

(5) Provide reimbursement for AWCF-related actions including the receipt, issue, replenishment, and redistribution of secondary items in support of AWCF–SMA SSAs.

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

(7) Maximize use of excess stocks before initiating disposal actions. Ensure that disposal of modification kits has the express approval of the DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPS).

(8) Ensure the integration of security assistance programs and other non-Army customers into the total materiel requirement. Set controls to make sure commitments to security assistance customers and other non-Army customers are met.

(9) Receive and furnish timely forecast data of special program requirements to other AMC integrated materiel management centers (MMCs), other military services, and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

(10) Act to direct redistribution of assets when notified that AWCF–SMA SSA storage capacity is about to be exceeded.

u. Ensure the Commander, ASC, Production Support Division (PSD) will—

(1) Maintain a current central database of the DoDAACs and RICs.

(2) Ensure the existence and effectiveness of Army Force Element (FE) Structures in these enterprise systems. FE structures reflect how units are task organized by echelon/hierarchy.

(3) Enables units to operate their logistic functions and report on these functions.

(4) Maintain several other data points in an approved enterprise system and an accountable property system of record (APSR), to include project code updates, force activity designator assignments, installation activity code assignments and automatic return item lists (ARILs).

(5) Master data manager and maintainer for an APSR Intermediate Document (IDoc) error types relating to purchase order responses and shipment delivery notifications.

v. Ensure the Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command Life Cycle Commodity Command Non-Army Managed Commodity Item Product Support Integration Directorate will—

(1) Manage the general ledger activities and materiel management of items owned by the Army but managed by other services or the DLA/General Services Administration at Army SSAs and DLA forward distribution facilities.

(2) When there are no assets available for redistribution, issue passing orders to the source of supply (SOS) for customer-funded requisitions or generate NAMI/commodity business unit-funded requisitions.

(3) Request disposition instructions from the SOS when no redistribution opportunities exist.

(4) Develop and provide justification for budget requests and execute the funding provided for replenishment of NAMI identified on ASLs at SSAs.

1–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command; Chief, National Guard Bureau; and Chief, Army Reserve

The CG, AMC; the CNGB; and the CAR will—

a. Ensure DA logistics policy is uniformly implemented.

b. Assist in developing and coordinating MOUs and inter-Service support agreements.

c. Identify proposed changes to Army supply policy.

d. Assist and coordinate the application of Logistics Enterprise Information Systems in support of supply operations within supported units.

e. Ensure that secondary items maintained on the AWCF–SMA SSAs are tracked and safeguarded.

f. Evaluate and make recommendations on requests for deviation from established supply policy.

g. Report and/or respond to reports of supply constraint in accordance with AR 725–50.

h. Monitor the results of supply performance measurements.

i. Participate in the collaborative staff planning process to develop, establish, and maintain AWCF–SMA SSA ASLs at ACOM, ASCC, and DRU installations, units, and activities, if required. Matters that cannot be adjudicated between AMC and the supported ACOM, ASCC, and DRU activities will refer to the DCS, G–4 for resolution.

j. Include AWCF–SMA SSAs as part of the Command Supply Discipline Program (CSDP) established in AR 710–4.

k. Advise the ASA (FM&C), DCS, G–4, and AMC DCS for Resource Management when resource deficiencies limit mission accomplishment in response to the annual HQDA Resource Formulation Guidance.

l. Ensure that installations and subordinate commands comply with required reporting and reconciliation procedures.

m. Monitor and assess supply performance using their internal measures of effectiveness and the metrics called for in this regulation. Coordinate with Headquarters (HQ) AMC, DCS for support operations on corrective actions, as required.

1–14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will—

a. Ensure AIT technology is incorporated into materiel requirements documents for future systems required to use AIT technology is in accordance with the approved AIT operational requirements document. To include the requirements for all data, data processing and data sharing/transmission/migration and its approved enterprise system compliant.

b. Streamline the approval/implementation processes that develop and add emerging logistics technology and trends to capture unique item identification data for logistics training for military occupational specialties and professional development.

c. Oversee the CG, Combined Arms Support Command who will oversee the Commandant, U.S. Quartermaster Center and School (USAQMC&S), who will—

(1) Serve as Army program agent for administration of all aspects of the CSA SEA Program.

(2) Review and approve nominations submitted by ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders for consideration and evaluation in the CSA SEA Program.

Section III

Accountable Property System of Record

1–15. Accountable property system of record purpose

a. An APSR is the Government business system used to control and manage accountable property records. APSRs are a subset of existing organizational processes related to the lifecycle management of property that is integrated with the core financial system. The APSR may also control and manage accountability records. All APSRs and property accounting procedures must comply with item unique

identification requirements per AR 700 –145 and serialized item management requirements per AR 710–3, integrated with AIT. APSRs are evaluated in accordance with the Government Accounting Office "Federal Information System Controls Audit Manual," or the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Auditing Standards Board "Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements No. 18" at least annually.

b. APSRs are not required to directly duplicate paper or forms-based manual processes contained in this regulation and DA Pam 710–2–2, provided the system employs essential data elements, enables auditable, non-reputable transaction records and key supporting documentation. All functional and materiel developers of APSRs and any other automated supply or readiness-based systems that apply to tactical or operational sustainment operations will ensure that each system provides these essential elements of data prescribed in regulation and policies covering information management system governance. In addition, all program documents related to these capabilities sought by ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders will be submitted to the DCS, G–4, Director of Logistics Information Management (DALO–IMG), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301 for review against the controlling logistics information technology governance policies and regulations and to ensure the programs are tracked within the Army Portfolio Management Systems.

c. When systems developers automate manual forms, they must obtain approval from the form proponent and the Director, U.S. Army Publishing Directorate. Guidance pertaining to the form's approval process is in DA Pam 25–40.

d. Commanders of units operating under, or supported by, an approved APSR will ensure the appropriate automated procedural publication for that system is on hand and utilized.

e. AIT encompasses a variety of read and write data storage technologies that capture asset identification information and shipment tracking information. These technologies include interrogators, scanners, and readers which interact with barcodes, magnetic strips, labels, buttons, fobs, integrated circuit cards, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, and other markings to enable accurate and efficient data capture.

f. These labels, devices, and markings are used for tagging individual items, multipacks, equipment, air pallets, and containers. AIT devices offer a wide range of data storage capabilities. The information on each device can range, for example, from a single PN to a self-contained database. The devices can be integrated using a variety of means, including contact, laser, or radio frequency. The information obtained from these integrations can be provided electronically to APSRs that support DoD logistics operations. AIT also includes the hardware and software to create the storage devices, read the information stored on them, and to transmit and integrate that information with other logistics data. Further, AIT includes the use of satellites to track and redirect shipments.

g. AIT will be used to the maximum capability practical in the storage, inventory, issue, retrograde/redistribution, and shipping process of all deployable and logistics readiness centers installation SSAs, and in using unit property management activities.

h. RFID technology consists of active RFID, passive RFID, battery assisted passive, and RFID tags with integrated micro sensors. The main purpose of RFID is to provide stand-off, in-the-box and in-transit visibility of the container and its contents. The use of radio frequency tags and interrogators (hand-held or fixed) identifies cargo and monitors the movement from point of origin to port of embarkation to port of debarkation to theater nodes. Active RFID will be used at the container and 463L pallet level. Active RFID with integrated micro sensors can improve asset visibility and life cycle management of perishable or life limited products by monitoring environmental factors that can be detrimental to assets. Active RFID technology with sensors should be used where applicable to monitor assets that experience negative effects in harsh environments.

1–16. Implementation

The supply policies in this regulation are implemented via several APSRs and other supply platforms such as Army Enterprise Systems Integration Program. Logistics Information Systems (LISs) are the preferred method of implementing these supply policies. Manual procedures are only authorized by exception, for temporary use during system outage or austere mission conditions, not for convenience or preference, and manual records must be entered in the APSR promptly when access is restored. The DCS, G–4 and ASA (ALT) will employ and deploy enterprise automated systems to units. Proponents of fielded automated systems ensure implementation of new and changed secondary items and retail level stocks

accountability policies. Systems in a maintenance-only mode are not required to be changed solely to implement new policy requirements unless otherwise stated.

a. Implementing publications are reviewed and approved by the DCS, G–4. Implementing publications will be sent to the DCS, G–4, Director of Supply (DALO–SPS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310 for review and approval.

b. The key internal management controls are inventory management and accountability, materiel management, requisition control for all classes of supply, excess management, and DoDAAC management. The evaluation criteria contained in DA Form 7768 (The Army Command Supply Discipline Program Evaluation Report) are used to validate these controls. CSDP evaluation criteria can be found in AR 710–4.

c. All functional and materiel developers of any standard and/or unique automated supply or readiness-based systems that apply to tactical or operational sustainment operations will ensure that each system provides the essential elements of data prescribed in regulations and policies covering information management system governance. In addition, Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs seeking these capabilities will submit all program documents related to these capabilities to the DCS, G–4 for review against the controlling logistics information technology governance policies and regulations and to ensure their tracking within the Army Portfolio Management Systems. When systems developers automate manual forms, they must obtain approval from the form proponent and the Director, U.S. Army Publishing Directorate. Guidance pertaining to the form's approval process is in DA Pam 25–40.

(1) Units operating under or supported by an approved automated supply system will ensure the appropriate automated procedural publication for that system is on hand and utilized.

(2) AIT enablers will be fielded to capture the inventory management data.

(3) An APSR will be augmented with handheld terminal (HHT) devices that will provide valid, usable information, in a timely manner, with minimum effort on the part of the warfighter that must gather data and information to make sound logistical decisions.

(4) Modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE)/table of distribution and allowance (TDA)/All components (COMPOs) SSA is responsible to utilize an APSR and its AIT portal for supply operations in garrison and theater.

d. Materiel tracking management and accountability procedures will be used to fullest extent possible; this includes electronic signatures, digital certificates, AITs, such as bar code, two-dimensional bar code, RFID tags, contact buttons, or satellite tracking. All stocks will be AIT-enabled from vendor, national-level SOS, and intra-theater distribution centers.

Section IV

Army Logistics Enterprise System Planning

1–17. Logistics Information System

Materiel management functions in the Army logistics enterprise enable decision making versus simple data gathering. The Army logistics enterprise enables materiel and resource managers to order, move, track, account for, and maintain materiel. Information management is the provision of relevant information to the right person, at the right time, in a usable format to facilitate situational awareness and decision making. Leaders use procedures and information systems to collect, process, store, display, and disseminate information. Each transaction code tells a story by itself or with other transaction codes when viewed as a report. LIS enable sustainment decisions.

1–18. Enterprise systems planning and using modern technologies

a. The Army adopted the enterprise approach to integrate supply support organizations and functions from the battlefield back to the suppliers, to include the commercial sector. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)/ARNG SSA AOs/SROs will use new and existing modern capabilities as directed. The enterprise platforms, enterprise applications, and other resources will give SSA AOs/SROs, materiel managers and execution managers the flexibility to adapt to business rules executing sustainment and fiscal supply operations as appropriate. Enterprise systems are the key to effective decision making and information management during large-scale combat operations (LSCO). All information generated by automated and manual systems have one overriding purpose: to enable the commander to make timely decisions during the turmoil and confusion of battle. Commanders employ an enterprise approach for several supply classes where LIS rely upon a single database,

communicated through a hub, from the tactical to the national level. An enterprise business system integrates basic business processes (taking orders and processing requisitions, monitoring inventory levels, financial accounting, and human resource management) from the tactical through the operational to the strategic level.

b. The modern technologies are designed to give CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, DRU, USAR/ARNG, and SSA AOs/SROs, materiel managers, and execution managers the flexibility to operate in a changing environment. Per DoDM 4140.01, Volume 7, to ensure a high-performing and agile supply chain, SSA AOs/SROs to include materiel managers, and execution managers will—

(1) Leverage modern technologies, such as enterprise systems, to enhance materiel management processes.

(2) Use modern technologies to automatically identify items in storage and movement that will provide better support.

(3) Implement internal controls on the quality of performance metric generating data used by decisionmakers.

(4) Use AIT devices such as HHTs, RFID tags, as a primary means, to assist in secondary items, retail level accountability, effectively manage costs, and implement the DoD policies cited in this issuance.

(5) Use item unique identification and unique item identifier.

c. Tactical and strategic level LIS work together in a web-based environment to provide leaders and materiel managers at all echelons with—

(1) Timely and accurate asset visibility, because location, quantity, condition, and movement of materiel are recorded in one database.

(2) Readiness reporting capability, through real-time maintenance and supply status.

(3) Control of property and financial resources, to include the capability to track and monitor costs.

d. A materiel manager is any DoD activity or agency that has been assigned materiel management responsibilities for the DoD and participating Federal Agencies. The term includes responsibilities performed by either wholesale materiel managers or retail materiel managers: managing, cataloging, demand and supply planning, requirements determination and definition, procurement, distribution, overhaul and repair of reparable materiel, and disposal of materiel.

Section V

Army Working Capital Fund, Operations and Maintenance Appropriations

1–19. Funds management

Funds management consists of funds control, funds distribution, and budget formulation. It's the management of obligations, expenses, and disbursement of funds by contracting officers with warrant authority, finance officers, and Army leaders at all levels in support of supply operation. Leaders and materiel managers engage in requirements validation for unit operation and maintenance Army (OMA) dollars and with SSAs to validate requirements for AWCF dollars. All supply classes have financial requirements that are managed in an Army financial accounting system. The Army Budget Office distributes budget authority to the ACOMs and the resource managers issue budget guidance to the execution level.

1–20. Army working capital fund

SSAs are in APSR Plant 2001. AWCF funds the material managed at SSAs Plant 2001. AWCF is revolving fund that operates much like a commercial business, in that sales revenues purchase Army inventory and pay for business unit operating expenses. AMC responsibility is to manage the AWCF, giving it sole obligation authority for Army-managed items. AMC purpose is to use the AWCF-SMA obligation authority to purchase materiel from DLA for resale to Army units and then uses a percentage of the earnings to buy more supplies. It also funds the repair of Army-managed reparables at depots, non-depot activities, and by contractors. The operational readiness of the Army, and in particular its warfighting units, is contingent upon the availability of this materiel.

1–21. Operations and maintenance appropriations

Organizational supply in a unit, property book, and maintenance activity are in APSR Plant 2000. The OMA fund provides funding for an APSR Plant 2000 for managing organizational supply in a unit, property book, and maintenance activity. OMA funds provide for day-to-day operations for all Army units.

Deploying units receive the project code and funding guidance to begin the supply requisition process. During pre-deployment activities, property book offices and units apply for and update their deployment DoDAAC. The DoDAAC contains the billing information that ensures reimbursable supplies are paid for with the appropriate funds.

Section VI

Defense Logistics Agency Supply and Disposition Services

1–22. Defense Logistics Agency Supply Services

Commanders and directors of SSAs will monitor and work closely with their DLA strategic partners as the majority of the SSAs are tactical. DLA is the DoD's combat support agency and the strategic materiel integrator for the services, other government agencies, and those allies who have a foreign military sales case. DLA provides a broad array of associated supply pipeline services that include wholesale and retail level storage and distribution, which enables the reutilization or disposal of excess military assets, manages the defense national stockpile of strategic materiel, provides catalogs and other logistics information, and documents automation and production service. Army receives more than 85 percent of spare parts from DLA. Directors of SSAs may establish customer relations with DLA strategic partners to ensure their purchase requisitions, purchase orders, and inventories are filled immediately and/or ensure they have a valid supply status. Directors of SSAs will monitor and work closely with their DLA strategic partners. The purpose of this relationship is to solve supply chain issues below the national level for retail level stocks. DA Pam 710–2–2 provides the procedures that can assist SSAs, materiel managers and execution managers.

1–23. Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services

SSAs are responsible for the turn-in of materiel in Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLA–DS). Disposal of this property by a means other than DLA requires approval of the combatant commander and concurrence from DLA. DLA–DS is the activity responsible for the disposal of excess DoD personal property, foreign excess personal property, scrap, hazardous waste, and demilitarization required property generated by activities. The disposition services element is typically attached to a DLA support team. DA Pam 710–2–2 provides procedures and tables containing disposition of excess.

Chapter 2
Army Evaluations and Supply Programs, Auditability, Department of Defense Activity Address Code, and Hazardous Materials Management

Section I

Auditability and Supply Evaluations

2–1. Army auditability

All commanders, directors, leaders, Soldiers, and Civilians across the force will take an active role in establishing transparency and accountability in their operations. Resource accountability is every leader’s responsibility. Audit success is a daily responsibility of everyone who serves and not primarily the responsibility of the financial and resource management communities. Audit readiness ensures that organizations produce timely, accurate, and relevant information that is consistently auditable. The Army mandates achieving a clean audit opinion and establish a flexible culture to take an active role in establishing transparency and accountability. All Army personnel, to include directors of SSAs have an active role in audit success. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

2–2. Audit readiness responsibilities

Leaders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, the CNGB, the CAR, and all directors of SSAs will—

a. Create an environment to establish transparency and accountability and enforce supply discipline for inventory management and financial accounting which enables audit success.

b. Lead initiatives to implement controls and changes to personnel, process, and technology needed to support Army accountability and audit initiatives. Commanders will push their full organizations to embrace accountability and transparency. The scope of audit goes well beyond the financial management

community. It includes the internal controls in all business processes and systems which generate financial transactions.

c. Allocate the necessary resources, personnel, and time to audit activities and ensure personnel respond to auditor requests in a timely, accurate, and complete manner.

d. Ensure personnel understand and routinely follow standard procedures and are maintaining documentation to support their work. Auditability is about performing one's job correctly the first time and being ready to show documentation which clearly explains the actions performed. Commanders driving attention to the audit effort will raise the likelihood of the Army achieving a clean audit opinion.

e. Ensure compliance within Army regulations and enforce supply discipline. Upon request, commands will provide Army data and documentation supported with credible, accuracy, and readily available for inspection.

2–3. Command supply discipline program

The CSDP is a compilation of existing regulatory requirements. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR/ARNG and commanders, supervisors, and managers are required to implement the provisions of the CSDP program to standardize supply discipline throughout the Army. As a mandatory program, CSDP is meant to simplify command, supervisory, and managerial responsibilities. Simplification is accomplished by outlining the various requirements for responsible personnel, by standardizing requirements, and by formalizing follow-up procedure. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR/ARNG must see AR 710–4 for policy, guidance, and requirement listing for the CSDP program.

Section II

Chief of Staff, Army, Supply Excellence Award Program

2–4. Supply excellence award program

The annual Chief of Staff, Army Supply Excellence Award Program (CSA SEA) is a Total Army program that is open to Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR units. The program recognizes Total Army units to include SSAs that exhibit excellence in unit-level and tactical level supply programs. SSAs can compete for the SEA. CSDP evaluations and results will be used to determine candidates for the Army SEA. For detailed policy and procedure, see AR 710–4.

2–5. Purpose

The purpose of the CSA SEA program is to enhance the logistical readiness and supply effectiveness of Army organizations by objectively assessing organizational compliance with measurable performance standards, evaluating the organization's SOPs and best practices, and subjective evaluations by experts. The program recognizes Total Army units and SSAs that exhibit excellence in unit-level and tactical level supply programs. It provides increased incentives to the programs of the ACOM, ASCC, DRU internal CSDP by adding a higher level of competition at the DA level.

2–6. Supply excellence award program responsibilities

CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR/ARNG SSAs will standardize supply discipline with adhering to regulatory guidance and providing effective and efficient support to its customers. CSA will evaluate SSAs to ensure supply discipline complies with standards and to qualify candidates for the SEA program. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR/ARNG must see AR 710–4 for policy, guidance, and requirement listing for the SEA program.

Section III

Direct Support System Air Line of Communication, Department of Defense Activity Address Code Management, Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System, Type Address Codes

2–7. Direct support system and air line of communication

See AR 59–3 for direct support system (DSS) and air line of communications (ALOC) policy.

2–8. Department of Defense activity address code management

CG, AMC and commanders of ASC PSDs are responsible for all AWCF RIC and DoDAACs within the enterprise system. AR 725–50 prescribes policy and responsibilities for DoDAAC management. Every unit supply room manager, property book officer (PBO), and CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, ARNG SSA directors should be diligent in the management of DoDAACs. Each unit G–4 PBO will update DoDAAC type address codes (TACs) as required to receive supplies at the right location, ensure that units receive bills and credit for reimbursable materiel as appropriate. Incomplete, outdated, and wrong TAC information leads to poor audit trails, frustrated cargo, and obstructed supply discipline. Failure to manage DoDAACs results in billing and shipping errors that require correction by materiel managers and tactical budget analysts. Failure to manage DoDAACs also leads to units not receiving much-needed materiel. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, ARNG SSAs and their assigned DoDAAC coordinators are responsible for coordinating with the commanders of ASC PSDs for DoDAAC actions. SSAs will have a DoDAAC and are responsible for updating their break bulk point and TAC 1 and 2 addresses to ensure proper consolidation and distribution of materiel to the correct destination.

2–9. Department of Defense activity address code portability policy

The Army provided DoDAAC portability, an enhanced capability, to allow CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, ARNG SSAs the flexibility to keep requisitions open and move the same requisition and stock transport order (STO) during deployments and training exercises using an APSR. DoDAAC portability platform provides the commanders the maximum flexibility to train, deploy, and support the readiness needs of combatant commanders. The capability simplifies split operations by maintaining the unit's original document number while re-directing open orders and shop stock requests between DoDAACs. Additionally, this capability supports transferring STOs between SSAs when necessary, as directed by commander, ASC PSD. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USARC, ARNG requisitioning units, execution managers and materiel managers are responsible to continue to maximize the use of an APSR DoDAAC portability tools. The purpose is to move STOs between operational (for primary use) and contingency (for use when needed) DoDAACs. See Army Central Service Point (ACSP), ASC PSD for DoDAAC portability procedures. The commander, ACSP, ASC PSD can be reached at usarmy.redstone.asc.mbx.acsp@army.mil.

2–10. Uniform materiel movement and issue priority system

The policies in AR 725–50 regarding the use of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) and the interchange of logistics information in the enterprise supply system apply to this regulation. See AR 725–50 for UMMIPS policy and responsibilities.

2–11. Type address codes

See AR 725–50 for TACs policy and responsibilities.

Section IV

Hazardous Materials Management Policy

2–12. General information

This section provides policy for the logistics and overall requirements of the Army Hazardous Material Management Program (HMMP). In addition to federal law and policy, Army environmental protection policy, requirements, and metrics are contained in AR 200–1 and in guidance authored by the U.S. Army Environmental Command. These are found at https://www.army.mil/aec. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

2–13. Hazardous materials management

The HMMP requirements apply to all components: Regular Army, ARNG, ARNGUS, and USAR. Garrison commanders are responsible for an installation wide hazardous HMMP and the establishment of an HMMP per AR 200–1. DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPS) is the proponent lead for the HMMP.

a. Garrison, depot, and similar activity commanders will establish and execute an HMMP. The purpose of the HMMP is to integrate accountability for hazardous material (HAZMAT) into daily decisionmaking,

planning, operations, and compliance across all Army missions, activities, and functions at the installation or depot. The basic premise of the Army HMMP is that the centralized management and control of HAZMAT across the installation/depot reduces the cost for acquiring and disposing of HAZMAT; enhance mission accomplishment by reducing the logistics footprint and streamlining operations; promote the safe storage, handling, and use of HAZMAT; and reduce risk to personnel and the environment. A supplementary Army logistics automation objective is to provide data to support HMMP reporting as a byproduct of processing supply transactions such as requisitions, receipts, issues, transfers, adjustments, inventory balances, storage locations, and disposal actions.

b. The definition of HAZMAT varies by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Definitions may also vary by host-nation laws or agreements. As a minimum, HAZMATs are consumable products requiring a safety data sheet (SDS) that contain a chemical regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Health & Safety Administration, or overseas final governing standards. HAZMAT included under the scope of HMMP does not include munitions, pesticides, asbestos, or radiological protocols—these are covered under separate programs.

c. This policy applies Armywide. In garrison (whether continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS)) these procedures address the centralized management and visibility of hazardous material at installations, depots, and regional clusters of installations. For OCONUS (to include Hawaii and Alaska), they apply to tactical support activities providing HAZMAT management services for forward stationed units and U.S. military communities at contingency locations. Those OCONUS organizations assigned the mission of operating Hazardous Material Control Points (HMCPs), or re-use centers generally will have the same responsibilities as CONUS senior commanders. Procedures may be streamlined or tailored to meet local or host-nation laws and regulations.

d. Although they may voluntarily establish an HMMP, the following leaders are not required to implement an HMMP—

(1) Heads of activities operating on leased, joint-use, and similar facilities commanded by a sister service commander.

(2) Senior commanders whose operations have only a minimal potential to affect the natural environment. These operations are primarily administrative, including ACOM HQ, contracting offices, defense attaché offices, security assistance offices, foreign buying offices and other similar organizations.

(3) CNGB run armories or commanders of USAR centers, unless they are—

(a) Commanders of tenant activities on an installation with an HMMP.

(b) In a regional cluster of Army facilities served by an HMMP.

(4) Commanders of Army managed medical facilities such as hospitals, medical, dental, and veterinary clinics, and medical research facilities, except those directed to participate by The Surgeon General (TSG).

(5) Commanders of geographically isolated facilities, which make participation in an HMMP impractical or cost ineffective.

(6) Commanders and directors of commissaries, Army Air Force Exchange Services or Morale Welfare and Recreation retail operations. However, they will report HAZMAT purchased for operational use as determined by the garrison commander responsible for the local HMMP.

2–14. Hazmat material system of record implementation

The Army transitioned to an integrated automated system for HAZMAT material management. Commanders of U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) units in CONUS and OCONUS that are supported by the Army are responsible for the management of HAZMAT. The purpose of the implementation of an enterprise solution and institution of an HMCP is to minimize, control, and track HAZMAT at the constituent level throughout its life cycle on an installation using a single control point, using a standardized tracking system. The implementation of this system allows the Army to reduce costs, reduce waste, and increase readiness by ensuring all Army installations and activities use it to manage HAZMAT and to satisfy regulatory reporting requirements. See DA Pam 710–7 for further guidance.

2–15. Headquarters, Department of the Army responsibilities

a. The ASA (ALT) will—

(1) Integrate HAZMAT minimization measures into weapons system acquisition and management processes.

(2) Publish policy controlling the use of government purchase cards (GPC) for HAZMAT procurement.

b. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations & Environment) will coordinate HMMP requirements with the ASA (ALT), consistent with overall Army sustainability goals.

c. The DCS, G–4 will—

(1) Advise the ASA (ALT) on HMMP policy.

(2) Integrate HMMP requirements into a HAZMAT enterprise APSR.

(3) Develop expanded guidance in DA Pam 710–7 for the implementation of HMMPs.

d. The DCS, G–9 will—

(1) Serve as the Army Staff (ARSTAF) proponent for environmental aspects of the HMMP.

(2) Provide HMMP automation support to installations pending development and fielding of HAZMAT management features of an enterprise resource planning.

e. TSG will—

(1) Establish implementing policy for Army Medical Command installations and facilities.

(2) Ensure that occupational health and industrial hygiene requirements for the HMMP are identified to the DCS, G–4.

(3) Establish and maintain a centralized standard listing of industrial processes that can be readily accessed by Army organizations.

f. The CNGB will ensure the policies in this regulation are carried out at ARNG installations, Joint Force HQ, and State area commands.

2–16. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units functions

Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will—

a. Ensure HMMP policy and guidance is incorporated into mission planning and execution.

b. Ensure commanders of subordinate activities that are tenant activities participate in installation HMMPs.

c. Serve as an advocate for subordinate activity HMMP resource requirements.

d. As required, provide supplementary direction for HMMP implementation.

2–17. Commanders of Army garrison, depot, and forward stationed tactical support activities with responsibilities for hazardous material management operations

Commanders of garrisons, depots, and designated overseas tactical support units will—

a. Provide direction, resources, and oversight of HMMP operations.

b. Charter a local HMMP committee to oversee HMMP operations on the installation/depot and recommend procedures for control and visibility of HAZMAT to the commander.

c. Implement within existing supply operations one or more HMCPs or use an approved hazmat materiel system of record which can be physical locations or virtual operations. Control points will be used to procure, receive, issue, distribute, store, and track HAZMAT centrally throughout its material life cycle on the installation or depot. The approved hazmat materiel system of record is to manage and track HMMP operations as a source of information to document conformance with goals and objectives, and as a compliance reporting tool per AR 200–1.

d. Integrate HMMP business rules into supply and maintenance mission activities to facilitate life cycle control, reduction, and tracking of hazardous material from the point of procurement through final disposition on the installation.

e. Reduce the HAZMAT inventory at the user/operator level.

f. Provide suitable facilities for the receipt, storage, and issue of HAZMAT.

g. Ensure that personnel authorized to receive, store, issue, handle or use HAZMAT are properly trained.

h. Establish an installation HMMP Plan or SOP that defines roles, responsibilities, and procedures.

i. Control the use of GPCs for HAZMAT procurement.

j. Use the HMMP committee to establish an authorized use list (AUL) to approve, control, and track operational and maintenance processes, HAZMAT, and anticipated waste streams. The approval process includes logistics, environmental, industrial hygiene, and safety validations.

k. Integrate HMMP requirements into all pertinent command program management reviews and self-assessments.

2–18. Directors of logistics readiness centers, directors of public works supply, chiefs of supply activities, and chiefs of installation supply support activities functions and responsibilities
The directors of LRCs and public works supply, and chiefs of supply activities and installation supply support activities (ISSAs) will—

a. Ensure safe receipt, handling, storage, and issuing of HAZMAT.

b. Ensure SDSs are readily available and issued with HAZMAT to assure proper handling and emergency response preparedness.

c. Ensure processing for unit or activity turn-ins is timely to maximize the potential for transfer and/or reutilization of HAZMAT prior to shelf-life expiration.

d. Ensure necessary logistics data is provided to the installation/depot staff to support management reporting requirements.

e. Ensure all requisitioned, stored, and issued HAZMAT are on a valid AUL.

f. Ensure shelf-life extensions requests are a financial savings on the material and waste side and typically conducted by the LRC/AFSB at the request of the unit.

2–19. Leaders of installation activities and tenant activities functions and responsibilities
Installation activities and tenant units and activities will—

a. Request and use only HAZMAT listed on the installation AUL.

b. Receive all HAZMAT via the supporting HMCP.

c. Ensure safe receipt, handling, storage, and use of HAZMAT.

d. Ensure SDSs are readily available to inform employees of potential hazards and to assure proper handling and emergency response preparedness.

e. Ensure timely turn-in of HAZMAT not programmed for use in the immediate future to maximize the potential for transfer and/or reutilization of HAZMAT prior to shelf-life expiration.

f. Ensure HAZMAT use information is provided to the supporting HMCP to support installation compliance and management reporting.

g. Ensure proper disposal of medical waste. See AR 40–61.

Chapter 3
Supply Support Activity Roles, Performance Standards

Section I

Supply Chain Integration

3–1. General information
This chapter prescribes policy for function of the supply chain, the SSA mission, and defines supply performance standards.

3–2. Supply chain

a. Per DoDI 4140.01, the DoD supply chain provides materiel to end users for consumption. Its fundamental goal is to support the commander's ability to maintain and generate combat power throughout the Army Force Generation and deployment cycles while optimizing the support processes (resourcing, procurement, maintenance, supply, transport, and distribution) that provide the means through which the commander maintains and generates combat power. Supply chain management synchronizes those processes, resources, and efforts of the sustainment providers to achieve those ends at a total optimized cost level.

b. The supply chain components (materiel and informational interchanges) include the maintenance, supply, transportation, distribution activities along with manufacturers that provide support to or move materiel required by the consuming unit or activity. Activities include the program executive officer, program manager, product managers, the materiel and supply centers that develop and provide that materiel culminating with the ACOM and ARSTAF elements that plan for and provide the resources to secure that materiel as well as provide the operational oversight for supply chain performance.

c. The supply chain is properly integrated when the system focuses the segment element performance to achieve an integrated system performance that provides reliably consistent support at the BCT or equivalent unit/activity level within the commander's operational cycle. The under-pinning element to

achieve that support is the ability to have visibility of and respond to the consumption of goods and services in the conduct of the unit's mission.

d. Performance standards will be negotiated between the strategic providers (ARSTAF, Defense agencies and the supported commands) and codified in performance-based agreements at the Service and/or theater level. The supply chain performance will be reviewed on a recurring basis to identify how the globalized capability can be enhanced and to update the performance standards as process improvements are put into action or operational capabilities and conditions change. Performance standards are further discussed in paragraph 3–4.

3–3. The supply support activity role

The role of the SSA in sustaining readiness is measured in terms of efficient customer support. Measures of customer support are not always appropriate when the sole customer is an internal organizational operation (for example, sustainment level maintenance units and AMC mission SRAs). A DSS customer demand to the national level is not to include that demand/forecast in the performance computations for the SSA. For comparisons, non-divisional activities consider a supported population of 15,000 as the equivalent of a division. SSA is responsible for ensuring compliance with Army performance metrics and to perform analytics for monitoring supply performance**.**

3–4. Performance standards

Performance standards are management tools used to assess the effectiveness of supply performance. There are two types of performance standards; one type reflects the management of SRAs and unit or PBO operations against DA standards. The second type reflects the performance of the supply system.

a. When the performance standards are set, the mission of supply support must be considered. Thus, the capability to perform missions is sustained. Any standard set without primary regard for the mission may lead to misdirected efforts. For example, having a zero balance without a customer due-out is not significant as having a zero balance with a customer due-out. A reluctance to issue stock because it creates zero balance may indicate an improperly emphasized standard. Commanders ensure the performance measures set in this section are understood, consistently applied, and accurately figured. Commanders are alerted for any emphasis given to performance standard that decrease, or has the potential to decrease, customer support.

b. The performance standards in this section are applicable to using CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, and ARNG SSAs on manual or automated systems. These are designed for the internal control of a unit's supply performance. Commanders monitor the results of supply performance. Routine reporting of these statistics to higher levels is not required.

c. Mandatory performance objectives and standards for commanders are contained in DA Pam 710–2–2.

Section II

Customer Wait Time

3–5. Customer wait time overview

Commanders will continually manage and reduce CWT, particularly for those repair parts that are needed to complete a repair and make a piece of Army equipment operational, mission capable, and available for use. The DA goal for CWT is 10 days CONUS, 15 days OCONUS, and 20 days for ARNG at the unit level. The Commander, AMC Logistics Data Analysis Center (LDAC) is responsible for implementing resources and tools to assist managers to analyze CWT. CG, AMC, with DCS, G–4 oversight, monitors and assesses CWT to identify systemic supply chain problems across the Army.

3–6. Customer wait time segment responsibility

CWT consists of time segments in the logistics chain, from the time the part is requisitioned, to financial approval and allocation of inventory from local and national sources, through receipt at the unit. The Army currently measures how CWT is distributed among five segments of the order fulfillment process. Manager responsibilities vary with each level and the segment of CWT. Managers at different levels focus on different segments of the order fulfillment process, according to their ability to influence each segment. Item managers at AMC are each responsible for several specific Army-managed repair parts, ensuring

that the Army has reliable sources of supply and an adequate on-hand inventory distributed among storage sites worldwide. Item managers manages the outbound delivery (OBD) and post goods issue segments. They have control over OBD, especially back orders, which may involve multiple suppliers, distributors, and transporters in the supply chain. SSA AOs/SROs, resource managers, materiel managers, and execution managers can influence parked purchasing requisitions, release strategy (RS), and post goods receipt segments of CWT. DA Pam 710–2–2 defines the CWT time segments and the DA goal to measure each segment of CWT.

Chapter 4
Supply Support Activities Modification Table of Organization and Table of Distribution and Allowances for All Components, U.S. Property Fiscal Office, Strategic Communications Facility

Section I

Supply Support Activity

4–1. Introduction
a. This chapter provides policy for SSA (MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs/USPFO) supply operations.

b. This section contains general information that explains MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs structure for supply; section II explains stock control administration; section III explains inventory control; and section IV explains supply control.

4–2. Supply support activity structure
The organization for an SSA is structured under an MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs. The SSA are supply distribution activities. They provide supply Class I, II (including maps), III (packaged), IV, V, VII (repair cycle float (RCF)), VIII (medical supplies), and IX supplies directly to the using units or maintenance activities on a customer support basis. The SSAs that use this chapter are using funds that are appropriated by the Congress and are called “OMA” or “operating” or “consumer” funds. These funds are appropriated for 1 year. OMA funds for these activities are mission funds used for clearly defined purposes. All Army units execute OMA funds to purchase supplies and services form the AWCF, Defense Working Capital Fund, and commercial sources. PRs for items of supply from customer units are funded by OMA funds. Any item of supply (less supply Class VII) placed on requisition by field and sustainment activities are funded with OMA funds. Army units, regardless of mission, use their OMA funds to purchase reparable from the AWCF. The AWCF funds Plant 2001 is for managing materiel in an SSA.

4–3. Supply support activity purpose
The SSA operations include the basic functions of receipt, storage, issue and retrograde of ten classes of supplies, also known as commodities. The supply support can be defined as the receipt, storage, safeguarding, turn-in and issue of the various commodities referred to as classes of supply. See DA Pam 710–2–2. SSAs are part of that complex of facilities, methods and procedures designed to receive materiel into the supply system, issue the materiel to customers, and eventually dispose of the materiel. Every SSA in the Army is unique in that it operates in a different environment. SSAs are designed and configured to operate in BCTs and at echelons above the brigade. SSAs receive direction from higher command. Each SSA will develop a distinct ASL to support its customer units. Every SRA with an APSR Plant 2001 is authorized a national level coordinated ASL. An ASL review and analysis board will be conducted at least once every year.

4–4. Distribution system
A distribution system is designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and unit to support the geographic combatant commander. The Army distribution system maintains its national stockage in CONUS and uses a modern distribution and transportation system to resupply the MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs supply activities directly from the CONUS national base. Distribution is accomplished by the DSS using surface transportation, sea lines of communication and ALOC, which, must be in an AIT-enabled environment. Although some stockage is retained in theater and after assemblies (war

reserve, theater repaired assemblies, operational project stocks), most support requirements to the MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs supply activities will be met by direct delivery from the CONUS Area Oriented Depot. The MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs supply activities in CONUS are supported directly from the national-level depot. Backup stock is not authorized at CONUS installations to support MTOE/TDA/ All COMPOs supply activities. National functions are mostly performed in CONUS. A national system procures supplies for the Army from commercial sources or from Government plants. National supply support is accomplished by distributing supplies to retail level for stockage or for issue to users.

4–5. Deployment operations

All SSAs must adapt to changing locations. It is important to note that every deployment is different, and every site is different. SSAs will establish and routinely set-up their supply operations in a field environment for training exercises and in a deployed environment to support combat, contingency operations. SSAs will ensure they are equipped with the assistance from their command to support their customer base and operate an efficient and effective supply operation. Every SSA must adapt to changing environments. A field or deployed SSA will operate in the same capacity as in garrison with the following initial actions for an undeveloped or developed area. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for procedural guidance to establish an SSA in developed and undeveloped areas.

Section II

Stock Control Administration

4–6. Stock control

Stock control is the core of an SSA; the section is responsible for the overall management of the SRA. Stock control is the establishment for maintenance of formal records of materiel in stock reflecting such information as quantities and condition. A stock record is required to stock and store materiel while it is awaiting issue, therefore all classes of supply enter the Army inventory through a stock record and some items are returned through the stock record for maintenance and disposal. The stock control section works directly with the AO to manage and maintain critical functions within the SSA. The critical functions apply to all SSAs regardless of size or the class of supply; stock control, receiving, storage, issue, turn-in and shipping sections. Critical functions can be found in DA Pam 710–2–2.

4–7. Stock record account

A stock record contains facts unique to an item and is the foundation of the stock control process used to account for materiel in the supply pipeline. Stock record management through the Army logistics enterprise enhances asset visibility and financial accountability, because tactical and national materiel managers use the same materiel master record to account for stock. The materiel master record is the title of the stock record that contains basic details (for example, item description, units of measure), classification, sales information (for example, forecasting, consumption), plant data (for example, purchasing, stock planning storage location), and valuation data (for example, costing). The materiel master record provides the information for materiel managers to identify materiel that needs replenishment, and the method and timeline for replenishment. An SRA is a formal basic record showing, by item, receipt, issue, balance on hand, turn-in, and other necessary stock control data. The accountable property officer (APO) and SSA/SRO appointed under AR 710–4 operates the SRA. The SRA AO is accountable for supplies from the time of receipt until issued, shipped, or decremented from accountability. See AR 710–4 for more detail on APOs.

4–8. Stock record accounting system

a. The Army stock record accounting system is used to account for U.S. Government supplies and equipment. An SRA is a formal basic record showing, by item, receipt, issue, balance on hand, turn-in, and other necessary stock control data. Stock record is required to stock and store materiel while it is awaiting issue, therefore, all classes of supply enter the Army inventory through a stock record and some items are returned through the stock record for maintenance and disposal. The Army SRA is a formal set of records containing item identification, quantities, values, balances, and property transactions The SRA is operated by or under supervision of an AO officially designated under the provisions of AR 710–4. All

classes of supply are accounted for on a stock record, but not all classes of supply are managed in the automated Army logistics enterprise environment.

b. The SRA is maintained as follows:

(1) The account is maintained on prescribed forms or an automated equivalent.

(2) The SRA is maintained by or under supervision of a SSA AO/SRO officially designated under the provisions of AR 710–4.

c. After obtaining ACOM, ASCC, and DRU or the Director, Army Chief National Guard approval to establish SSAs for either customer or mission support the account will be identified by requesting a DoDAAC under the provisions of AR 725–50 to distinguish between the SRA and the unit operating the SSA.

(1) The objective is for all SRAs to operate standard automated systems. Pending automated system availability, the files and records identified in DA Pam 710–2–2 will be employed in manual SRAs.

(2) The following two types of SRAs are employed:

(a) Customer support SRAs employing detailed and/or summary item accounting using the guidance contained in this chapter.

(b) Mission support SRAs employing detailed item accounting and using the guidance contained in this chapter.

d. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for procedural guidance.

4–9. Asset reporting

Asset reporting is the vertical and horizontal reporting of on-hand assets and is a critical component for asset visibility, requirements determination, and requirements validation. Asset reporting occurs from unit all commodity's supply points in accordance with the frequency and by commodities directed by the command. Asset reporting is executed by the theater sustainment command (TSC), expeditionary sustainment command (ESC), SB, and division sustainment brigade (DSB) materiel management branches and in the combat sustainment support battalion (CSSB), DSSB and brigade support battalion (BSB) support operations office. Asset reporting requirements are set forth in AR 710–3.

Section III

Inventory Control

4–10. Inventory control

This section provides policy on those functions of supply that control the acquisition, allocation, and disposal of materiel. This policy includes materiel requirements planning (MRP), cataloging, distribution, procurement, production, disposal, overhaul and rebuild direction, and retrograde.

4–11. Cataloging

Catalog data is the language of supply. It supports logistics functions from the procurement of an item to its disposal. The system of record for catalog data is Army Enterprise Materiel Master (AEMM) which provides the Army a single authoritative source for materiel data supporting all Army constituent (modernized and legacy) systems. Director, AMC LDAC is responsible for business mission areas using the AEMM solution and provides the Army with a single source of AEMM information to include nonstandard manufacturer PN materiel information. Cataloging is governed by AR 708–1, DA Pam 708–1, DA Pam 708–2, and DA Pam 708–3.

4–12. Redistribution and distribution

Distribution is that phase of logistics that includes, for the field Army, locating authorized stocks in an efficient and timely manner to satisfy requirements. It synchronizes and optimizes transportation, its networks, and materiel management with the warfighting functions to move materiel from origins to the point of need in accordance with the supported commander's priorities. Redistribution is the reallocation excess materiel to other locations in theater using all transportation assets available. Managers may use excess materiel in theater to fill shortages and meet operational requirements. Commanders of SSAs are responsible for working with their external partners and local transporting office to execute a distribution and redistribution plan to move their supplies to and from the SSA.

4–13. Disposal
Disposal is the systematic removal of uneconomically repairable or obsolete materiel through the process of demilitarizing, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning, or destroying materiel. It is normally directed through program management channels but may also be a command decision if the operational environment dictates. SSA AOs/SROs are responsible for the disposal capability in an APSR. See AR 40–61 for disposal of medical materiel. See paragraphs 8–7 and 8–8 of this regulation. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2 for the management of unauthorized disposal transactions.

4–14. Retrograde
Retrograde of materiel is as important as its forward distribution. All classes of supply require retrograde due to units accumulating serviceable, unserviceable, and uneconomically repairable items requiring cross levelling, recycle, return to the supply system, or disposal. LRC ISSAs is responsible for the Retention, Redistribution, Retrograde, and Disposal (R3D) mission. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

Section IV

Supply Control

4–15. Supply control functions
This section provides policy on those functions by which an item of supply is controlled within the supply system except for cannibalization points. Functions include customer purchase requisition, RCF, direct vendor delivery (DVD), local purchase, receipt, storage, and issue.

4–16. Stockage selection
Stockage selection at the MTOE/TDA/All COMPOs supply activity is the decision to place an item in stock. The SSA is responsible for maintaining consumption history. Each item on the ASL will be assigned a MRP type code. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for more information on MRP type codes.

4–17. Stockage level
Each ASL item must have a safety stock (SS) level and/or forecasted RO. The commander of the SSA is responsible for maintaining stockage levels in the system of record. The forecast plus safety stock is the maximum quantity of the item authorized to be on hand and on order at any time. Any materiel on hand that is beyond established retention levels for any stock items is known as excess and must be considered for retrograde.

4–18. Repair cycle float policy
RCF is a national asset consisting of an authorized quantity of assets used by the national inventory control points to replace like items turned in by the owning unit for a planned depot repair program.CG, AMC is the lead proponent to manage and execute the RCF program. RCF assets authorized at the sustainment maintenance level. The legacy floats (operational readiness floats or other floats) are now RCF assets. For policy and procedural guidance, see AR 710–1 and DA Pam 750–1.

4–19. Cannibalization points
ACOM, ASCC, DRU commanders, CAR, and CNGB if authorized to establish an SRA may set up cannibalization points. The number of these points will be limited to what is needed to efficiently recover selected serviceable items from disposal material. Cannibalization is the authorized removal of components from materiel designated for disposal. Cannibalization points will be set up as part of the installation supply division in CONUS and as part of the TSC/ESC in OCONUS. A responsible officer will be appointed to manage these points. For procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

4–20. Automatic return item
ARIs are items that are critically short worldwide and on the ARI list (ARIL). AR 710–1 contains policy and responsibilities for the ARIL program.

4–21. Materiel requirements planning

Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU and Reserve Component SSAs are responsible for MRP at the SSA. MRP is a requirements determination functionality and inventory control process used to manage sustainment and maintenance operations. MRP enables a common operating picture of materiel availability for leaders, materiel managers, and tactical finance managers. Within the MRP process, planned and exact requirements quantities trigger a net requirements calculation. Future requirements estimate follow from analysis of historical consumption. The system calculates net requirements for all requirement quantities. The system compares available warehouse stock or the scheduled receipts from purchasing and maintenance with planned independent requirements, and material reservations. In the case of a materiel shortage, the system creates procurement proposals. MRP calculation purpose is for replenishment decisions at the SSAs. MRP is used to calculate requirements for materiels using consumption history, future requirements, and available inventory. Supply shortages are balanced with new procurement proposals to national. Plant 2000 (OMA funded) and Plant 2001(AWCF funded) have separate materiels requirements planning MRP areas. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for more detail.

4–22. Customer purchase requisition

a. ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USARC resource and execution managers and CNGB must review requisitions for funding approval. This review is the operational approach to readiness while ensuring compliance with stewardship and auditability. The objective is to meet the customer's materiel demand on time without operating and transportation costs becoming an overriding factor. A request is a supply request initiated by a supported unit. A requisition is a supply request initiated by the supply point in a military standard requisitioning and issue procedures (MILSTRIPs) format or a unit supply request converted to a MILSTRIP format by the supply point for submission to the next higher SOS. Find detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

b. Federal Mall (FedMall) is an ecommerce ordering system for DoD, federal, state, and authorized local agencies to search for and acquire products from government reserves and commercial sources. For detailed guidance on MILSTRIP requisitioning through FedMall, see AR 725–50.

c. If the commitment is to be filled by a future issue from stock, the backorder status returned to the customer will have a status code of "BB," "BC," "BD," "BP," or other Service unique code indicating it is backordered against stock. If the commitment is filled by a DVD, the status returned to the customer has a status code of "BV" or "BZ." Backorder is synonymous with unfilled customer order, stock due-out, and materiel obligation.

4–23. Direct vendor delivery

DVD supplies commercial repair parts that are requisitioned from the Defense Supply Center Columbus per DLM 4000.25, Volume 2. Materiel items may be supplied from DVD. SSA AOs/SROs may receive materiel from this SOS. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

4–24. Local purchase

a. A local purchase is the acquisition of materiel procured locally from outside the Army supply system using GPCs and operational contracting. Local purchase, as an SOS, may be employed at the SSA level to satisfy stockage objective requirements. SSA will not locally purchase material for customers.

b. The Army supply system is the supply process of choice. Units should try to meet requirements within the system before purchasing items locally. Local purchase is the preferred method of supply for the following:

(1) Parts for commercial non-tactical vehicles.

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

(3) Repair parts for other nonstandard items of equipment that are not supported by the national/wholesale supply system.

(4) Repair parts in support of material handling equipment.

4–25. Receipts for supported activities

The SSA commander is responsible for receiving supplies. The SSAs will be equipped with AIT HHTs that are capable of capturing data. The sources of material received are from customer returns; receipts of replenishment inventory and not forecasted items directly from the national level; receipts of material from vendors and contractors; receipts from total package fielding (TPF) actions; and receipts resulting from

cross-leveling. SSA commanders must process receipts withing 24 hours. SSA commanders are responsible for submitting supply discrepancy reports (SDRs) and transportation discrepancy reports (TDR). The purpose of a SDR is to report shipping or packaging discrepancies attributable to the responsibility of the shipper (including Government sources, contractors, manufacturers, and vendors), and to provide appropriate responses and resolutions. Additionally, the purpose of reporting discrepancies is to find the cause, take corrective action, and prevent a recurrence The purpose of a TDR is to document the loss, shortage, or damage to Government material and to support the filing of claims against transportation service providers for Government reimbursement. The Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures for receiving supplies as prescribed in AR 725–50 is mandatory. SSA commanders are responsible for establishing customer relations for customer pickup of assets. The SSA AO/SRO is responsible for ensuring units don't leave the facility without posting goods receipts and that their SSA is properly configured to allow units to post goods receipts. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2 and the APSR EUM.

4–26. Overdue deliveries

The SSA commander is responsible for managing overdue deliveries. SSA commanders will research and resolve overdue deliveries to include unit dedicated orders to ensure inventory is balanced, orders are timely filled, and to reduce impacts to readiness. The retail level supply management, the AWCF loses cash (AWCF dollars) if materiel is not processed in the supply system since OMA funds cannot be billed. The objective is to eliminate the SSA's failure to process receipt documents by resolving overdue shipments at the SSA level through transportation follow-ups and processing receipts when the shipment has already arrived. The standards for overdue deliveries reconciliation that exceeds the planned delivery time is 30 days for CONUS and 45 days for OCONUS. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2 and the APSR EUM.

4–27. Storage operations

a. The SSA commander is responsible for storing materiel and safeguarding it on its ASL. The SSA is a storage location within the enterprise concept. Storage is the organizing, sorting, and safeguarding of materiel. Storage is a continuation of receiving and is preliminary to the shipping or issuing operations. The storage space is critical and will have the adequate resources to store material. SSA will have the storage capacity to store unprocessed inbound deliveries, materials, and outbound deliveries ready for issue and shipment. If there are sensitive and pilferable items stored and slated for shipment, the SSA purpose is to maintain accountability and ensure the safety and physical security measures of the materiel is handled in Army compliance.

b. ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR commanders and CNGB are directly responsible for safeguarding supplies under their control. ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR commanders, CNGB, and SSA AOs/SROs will comply with—

(1) AR 50–6 and AR 190–54 for nuclear and chemical items.

(2) AR 190–11 for arms and ammunition. In addition, when responsibility for the custody of keys for an arms storage facility is transferred between individuals, they will conduct a physical count of the weapons therein. Results of the count do not replace the quarterly weapons inventory.

(3) AR 190–51 for unclassified and non-sensitive items.

(4) The AR 380-series for security of classified items.

(5) AR 740–26 for Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI).

(6) AR 700–37, DA Pam 700–32, and TM 38–8145–709, or care of supplies in storage.

(7) AR 700–15 for packaging of materiel in storage.

c. For detailed procedural guidance for storage operations, see DA Pam 710–2–2 and the APSR EUM.

4–28. Issues

a. The issue section manager of the SSA is responsible for issuing materiel to supported units. The issue section manager ensures that the storage clerks issue the correct supplies on time.

b. The objective is to make stock available to transportation or directly to the customer within the following time frames:

(1) Priority designator 01–08 (within 1 day).

(2) Other requirements (within 2 days).

c. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2 and the APSR EUM.

4–29. Shipping

The commander of the SSA is responsible for the shipping process. Shipping is the process of packaging, packing, providing documentation for, and sending or transporting supplies. A shipment is used to plan and process the transportation of goods from one location to another. The purpose of the shipping process is to complete movement of materiel and produce transportation documentation and the automated process will allow proper tracking of materiel and documentation. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

a. Shipping-type (item) discrepancy. A variation in quantity or condition of goods received from that shown on the authorized (supply) shipping document; for example, DD Form 1348–1A (Issue Release/Receipt Document) or DD Form 1348–2 (Issue Release/Receipt Document with Address Label). A shipping-type (item) shortage or overage is not evident on delivery; it is discovered when the article of freight as described on the transportation document is opened and the contents do not agree with the supply shipping documents.

b. Inconsequential transportation discrepancies. Loss and damage claims of $50 or less. Formal documents are not required, nor are claims filed against carriers in amounts of $50 or less. Exceptions are narcotics, drugs, and sensitive and classified material.

c. Procedure and proper forms required to adjust property accountability and determine liability for discrepancies in shipment as defined above:

(1) DD Form 361 (Transportation Discrepancy Report (TDR)). A multiple-use form to report, investigate, and process discrepancies in shipments involving loss or damage and to report other transportation-type discrepancies. DD Form 361 is authorized for use as a report of survey to support claims against carriers and contractors or vendors, including adjustment of inventory and financial accounting records, as proper, when dollar value involved is $50 or more.

(2) SF 364 (Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR)). When negligence is suspected, the SDR is used as an exhibit to a report of survey to report and adjust supply discrepancies.

d. Transportation-type discrepancy in shipment. A carrier (common or contract) may fail to deliver to a consignee, in the condition originally billed, all the packages or loose pieces of property listed on the government bill of lading or other transportation documents (for example, commercial bill of lading, manifest, load list, freight warrant). The shortage, overage, or damage is termed a transportation-type discrepancy. Transportation-type discrepancies reportable on DD Form 361 (TDR) may be the fault of the carrier, shipper, vendor, or contractor, container consolidation point, or transshipping activities. Overages and shortages within commercial or Government-owned (or leased) shipping containers, military-owned demountable containers, MSCVANs, roll-on/roll-off trailers, or container expresses with seals intact, missing, or broken are included in this term.

Chapter 5
Reconciliation, Validation, and Requisition Review Policy

Section I

Reconciliation and Validation

5–1. Introduction

Reconciliation is a process used to keep files synchronized, while validation is the process to ensure requests and requisitions are for valid requirements. The requisitions are visible in an APSR at all customer levels and are linked together for management purposes with the full enterprise solution. The objective is to accomplish reconciliation on a fully automated follow-up basis. Pending the automated system capability to execute fully automated follow-ups, all due ins will be reconciled with the next higher supply source monthly. Regular Army units will validate open requisitions on a monthly basis. The ARNG and Army Reserve will validate open requisitions on a quarterly basis. Units not in an APSR will complete reconciliation and validation with their SSA on a monthly basis (quarterly for the Reserve Components). For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

a. Communications security (COMSEC) accounts will conduct validation and reconciliation through COMSEC support channels per instructions in AR 380–40 and TB 380–41.

b. This chapter prescribes policy for supply requisition management.
c. This section prescribes policy for reconciliation and validation.

5–2. Supply requisition management policy
This paragraph provides policy for establishing a supply requisition management strategy, reconciliation and validation integration, wholesale level reconciliation, and the closure of requisitions. Commanders must improve readiness, promote a stable stewardship of resources and auditability, and plan supply requisition management strategy. CNGB provides for and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG commanders are responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive effective supply requisition management strategy. A supply requisition management strategy improves requisition accuracy and validity while maintaining velocity, maximizing the use of available funds, and decreasing the overall CWT. CSDP will promote and sustain effective and efficient supply requisition management. The DoDAAC portability process can assist with requisition management per AR 725–50.

5–3. Goods receipt reconciliation
CNGB provides for and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG materiel and execution managers are responsible for the implementation of goods receipt reconciliation practices. Commanders and directors of SSAs not in APSR are responsible for conducting reconciliations monthly. CNGB and CAR not in APSR will conduct reconciliations quarterly. The purpose of reconciliation is to resolve the reason for non-receipt where the invoice was received and paid (supply was released/shipped) but the goods receipt has not posted. Periodic goods receipt reconciliations will benefit readiness by ensuring supplies are not missing or misplaced for an extended amount of time without resolution, ensuring auditability by posting a goods receipt against the supplies paid for and physically received.

5–4. Validation of requisitions
CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG resource materiel and execution managers will ensure implementation and validation of requisitions are completed quarterly (at a minimum). The purpose of this validation is to ensure the underlying requirements stockage levels for open supply requisitions continue to represent a valid ongoing need and if not adjust the requirement to cancel excess on order to the maximum extent possible (refer to local command guidance before cancelling any prior fiscal year funded requisitions). Periodic validations benefit readiness by maximizing the use of funds available in the current fiscal year and minimizing the need to cancel requisitions after the end of the fiscal year.

5–5. Wholesale reconciliation
CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG materiel and execution managers must work with national partners to resolve supply chain issues. The purpose of this reconciliation is to determine if there is a positive wholesale supply response and correct the condition if there is not. Positive supply response means there is a valid backorder at wholesale or supply is in-transit to meet the underlying requirement in an APSR. Periodic wholesale supply response reconciliations, will benefit readiness by ensuring action is being taken to provide supplies, maximizing the use of funds available in the current fiscal year, and minimizing the need to cancel requisitions and reorder after the end of the fiscal year.

5–6. Requisitions closure
CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG commanders will request one-time closure assistance for aged requisitions for good receipts if needed. The purpose of this one-time closure is to give commands and their subordinate units the flexibility to implement strategies to reduce the volume and aged requisitions. The DCS, G–4, Director of Supply Policy (DALO–SPS) will authorize closure assistance under certain circumstances and if the commands are significantly impacted with high volume of aged requisitions.

Section II

Requisition Review Policy

5–7. Requisition overview
This section prescribes policy and responsibilities for requisition review performance for the review and management of requisitions in a supply system that is part of a supply requisition management strategy per paragraph 5–2 of this regulation. CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG commanders are responsible for sustaining and promoting high levels of stewardship over resources, minimizes impact on readiness, enforces command authorization and performance monitoring, and improves requisitioning discipline.

5–8. Parked purchasing requisitions, release strategy responsibilities
a. CNGB, and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG commanders are responsible for determining the resource managers and unit designated representatives to review parked purchasing documents in an APSR. The purpose of the review is to support the daily execution of supply operations to validate purchase orders and purchase requests before obligating funds. Additionally, the resource managers are responsible for parked purchasing requisition review and managing financial transactions in the Army financial management system. Resource managers are also responsible for conducting financial management in an APSR for all actions within an APSR and funds movement from Army financial management system to an APSR. The standard for requisition review is within 1 day.

b. The execution managers and materiel managers are responsible for the managing the release strategy. The standard for requisition review is within 1 day.

c. CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRUs, and USAR and ARNG materiel and execution managers will—

(1) Implement local policy to ensure requisition control performance and supply discipline guidance is monitored.

(2) Review requisitions via release strategy that divides the management of Plant 2000 OMA requirements (unit) and Plant 2001 AWCF requirements. This reinforces the importance of our logistics and financial relationships in the daily care and supervision of supplies, as well as the responsibility of all leaders to reinforce fiscal responsibility at all levels.

(3) Ensure materiel managers meet SSA AWCF requirements. Execution managers are responsible for unit OMA requirements.

(4) Sustain an integrated requisition control strategy under an APSR.

(5) Manage the RS, set a dollar amount threshold (commander discretion) in the RS for proper review of the requisition by the commander executive managers to ensure the unit has funds to cover the requirement. See paragraph 5–9 of this regulation for policy for dollar thresholds.

(6) Establish local commands guidance for execution management on materiel management release strategy parameters and workflow.

5–9. Requisition review dollar threshold
CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG materiel managers, execution managers, and resource managers are responsible for validating requirements to avoid fraud, waste, and abuse. Supply discipline oversight, enforcement, and controls deter fraud, waste, and abuse, and effectively mitigate the risk of invalid transactions. Supply discipline and funds management should be managed simultaneously. The dollar thresholds will be set at commander discretion. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for more guidance on dollar thresholds.

Chapter 6
Inventory and Adjustment Planning

6–1. Introduction
This chapter prescribes Army inventory accountability and management policy, for AWCF SSAs SRA activities accounting and managing secondary items, retail level stocks. Find detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

6–2. General Information

a. Inventory accountability for all unconsumed materiel is required to ensure complete accountabilities for all secondary items, retail level stocks. Inventories are the means to determine that stocks are serviceable and that the correct quantity is on hand. Inventory accuracy is an internal measure of the integrity of the warehouse process. Operations and customer support suffer without accurate records of what is stored. The continued approach toward 100 percent inventory of all unconsumed Army materiel is critical to readiness. Physical inventory will include documentation of the storage location, quantity, materiel number, nomenclature, and current condition of each secondary item (retail level) to the designated system of record, and then from the warehouse management system to the financial statements.

b. To minimize impacts on unit mission, CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and the USAR and ARNG will plan and complete100 percent accountability inventories annually. This requirement prevents physical control risks on classified and sensitive items. A 100 percent physical count is required for classified items, sensitive, and pilferable items. The DoD standard goal is 100 percent physical inventory accuracy. However, the DA goal is 95 percent physical inventory accuracy. The formula for inventory accuracy is—total lines without substantial difference, divided by total lines inventoried, times 100.This equals the percentage of inventory accuracy. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR and ARNG commanders are expected to reconcile and document the results of all DoD owned asset physical counts to avoid loss and improve readiness.

6–3. Service support activity commander responsibilities

CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and the USAR and ARNG SSAs are responsible for—

a. Establishing and maintaining a physical inventory control program for supply system materiel (below wholesale) to provide for the economical and efficient stewardship of supply system materiel in accordance with DoDI 4140.73.

b. Establishing sustainable and auditable physical inventory processes that produce an accurate and complete accountability of materiel with a full reconciliation of materiel to the financial records in accordance with DoDI 4140.73.

c. Reporting and accounting for all secondary item inventories, retail level stocks for which they are responsible within the Army supply chain per DoDM 4140.01, Volume 11.

d. Planning and executing physical inventories and location surveys to continuously improve stock record accuracy. Such expectations include ensuring mission readiness, audit readiness, testing for existence and completeness, maintaining internal controls, and meeting other mission objectives. The physical inventory will include a complete reconciliation of the location, quantity, and current condition of the secondary item to the designated system of record and then further from the warehouse management system to the financial statements.

6–4. Physical inventories, location survey scheduling

a. Commanders of SSAs are responsible for the scheduling, creating, and posting of the physical inventory and location survey for the fiscal year. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that all lines are counted annually. If the commander of the SSA has limited human resources and cannot physically count 100 percent of their inventory, the commander of the SSA may request a waiver and immediately communicate restraints to DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPS). The waiver requirements are discussed in paragraph 1–6 of this regulation and DA Pam 710–2–2.

b. Guidance related to physical inventories may take different forms, including wall-to-wall, cyclic, sampling, and “by exception” or other methodologies defined in DA Pam 710–2–2.

6–5. Physical inventory and location survey purpose

The commander of the SSA is directly responsible for performing inventories and location *surveys*. All supply systems must be designed to leverage the use of bar codes or one of the AIT HHT devices. Inventories will be conducted by using AIT HHT devices (if applicable) and/or interactive processing in a manner that assures each item is verified at least annually. The purpose of a physical inventory is to determine the condition and quantity of items by physical inspection and count. The inventory accuracy is 95 percent. An important part of the inventory process is the location survey. A location survey is a physical check of actual storage locations against items recorded on the LIS. The purpose of a location survey is

to determine the storage type, bin, and condition of materiel, and to correct records and identify the cause of discrepancies. The location survey accuracy standard is 98 percent.

6–6. Inventory discrepancies, administrative adjustments, causative research

Commanders of SSAs are responsible for inventory adjustment reports (IARs), causative research, and making administrative adjustments to the SRA. The purpose of this requirement is that accurate inventory results allow commanders to correct discrepant quantities on the ASL. A discrepant quantity is a gain or a loss of an item or the quantity in the location does not match what the LIS has as the on-hand balance. The purpose of an IAR reconciles and documents the results of all DoD owned asset physical counts to avoid loss and improve readiness. The Army's performance objective and internal management control goal is to keep total inventory adjustments (both gains and losses) below 5 percent of the total annual dollar value of the safety stock level. The IAR substantial difference is an overage or shortage with an extended line value greater than $1,000. Administrative IARs reasons are not an actual gain or loss to the SRA and will not count against the SSAs account (5% tolerance). However, the approving authority and SSA AO/SRO signature is required for administrative IARs per AR 735–5. AR 735–5 provides further guidance for IARs, inventory discrepancies, administrative adjustments, and causative research. See APSR EUM for listing of administrative IARs reasons.

Chapter 7
Army Stockage Determination

Section I

General

7–1. Introduction

This chapter prescribes policy and responsibilities for stockage determination, repair, spare parts, common authorized stockage list (CASL), and ASL review planning. Commanders of SSAs will develop a distinct ASL to support its customer units. An ASL is controlled but flexible. The ASL provides commanders of SSAs authority to stock items. Only those items qualifying for stockage under the criteria in this chapter can be on an ASL. Items on the ASL are referred to as ASL items; items not on the ASL are referred to as nonstockage list (NSL) items.

7–2. General information

The commander, ASC SDD has primary responsibility for all standard and common ad hoc SSA ASL reviews and assessment planning. The commander, ASC SDD is responsible for coordination, execution, stockage determination, analysis of authorized to forecast, consumption-based forecasting, safety stock, retention, planned delivery time, and maintenance significant part processes within an APSR. The commander, ASL SDD is responsible for the development and refinement of procedures for optimal settings for processes, ASL Reviews, to support mission requirements. CG, AMC has designated the installation supply representative as responsible for sustaining the ASL and for stewardship of AWCF stock decisions extended below national level. This designation provides input from the national manager's perspective and negotiation of ASL changes.

Section II

Standard Authorized Stockage List and Common Authorized Stockage List Planning

7–3. Common authorized stockage list policy

Legacy ASL demand analysis is being replaced with CASL demand analysis where applicable. The existing ASL provides a reactive approach to readiness, deployments, and training requirements. The Secretary of the Army implemented CASL demand planning methodology for specific SSAs to maximize readiness and provide a supply chain with more stable inventory requirements. Commanders of BCT (Armored BCT, Infantry BCT and SBCT) SSAs, combat aviation brigade SSAs, DSB SSAs and the Air Defense Artillery Patriot SSAs will establish and use the CASL. The objective is to increase readiness and ensure mobility for the Army combat supply posture to ensure units are ready to win in austere environments. CASL demand planning will apply to ARNG BCTs when mobilized.

7–4. Authorized stockage list review
The commander, ASC SDD is responsible for conducting ASL reviews on an annual basis. An out-of-cycle ASL review determination can be conducted in certain circumstances when deemed necessary by the commander. The purpose of an ASL review is to determine the required ASL to support operational readiness. This promotes unit readiness by ensuring commanders of SSAs stock high-demand repair parts required by its customers. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for further guidance.

7–5. Common authorized stockage list variance
CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR, ARNG SSAs will request a variance to the CASL if applicable. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for further guidance.

7–6. Reserve components authorized stockage list criteria
CNGB and USAR deployable brigades and units supported by an organic SSA are responsible for an ASL. The commander, SSA ensures parts required for stockage by an initial or diagnostic mandatory parts list or a materiel requirements list are in stock. The CNGB will approve and allocate funds for ASLs when appropriate. CNGB and unit commanders are responsible for deploying their ASLs. For mandatory procedures for computation and the movement of ASL requirements, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

Section III
Army Provisioning Support

7–7. Army provisioning policy
See AR 700–18 for policy and responsibilities for provisioning of Army systems and end items (EIs).

7–8. Total package fielding
TPF is the Army's standard fielding process used to field Army systems. The SSA AOs/SROs/materiel managers are responsible for materiel management of all classes of supply in an APSR to support the provisioning stockage and sustainment of newly fielded equipment. See AR 770–2 and DA Pam 770–2.

Chapter 8
Army Redistribution, Depot Level Reparable, Disposal, Materiel Returns Policy

Section I
General

8–1. Introduction
a. This chapter provides supply policy for Army redistribution, depot level reparable (DLR), disposal and materiel returns. MTOE/TDA/All COMPO SSAs play a fundamental role in redistribution, retrograde, and disposal of materiel. Redistribution is the reallocating of excess materiel to other locations.

b. This section prescribes policy and contains general information on repairable management for supply operations.

8–2. General information
CG, AMC is responsible for the Army reparable process as part of the supply pipeline management mission. Most reparables can be repaired many times before becoming obsolete or uneconomically repairable. Commanders of SSAs will adhere to this DLR and disposal policy and ensure timely turn-in processing to the supply activities as appropriate. For the reparable process, see DA Pam 710–2–2. Disposal and retrograde explanations are covered in paragraphs 4–13 and 4–14 of this regulation.

8–3. Installation retention, redistribution, retrograde, disposal
The R3D mission is critical to Army readiness. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2. The LRC ISSA is responsible for retention, redistribution, retrograde, and disposal **(**R3D) mission. Commanders of LRC ISSAs manage the retrograde of materiel back to the national level and disposal of materiel in accordance with DoDM 4160.21, Volume 1 for the Army.

Section II

Depot Level Reparable

8–4. Introduction
This section contains general information that explains the DLR policy, responsibilities reporting mechanisms, customer turn-in and initial issue process. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

8–5. Reparable management
Reparable management demands leader, supply, maintenance, and finance personnel involvement at all levels. A reparable is an item of supply subject to economical repair and for which the repair is considered in satisfying computed requirements at any inventory level (AR 710–1). Reparable item management is a critical supply and funds process that requires direct attention at all levels. Most reparables can be repaired many times before becoming obsolete or uneconomically repairable. CG, AMC manages the Army reparables process as part of the supply pipeline management mission. The strategic level materiel managers count on sustainment maintenance operations to overhaul reparables as one means to replenish the supply system. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, and ARNG SSAs are responsible for managing reparables because the repairable management process directly affects unit budgets. Army commanders, regardless of mission, use OMA funds to purchase reparables from the AWCF. Commanders of SSAs are responsible for the processing and redistribution of reparables to the LRC ISSA.

8–6. Depot level reparable policy
Unserviceable DLR carcass must be retuned and expedited through the supply chain to the maximum extent possible on a demand basis. DLR is an item that is designated for repair at depot level or below the depot level. The intent of this policy is to ensure CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, and ARNG SSAs implement policy for their area of responsibility, oversee, manage reparables, and return unserviceables into the supply system. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, and ARNG SSAs must ensure serviceable DLRs are available to meet the readiness needs of the Army. With management controls and command emphasis, unmatched reparable items will be returned to the supply system within 30 days and credit where appropriate. The standard for turn-in is ten workdays (30 days for reserves) even when the item is not immediately available for turn-in. The purpose is to continue to support a stable AWCF cash flow and to minimize the impact to readiness. Customer turn-in for reparable and non-reparable items will not exceed 90 days for Regular Army units and 120 days for USAR and ARNG. Additional days are authorized only when access to the SSA is temporary unavailable.

Section III

Disposal of Secondary Items

8–7. Introduction
This section prescribes polices and responsibilities for unauthorized disposal transactions and excess management. The unauthorized disposal transactions degrade readiness that is dependent on the availability of spare and repair parts, waste resources, mask loss of accountability, and adversely affect auditability. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

8–8. Disposal policy
CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USAR, and ARNG SSAs must ensure supply discipline for secondary items and retail level stocks. The objective is to mitigate the impacts to readiness, funding, accountability, auditability, establish controls, and lessen unauthorized disposal transactions in an APSR. Per paragraph 4–15, disposal is the systematic removal of uneconomically repairable or obsolete materiel through the process of demilitarizing, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning, or destroying materiel. CG, TRADOC will implement controls to mitigate the use of unauthorized disposal transactions in an APSR to prevent tactical SSAs from preparing disposal transactions for serviceable and unserviceable reparable parts. CG, AMC will implement processes requiring wholesale item managers to

maximize the use of online transactions to dispose of secondary items held in an APSR. For a non-tactical SSA, may require more additional flexibility in the disposal process for receipt of offline transactions. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs and the USAR and ARNG will provide oversight and enforce supply discipline to mitigate unauthorized transactions in an APSR.

Section IV

Materiel Returns

8–9. Materiel returns policy

CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and the USAR and ARNG SSAs are responsible for managing excess. Materiel above the authorized ASL's RO is considered materiel excess. Materiel excess is generated because of inventory discrepancies, receipts not inbound, customer returns, ASL turbulence, force modernization, force reductions, systemic deficiencies, supersession chain irregularities, ordering the wrong item, and so forth. The purpose of materiel returns is increased supply availability through attrition, command redistribution, and referral processes. For detailed procedural guidance, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

8–10. Materiel returns management

CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and in the USAR and ARNG are responsible to provide oversight of the materiel returns program. The purpose is to ensure enough assets are available for use or reuse in the DoD supply chain to satisfy customer requirements. Materiel managers and execution managers are responsible for periodically reviewing the status of planned unserviceable returns as well as excess serviceable inventory within an APSR. Customer requirements are essential to Army readiness and drives the decision to return materiel from supply classes I to X.

Chapter 9
Logistics Readiness Centers, Installation Supply Support Activities, and Table of Distribution and Allowances Activities

Section I

General

9–1. Introduction

a. This chapter provides supply policy for installation supply support activities, and TDA activities.

b. This section prescribes policy regarding installation structure for supply operations and for ISSA reform/reduction supporting the R3D mission.

9–2. General information

The organization for the installation supply operation is structured under a TDA. Other TDA activities will follow the general policies outlined for installations. Specific differences in operations are as follows:

a. An installation SSA is a supply distribution activity.

b. The director of the installation supply division of the LRC provides overall supply management for all classes of supply using an APSR to accomplish the materiel management functions.

Section II

Installation Supply Support Activity Planning

9–3. Installation supply support activity authorized stockage list policy

The Army implemented an ASL reduction and zeroed out all ISSA ASLs (if not approved for an exception to policy) to provide R3D support to the Army. The ISSA ASL represents secondary item inventory that are planned, stocked, and replenished to supply demand from the ISSA's direct support customer base. This section provides policy on ASL planning and reduction at ISSAs. The Army decided to execute an ASL reduction to zero at all ISSAs to the maximum extent possible and execute mission sets critical to Army readiness. The ISSA ASL is non-deployable, provides marginal benefit to readiness and fill rate

performance. The Army will drawdown and eliminate the ASL mission (if not approved for an exception to policy) from the ISSA to the maximum extent possible. The ISSA mission will be enabled to perform its R3D missions. R3D mission is covered in paragraph 8–3 of this regulation.

9–4. Approving authority for authorized stockage list support

CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and the USAR and ARNG units that require temporary support or enduring ASL support from an ISSA will follow the procedures contained in DA Pam 710–2–2. AMC will submit command exception requests for ISSA ASL to the Installation Logistics Baseline Services 3-Star/SES executive board for decision.

Chapter 10
Materiel Management

Section I

Army Sustainment Command, Theater Sustainment Command, Expeditionary Sustainment Command, Division Sustainment Brigade, Base Support Battalion Roles and Related Supply Operations

10–1. Introduction

This chapter provides policy for the technical staff supervision and oversight of materiel management and operations of ASC, TSC, ESC, DSB, and other brigades. It also includes the materiel management roles, and command execution levels.

10–2. General information

Materiel management is the continuous situational understanding, planning, and execution of supply and maintenance capabilities to anticipate, synchronize, and direct all classes of supply to maximize combat power, and enable freedom of action in accordance with the supported commander's priorities. Materiel management is executed during all four Army strategic roles to support the range of military operations. Materiel management is that phase of logistics that includes managing, cataloging, planning demand and supply, determining requirements, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. The materiel management functions in an APSR facilitate decisionmaking for Army senior leaders and commanders in the field. The materiel managers will be strategically positioned to best support the transformed Army across all COMPOs to support all materiel management responsibilities. ASC SCOD, TSC, ESC, DSB/SB, DSSB/CSSB, BSB materiel management functions are contained in DA Pam 710–2–2.

Section II

Materiel Management and Execution Management Levels

10–3. Command materiel management roles

a. The active management of the AWCF, Plant 2001, environment above the SSA level, is represented by three levels (I, II, III) of materiel management.

b. Three standard levels of management typically occur at ASC SCODs, TSCs, ESCs, and DSBs. They are the forcing function for all materiel management in an APSR.

(1) Level I: The DSB, United States Property and Fiscal Office, or equivalent at this level of materiel management has a highly interactive direct management role in an APSR as well as a SSA and until level quality surveillance and oversight role.

(2) Level II: The ESC or equivalent at this level of materiel management has less of an interactive direct management role in an APSR and more of a quantity surveillance and oversight role over level 1 materiel management.

(3) Level III: The ASC SCOD, the TSC, National Guard MMC or equivalent at this level of materiel management provides quality surveillance and oversight over both level 1 and II materiel management.

(4) EM Level: The Brigade/Battalion Support Operations, National Guard Surface Maintenance Manager, Reserve Regional Support Command, or Equivalent at this level has a highly interactive direct management role over unit-level requirements in an APSR.

c. The Level 1 materiel management (DSB/SB) will have primary responsibility for the resulting release strategy workflow. Level III materiel management (ASC SCOD, TSC, and the National Guard MMC) will determine and set the release strategy conditions.

10–4. Command materiel management responsibilities

CNGB and ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and USAR commanders are responsible for knowing the supply support process as it extends back from the battlefield to manage and mitigate choke points that could hamper delivering supplies to Soldiers. An enterprise approach assisted by information technology and an on-the-ground customer service presence provides visibility, accuracy, timeliness, and availability to ensure the supply support process proceeds as smoothly as the situation allows.

a. The commander, ASC is responsible for integrating logistics support between the national sustainment bases with the expeditionary Army. Principle of these responsibilities is the ASC's role in coordinating and tracking retrograde between sources of return to the industrial base and/or to its home station destination.

b. The overarching theater-level HQ commander is the theater ASCC commander, which provides support to Army forces and other services as directed. The commander, TSC is responsible for sustainment support to Army forces, and when directed, to joint or multi-national forces. The TSC is the primary sustainment HQ responsible for linking materiel management executed at the strategic level with the operational level force.

c. The ESC and the DSB commanders are the primary sustainment HQ responsible for executing materiel management at the operational level of war within an area of responsibility or AO.

d. Commanders of the DSSB (DSB subordinate command) and the BSB is responsible for executing materiel management and supply support at the tactical level.

10–5. General wartime policy

a. This regulation applies in peace and war, and in an enterprise environment. It defines responsibilities for supply operations and inventory management below the national level including policies affecting the interfaces between the strategic supply entities and the operational and tactical organizations that conduct supply planning and operations below the national level. It applies in garrison and through the full operational spectrum—humanitarian assistance, homeland defense, and consequence management support to civil authorities and general war. It provides specific policy for inventory management and accountability of secondary items issued to any person or unit at any level. Implementation of all or part of this section must be by direction of the Secretary of the Army. Return to peacetime accountability also will be at the Secretary's direction. These policies give accounting requirements for commanders of SSAs in time of war or emergency. Commanders will not implement the procedures of wartime accountability policy for ammunition unless specifically authorized by the ACOM, ASCC, DRU commander and notification is received through command channels.

b. This section applies to SRAs in a theater of operations. It also applies to SRAs deployed to other areas when authorized by the Secretary of the Army.

c. Theater commanders may impose more stringent record-keeping requirements according to tactical or operational situations. If imposed, the polices for supply operations in chapter 4 (section I–IV) of this regulation apply.

d. If the Secretary of the Army authorizes the implementation of wartime or emergency secondary item accountability policies at the retail level, theater of operations commanders will issue written instructions within the limits of the Secretary of the Army's authorization to suspend or modify procedures in this regulation and the mandatory procedures in DA Pam 710–2–2 as needed. Individual commanders will not implement the procedures of wartime or emergency accountability policy unless specifically authorized by the ACOM, ASCC, DRU commander via notification through command channels.

e. Unless specified by prescribing authorities, this policy does not apply when an Army element is accounting for the following items:

(1) Army museums, historical artifacts, and art; see AR 870–20.

(2) Issue and sale of personal clothing; see AR 700–84.

(3) Safeguarding and controlling COMSEC material; see AR 380–40 and TB 380–41.

(4) Accounting for library materials; see AR 735–17.

(5) Property managed under nonstandard materiel policy and intelligence procedures; see AR 381–143.

(6) Supplies on SRAs, class V supplies.

Chapter 11
Theater Supply Support Activities, Theater Authorized Stockage List and Operationalizing Army Prepositioned Stocks, War Reserve Secondary Items

11–1. Introduction
This chapter provides policy for establishing sustainable and repeatable theater stocks and a theater supply activity to provide support for LSCO missions. A resourced, sustainable, and repeatable theater authorized stockage list (TASL) demand analysis and execution process ensure theater supply support activities (TSSAs) are resourced and strategically positioned with sufficient capacity and operational reach to provide TASL support. This will ensure the TASL and TSSA are ready for both competition and conflict. The Army must have ready theaters today for future LSCO sustainment through strategic forward stock positioning and distribution while operationalizing forward Class IX sustainment stocks. Operational constraints may drive the need for multiple TASLs and TSSAs. CNGB and commanders (ACOM, ASCC, DRU, USARC) will follow DA Pam 710–2–2 for management of secondary items at the retail level.

11–2. Theater authorized stockage list, theater supply support policy
DCS, G–4 will fully implement TASLs and stand up TSSAs in support of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. European Command and U.S. Central Command theaters of operation. As a component of theater, TASLs and TSSAs will be configured to supply demand from forward stationed and rotational units and be ready to supply the first zero to 60 days of demand from the units that are identified to deploy in support of LSCO. The Army will fully develop and implement TASL stockage requirements within TSSAs and will be strategically positioned with the required capacity, operational reach, and flexibility to support forward stationed and rotational units and units are identified to deploy in support of LSCO. TASLs and TSSAs support the readiness of forward stationed and rotational units and will be ready to support units identified to deploy in support of LSCO.

11–3. Army materiel command theater stocks responsibility
CG, AMC is responsible for fully implementing the TASL demand and supply planning requirements determination process with the support from CG, U.S. Army Futures Command and the respective ASCC commander. Additionally, CG, AMC will—

a. Configure, implement, and sustain TASL requirements for supplying forward stationed and rotational units (planned and unplanned) demand and zero to sixty days of demand from Operation Plan /Time Phased Force Deployment data identified units that will deploy in support of LSCO.

b. Source theater demands from the TASL before sourcing from sources outside of theater or from DLA inside of theater.

c. Not routinely source demands from a TASL when the demands originate from outside of theater without gaining approval at the TASL 2-Star governance level.

d. Source on-off demands due to supply shortages and urgent Army readiness needs is not considered routine sourcing.

11–4. Army service component command theater stocks responsibilities
The ASCC commander is responsible for fully implementing the TSSA that will warehouse (receipt, stock, store, and issue) and distribute (ship TASL filled demands) the TASL. The TSSA capability is both robust and flexible. TSSA is designed to surge and draw down operations as required and is strategically positioned within a theater of operations The TSSA primarily supports other SSAs, and remote units stationed in or deployed to the theater (customer base) only and via wholesale generated materiel release orders (walkups or direct issues and issues to units outside of theater are by exception only). Additionally, commanders, ASCCs will—

a. Ensure the TSSA can store the full TASL requirement and have the flexibility to surge operational supply demands for LSCO.

b. Ensure TSSAs are integrated into the theater distribution network.

11–5. Operationalized Army prepositioned stocks

a. Operationalized Army War Reserve Sustainment Class IX. All stocks have been released to general issue and made immediately available for theater operational readiness needs. The operationalization is permanent meaning released stock will not be returned or reconstituted. Army War Reserve Sustainment Class IX has been replaced with general issue within TASL/TSSA. The TASL/TSSA is a component of setting the theater for rapid execution of LSCO. For detailed procedural guidance for operationalizing Army prepositioned stocks, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

b. Managing Army Prepositioned Stocks. To simplify the 100-percent accountability of APS, the following procedures establish an "inventory by exception" process. The SSA AO/SRO may use routine events such as maintenance, location changes, or disposal to maintain accurate accountability records to reduce the requirement to conduct a physical count of property on hand for each piece of APS equipment. The APS AO will serve as APS SRO for all supply transactions. The SRO will complete a 100-percent inventory during a change in SROs. See DA Pam 710–2–2 for the required documentation for change of SROs. The APS program is further covered in AR 710–1.

Chapter 12
Army Shop Stock and Bench Stock Determination

Section I

Shop Stock Policy

12–1. General

a. Shop stocks are Class II, and IX repair parts and supplies located at field- and below-depot sustainment maintenance activities. Field and sustainment level maintenance related stocks include the following categories: shop stock and bench stock. Shop stock and bench stock may consist of repair parts (Class IX), package petroleum (class III [P]), and other classes of supply needed to perform maintenance operations. Typically, a unit basic load should contain enough parts to address requirements equivalent to a fourteen-day projected consumption rate. Shop stocks also include items specified as initial stockage for newly introduced end items. Shop stocks are demand supported repair parts and consumable items stocked by the MTOE, TDA, or joint table of allowances maintenance organization. The maintenance organizations are responsible for shop stock. The purpose of shop stock is to maintain the readiness of the supported units. The activity maintenance control section office manages shop stock. The shop stock and bench stock stockage criteria, see DA Pam 710–2–2.

b. For detailed policy and procedural guidance for the movement and physical management of shop stock, common shop stock list (CSSL), and bench stock, see AR 750–1, DA Pam 750–1, DA Pam 750–3, and DA Pam 750–8.

12–2. Common shop stock list policy

The commander, ASC SDD has primary responsibility for executing the CSSL for optimized CSSL planning. The optimized CSSL is the most critical inventory for unit-level maintenance operations and activities. The CSSL/SSL is the most critical to sustaining readiness when a field maintenance activity is operating in an austere environment, and the maintenance activity is located away from the ASL. The Army integrated Active Component FORSCOM, U.S. Army Europe, and U.S. Army Pacific BCT repair parts demand planning using a methodology to produce, manage and implement SSA alongside ASL. The Army directed the implementation of a CSSL alongside an ASL. Commanders have the responsibility to stock an additional 10 percent of command-directed shop stock list (SSL) based on the CSSL line count. Command-directed SSL in support of local climate conditions is not subject to the 10 percent rule. Command-directed is a term used for stock lines classified as shop stock by MRP type. Common shop stock is an integrated repair parts inventory to sustain maintenance equipment. The commander authorized to stock an additional 10 percent of their demand supported lines. This is called command directed stock. The unit commander is the approval authority for shop stock.

12–3. Shop stock authorization

a. Shop stock is authorized on one storage location per field maintenance activity to facilitate rapid equipment repair.

(1) Field- and below-depot sustainment maintenance activities not co-located with a SSA whether contained within a supply or supply distribution company.

(a) Collocated with a SSA is defined as being within the same logistics area footprint as the supporting SSA. A FSC normally operates with the supported battalion. FSCs are authorized shop stock.

(b) Companies that are co-located next to the supply and distribution company that runs the SSA are not authorized shopstock.

(2) Below-depot sustainment maintenance activities performing repair of items for the Army supply system (repair and return to stock) or other nationally directed repair programs such as a special repair team (typically for Class VII repair).

(a) These activities are generally supported by an LRC ISSA and are either co-located with this SSA or are in proximity. If there is no ASL support from an LRC ISSA on installation, the support will be handled at national DLA level.

(b) These activities as outlined in paragraph 12–2 in this regulation are not authorized major assemblies as shop stock.

(3) Diagnostic requirements.

b. The CSSL is authorized at the company or battalion level depending on likely maintenance execution during a major contingency operation.

12–4. Shop stock demand and inventory planning

The Active Component BCT CSSL remain demand supported, based on like unit/weapon system unique demand history. AMC will review SSL during the same review cycle as the corresponding ASL. BCT SSL and ASL will fall under the same governance. CNGB, CAR, and Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and the USAR and ARNG units will ensure all shop stock lines/inventory will be reviewed and inventoried quarterly at field level units and semiannually at TDA maintenance activities including AMC maintenance depots and depot special repair team per the Plant 2000 APSR EUM.

a. CSSL will be configured using the same demand base to configure ASL. The CSSL can be configured at the company or battalion level depending on likely maintenance execution during major contingency operation for Active Component BCT units.

b. When CSSL demand planning applies, all other SSL fall under the category of command directed or provisioning. Per paragraph 12–2, ACOMs and ASCCs are expected to retain their authority to stock an additional 10 percent of command directed SSL based on the CSSL line count. Command directed SSL in support of local climate conditions is not subject to the 10 percent rule.

c. CSSL demand planning will not recommend major assemblies; (for example, engines, transmissions, final drives, on board spares such as track and road wheels) are NOT authorized to stock on SSL. The ASL provides planned, centralized coverage for these items. ACOMs and ASCCs local SOP may dictate an exception to policy.

d. CSSL demand planning will prioritize support to critical low density weapon systems to ensure high density weapon systems does not suppress support to lower density critical weapon systems.

e. ACOMs and ASCCs will continue to fund integrated SSL and ensure its organically mobile and stored within mobile/deployable Field Pack Units (except bulk when applicable) with consideration for 100 percent of the SSL on hand.

f. BCT CASL and CSSL inventory lines on stock will be used to assess a BCT's readiness in terms of repair parts inventory. SSL target is 95 percent on stock or on order. ASL must be greater than 90 percent on stock. SSL replenish fill rate target of 85 percent.

12–5. Materiel requirements planning forecasting

For maintenance organizations without a CSSL, the addition/retention and control period are found in APSR EUM for Plant 2000. See AR 750–1, DA Pam 750–1, DA Pam 750–3, and DA Pam 750–8 for further guidance.

Section II

Bench Stocks

12–6. Bench stocks

a. Bench stocks Bench stock consists of low-cost consumables, repair parts, and supplies used by maintenance shop personnel at an unpredictable rate. Bench stocks typically consist of common hardware, resistors, transistors, capacitors, wire, tubing, hose, ropes, webbing, thread, welding rods, sandpaper, gasket materiel, sheet metal, seals, oils, grease, and repair kits. The maintenance control officer is the approval authority for bench stock. Unit maintenance officers must approve bench stocks authorizations semiannually (annually for AMC maintenance depots).

b. To qualify for bench stock, an item must meet all the criteria listed in the following:

(1) CIIC = "U," or "J," ("J" cannot be small arms repair parts).

(2) Expendable (ARC = "X").

(3) Nonrepairable (RC = "Z").

(4) Stock funded (second position of the MATCAT = "2").

(5) Supply Class is 2, 3 (packaged), 4 or 9 (SCMC = "2," "33," "36," "4" or "9").

c. The authorized stockage level will be 30 days for all units.

d. Additional guidance is covered in DA Pam 710–2–2.

12–7. Bench stock authorization

Bench stock is authorized for all field maintenance activities to sustain 30 days of operation. The repair parts authorized for inclusion in bench stock are small arms repair parts controlled inventory items code "U." Bench stocks are authorized for support level maintenance activities, including aviation unit maintenance activities.

Section III

Army Reserve and National Guard Management Loads

12–8. Army Reserve and National Guard management of loads

a. ARNG field maintenance shops (FMSs), unit training equipment site (UTES), maneuver area equipment sites (MATES), and combined support maintenance shop (CSMS) are authorized bench stock in accordance with this chapter and shop stock in accordance with this chapter.

b. FMS, UTES, MATES, and CSMS maintain shop stock for accomplishing routine maintenance, maintenance requests and programmed repair.

c. FMS provide field maintenance support to designated units in their area of operations and assume management responsibility for their own shop stock and bench stock.

d. The shop stock listings for all shops will be reviewed by the state surface maintenance manager annually.

12–9. U.S. Army Reserve management of loads

a. The USAR MTOE/TDA organizations will manage loads as follows:

(1) Deployable USAR units will maintain loads of Class I through VIII (less Class V and medical equipment repair parts) as directed by the ACOM, ASCC, and DRU. Basic and operational loads are covered in AR 710–4.

(2) All USAR units authorized to perform unit maintenance and USAR units having a readiness objective code that indicates they have a latest arrival date of C to C–60 will maintain a shop stock as defined in this chapter plus the initial mandatory parts list or support list allowance card. Units will deploy with shop stocks.

(3) All USAR units authorized to perform unit maintenance will maintain a shop stock.

b. USAR TDA activities (other than support level maintenance activities) may keep stocks of Class VIII and Class IX repair parts. The TDA commander is the decision approval authority. The control period for computation of stockage of demand supported Class VIII and Class IX repair parts is 365 days. The review frequency is semi-annual.

c. Because area maintenance support activities, aviation support facilities, and the equipment concentration site maintenance branch are production-oriented maintenance facilities, these activities regardless

of the level of maintenance performed will maintain repair parts (less major assemblies) as shop stock in accordance with their programmed production requirements.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise stated, Department of the Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at https://armypubs.army.mil/. DoD issuances are available on the Washington Headquarters Services website at https://www.esd.whs.mil/.

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Cited in para 2–12.)

AR 710–3
Inventory Management Asset and Transaction Reporting System (Cited in para 1–15*a*.)

AR 725–50
Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System (Cited in para 1–7.)

AR 735–5
Relief of Responsibility and Accountability (Cited in para 6–6.)

DA Pam 710–2–2
Supply Support Activity Supply System: Secondary Item and Retail Level Procedures (Cited in para 1–3.)

DLM 4000.25, Volume 1
Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS): Concept and Procedures (Available at https://www.dla.mil/.) (Cited in title page.)

DLM 4000.25, Volume 2
Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS): Supply Standards and Procedures (Available at https://www.dla.mil/.) (Cited in title page.)

DoD 7000.14–R
Department of Defense Financial Management Policy (Cited in title page.)

DoDI 4140.01
DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy (Cited in title page.)

DoDI 4140.73
Asset Physical Accountability Policy (Cited in title page.)

DoDI 5000.64
Accountability and Management of DoD Equipment and Other Accountable Property (Cited in title page.)

DoDM 4160.21
Defense Materiel Disposition (Cited in title page.)

DoDM 4160.28, Volume 2
Defense Demilitarization: Demilitarization Procedures (Cited in title page.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B–1. Function
The function covered by this evaluation is the accountability, inventory management, and safeguarding of government materiel secondary items retail stocks.

B–2. Purpose
The purpose of this evaluation is to assist SSA AOs/SROs and SSA personnel at all levels in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observations, sampling, simulation, or other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B–4. Test questions
a. Are inventory requirements in AR 710–2 and DA Pam 710–2–2 being met?
(1) Are SSAs conducting inventories as prescribed in the AO's inventory plan?
(2) Are SSA AOs/SROs/materiel managers maintaining copies of all completed inventories?
b. Is their command emphasis to implement management controls to stock, receive, store, issue, and to monitor the proper disposal of material and materiel?
c. Are DA Forms 1687 (Notice of Delegation of Authority-Receipt for Supplies) being verified prior to issue of materiel?
d. Is supporting documentation maintained for each transaction conducted in the APSR?
e. Are corrective actions being taken when documentation is missing?

B–5. Supersession
This evaluation replaces the evaluation previously published in AR 710–2, dated 28 March 2008.

B–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPS) at email usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-4.mbx.publications@army.mil.

Glossary of Terms

Authorized to forecast
The APSR demand analysis process that recommends additions to and deletions from the ASL.

Backorder
An unfilled portion of a requisition (for a stocked or a nonstocked item) that is not immediately available for issue but is recorded as a commitment for future issue.

Bench stock
Consumable Class II, Class III (packaged), Class IV and Class IX supplies used by maintenance personnel at an unpredictable rate.

Causative research
See AR 725–50.

Components
Parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. Components are also commonly referred to as assemblies. For purposes of this definition an assembly and a component are the same. There are two types of components: major components and minor components. A major component includes any assembled element which forms a portion of an end item without which the end item is inoperable.

Consumption
Quantity of items consumed per requirement.

Controlled cryptographic items
A secure telecommunications or information handling equipment, or associated cryptographic component, containing a crypto logic algorithm. Such items are unclassified but governed by separate NSA control requirements. They are conspicuously marked, “Controlled Cryptographic Item,” or where space is limited, “CCI.”

Credit
Recording of an asset issued or shipped by an SRA. The asset may be reflected in terms of a quantity or a dollar value, depending on the accounting type.

Damage
A condition that impairs either value or use of an article; may occur in varying degrees.

Discrepancy
Disagreement between quantities or condition of property on hand and that required to be on hand, as shown by an accountability record of the property. It is usually a disagreement between quantities or condition of property received in a shipment and that recorded on the shipping document. This type of discrepancy generally is referred to as a “discrepancy incident to shipment.” Another form of discrepancy occurs when a disagreement exists between a stock record balance and the result of a physical count or inventory.

Financial accounting
See DoD 7000.14–R.

Forecasting
An estimate of the quantity of an item required or the demand for an item expected to be placed on the supply system for forecastable items within a specified time.

Hazardous material
In the United States, any material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property during transportation. All HAZMAT appears in the HAZMAT table at 49 CFR 172.101. Overseas, HAZMAT is defined in the applicable final governing standards or overseas environmental baseline guidance document, or host nation laws and regulations.

Inventory
See chapter 4 of Volume 4, DoD 7000.14–R.

Like item
An end item that will serve the same purpose, has the same capacity as the end item replaced, and will not create turbulence in unit shop stock.

Local purchase
Authorized purchase of materials, supplies, and services by a DoD organization from local commercial sources.

Loss
Unintended, unforeseen, or accidental loss, damage, or destruction to government property that reduces the expected economic benefits from the property. Loss includes but is not limited to items that cannot be found after a reasonable search; theft; damage resulting in unexpected harm to property requiring repair to restore the item to usable condition; or destruction resulting from incidents that render the item useless for its intended purpose or beyond economical repair. Loss does not include purposeful destructive testing, obsolescence, normal wear and tear, or manufacturing defects.

Material
Property that may be consumed or expended during the performance of a contract, component parts of a higher assembly, or items that lose their individual identity through incorporation into an end-item. Material does not include equipment, special tooling, special test equipment or real property.

Materiel
All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to application for administrative or combat purposes, excluding real property, installations, and utilities. Materiel is either serviceable (for example, in an issuable condition) or unserviceable (for example, in need of repair to make it serviceable).

Materiel manager
Any DoD activity or agency that has been assigned materiel management responsibilities for the DoD and participating Federal Agencies.

Materiel number
A number used to identify an item of supply. Types of numbers used are: (1) NSN or North Atlantic Treaty Organization stock number (2) CAGE Code (3) management control number (4) DoDAAC (5) Army commercial vehicle code (6) any other identifying number when one of the types in (a) through (e) above has not been assigned.

National level
Level of supply support including national inventory control points, depots, terminals, arsenals, central national data banks, plants, and factories associated with commodity command activities, and special Army activities retained under direct control of HQDA.

Reconciliation
A comparison of the supply records of separate activities to ensure their compatibility. The term reconciliation includes the corrective actions necessary to bring the two record sets into agreement.

Request
A supply request initiated by the using unit.

Requisition
An order for materiel initiated by an established, authorized organization (for example, a DoD or non-DoD organization that has been assigned a DoDAAC) that is transmitted either electronically, by mail, or telephoned to a supply source within or external to the DoD (for example, the General Services Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, or other organizations assigned management responsibility for categories of materiel), according to procedures specified.

Retail
Supply organizations at the consumer level for the purpose of directly providing materiel to ultimate users or at the intermediate or region level for the purpose of supplying consumer levels or ultimate users in a geographic area.

Scrap
Property that has no value except for its basic metallic, mineral, or organic content.

Secondary item
An item that is either in use, stocked in inventory, or held in operating materials and supplies. Secondary items are included in principal items. Secondary items do not require centralized individual item management. Secondary items include reparable components, subsystems, and assemblies, consumable repair parts, bulk items and materiel, subsistence, and expendable equipment and end items, including clothing and other personal gear. Secondary items do not include principal items of such importance to operational readiness that management techniques require centralized individual item management, for example, major weapon systems, munitions, equipment, and other property under DoDI 5000.64.

Shop stock
Repair parts and consumable supplies stocked within a support level maintenance activity for internal use during accomplishment of maintenance requests. It is similar in purpose to repair parts kept by a unit in support of organizational maintenance, in that it is for internal use only and has been issued from an ASL at an SSA.

State
A State, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, the U. S. Virgin Islands, and any political subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

Stock
Materiel that materiel managers keep on hand or schedule to have on hand to meet customer requirements.

Stock level
The amount of inventory that materiel managers keep on hand to meet customer requirements.

Stock record account
Formal basic record showing, by item, receipt and disposal of property being held for issue, balance on hand, and other identifying or stock control data. The account is prepared on prescribed forms. It is maintained by, or under supervision of, an AO. It may be maintained manually, by accounting machine methods, or by automatic data processing equipment.

Stockage
Stock requirement based on the type of item (reparable or consumable), the supply performance goal (weapon system readiness or time to fill a demand), and the demand forecastability for the item.

Supplies
Items needed to equip, maintain, operate, and support military activities. Supplies may be used for administrative, combat, or general plant purposes. Supplies include food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel materials, and machinery of all kinds. For planning and administrative purposes, supplies are divided into 10 classes. Supplies are synonymous with “equipment” and “material.”

Training equipment
Items developed, authorized, issued, or procured primarily for training and learning.

Unserviceable
The condition of an individual item of supply when it is in need of repair to make it serviceable.

Validation
The review of open requisitions by the requestor to affirm the continued need for the material and quantity on requisition.