

DEFINITIONS

DL1.1.1. Accountability. The obligation imposed by law, lawful order, or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate records of property, funds, or documents; such person may or may not have custody of the property, funds, or documents. "Accountability" is concerned primarily with records, whereas "responsibility" is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping (see DoD 7000.14-R, volume 12, reference (a)).

DL1.1.2. Accountable Officer (AO). A Government employee (military or civilian) so appointed by proper authority to maintain item/financial records of Government property; such person may or may not have possession of the property (reference DoD 7000.14-R, volume 12, chapter 7 (reference (a)). See also Responsible Officer.

DL1.1.3. Acquisition Objective. The quantity of war reserve stocks requested for funding in any fiscal year to buildup intermediate DFSP levels.

DL1.1.4. Advice of Obligation Authority. Funding document that permits the receiving activity to incur obligations and expenditures within the limits established in the document. The Advice of Obligation Authority cannot be relegated to others. A violation of subsections 1341(a) or 1517(a) of 31 U.S.C. (reference (b)) occurs when the specific dollar limitation is exceeded.

DL1.1.5. Alongside Aircraft Fuel Delivery. Transporting Government-owned fuel from a storage facility into fuel tanks of an aircraft. Charges for this service do not include the cost of the fuel.

DL1.1.6. Alternative Fuels. Products used in place of gasoline and diesel fuels (such as compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, electricity, methanol (also known as E85), and alcohol). These products cannot be used in gasoline or diesel engines unless the engine is modified or replaced. The term is also used to refer to fuels that have been reformulated, blended with oxygen-rich components or otherwise altered to comply with environmental regulations (examples include reformulated gasoline, gasohol, oxygenated gasoline, low sulfur diesel, and biodiesel). These fuels can be used in engines without modifications.

DL1.1.7. AVGAS. Common expression for aviation gasoline such as grades 100/130.

DL1.1.8. Aviation Fuel (AVFUEL). Petroleum products formulated and blended for use in aircraft engines (jet, reciprocating, and piston engines).

DL1.1.9. Aviation Into-plane Reimbursement (AIR) Card. The Air Card is a commercial credit card (fuel card) used to purchase fuel, fuel related products, and ground services. The AIR Card tracks fuel consumption and payments.

DL1.1.10. Barrel (BBL). A unit of quantity for oil equal to 42 U.S. gallons or 9,702.0 cubic inches at the same temperature.

- DL1.1.11. Base-Level DFSP. DFSP located on a service-operated or service-owned, contractor-operated-military installation that routinely issues to the end user.
- DL1.1.12. Base-Level Quality Surveillance. Military quality control measures requiring limited base-level tests to evaluate the receipt quality and cleanliness of fuel, storage system, and fuel-handling systems for operational use and may require supplementation at an area fuels laboratory. The Military Services fund base-level quality surveillance costs.
- DL1.1.13. Bid Evaluation Model (BEM). Proprietary analytical software tool used by DESC's Bulk Fuels Commodity Business Unit. The BEM automates complex evaluations of multiple contractor bids for major bulk fuels acquisitions. The BEM software derives the optimum solution of contractor(s), products, quantities, and prices at the lowest overall cost to the government. Inputs include, but are not limited to; bid prices, transportation modes, minimum and maximum quantities, available products, and other restrictions as noted.
- DL1.1.14. Breakout Tankage. Storage tanks associated with pipelines systems as intermediate storage to facilitate product deliveries to DFSPs.
- DL1.1.15. Bulk Petroleum Product. Petroleum product delivered in volumes greater than 208 liters (55 U.S. gallons) such as tank trucks/cars, pipelines, coastal barges, and ocean tankers. This term can apply to several DESC purchase programs including the Bulk Fuels Program for military specification jet and marine fuels, the Posts, Camps, and Stations commercial gasoline and diesels, and the Bunkers Fuel Program. Product is stored in tankage having a fill capacity greater than 208 liters (55 U.S. gallons).
- DL1.1.16. Bunker. A compartment below deck for storing fuel used in the boiler firing of a ship; to load fuel into a vessel's bunker for its own use as distinguished from loading it as cargo.
- DL1.1.17. Burner Tip. The point in an installation's natural gas system in which the natural gas is actually consumed.
- DL1.1.18. Capitalization. The process whereby the DLA division of the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund assumes management responsibility and ownership (title) without reimbursement for inventories financed from other DoD appropriations or funds, except as stipulated in DoD 7000.14-R.
- DL1.1.19. Citygate. The point in the natural gas transmission system at which the LDC receives wholesale gas deliveries.
- DL1.1.20. Clean Alternative Fuel. Any fuel (including biodiesel, ethanol, or other alcohol at 85 percent or more by volume), reformulated gasoline, diesel, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and hydrogen or power sources (including electricity), used in a clean fuel vehicle that complies with the emission standards in section 241(2) of the Clean Air Act.
- DL1.1.21. Clean Fuel Vehicle. A vehicle in a class or category of vehicles which has been certified to meet for any model year the clean fuel vehicle emission standards applicable in section 214(7) of the Clean Air Act.

DL1.2.2. Combatant Command. A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant Commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. See also specified command; unified command.

DL1.1.22. Common-Service. Nonreimbursable service that has been directed by OSD or agreed upon between or among DoD Components; services such as operating storage facilities, lab testing, telephone/office equipment.

DL1.1.23. Conclusion. The act of signing, initialing, responding, or otherwise indicating the acceptance of an international agreement, as then negotiated, by the DESC chief negotiator or any other designated employee of DESC.

DL1.1.24. Consolidated Cargo (CONSOL). MSC-controlled tanker resupplies fleet oilers with cargo fuel at sea.

DL1.1.25. Construction. The erection, installation, or assembly of a new real property facility; the addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing real property facility; or the relocation of a real property facility from one base to another.

DL1.1.26. Contaminated Product. An off-specification product resulting from mixing with another product or products of different type and grade or by introduction of foreign matter such as rust, dirt, or water.

DL1.1.27. Contract Bulletin. See Contract Information System (CIS) for Posts, Camps, and Stations (PC&S). For Into-plane and Ship's Bunkers, the contract bulletin will be used. The contract bulletin is provided via a web accessed information system identifying contracts locations, contractors, and ordering and delivery procedures.

DL1.1.28. Contract Information System (CIS). CIS is a web-based application designed to electronically provide award data for each PC&S procurement program along with a variety of search and sort options to maximize efficiency for both contractors and customers. CIS allows organizations to access this data directly in a near-real-time environment. The CIS replaces the contract bulletin.

DL1.1.29. Contract Property Administration. A contract administration function with prescribed property management procedures and techniques designed to meet management data requirements of the Government and to protect the interests of the Government at minimum cost.

DL1.1.30. Contracting Officer Representative (COR). The person designated in writing by the contracting officer; acts as the authorized COR to monitor specific aspects of the contract and initiate action as authorized in the letter of appointment. The contracting officer establishes the COR responsibilities and limitations.

DL1.1.31. Cross-Service. Reimbursable support performed by one Military Service for another Military Service for which payment is required from the Military Service receiving the support.

DL1.1.32. Defense Energy Support Center (DESC). An organizational component of the Defense

Logistics Agency (DLA). DESC is the integrated manager and DoD central procurement agent for energy commodities (i.e., petroleum, natural gas, coal, missile fuel) and related services. DESC owns and manages energy commodities in the Defense Department to the point-of-sale (end user); see definition of point-of-sale.

DL1.1.33. Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Columbus, Ohio (DFAS-CO). The finance and accounting office is responsible for accounting and entitlement services related to energy commodities include but not limited to bulk petroleum, ground and heating fuel, aviation fuel, natural gas, coal, etc.

DL1.1.34. Defense Fuel Automated Management System (DFAMS). Defense Fuel Automated Management System (DFAMS). An automated data system with a central database which records MILSPETS transactions. DFAMS is designed to: (1) integrate bulk fuel management data (supply transactions, inventory, financial, procurement, requirements, and distribution), (2) incorporate GAO approved accounting principles and standards to ensure proper inventory and financial accounting, and (3) provide DESC and other DoD Components with management data required in support of decision and actions the fuel needs of the Military Services and Federal Agencies.

DL1.1.35. Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP). A bulk fuel storage facility (or terminal) that receives, stores, and, issues DLA-owned product in support of a Military Service or Federal Agency's requirements. There are two categories of DFSPs: (1) intermediate and (2) base-level. See volume II, chapter 8, for types of DFSPs such as GOGO, GOCO, COCO, FG, and NATO. Note, breakout tanks associated with commercial pipeline systems are not designated DFSPs; such tanks are part of the pipeline system.

DL1.1.36. Defense-wide Working Capital Fund (DWCF). A DoD revolving fund that finances the buying and selling of goods and services. It also provides cost visibility and accountability to facilitate business operations. DLA inventories are sold to end user operational accounts (military units and Federal Agencies) that reimburse the DLA Division -DWCF for costs incurred.

DL1.1.37. Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC). A distinct six-position alphanumeric code assigned to identify a Military Service, Federal, and contractor's units/organizations. Codes are listed in DoD 4000.25- 6-M (see reference index).

DL1.1.38. DESC Field Activities. Components of the Defense Energy Support Center referred to as DESC regions/field offices. See DESC Regions and DESC Field Office.

DL1.1.39. DESC Field Office. A DESC field office is a subsidiary of a DESC region. Its responsibilities are often similar to those of the DESC region. It may perform transportation and traffic management functions such as oversight of transportation-related contracts, product slate reporting, and management of inland petroleum distribution/transportation. The primary function of a DESC field office is to act as liaison for a DESC region in support of contract administrative functions, inventory management, DEMIS, transportation and traffic management, and provide support to the Military Services, major commands and overseas SAPOs. Selected DESC field offices may perform quality surveillance in support of DLA-owned fuel received, stored and shipped within their regional areas. DESC field offices

are located in the United States, Europe, and the Pacific. Reference volume I, chapter 2. See DESC field activities.

DL1.1.40. DESC Region. A management component of the Defense Energy Support Center with a geographic area of responsibility to monitor DESC contracts for adequate customer support, control fuel deliveries, perform contract administration functions such as property administration and quality surveillance, provide/coordinate transportation support and emergency planning, and report inventory/supply transactions.

DL1.1.41. Designated Intermediate Control Point (DICP). A fuel unit (DESC region/field office, SAPO, DFSP, etc.) that provides DFAMS inventory and supply transactions.

DL1.1.42. DFAMS Synchronous Dial-Up System (DADS). A software package developed by DESC whereby DFSPs transmit inventory and supply transactions electronically to DFAMS' central database.

DL1.1.43. Direct Delivery.

DL1.1.43.1. Direct Delivery is the name of the purchase program used primarily to procure commercial product for direct delivery to the consuming location or equipment. Direct delivery includes Posts, Camps, and Stations (PC&S), Into-plane, and Bunker programs.

DL1.1.43.2. As used in the Bulk Fuels Purchase Program, direct delivery identifies an awarded item that is sent from the product supplier to the end user without going through an intermediate terminal.

DL1.1.44. Direct Supply Natural Gas Contracting. Contracting under a single manager process that aggregates requirements of various customers for competitive acquisition.

DL1.1.45. Distribution Plan (DP). Contract data prepared and published by DESC to advise DESC field activities of contract sources (refineries) or DFSPs and military bases scheduled to receive fuel (see volume II, chapter 4).

DL1.1.46. Distribution Plan Authorization (DPA). An outline of contract data that includes quantitative requirements and ordering limitations per contract. The DPA authorizes DESC regions/field offices to order fuel from contractors (refineries).

DL1.1.47. Downgrade. A downgrade is the procedure by which a product not fully complying with its specification requirements is approved for and redesignated as a different product.

DL1.1.48. Economic Resupply Quantity (ERQ). Represents the amount of fuel delivered in increments at the most optimum transportation mode/rate. Factors considered: usable storage capacity, volume rates, depth of waterway, maximum capacity of vessel, and minimum tender acceptable. See volume II, chapter 11.

DL1.1.49. Environmental Compliance. See volume II, chapter 8, of this manual.

DL1.1.50. Federal Activity. Any organizational unit of the Federal Government --includes Federal departments, agencies, establishments, corporations (e.g., Tennessee Valley Authority), boards, committees, commissions, and councils (e.g., cooperative administrative support units, and quasi-official agencies (e.g., Smithsonian Institution).

DL1.1.51. Firm Natural Gas Contracts. Firm natural gas contracts are those that require delivery via firm pipeline transportation. Pipeline reservation (demand) charges for firm natural gas contracts are paid (whether natural gas is delivered or not) based upon an established maximum daily quantity (MDQ) of natural gas that the pipeline has agreed will be delivered to a firm natural gas transportation customer serviced by the pipeline.

DL1.1.52. Flash Point. The minimum temperature at which a product must be heated for vapors emitted to ignite momentarily in the presence of a flame when operating under standardized conditions.

DL1.1.53. Floating Storage. Vessels used as DFSPs.

DL1.1.54. Free-on-Board (FOB) Destination. Shipper provides transportation. Product is normally accepted at destination by the Government.

DL1.1.55. Free-on-Board (FOB) Origin. The Government provides commercial transportation. Product is accepted at origin (source) by the Government.

DL1.1.56. Fuel Exchange Agreement (FEA). FEAs are similar to RIK agreements. An FEA is an agreement between the United States and a foreign country (including its agencies, instrumentalities, political subdivisions) signatory and/or international organization. The FEA provides for refueling of a signatory country's aircraft, vessels, vehicles, and equipment. FEAs will be initiated if in the best interest of the U.S. Government. After offset, fuel balances owed are normally replaced with fuel or as specified by the agreement. Fuel exchange agreements are usually used to satisfy vessel refueling requirements. Reference DoDD 5530.3.

DL1.1.57 Gasohol. A type of reformulated unleaded automotive gasoline containing between 9 and 11 percent ethyl alcohol (ethanol) as the oxygenate.

DL1.1.58 Gasoline. A volatile mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, containing small amounts of additives, suitable for use as a fuel in spark-ignition, internal combustion engines which meets the standards established in ASTM D4814 or similar specifications.

DL1.1.59 Gauging. A process of measuring the height of a liquid in a container (usually a storage tank). This is usually done by lowering a weighted graduated steel tape through the tank roof and noting the level at which the oil and/or water surface cuts the tape when the weight gently touches the tank bottoms.

DL1.1.60. Ground Products. Fuel used to power vehicles, generators and other ground equipment. Certain ground products may be used to generate heat. Products are usually supplied by PC&S purchase programs.

DL1.1.61. Hydrant System. An aircraft fuel servicing facility that can provide fuel through one or more outlets into an aircraft. The hydrant system generally consists of operating storage tanks (older hydrant systems normally have many 50,000 gallon tanks while newer systems normally have two 10,000 barrel tanks), pumps, filter-separators, pipelines, and dispensing outlets.

DL1.1.62. Installed Equipment. Accessory equipment and furnishings that are required for operation and are affixed as part of a real property facility. The equipment is engineered and built into the facility as an integral and essential part.

DL1.1.63. Integrated Materiel Management (IMM). A logistic concept wherein a single agency of the Defense Department has total management responsibility for supplying a specific product or group of related items to the Armed Forces of the United States.

DL1.1.64. Intermediate Storage (or DFSP). Product stored for subsequent issue to multiple end customers.

DL1.1.65. Intermodal Tank Container. A delivery device consisting of a tank with a capacity ranging from 4,500 to 6,500 gallons (17,000 to 24,700 liters) nestled in a steel frame cage and able to be transported by wheel, rail or water. Intermodal tank containers are normally used for delivery of bulk products (lube oils, FSII, and aviation gasoline) where the total requirements and parcel sizes are small and where delivery from supplier to user cannot otherwise be made by a single transportation mode.

DL1.1.66. International Agreements. DL1.1.65. International Agreements. Any agreement that is concluded with a foreign government (including their agencies, instrumentalities, political subdivisions or international organizations), signed or agreed to by any employee or military officer of the DESC which signifies the intention of the parties to be bound in international law or having any legal consequence to DESC whether denominated by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Memorandum of Agreement, Contract, Arrangement, Statement of Intent, Letter of Intent, Statement of Understanding or any other name connoting a similar legal consequence. Oral agreements that meet these criteria are also international agreements and must be reduced to writing by the DESC representative who enters into the agreement. Contracts awarded to commercial companies are not normally international agreements. When there are doubts as to whether an agreement is or may be an international agreement, the agreement should be treated as one until review by Counsel (DESC-G). International agreements may be used for fuel support to U.S. forces.

DL1.1.67. Interruptible Natural Gas Contracts. Those contracts in which the delivery of natural gas may be curtailed or interrupted (usually with some advanced notice) based upon pipeline capacity limitations. Curtailments of this nature are more common during peak demand timeframes.

DL1.1.68. Interservice Support Agreement. An agreement to provide recurring support to another DoD or non-DoD Federal activity. Support agreements are recorded on a DD Form 1144, or a similar format (e.g., computer generated DD Form 1144). They define the support to be provided by one supplier to one or more receivers, specify the basis for calculating reimbursement charges (if any) for each service, establish the billing and reimbursement process, and specify other terms and conditions of the agreement.

DL1.1.69. Into-Plane. A supply technique whereby the U.S. Government contracts with a contractor to refuel military aircraft at commercial airports with specified contract fuel. The fuel, lube oil, and refueling facilities (storage tank, vehicle, and equipment) are supplied by the contractor with commercial product. The use of Government refueling trucks, equipment, bladders, etc. are not authorized unless so stipulated in the into-plane contract. Commercial aircraft under a Government charter or contract may be refueled at into-plane locations.

DL1.1.70. Intra-Governmental Receipt Limit. Maximum or minimum limits permissible for shipment of DLA-owned product to an intermediate or base-level DFSP. These limits are contained in MIL-STD-3004, DoD Standard Practice - Quality Surveillance for Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Products.

DL1.1.71. Inventory Management Plan (IMP) for Petroleum Product. A DoD integrated plan of bulk fuel inventory levels and storage requirements designed to utilize DoD resources more efficiently and provide financial management data.

DL1.1.72. Joint Petroleum Office (JPO). A unified command staff function responsible for all aspects of petroleum logistics within the cognizance of the commander. Responsibilities include management of petroleum products, including war reserves, peacetime operating stocks, distribution of product, quality control, facilities management, and the development of contingency plans.

DL1.1.73. Limited Interruptible Natural Gas Contracts. Natural gas contracts that may use any combination of interruptible or firm pipeline transportation, including release capacity and/or citygate purchases to ensure a certain level of delivery service is provided.

DL1.1.74. Local Distribution Company. Term normally used in the natural gas industry referring to a local company responsible for distributing natural gas.

DL1.1.75. Maintenance. The current, daily, periodic or scheduled work required to preserve a facility from deteriorating. See volume II, chapter 8, of this manual for examples of maintenance projects.

DL1.1.76. Manifold/Line Fill. The gross volumetric capacity of the pipelines and manifolds within a terminal complex that connects all storage tanks with all receipt and issue facilities.

DL1.1.77. Marine Fuel. Petroleum products (such as F76 and marine gas oil (MGO)) used in the propulsion of ships/boats and for the operation of marine equipment. Marine fuels usually have a minimum flash point of 60 °C (140 °F).

DL1.1.78. Maximum Fill Level. The highest point in which a petroleum storage tank may be filled to allow for product expansion and safety.

DL1.1.80. MBBL. Units in thousands of barrels (e.g., 200MBBL = 200,000 barrels).

DL1.1.81. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). MOAs define general areas of conditional agreement between two or more parties. Basically, the performance by one party is dependent on the performance of

the other party. (e.g., one party agrees to provide support if the other party provides the materials or reimbursement).

DL1.1.82. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). MOUs define general areas of understanding between two or more parties and explain what each party plans to do; however, what each party does is not dependent on what the other party does (e.g., does not require reimbursement or other support from receiver).

DL1.1.83. Military Construction (MILCON). A single project at a military base that includes all construction material needed to produce a complete and usable facility which costs \$500,000 or greater.

DL1.1.84. Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR). A MIPR cites funds for services to be performed and authorizes obligations and expenditures within specific dollar limitations after the receiving activity formally accepts the MIPR. A violation of subsections 1341(a) or 1517(a) of 31 U.S.C. occurs when the specific dollar limitation is exceeded.

DL1.1.85. Minor Construction. A single project at a military base that includes all construction material needed to produce a complete/usable facility or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility with a total cost less than \$500,000. See volume II, chapter 8 of this manual for examples of minor construction projects.

DL1.1.86. Mogas. Common expression for motor (automotive) gasoline.

DL1.1.87. Monthly Switching. This term is unique to the natural gas industry. It is the process by which the LDC allows customers to switch natural gas sources of supply, on an established frequency (i.e., monthly) between the LDC's gas "sales" or another supplier's transportation gas.

DL1.1.88. Negotiation. Communication by any means, of a position or an offer, on behalf of DESC to an agent or representative of a foreign government or an international organization in such detail that the acceptance in substance of such position or offer would result in an international agreement. Negotiation also includes any such communication conditioned on later approval by higher authority. Negotiation excludes preliminary and exploratory discussions or routine meetings where no draft documents are discussed, so long as such discussions are conducted with the understanding that the views communicated do not and shall not bind, or commit any side, legally or otherwise.

DL1.1.89. Non-Recoverable Tank Bottoms. The mixture of fuel, sludge, rust, etc., remaining in a tank which cannot be recovered as usable fuel.

DL1.1.90. Off-Specification. Term describing petroleum product that fails to meet requirements of the applicable specification.

DL1.1.91. Operating Storage. Fuel in tankage that directly supports aircraft refueling operations.

DL1.1.92. Operational Control. Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred

between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operation control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command.

DL1.1.93. Operations and Organizational Maintenance (O&M). Operating costs such as personnel costs, housekeeping costs (grease valves, replace gaskets, clean and maintain equipment, etc.), and related supplies. This is a military responsibility; it is budgeted and funded by the military. The operating and organizational costs of GOGO facilities are not funded by DLA/DESC.

DL1.1.94. Order. A placement of a request for fuel delivery or supply under the terms of a DESC contract. An order may be in writing, submitted electronically, or verbal from an authorized ordering officer to the duly authorized contractor.

DL1.1.95. Oxygenated Gasoline. A reformulated gasoline, certified by the EPA under rulings implementing the Clean Air Act (CAA) for use primarily in carbon monoxide control areas beginning November 1, 1992, and formulated to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions and to meet the following limits:

DL1.1.95.1. Minimum average of 2.7 percent (by weight) oxygen, and

DL1.1.95.2. Reduced volatility (measured by Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) in pounds per square inch of gravity (psig)) during colder months, e.g., November 1- March 1, of a maximum 7.8 psig in carbon monoxide control areas.

DL1.1.96. Packaged Petroleum Products. Petroleum products packaged in containers of 55 U.S. gallons (208 liters) or less.

DL1.1.97. Peacetime Operating Stock (POS). Inventory at DFSPs to sustain peacetime operations. It includes unobtainables, safety levels, augmented levels, and economic resupply quantity (ERQ).

DL1.1.98. Power Track. Power Track is a cots package developed by U.S. Bank. Through the use of Power Track, carriers are paid within a few days of completion of movement versus the thirty to sixty days often experienced under the old DFAS process. Once shipments are entered into Power Track, whether via some DoD unique system or manually (as is currently the case for DESC), the carriers and the shippers are able to monitor and track the status of the shipments until payment is made. Power Track pays the carrier within a few days and then bills DFAS monthly for all processed/validated movements. For this expedited payment service to the carriers, US Bank assess a 1 to 2 percent fee of the actual transportation costs of each movement. Use of Power Track is mandated for all DoD transportation agencies.

DL1.1.99. Prepositioned War Reserve Requirement (PWRR). Fuel required in support of the Secretary of Defense planning guidance to be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use; it is

designed to reduce reaction time and to ensure adequate support of military forces during early stages of war until stocks can be replenished.

DL1.1.100. Prepositioned War Reserve Stock (PWRS). The on-hand assets designated to satisfy the PWRR. It should be dedicated, set aside, and quantifiable stocks of militarily suitable products.

DL1.1.101. Pipeline Fill. The gross volumetric capacity of cross-country pipelines between storage locations. (Local pipelines within a terminal are part of the manifold fill capacity.)

DL1.1.102. Point-of-Sale. Where title (ownership) of stocks transfer from DLA to the Military Services or Federal Agency.

DL1.1.103. POL. A broad term that includes all petroleum products used by the Armed Forces. It originated as an abbreviation for petroleum, oil, and lubricants.

DL1.1.104. Posts, Camps, and Station (PC&S). PC&S is the name of the purchase program used primarily to procure commercial ground product. See Direct Delivery.

DL1.1.105. Program Objective Memorandum (POM). The POM documents a six year projected blueprint of each organization's proposals for updating defense programs. It is submitted to the Secretary of Defense by each Military Department, Defense Agency, and Special Operations Command for approval. The approved POM defines the programs to be supported by the Military Departments and Defense Agencies' budgets.

DL1.1.106. Property Administrator. An authorized representative of a contracting officer appointed/assigned to administer contract requirements and obligations relating to Government property (FAR, part 45).

DL1.1.107. Quality Assurance (QA).

DL1.1.107.1. A planned and systemic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that adequate requirements are established; products and services conform to established technical requirements; and satisfactory performance is achieved.

DL1.1.107.2. The following functions are applicable to DCMA: contract administration functions performed by the Government in determining whether product suppliers fulfill contract requirements and specifications of petroleum products and related services. Quality assurance ends and quality surveillance begins when the product is shipped from the product supplier's facility, notwithstanding the point of acceptance.

DL1.1.108. Quality Assurance Representative (QAR). A representative of the contracting officer performing contract quality assurance functions of petroleum products at a contractor's refineries or supply points. The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) uses this term to apply generically to their civilian GS-1910 personnel and their assigned military counterparts worldwide.

DL1.1.1.09. Quality Assurance Specialist (QAS). The Civil Service terminology for a quality person working in the GS-1910 personnel series. Personnel performing total quality assurance functions (DLA HQ) or Center quality assurance functions (DESC Ft. Belvoir personnel) are normally referred to as a QAS. Referring to a QAR or QSR as a QAS may be encountered in a generic use of the designation.

DL1.1.110. Quality Representative (QR). A generic title encompassing all personnel performing quality assurance and quality surveillance functions. These include all GS-1910 civilian series personnel and their military counterparts. This term will be used throughout this manual to include QAR, QSR, QAS personnel unless emphasis is required to differentiate a specific functional responsibility.

DL1.1.111. Quality Surveillance (QS). The aggregate of measures (blending, stock rotation, sampling, etc.) used to determine and maintain the quality of product receipts and Government-owned bulk petroleum products to the degree necessary to ensure that such products are suitable for their intended use.

DL1.1.112. Quality Surveillance Representative (QSR). A representative of the contracting officer authorized to perform quality surveillance functions of petroleum products at a contractor's storage facility, load or discharging ports, and commercial pipeline facilities; and other service related contract functions. DESC uses this term to designate Regional/Field Office's personnel in the civilian GS-1910 series and their assigned military counterparts worldwide.

DL1.1.113. Reclamation. The procedure that will restore or change the quality of a contaminated or off-specification product so that it will meet the specification of the original product or another grade of product.

DL1.1.114. Recoverable Tank Bottoms. Fuel in useable condition below the suction manifold or draw-off line of a storage tank which is not available during normal operations but, which can be recovered with bottom suction lines or portable pumps and hoses.

DL1.1.115. Redistribution Order (RDO). A document/action directing the shipment of product between DFSPs. RDOs are controlled by DESC field activities (worldwide) and SAPOs overseas.

DL1.1.116. Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline, certified by EPA under rulings implementing Clean Air Act Sections 7401 through 7671. For use primarily in ozone nonattainment areas beginning January 1, 1995, and formulated to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions and to meet the following limits:

DL1.1.116.1. Minimum average of 2.0 percent (by weight) oxygen;

DL1.1.116.2. Maximum average of 1.0 percent (by volume) benzene;

DL1.1.116.3. Maximum average of 25 percent (by volume) aromatics;

DL1.1.116.4. Reduced volatility (measured by RVP in psig) during warmer months, e.g., June 1 - September 15, of a maximum 7.2 psig and 8.1 psig in southern and northern nonattainment areas, respectively;

DL1.1.116.5. Lead must be less than 0.13 grams/liter and other heavy metals also controlled; and

DL1.1.116.6. Deposit control additives at levels set by EPA.

DL1.1.117. Region. An area defined in the IMP by DESC-FI (in coordination with the combatant commands and Military Services) for inventory management purposes by combining inventory levels capable of providing maximum mutual support to a DFSP within their area of responsibility. Also, see DESC Region.

DL1.1.118. Regrade. A regrade is the procedure by which a product fully complying with its specification requirements is redesignated to another product for unconditional use.

DL1.1.119. Repair. The restoration of a real property facility to such condition that it may be effectively utilized for its designated purpose. See volume II, chapter 8 of this manual for examples of repair projects and when such projects are classified "construction" projects.

DL1.1.120. Replacement-in-Kind (RIK). RIK agreements are similar to FEAs. A RIK is an agreement between the United States and a foreign country (including its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions) and/or international organization. The RIK provides for refueling of a signatory country's aircraft, vehicles, and equipment. RIKs will be initiated if in the best interest of the U. S. Government. After offset, fuel balances are normally replaced in kind or as specified by the agreement. RIKs are usually used to replace fuel in aircrafts. Reference DoDD 5330.3.

DL1.1.121. Requirements Balance. The cumulative difference between the amount of product slated for an ocean DFSP and the cumulative amount received by tankers (cargo number) at the DFSP.

DL1.1.122. Requirements Determination. A function used to compute fuel needed in support of military operations.

DL1.1.123. Requisition (DFSP). The placement of a request with a DFSP for fuel.

DL1.1.124. Responsibility.

DL1.1.124.1. The obligation to fulfill an assigned task to a successful conclusion; with responsibility goes authority to direct and take the necessary action to ensure success.

DL1.1.124.2. The obligation for the proper custody, care, and safekeeping of property or funds entrusted to the possession or supervision of a person (reference DoD 7000.14-R, volume 12, chapter 7 and Joint Pub 1-02). See also accountability.

DL1.1.125. Responsible Officer (RO). A Government employee who is a U.S. citizen (military or civilian) appointed by proper authority to exercise care, custody, and safekeeping of the U. S. Government's property; property may be in possession or under supervision of such a person (reference DoD 7000.14-R, volume 12, chapter 7). See also Accountable Officer.

DL1.1.126. Safe Fill Capacity. Tank volume available for actual fuel storage. The safe fill capacity is calculated as the shell capacity less expansion space (vapor space).

DL1.1.127. Safety Level (SL). The amount of fuel included in the POS formula to compensate for variability in resupply time and demand during the resupply cycle. See volume II, chapter 11.

DL1.1.128. Sale. DLA-owned product issued to the Military Services, Federal Agencies, etc. from a DFSP or direct from a refinery/supplier's facility that result in DESC billing.

DL1.1.129. Seasonal Resupply. DFSPs that are resupplied seasonally (such as closed ports in the winter) may establish stock levels sufficient to ensure stock availability between resupply seasons plus 30 days.

DL1.1.130. Service Control Point. A SCP is established by each of the Military Services. SCPs serve as the central management function in coordinating requirements, technical issues, and supply actions with military units and DESC. A list of SCPs are provided in chapter 1 of this volume.

DL1.1.131. Shell Capacity. The gross volumetric capacity expressed in barrels of a petroleum storage tank, including nonrecoverable tank bottoms.

DL1.1.132. Slates. Monthly reports of planned requirements for tanker delivery. Slating represents current and future requirements at ocean DFSPs. All slating activities shall calculate requirements for 4 months (current plus 3 months).

DL1.1.133. Source Identification and Ordering Authorization (SIOATH) Form. The SIOATH document indicates the specific organization authorized to order or requisition bulk fuel directly from a designated supplier. SIOATHs are prepared and issued by the DESC regions/field offices to DoD bases and other Federal units that will obtain fuel via DESC contracts or DFSPs. The two types of SIOATHs are as follows:

DL1.1.133.1. SIOATHs for contractor (refinery) sources are computer generated by DFAMS. If necessary, such SIOATHs may be manually prepared on DESC Form 21.1. SIOATHs shall contain contract data and maximum quantity to be ordered from a contractor on SF 1449 or DD Form 1155 (used until depleted). Bases schedule actual deliveries.

DL1.1.133.2. SIOATHs for DFSP sources are prepared on DESC Form 21.1; The SIOATHs shall specify those activities authorized to requisition fuel from DFSPs on DD Form 1348-7, DoD MILSPETS Single Line Item Requisition/ Release/Receipt Document.

DL1.9. Specified Combatant Command. See specified command.

DL1.10. Specified Command. A command that has a broad, continuing mission, normally functional, and is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It normally is composed of forces from a single Military Department. Also called specified combatant command.

DL1.1.134. Starter Stock. War reserve materiel located in or sufficiently near a theater of operations to support the conduct of military operations until resupply at wartime rates can be established or the contingency ends, whichever occurs first. See volume II, chapter 11.

DL1.1.135. Strapping. Tank strapping is the term commonly applied to the procedure for measuring tanks to provide the dimensions necessary for computing capacity tables that will reflect the quantity of product in a tank at any given depth/level.

DL1.1.136. Subarea Petroleum Office (SAPO). Regional components supporting a JPO and usually responsible for regional JPO functions, coordinating facility projects, inventory/supply reports, slating and transportation requirements between DESC, MSC, and the Military Services. SAPOs are located overseas.

DL1.1.137. Supplementary Address. Identifies the recipient of stock or the billing activity when such activity is other than the requisitioner.

DL1.1.138. Surcharge. A pro rata administrative charge reflecting the operational, general, and administrative costs incurred by DESC.

DL1.1.139. Swing Stock. Stock positioned afloat or ashore that is capable of supporting requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theater of operation. See volume II, chapter 11.

DL1.1.140. Tankage. Bulk petroleum storage tanks; associated terms:

DL1.1.140.1. Expansion Space (Vapor Space). Space at the top of a tank reserved for expansion of fuel resulting from increases in temperature.

DL1.1.140.2. Ullage. The volume of available space in a container unoccupied by contents. Ullaging is the method of gauging the contents of a tank by measuring the distance from the surface of the liquid to the top of the tank.

DL1.1.141. Tank Car. Rail car specifically designed to transport petroleum products.

DL1.1.142. Tank Truck (TT). A delivery truck on which a meter is not normally required, but is equipped with a 15-foot (5 meter) hose and having a capacity generally ranging from 6,500 to 11,000 gallons (24,600 to 41,600 liters).

DL1.1.143. Tank Wagon (TW). Delivery truck equipped with a meter, nozzle, 100 feet (30 meters) of hose, and used for making multiple, small deliveries. Capacity of a tank wagon can range up to 5,200 gallons (19,700 liters).

DL1.1.144 Truck and Trailer (TTR). Delivery truck equipped with a 15-foot (5 meter) hose (meter not required unless specifically stated in contract terms and conditions); capacity is normally 9,000 gallons (34,000 liters) minimum.

DL1.1.145 Ullage. See definition for tankage.

DL1.1.146. Unavailable Storage. The amount of usable storage (by product) which is within the reporting complex but unable to receive usable product due to: tankage out of service for repair, cleaning, etc.; blending fuel; cross-country pipeline fill requirements; or other reasons.

DL1.1.147. Underway Replenishment (UNREP). A fleet oiler that refuels ship bunkers at sea.

DL1.11. Unified Combatant Command. See unified command.

DL1.12. Unified Command. A Command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments, that is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called unified combatant command. See also combatant command.

DL1.1.148. Unobtainable Inventory. Quantity required to prime a storage and dispensing system. It consists of cross- country or system pipeline fill, manifold fill, and tank bottoms below the suction line.

DL1.1.149. Unusable Storage. Unused tankage space due to structural deficiencies, safe fill height restrictions, and floating roof displacement.

DL1.1.150. Usable Storage. The amount of storage space available to hold product that is readily available for issue to customers for consumption. It is calculated as the system maximum fill minus unobtainables. This amount can also be determined by taking the total safe fill capacity minus the tank bottom inventory.

DL1.1.151. Usable Storage Capacity. Total shell capacity of tanks minus vapor space at the top because of the safety-fill limitations and minus volumetric loss due to structural beams or damage (do not deduct tank bottoms) plus terminal pipeline/manifold fill equal useable storage. This column will include cross-country pipeline fill and associated tankage. If volumetric data for tankage is not available, enter 95 percent of the tank shell capacity, including all of the terminal pipeline and manifold fill capacity in use. Tanks and cross-country pipeline sections out-of-service will not be reported in this column. If any portion of column F is not dedicated to servicing DLA product, so indicate in the remarks. Column F represents the total useable storage including hydrant and pipeline systems; it is used to calculate ullage.

DL1.1.152. Use Limits. Acceptable deviations to physical and chemical requirements of the applicable specification that still permit use of the product in consuming equipment. These limits are contained in the Military Services' regulations and manuals.

DL1.1.153. Volume Correction. The calculation process used to convert the observed volume of a petroleum product to a volume at a standard temperature (usually 60°F or 15 °C).

DL1.1.154. Worldwide Inventory and Storage Plan (WISP). A DoD integrated plan of bulk petroleum inventory and storage requirements designed to: utilize DoD resources more efficiently, eliminate

duplication of effort among DoD Components in obtaining additional storage facilities, and support inventory management decisions in contracting for additional storage facilities.