



DoD MANUAL 4140.01, VOLUME 9

DoD SUPPLY CHAIN MATERIEL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: MATERIEL PROGRAMS

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Purpose: This manual is composed of several volumes, each containing its own purpose. In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.12 and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01:

- This manual:
 - Implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD materiel managers and others who work within or with the DoD supply system.
 - Establishes standard terminology for use in DoD supply chain materiel management.
- This volume:
 - Describes procedures for the DoD logistics programs for packaging material, uniquely identifying items, controlling and managing backorders, restraining item costs, and providing non-DoD support.
 - Establishes the Defense Packaging Policy Group (DPPG).
 - Establishes the DoD Replenishment Parts Purchase or Borrow (RPPOB) Program in accordance with Section 2320(d) of Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C).

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

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

1.2. INFORMATION COLLECTIONS. The consolidated report on DoD Component materiel obligation validation referred to in Paragraph 5.4. has been assigned Report Control Symbol DD-AT&L(Q)1064 in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Manual 8910.01. The expiration date of this information collection is listed in the DoD Information Collections System at <https://apps.osd.mil/sites/DoDIIC/Pages/default.aspx>.

1.3. SUMMARY OF CHANGE 2. This change is administrative and updates references and organizational symbols in accordance with the reorganization begun by the July 13, 2018 Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SUSTAINMENT (ASD(S)). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)), the ASD(S):

- a. Develops and maintains packaging and price control programs for DoD materiel.
- b. Oversees the DPPG.
- c. Exercises authority for the direction and management of the DoD RPPOB Program.

2.2. DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LOGISTICS (DASD(LOG)). Under the authority, direction, and control of the ASD(S), the DASD(Log) exercises overall administrative control of the DoD RPPOB Program.

2.3. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)/CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense, establishes pricing policies and procedures to facilitate the uniform implementation of the DoD RPPOB Program.

2.4. DOD COMPONENT HEADS. Each DoD Component head:

a. Operates a spare parts breakout program with the objective of reducing spare part costs by using competitive procurement methods or purchasing parts directly from the manufacturer, rather than the prime contractor, while maintaining the integrity of the systems and equipment and applying trusted systems and networks procedures in accordance with DoDI 5200.44.

b. Provides for an inactive item review to identify and purge items from the defense supply system that are no longer needed.

- c. Operates a standard program to record interchangeable and substitutable (I&S) items to:
- (1) Phase out old and less capable items.
 - (2) Improve overall supply support by identifying I&S items.
 - (3) End duplication in the wholesale management of related items.

d. Provides materiel and services to these non-DoD operations or entities on a reimbursable basis or as specified by law:

- (1) Entities directly assisting U.S. commanders operating overseas.

(2) U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

(3) Entities directed by the President.

(4) U.S. Government contractors when in the best interests of the government as described in Part 45.102 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

e. Provides packaging, handling, storage, and transportation (PHS&T) for weapon system acquisition programs.

f. Improves packaging policies, procedures, engineering, and training to facilitate standardization and prevent duplication through membership on the DPPG.

g. Supplements the packaging guidance in this volume to address unique situations. Supplemental guidance may not conflict with this or other binding DoD guidance.

h. Implements the use of item unique identification (IUID), as specified in this volume.

i. Establishes DoD RPPOB controls to prevent businesses from ordering sample parts in quantities that would deplete DoD supply system stocks and provide them with an undue advantage in pricing subsequent DoD replenishment procurements in accordance with Paragraph 8.3.

j. Ensures that materiel programs involving the transfer of DoD personal property outside of DoD's control adhere to trade security policies and procedures in DoDI 2030.08 and international transfer policies in DoDI 2040.02.

2.5. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA). In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraph 2.4., each Secretary of a Military Departments and the Director, DLA, (the Director is under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(A&S)):

a. Implements the procedures prescribed in this volume.

b. Ensures that supplemental guidance and procedures are in accordance with DoDI 4140.01 and this volume.

c. Establishes replacement parts procedures and systems that provide for the assurance of parts identified as critical components for trusted systems and networks in accordance with DoDI 5200.44.

SECTION 3: PACKAGING

3.1. DOD COMPONENT REQUIREMENTS. Each DoD Component will:

- a. Require weapon system acquisition program managers to plan and budget for PHS&T.
- b. Assign materiel managers for PHS&T.
- c. Meet packaging functional management objectives for the acquisition logistics element criteria.
 - (1) Ensure cost-effective and adequate coverage of the packaging work centers.
 - (2) Minimize risks that jeopardize production.
 - (3) Analyze the adequacy of PHS&T support throughout the life cycle of the weapon system.
 - (4) Acquire access to item technical data that is sufficient to develop packaging requirements based on item characteristics, known or anticipated environmental conditions, logistics requirements, and user order quantities.
- d. Determine whether military standard (MIL-STD) 2073-1 or commercial packaging in accordance with the ASTM D3951 or other suitable non-government commercial packaging specification or standard requirements apply based on the criteria listed in Paragraph 3.1.c.(3). When these criteria are not known, apply the requirements of MIL-STD-2073-1. The Military Service's or agency's packaging technical authority is authorized to make this determination.
- e. Develop and maintain databases that store the applicable packaging requirements of materiel and allow for DoD-wide retrieval and application throughout the life cycle of the materiel.
- f. Develop packaging requirements using MIL-STD-2073-1 based on item characteristics, known or anticipated environmental conditions, logistics requirements, security requirements to reduce the likelihood of unauthorized access, and user order quantities. For conventional military munitions, apply packaging requirements using MIL-STD 1904, MIL-STD-648, and capture packaging data in accordance with DoD Component specific procedures in technical data packages (TDPs).
- g. Incorporate environmental pollution prevention and sustainability measures into packaging standards, specifications instructions, and processes. When designing and selecting packaging and unitization materials, consider if the materials can be disposed of, reused, biodegraded, recycled, and conserved while ensuring logistics and mission requirements are met.
- h. Specify packaging requirements during procurement to avoid repackaging or packaging upgrades before shipment to minimize total ownership cost.

- i. Employ reusable containers to the maximum extent practicable for weapon system parts, components, and assemblies. The packaging technical authority will determine if reusable containers are suitable. Establish procedures to recover long life reusable containers to prevent unauthorized disposal.
- j. Implement automated systems to facilitate electronic reporting and resolution of packaging discrepancies using Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) supply discrepancy report and storage quality control report transactions to improve efficiency, reduce processing time, and facilitate monitoring for recurring problems and contractor performance.
- k. Continuously improve DoD packaging requirements based on reported discrepancies, failures and damage, order and issue quantity reviews, life-cycle cost analysis, hazardous materials regulations, technological advancements, and criticality to the end user's weapon system or mission.
- l. Require the use of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 15 for wood packaging materials, as specified in DoD Manual 4140.65.
- m. Preserve, package, and pack materiel to provide protection during handling, storage, and transportation until end user consumption while achieving the most economical total ownership cost.
- n. Package, mark, and label hazardous materials according to applicable military, federal, and international regulations.
- o. Develop and apply uniform in-the-clear and machine-readable marking requirements in accordance with Volume 7 of this manual and the latest version of MIL-STD-129, to facilitate inventory accuracy, safe handling, efficient receipt, storage, and shipment of materiel.
- p. Apply appropriate passive radio frequency identification (RFID) tags to shipments at the case and warehouse pallet level, as prescribed in Volume 5 of this manual.
- q. Coordinate packaging policies and procedures by means of membership on the DPPG. May submit clarification or change requests through the DASD(Log) for ASD(S) consideration.
- r. Facilitate standardization and avoid duplication of efforts to improve packaging policies, procedures, engineering, and training.
- s. Specify item packaging and marking requirements in all contracts for materiel for both repair and procurement. Specify item packaging and marking requirements in all inter- and intra-Service support agreements.
- t. Use electronic communication to transmit and make packaging data requirements readily available to authorized users.
- u. Ensure packaging requirements are compatible with the requirements of unique identification, RFID, automatic identification technology (AIT), shelf-life, and warehousing practices.

v. Use standardized loads whenever practical to maximize the efficiency of materiel movement and unitized loads through the commercial and DoD transportation, storage, and distribution systems in accordance with MIL-STD-147 or MIL-STD-3028.

w. Transfer material to disposal activities with minimal packaging necessary to ensure safe handling, transportability, and receipt.

3.2. DPPG REQUIREMENTS.

a. The DPPG will carry out the functions and responsibilities listed in Paragraph 3A.3.

b. The DPPG will recommend revisions to the packaging guidance in this volume to the ASD(S) in accordance with the procedures in Appendix 3A.

3.3. DOD COMPONENT PROCEDURES.

a. Each DoD Component will establish procedures for packaging in accordance with AR 700-15/NAVSUPINST 4030.28/AFMAN 24-206/MCO 4030.33/DLAR 4145.7.

b. Each DoD Component will package shipments in accordance with:

(1) MIL-STD-2073-1, which applies to items for which the military packaging is required to meet operational demands as items are entering the Defense Transportation System, e.g., items:

(a) Delivered for deployment for sustainment to operational units.

(b) That are depot level repairable.

(b) Requiring reusable containers.

(d) Intended for delivery-at-sea.

(e) For security assistance, foreign military sales, or grant aid (unless otherwise directed by the destination country).

(2) Commercial packaging in accordance with ASTM D3951 or other suitable non-government commercial packaging specification or standard, which apply to items where military packaging is not necessary, e.g., items:

(a) Intended for immediate use.

(b) That fulfill not-mission capable supply requirements.

(c) Intended for depot consumption.

(d) Shipped small parcel post (continental United States only), not for stock.

- (e) Designated as direct vendor deliveries (continental United States only).
- (3) MIL-STD-1904 or MIL-STD-648, which apply to conventional military munitions.

3.4. PROGRAM MANAGER, ENTERPRISE BUSINESS PROCESS STANDARDS OFFICE. The Program Manager, Enterprise Business Process Standards Office will:

- a. Provide capability to identify and resolve packaging discrepancies using DLMS supply discrepancy report and storage quality control report transactions as required by DoD supply chain materiel management procedures and recommended by DoD Components or the DPPG.
- b. Coordinate recommended changes to the DLMS to support identification and resolution of packaging discrepancies and requirements for monitoring shipping activity and contractor performance through the appropriate process review committees.

APPENDIX 3A. CHARTER FOR THE DPPG

3A.1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE. The DPPG is a permanent forum established to address packaging issues, identify potential solutions, and make recommendations concerning packaging policy, guidance, and standardization throughout the DoD. Special areas of interest include:

- a. New, changed, or improved packaging equipment, methods, and concepts.
- b. Engineering and data development.
- c. Increased productivity and overall cost improvement and effectiveness.
- d. Training.
- e. International and domestic packaging and transportation requirements.
- f. Environmental issues or mandates.
- g. Military packaging standardization and simplification.
- h. Packaging security requirements and techniques to reduce the likelihood of tampering or unauthorized access.

3A.2. MEMBERSHIP.

a. Chair. The DASD(Log) or designee will chair the DPPG.

b. Vice Chair. Members of the DPPG will rotate duties as executive secretary (EXECSEC) and then Vice Chair every 2 years in the order listed in Paragraph 3A.2.d. After serving a 2-year period as the EXECSEC, the EXECSEC will assume the duties of Vice Chair for a 2-year period. In the absence of the Chair, the Vice Chair assumes the Chair's duties during DPPG meetings.

c. EXECSEC. Members of the DPPG will rotate EXECSEC duty for 2-year periods in the order listed in Paragraph 3A.2.d. In the absence of the Chair and the Vice Chair, the EXECSEC assumes the Chair's duties during DPPG meetings.

d. Other Members. Other members are full-time or permanent part-time federal employees who are packaging managers from the following organizations:

(1) Headquarters, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), A4 Readiness and Transportation, Transportation and Packaging Policy.

(2) Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity Packaging, Storage, and Containerization Center.

(3) Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Deputy Commandant for Installation and Logistics.

- (4) Naval Supply Systems Command, Weapon Systems Support.
- (5) DLA Logistics Operations.
- (6) Defense Contract Management Agency Business Operations Office.

3A.3. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. DPPG members will provide and exchange information; develop, coordinate, and recommend DoD packaging policy; work together to detect and recommend solutions to packaging policy problems; and promote the standardization of packaging within the DoD. The DPPG will consider individual Military Department or agency-unique requirements.

b. The DPPG will:

(1) Provide a forum to advise the Directorate for Training at the Defense Ammunition Center (DAC) on the development and improvement of DoD packaging training. Ensure that DAC programs respond to DoD needs.

(2) Help the DAC staff develop new packaging programs of instruction, correct deficiencies identified in course contents, and pursue joint resolution of packaging training concerns or problems.

(3) Forward recommendations to the DAC for the establishment of new courses to meet individual or collective DoD needs

(4) Establish working groups, as required, to:

(a) Improve operational packaging techniques.

(b) Study and resolve specific packaging issues common to the Military Departments, DLA, the Defense Contract Management Agency, and other DoD Components, as needed.

(c) Reduce or avoid duplication of effort.

(d) Promote standardization.

(5) Support a DoD packaging awards program sponsored by the ASD(S). The purpose of the awards program is to:

(a) Recognize and honor outstanding individuals and organizations in the DoD packaging community who have contributed significantly to the packaging effort.

(b) Increase interest in packaging development, productivity, and efficiency throughout the DoD.

(c) Improve the overall visibility of DoD packaging functions and accomplishments.

- (6) Recommend establishment of or revisions to award categories, eligibility requirements, nomination or selection criteria, and nomination procedures as required.
- (7) Develop and distribute publicity to generate competition for the awards.
- (8) Support the ASD(S) in evaluating award nominations.
- (9) Provide other support that the Chair may assign.

3A.4. PROCEDURES.

a. Meetings. The DPPG will meet semiannually or at the call of the Chair, who will designate the dates and location of the meeting and notify the EXECSEC. The EXECSEC will notify the DPPG membership and invited activities and request proposed agenda topics at least 60 calendar days before the meeting date. Each DoD Component participating in the DPPG will provide a representative or alternate to each meeting.

(1) **Agenda.** Members will provide proposed agenda topics, with talking papers, to the Chair, the EXECSEC, and other members at least 30 calendar days before the meeting. The EXECSEC will develop and distribute the final agenda at least 15 calendar days before the meeting.

(2) **Developing Recommendations.** The DPPG will consider all relevant information available and use a collaborative process in developing its recommendations.

(a) If a consensus cannot be reached, one of the DPPG members may make a motion on the proposed recommendation for the DPPG to vote upon, with a majority vote required for passage.

(b) DPPG members may make detailed rebuttals concerning majority-approved recommendations in writing to the Chair not later than 45 calendar days after publication of the meeting minutes for timely review and decision. DPPG members must fully substantiate rebuttals to support opposing positions.

(c) The Chair or the Vice Chair will submit approved recommended changes concerning policy, guidance, and standardization of packaging to the appropriate DoD or joint Service preparing activity for staffing through the normal standardization process.

(3) **Minutes.** The EXECSEC will prepare the meeting minutes and submit them to the Chair within 30 calendar days after each meeting.

(4) **Guests.** Members are responsible for inviting their respective Military Department or agency guests. To maintain the effectiveness of the DPPG, guests should be limited to those who may contribute significantly to the established agenda. Guest attendance is subject to approval by the Chair or the Vice Chair.

(5) **Travel Funds.** The participating organizations will provide travel funds for their members to participate in the DPPG meetings.

b. Communication. All members may communicate directly with the Chair.

SECTION 4. IUID PROCEDURES

4.1. The DoD Components will:

- a. Use unique item identifiers (UIIs) to improve property accountability and to enhance product life-cycle management. Follow instructions for constructing the UII found in MIL-STD-130.
- b. Use a UII in accordance with DoDI 8320.04, for the population of items that have a unique item level traceability requirement identified.
- c. Transition from uniquely identifying items by serial number to the use of UIIs. DoD Components will continue to use the human readable serial numbers as a supporting mark and data element.
- d. For items with a national stock number (NSN) assigned, include an IUID value (Yes or No) in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) field "IUID Indicator."
- e. Use UII for all items in approved serialized item management (SIM) programs.
- f. Review existing unique item tracking and serial number tracking programs for possible transition to IUID Registry functionality. The DoD Components will not establish additional unique item tracking or serial number tracking programs.
- g. Include UII in functional databases to enable information sharing and information access to achieve collaboration between and among already existing, or emerging, item management systems.
- h. Capture, retain, and provide current and historical data regarding uniquely identified tangible items by UII.
- i. Develop the capability to exchange IUID data using DLMS and wide area workflow transactions.
- j. Include provisions for data introduction and tracking using AIT for all IUID implementations. For business processes that include IUID capabilities, use AIT devices that are capable of reading an error correction code 200-compliant data matrix symbol and portable document format (PDF) 417 symbol from product markings, PDF417 barcode from unit or exterior packaging markings, or accompanying documentation. Use information recorded in AIT devices to update automated information systems per SIM programs required by DoDI 4151.19.
- k. For unmarked existing items in inventory, installed, in use, or undergoing maintenance repair or overhaul, mark IUID-required items based on the marking strategy identified in the DoD Components' IUID implementation plans.

1. Place machine-readable UII marks on the item itself in accordance with MIL-STD-130, as required. Place machine-readable marks on the packaging, as described in MIL-STD-129 and on DoD shipment documentation, as described in DLM 4000.25-1.

m. Provide training to personnel who perform functions affecting IUID; update training courses with current DoD policies and procedures.

4.2. The Program Manager, Enterprise Business Standards Office will:

a. Provide capability for use of the UII in applicable DLMS transactions, as required by DoD-level IUID supply policy.

b. Coordinate recommended changes to the DLMS to support IUID through the appropriate process review committee.

SECTION 5. BACKORDER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

5.1. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS. Backordering a requisition due to insufficient stock may negatively impact weapon system or equipment development, production, or sustainment. The Military Departments and DLA will:

a. Take timely and effective actions to minimize the number of backorders and their impact on DoD acquisition and logistics support efforts. Specifically, actions should focus on reducing backorders that are degrading the mission capability of weapon systems, i.e. backorders for aviation and ground system parts coded not mission capable and for maritime parts coded as casualty reports downing shipboard systems.

b. Proactively consider backorders through an item's life cycle by anticipating potential backorder occurrences and taking appropriate logistics, acquisition, and budgeting steps to prevent backorders from adversely affecting readiness or total ownership cost.

c. Designate a focal point within their inventory control points to plan and coordinate actions to prevent backorder in accordance with Paragraph 5.2., and minimize the time to release backorders in accordance with Paragraph 5.3.

5.2. BACKORDER PREVENTION. To prevent items from having backorders, particularly when those backorders may degrade weapon system readiness below established goals, the Military Departments and DLA will:

a. Establish a requirements determination methodology for a stocked item that is aligned with that item's forecastability and based on its demand projections. For items that have unforecastable demand, set levels based on the techniques prescribed in Volume 2 of this manual.

b. Establish and maintain component inventory control point and materiel manager procedures to address issues that cause backorders. In addition to addressing the monitoring and management of backorders, these procedures should:

(1) Target items' demand projects which suggest that backorders may occur and conserve the items' existing and on-order stocks by challenging suspected excessive requisitions, limiting automatic issues to established users with known requirements, and issuing on a case-by-case basis to other users to minimize the negative impacts of backorders on weapon system readiness.

(2) Address items that have procurement sources with long lead times that repeatedly cause backorders by:

(a) Using the current item specification to find another source, when appropriate.

(b) Working with the most qualified source to plan for future needs. This may include establishing a long-term relationship with the source using a multi-year contract.

(3) Focus on the management of diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages in accordance with the procedures in Volume 3 of this manual.

(4) Establish a process for identifying and addressing problem items that have a long history of backorders. Specifically, this process should include:

(a) Collecting NSN backorder histories for 5 or more years.

(b) Using those histories to identify items with recent and repeated years of backorders (e.g., an item with backorders in every year). Additional information, such as weapon system essentiality or critical safety requirements, may also be used to identify the most important items with recent and repeated years of backorders.

(c) Applying intensive management to the above items to resolve long-standing backorder problems.

c. Seek out new strategies to help eliminate or mitigate the impact of high backorders.

5.3. BACKORDER RELEASE. To minimize the time on backorder, particularly when those backorders may degrade weapon system readiness below established goals, the Military Departments and DLA will:

a. Communicate and exchange retail asset and requirements information with wholesale materiel managers to maximize the use of existing assets, particularly excess assets, to reduce the time on backorder. The release procedures in Volume 5 of this manual prescribe the sources of supply that should be checked to fill a backorder.

b. Seek to expedite the delivery of any outstanding procurement.

c. Ensure that interchangeable and substitutability coding is up-to-date so that an existing substitute item that will perform fully (in terms of form, fit, and function) may be offered in place of the backordered item or an item that, while it would satisfy one or more functions, might not necessarily perform satisfactorily in all of them (limited substitute).

d. Annually perform four materiel obligation validation cycles in accordance with the detailed procedures in Chapter 7 of DLM 4000.25-1 to confirm the customer's continuing need for the backordered materiel and to reconcile supplier and customer records for backordered requisitions. DoD Components will establish procedures and automated processing to confirm ongoing need and minimize use of automatic positive responses without validation.

e. When stock becomes available, release backorders in order of their priority. For backorders with the same priority, release according to their time on backorder, oldest first, unless not validated. The release procedures in Volume 5 of this manual prescribe the options to materiel managers where no potential supply source exists to meet the immediate need. Refer to specific demand sequencing rules in Chapter 3 of DLM 4000.25-1.

f. Initiate direct vendor deliveries to:

(1) Fill demands for non-stocked items when no stock is available.

(2) Fill demands for stocked items awaiting the delivery of procurement when a direct vendor delivery would reduce the backorder time enough to warrant the cost of an additional procurement action.

5.4. MATERIEL OBLIGATION VALIDATION REPORTING. The Military Services and DLA will submit a consolidated report on their materiel obligation validation to the DASD(Log). This report will be submitted within 30 days after close of each validation cycle in the format given in Appendix 1.21 of DLM 4000.25-1.

SECTION 6: MATERIEL COST CONTROL PROGRAMS

6.1. SPARE PARTS BREAKOUT PROGRAMS.

a. Materiel managers will:

(1) Control the acquisition costs that the DoD Components pay for materiel through spare part breakout programs.

(2) Consider counterfeit parts risk and take appropriate action during all relevant phases of the acquisition process in accordance with DoDI 4140.67.

(3) Apply spare parts breakout programs to replenishment parts for military systems and equipment that a materiel manager centrally manages.

b. The DoD Components will:

(1) Restrain the cost of materiel:

(a) Establish and implement spare parts breakout programs in accordance with Subpart 217.7506 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(b) Determine the feasibility of acquiring centrally managed replenishment parts by competitive procedures and direct purchase from manufacturers.

(2) Identify, select, and screen centrally managed replenishment parts for breakout as early as possible to determine the technical and economic considerations of the opportunities for breakout to competition or direct purchase.

(3) Break out parts based on cost effectiveness as candidates for breakout screening and assign resources and prioritize parts with the greatest expected return whenever possible.

6.2. PRICE CHALLENGE AND PRICE VERIFICATION PROGRAMS.

a. Materiel managers will:

(1) Establish and use price challenge and verification programs to control the acquisition costs that the DoD Components pay for materiel.

(2) Identify possible overpricing of materiel.

(3) Make price challenge and price verification programs available to all DoD personnel, as well as employees of DoD contractors.

(4) Make a prompt and adequate assessment of reported instances of suspected price discrepancies and take action as necessary to resolve overpricing or overcharging.

(5) Conduct price inquiries with price verification requests and price challenges. Price verification requests involve clear price discrepancies (between a catalog price and a billing price, contract price, or prior catalog price).

(6) Process inquiries on non-stocked items as verification requests. Price challenges provide specific detailed information indicating potential overpricing meriting an in-depth review.

(7) Take measures to mitigate counterfeit parts risk in accordance with DoDI 4140.67, e.g., identify and review cases of offers priced below the fair market value.

b. The materiel manager associated with a commercially managed item will:

(1) Perform price inquiries as the reviewing activity.

(2) Record the results of a review of price verification requests, and the determination of a price challenge (i.e., whether overpricing occurred), within 30 and 90 calendar days of receipt, respectively.

(3) Review existing contract histories to determine if an unusual and unexplained increase in price has occurred.

(4) Pursue price reductions and refunds in cases of contractor overpricing through contractual or voluntary remedies.

(5) Initiate the process of updating FLIS data to correct the standard price within 15 calendar days of a determination of an erroneous price.

(6) Include documentation in price inquiries for either price challenges or price verification requests to identify to the extent possible:

(a) NSN or its subcomponent national item identification number (NIIN). If the NSN is unavailable or not an NSN item, provide the commercial and government entity (CAGE) code and part number.

(b) Approved item name (if unavailable provide the common name).

(c) Catalog or other unit price questioned.

(d) Source of unit price questioned.

(e) Requisition number.

(f) Contract number, if available. This is essential for part number inquiries.

(g) Point of contact's name, office symbol or code, address, telephone number (both Defense Switched Network and commercial), and e-mail address (if available).

(7) Submit a price challenge with:

- (a) Any available evidence that the item is overpriced.
- (b) The manufacturer (either by CAGE code or address and telephone number, part numbers, and unit prices):
 - (c) An interchangeable and substitutable item (i.e., same form, fit, and function) with significantly lower price.
 - (d) A similar or equivalent item (i.e., comparable size and function) with a significantly lower price.
 - (e) An alternate source with significantly lower price.
 - (f) Any disparity between the kit price or other end item price and component item prices.
 - (g) Evidence of overpricing identified in a similar procurement within the last 5 years, if applicable.
 - (h) The materiel manager's estimate of what the price should be, along with a justification for the estimate.
 - (i) The end item application or intended item use, if known.
 - (j) When available, a sample of the item (e.g., a broken or used item); otherwise, a drawing, photograph, or sketch, if possible.

6.3. NEW CLOTHING AND TEXTILE ITEMS.

a. DoD Components will:

- (1) Coordinate with DLA research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) efforts associated with clothing and textile development.
- (2) Facilitate item standardization among the DoD Components when standardization may be achieved without jeopardizing the DoD Components' ability to maintain combat readiness or accomplish their missions.
- (3) Submit coordination to DLA for RDT&E efforts that:
 - (a) Includes the maximum participation of potential users during the development and execution of test plans.
 - (b) Integrates and consolidates development efforts where applicable.
 - (c) Provides DLA with advance planning information on items that are candidates for introduction into the DoD supply system.

(4) Control the acquisition costs that the DoD Components pay for materiel through the program for introducing new clothing items.

(5) Plan and coordinate with DLA the introduction of new clothing and textile items into the DoD supply system, as a result of proposed DoD Component action, in accordance with DoDI 4140.63.

(6) Ensure optimal economic use of all existing stocks of affected items.

(7) Restrain the cost of materiel and deplete stocks of replaced clothing and textile items before phasing in new clothing and textile items.

(8) Fund new clothing and textile items and residual inventories of replaced items in accordance with DoD 7000.14-R.

(9) Standardize clothing and textile items while preserving the distinctiveness necessary to maintain high morale in the Military Departments and continued combat readiness and effectiveness.

(10) Minimize the variety of items, consistent with effective support of military operations.

(11) Adopt the commercial specification in all cases where no compelling military requirement exists for deviating from commercial specifications for a clothing or textile item.

b. When RDT&E projects on clothing and textile items that are subject to standardization reach the advanced development or engineering development phase:

(1) The initiating DoD Component will formally coordinate possible implementation with the other DoD Components.

(2) The DoD Components that receive requests for formal coordination will review the development and test plan and formally provide any additional requirements that they desire.

(3) The DLA will inform all interested DoD Components of any existing items that may satisfy the stated requirement.

c. The DLA wholesale materiel manager and the customer military personnel appropriation account manager will mutually determine the level to which to deplete replaced items. The DLA wholesale materiel manager will make the new item available for issue after reducing the stocks of the replaced item to the determined level.

d. After the initiating DoD Component completes development of a proposed new item and is satisfied that it will meet the requirements of potential users, the DLA will:

(1) Coordinate the proposal with each potential user before final adoption of the item, when appropriate.

(2) Address the cost considerations, phasing schedules, and budgetary issues associated with new item introductions in the proposals when applicable.

e. When the new item is a replacement clothing item, the initiating DoD Component will prepare a phase-in schedule for the new item and an inventory reduction plan for residual stocks of the old item while the new item is obtained.

f. The DLA will evaluate the DoD Component proposals introducing new items to determine the effect that the scheduled introduction of a new item will have on existing wholesale and retail stocks.

g. The Director, DLA, will advise the ASD(S), either initially or during the introduction process, when the residual wholesale and retail stocks of both the end item and the constituent textiles are estimated to exceed \$1 million in value on the effective date of supply of the new item.

h. DLA will review and provide written response on DoD Component proposals or recommend alternatives for introduction dates and the length of time required to get funds for the initial procurement of each new item.

i. The ASD(S) will review DoD Component item proposals and recommendations when necessary to resolve differences and make final decisions.

j. The DoD Component requesting the new item is financially responsible for the initial investment and the acquisition of inventory levels required to satisfy demands up to the effective date of supply for new clothing items with a forecasted total annual demand value (recurring and non-recurring) for all sizes of the generic item exceeding \$100,000. New item requests that carry financial responsibility are:

(1) An initial introduction.

(2) A change in use that will increase the quantities required.

k. A DoD Component does not incur any financial responsibility if it is using an item and decides to use an additional size that is currently being used by one or more other DoD Components and requires no change in the item to allow for the expanded usage.

l. If a Military Department needs a new clothing or textile item that has a predicted total annual demand value (recurring and non-recurring) for all sizes of the generic item that exceeds \$100,000, then the Department must submit a funded order to the DLA. The funded order will cover the cost of a sufficient quantity of the articles, including approved safety levels, to satisfy anticipated demand until the next delivery.

(1) The DLA will not order the item until such funding is received.

(2) The DLA will present billings to the Military Departments for the costs of new item introduction that include:

(a) An offset for the value of the items being replaced to the extent that the timing of the introduction of the new items is deferred sufficiently to provide for the sale of existing inventory.

(b) An adjusted offset to provide for any costs or income associated with disposal of the items being replaced, if necessary.

m. Working capital funds may be used to buy and stock optional uniform clothing items in the DoD supply system to sell to military retail clothing stores for resale to individual Military Department members.

n. The Military Departments will:

(1) Notify DLA when an optional uniform clothing item is authorized, but is to be introduced only through the Military Exchange Systems or other sources of supply.

(2) Require the Military Exchange Systems to notify DLA before introducing any optional uniform clothing that is equivalent to a standard item stocked in the DoD supply system.

(3) Use these standardization guidelines established during the development and introduction of new items:

(a) Standardize clothing items, including combat, field, fatigue, special purpose clothing, underwear, and individual equipment, insofar as functionality, maintenance of combat readiness, and mission accomplishment permit.

(b) Obtain any desired distinctiveness by using separate items of insignia, patches, etc.

(4) Standardize blankets, towels, bedspreads, table linen, and other items in Federal Supply Class 7210, "Household Furnishings," except in cases of differences that have been validated as necessary to meet mission requirements. Do not use distinctive markings that may prevent standardization.

o. The DoD Components should actively seek to reduce costs by standardization of basic materials and accessories.

SECTION 7: NON-DoD SUPPORT

7.1. PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.

a. The President:

(1) Pursuant to Section 2318 of Title 22, U.S.C., may direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the DoD and direct a decrease in defense services, e.g., decrease services for picking, packing, or shipping materiel.

(2) Pursuant to Section 2348 of Title 22, U.S.C., may direct the drawdown of commodities and services from the inventory of any agency of the U.S. Government.

b. The DoD Components will:

(1) When directed to provide materiel or services, draw down these assets or services from existing DoD stocks or resources and absorb the cost associated with the materiel, as well as staging and transportation costs and, when necessary, rehabilitation charges.

(2) Be responsible for logistical and financial reporting with guidance from the Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

7.2. LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF U.S. NON-DoD OR NON-GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN OVERSEAS MILITARY COMMANDS.

a. U.S. commanders operating overseas may provide supplies and services on a reimbursable basis to eligible U.S. non-governmental, non-military agencies, and individuals who directly assist the overseas commander in carrying out the U.S. Government mission. The overseas commander will decide if an agency or individual is eligible to receive such logistics support.

b. The logistics support that an overseas commander provides to non-governmental, non-military agencies or individuals in a foreign country is subject to the terms of:

(1) Any agreement between the United States and the government of the foreign country restricting categories of organizations and persons to whom support may be extended or classes and kinds of supplies and services that may be provided.

(2) Any contract for the provision of supplies or services that limit recipients or beneficiaries of such supplies or services.

c. Normally, support (e.g., office space, telephones) is limited to that which is necessary for the agencies or individuals to perform their specific functions and to when they are engaged exclusively in U.S. Government activities and not in commercial activities with foreign nationals.

d. In emergency situations resulting in hardships, logistics support may be provided on a reimbursable basis to agencies and individuals not otherwise eligible until other adequate facilities are available.

e. Logistics support that involves the transfer of export-controlled materials (which includes munitions and controlled inventory items) to foreign persons or entities must comply with DoDI 2030.08 and DoDI 2040.02.

7.3. DEFENSE SUPPORT FOR CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

a. The DoD Components will provide support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities. That support will be provided:

- (1) Only when sufficient legal authority is available;
- (2) Only when DoD involvement is appropriate and when a clear end state for DoD involvement is defined; and
- (3) With Service members, DoD civilians, and DoD contractors, only if necessary.

b. The DoD Components may also provide support to U.S. civil authorities pursuant to Section 1535 of Title 31, U.S.C., also known and referred to in this volume as the “Economy Act of 1932.” The Economy Act of 1932 authorizes federal agencies to provide supplies, equipment, and material on a reimbursable basis to other federal agencies even during non-emergencies. Interagency agreements will document the terms of the support agreements between the DoD Components and civilian authorities in accordance with the Economy Act of 1932.

c. When supporting civil authorities, the DoD Components:

- (1) Will use:
 - (a) Volume 1 of DoD Manual 3025.01 for procedures and guidance on DoD responses to civil authority requests for support in accordance with Section 5121 of Title 42, U.S.C.
 - (b) DoDD 3025.18 for policy and procedures on providing defense support for U.S. civil authorities.
- (2) Will process and approve requests for defense support to civil authorities in accordance with DoDD 3025.18.
- (3) Will not procure, stock, or maintain any supplies, materiel, or equipment for civil emergencies unless directed by the Secretary of Defense.
- (4) May provide DoD resources to civil authorities on a cost reimbursable basis. However, during civil emergencies when an immediate response is necessary, the DoD

Components may provide defense support to civil authorities even when the requester is unable or unwilling to commit to reimbursement beforehand. Immediate response action is authorized to be taken by a military commander or responsible officials of the DoD Component to prevent human suffering, save lives, or mitigate great property damage.

(5) Will limit support provided to civil agencies, pursuant to the Economy Act of 1932, to those commodities and services that they normally provide as part of their assigned DoD missions.

7.4. ACQUISITION AND CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENTS AUTHORITY. The DoD Components will follow the policy in DoDD 2010.9 for the acquisition from, and transfer to, authorized foreign governments of logistics support, supplies, and services through acquisition and cross-servicing agreements.

SECTION 8: PROGRAMS DEALING WITH CONTRACTORS

8.1. CONTRACTOR ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SUPPLY SOURCES.

a. Contractors supply material required for the performance of U.S. Government contracts as specified in a contract. However, consistent with the Part 45.102 of the FAR, the contracting officer may provide in writing contractor access to DoD supply sources for such material when it is clearly demonstrated that all of the following conditions have been met:

- (1) To be in the U.S. Government's best interest.
- (2) That the overall benefit to the acquisition significantly outweighs the increased cost of administration, including ultimate property disposal.
- (3) That providing the property does not substantially increase the U.S. Government's assumption of risk.
- (4) That U.S. Government requirements cannot otherwise be met.

b. In executing this requirement, the DoD Components will:

(1) Determine if the material is to be requisitioned with reimbursement by the contractor (contractor-acquired property (CAP)) or without reimbursement (government-furnished material (GFM)). GFM is a subset of government-furnished property (GFP), which includes equipment, special tooling, special test equipment, and real property. In accordance with Subpart 52.245-1 of the FAR, the contractor will create and maintain records of all government property accountable to the contract, including GFP and CAP.

(2) Include in the contract file the required authorization and in the contract a list of the authorized items and quantities in accordance with the Subpart 245.203 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(3) From the effective date of this volume, manage all new contracts requiring contractor access to the DoD supply system using a unique DoD activity address code for each contract at each contractor location recorded in the System for Award Management found on the Internet at www.sam.gov, consistent with the provisions of Subparts 51.102(c)(2) and 51.103(b)(1) of the FAR. The assigned DoD activity address code will not be re-assigned to any other contract or contractor location until the contracting officer has closed the originally assigned contract and its contract document retention period has expired in accordance with Subpart 4.805 of the FAR.

(4) Provide the contractor with the material directly, when appropriate, and ensure that the provided (pushed) material is controlled and used in a manner consistent with the requirements of the contract.

(5) Follow the DoD Government Furnished Property Operating Guide with regard to the visibility of GFP stewardship.

c. All materiel requisitioned by a contractor and DoD-initiated requisitions that are coded for direct shipment to a contractor, on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, are subject to materiel receipt acknowledgement (MRA) for materiel sourced from the DoD wholesale supply system, in accordance with Volume 5 of this manual and Volume 2 of DLM 4000.25. The MRA prepared for receipt of GFM must reference the applicable contract. By exception under MRA exclusions, an MRA is not required for shipments to contractors which are receipt reported to the owning inventory control point. When these optional procedures apply, the receipt must identify the GFM contract number.

d. When a DoD Component authorizes contractor requisitions of DoD material, the DoD Component will:

(1) Ensure the DoD supply source has appropriate processes in place to comply with the access controls established in accordance with Part 51 of the FAR.

(2) Ensure contractors obtaining DoD materiel acquire only the material and quantities established in the scope of their contract and provide for security to:

(a) Reduce the likelihood of unauthorized access to DoD material.

(b) Protect critical program information as described in DoDI 5200.39.

(c) Support supply chain risk management as described in DoDI 5200.44.

(d) Promote supply chain cybersecurity as described in Enclosure 14 of DoDI 5000.02.

(3) Establish one or more management control activities (MCAs) to maintain control over all requisitions submitted to the DoD wholesale supply system by contractors and by DoD Component activities when such DoD Component activity requisitions indicate shipment to a contractor.

e. The MCA will carry out the procedures in DLM 4000.25-1 and Paragraph 8.2. of this volume, and establish a system that:

(1) Validates and approves all contractor-initiated requisitions and DoD-initiated material requisitions that are coded for direct shipment to a contractor. MCA procedures are applicable to materiel requisitioned for shipment to a contractor on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis as specified in the contract, including materiel provided as GFM and materiel purchased by the contractor as authorized in the contract.

(2) Restricts contractor access to specific predetermined items and quantities of those items by ensuring requisition validity, adequate authority, and consistency with the terms of an existing contract.

(3) Rejects contractor and DoD-initiated material requisitions that do not comply with the requirements of an existing contract.

- (4) Passes approved requisitions to the applicable DoD source for supply action.
 - (5) Ensures that the quantity requisitioned does not exceed the contract-authorized quantity.
 - (6) Supports the supply source contractor requisition validation process that ensures no shipment is made without MCA verification.
- f. DoD supply sources will refer back to the cognizant MCA for review and applicable action any requisitions for DoD material provided to contractors that have not passed through and been approved by an MCA.
- g. The ASD(S) will establish and maintain guidance for and monitor the control of access to DoD inventories.
- h. The DoD Components will:
- (1) Carry out the procedures in this section.
 - (2) Establish all required MCAs.
 - (3) Execute all procedures specified in Paragraph 8.2. of this volume regarding the sale or exchange of DoD material.
 - (4) Refer all requests for waivers from this requirement through the DoD Component headquarters to the Office of the DASD(Log).
- i. The Program Manager, Enterprise Business Process Standards Office, will maintain procedures to control contractor access to DoD material inventories. Procedures must ensure visibility of government-furnished property shipments through the logistics pipeline by requiring the applicable contract data to be included in requisition, MCA validation, issue or release order, shipment status, and receipt or MRA transactions.

8.2. EXCHANGE OR SALE OF NON-EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

- a. In acquiring personal property, the DoD Components may exchange or sell eligible non-excess items. The exchange allowance or proceeds may be applied in whole or partial payment for the item acquired.
- b. The DoD Components will use the authority to exchange or sell eligible non-excess items the maximum extent consistent with the economical and efficient accomplishment of an approved program.
- c. Pursuant to Sections 503, 484(j)(2), and 704 of Title 40, U.S.C., the DoD Components may exchange or sell any equipment, including repair parts subject to Part 102-39 of Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, and these limitations:

(1) The application of exchange or sale allowances as whole or partial payment in the acquisition of personal property is authorized only when the DoD Component is exchanging or selling an item or items:

- (a) Similar to the item or items to be acquired.
- (b) Non-excess, and the item or items to be acquired are required for approved programs.
- (c) The acquiring activity will prepare a written administrative determination of economic advantage that shows:
 - 1. The anticipated economic advantage to the U.S. Government resulting from the use of the exchange or sale authority.
 - 2. That exchange or sale allowances will be applied in payment for the items to be acquired.
 - 3. That if required, the property has been made safe or innocuous, or has been mutilated or demilitarized.

(2) In documenting exchange or sale transactions, a detailed cross-reference between old and new items is not required. The DoD Components will maintain adequate records to substantiate that the items acquired, exchanged, or sold were similar in nature. The records must also specify that any exchange or sale allowances applied as whole or part payment for property acquired were, in fact, available for such application.

(3) The DoD Components may not execute exchange or sale transactions when items are in Federal Supply Classification Groups 10, 11, 42, 44, 51, 54, 68, and 84, except with the approval of the General Services Administration (GSA). (Federal supply classification groups can be found in Defense Logistics Agency Cataloging Handbook H2.) Waiver requests will be sent to:

General Services Administration
Office of Government-wide Policy
Office of Travel, Transportation, and Asset Management
Washington, D.C. 20405

- (4) The limitations on exchange or sale transactions may not authorize:
 - (a) The acquisition of personal property that is not authorized by law.
 - (b) The acquisition of personal property in contravention of any other restrictions on procurement of commodities or any established replacement policies or standards issued by the President; the Congress; the Administrator, GSA; or the Secretary of Defense, or designee.
 - (c) The exchange or sale of excess or surplus property even though otherwise eligible in the acquisition of personal property.

(d) The authority for the exchange or sale of strategic or critical materiel, except as authorized by the ASD(S).

(e) The authority for the exchange or sale of Nuclear Regulatory Commission-controlled materiel.

(f) The exchange or sale of controlled substances, except in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Manual 4160.28.

(g) The exchange or sale of scrap materiel, except in the case of scrap gold for fine gold.

(h) The exchange or sale of property otherwise eligible that was acquired from another agency as “excess,” or “surplus,” unless that property was in use for 1 year after acquisition.

d. The DoD Components will record property acquired by exchange at acquisition cost. The credit received from the exchange is considered the selling price of exchanged property and is considered accountable as a gain or loss on the sale of the property.

e. Exchange or sale transactions will adhere to DoD trade security controls policy and procedures in DoDI 2030.08.

f. In accordance with the procedures in Part 102-39.75 of the Federal Management Regulation, the Military Services and DLA will each submit a summary report of their exchange or sale transactions to GSA and the DASD(Log) within 90 calendar days after the close of each fiscal year.

8.3. DOD RPPOB PROGRAM. The DoD Components will:

a. Provide domestic business concerns an opportunity to purchase or borrow replenishment parts from the U.S. Government for:

(1) Design replication or modification.

(2) Subsequent submission of offers to sell items of supply replenishment parts to the U.S. Government.

(3) Enhancing competition, lowering costs, and improving lead times by developing and locating alternative sources of supply and manufacturing.

(4) Implementation of the DoD RPPOB Program.

b. Allow potential suppliers to participate in the DoD RPPOB without impacting or delaying ongoing or planned purchase actions of spare parts.

c. Inspect parts for compliance to performance criteria, based on existing technical data, when appropriate, before the bailment or sale of parts to potential suppliers.

- d. Establish a competition advocacy office within each DoD Component to monitor and provide surveillance over the implementation of its RPPOB Program.
- e. Decrease the replenishment part costs through competition and product simplification. Make sample parts available to domestic business concerns when it is determined that such action is in the best interest of the U.S. Government. Include economic considerations as well as national security requirements, inventory needs, the probability of future purchases of parts, and any additional restrictions required by Section 2320(d) of Title 10, U.S.C.
- f. Establish procedures to allow domestic business concerns the opportunity to participate in the DoD RPPOB Program. Limit the availability of sample parts to quantities adequate to meet the DoD RPPOB Program objectives.
- g. Develop alternate sources of supply through the DoD RPPOB Program when appropriate.
- h. Establish criteria for item managing activities to identify potential replenishment parts that may be provided to potential suppliers to view or obtain sample parts on a bailment or purchase basis. Provide parts that meet these criteria:
 - (1) The part has limited or reduced sources of supply due to the unavailability of the TDP, an incomplete TDP, or a TDP that contains limited rights data.
 - (2) The annual buy value of the part exceeds thresholds developed by DoD Components as part of their spare parts breakout programs.
 - (3) Bailment or sale of the part that does not adversely affect or deplete required supply quantities.
 - (4) Potential life-cycle cost savings exceed the cost, including evaluating and testing, of making the part available.
 - (5) Providing the part does not disclose or otherwise implicate critical technology with military or space applications in accordance with the provisions of DoDD 5230.25.
- i. Release TDPs accompanying parts only when the U.S. Government is sufficiently licensed to release technical data to third parties. The DoD Components:
 - (1) Do not release limited rights data to potential suppliers.
 - (2) May release parts with TDPs having limited rights data but cannot release the limited rights data with the part.
 - (3) Seek advice from legal counsel when technical data associated with a part is subject to a specially negotiated license.
- j. Accommodate the DoD RPPOB Program when necessary by reducing the dollar value of the thresholds developed by DoD Components as part of their spare parts breakout programs.

k. Make critical safety items, engineering safety items, and engineering critical or unstable parts available only upon approval by the DoD Component that has technical cognizance of the part.

l. Use the qualification requirements for critical safety items that are defined in Volume 11 of this manual based on Subpart 209.2 of Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

m. Before approving the bailment or sale of a part for the purpose of modification, consider:

(1) Whether the proposed modification will improve performance, reliability, maintainability, interchangeability, product quality, safety, productivity, or decrease life-cycle costs.

(2) The probability of future purchases of the proposed modified part.

(3) Whether the proposed modification is, or should be, considered under the existing DoD Value Engineering Program in accordance with Part 48 of the FAR, or other in-house product improvement or preplanned product-improvement program.

n. Make parts available to potential suppliers with one of the three methods:

(1) **Direct Purchase of the Part by the Potential Supplier.** This method is preferred as it minimizes the management and administrative impact to the U.S. Government. The potential supplier directly purchases the part using the pricing policies in accordance with Volume 11A of DoD 7000.14-R.

(2) **Bailment of the Part to the Potential Supplier.** DoD Components prepare a bailment agreement with the provisions agreed upon by both parties that:

(a) Parts will not be subjected to destruction or irreversible disassembly.

(b) Parts will not be loaned to potential suppliers unless such parts can be inspected and validated by the U.S. Government.

(c) The U.S. Government will need to have visibility of the bailed asset's material condition and location status in the event the asset is required by the U.S. Government (e.g., emergency need for the last item on the shelf).

(d) Bailments costs are assessed in accordance with Volume 4 of DoD 7000.14-R.

(3) **Inspecting the Part.** Potential suppliers may inspect parts for the purpose of familiarization in government-designated display areas. The DoD Components determine which parts are displayed.

o. Consider requests from potential suppliers to purchase or borrow parts that are in writing and:

(1) Are from domestic business concerns as defined in the Glossary.

(2) State that the intent of purchasing or borrowing the part is for replication or modification and for subsequent offer of sale of the item of supply replenishment parts to the U.S. Government.

(3) Specify the duration of time a borrowed part is required.

(4) Cite the NSN of the desired part.

(5) Specify the improvement to be offered by a proposed modification.

p. Establish agreements with domestic business concerns that:

(1) Clearly indicate that materiel or information received under the DoD replenishment program is intended primarily for the purpose of meeting U.S. Government requirements.

(2) Include terms and conditions providing that transfer of any provided technical data may be accomplished only as permitted given the level of licensing associated with the technical data.

q. Establish procedures that maximize the security and reduce the risk of procuring tampered parts from foreign suppliers in accordance with Volume 3 of this manual and DoDI 4140.67.

r. Establish procedures to ensure the requirements of the Foreign Material Program are met as outlined in DoDI S-3325.04.

SECTION 9: ITEM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

9.1. Materiel managers will:

- a. Control the acquisition and life-cycle costs that the DoD Components pay for materiel through item reduction programs.

- b. Conduct item reduction studies to restrain the cost of materiel on groups of similar items to separate those items that should be retained in the supply system from items that are not to be acquired for continued supply.

- c. Coordinate the removal of an item that is not authorized for acquisition from the supply system with registered users.

- d. Base the removal of an item on the value of the item's stock in relation to the predicted time that the item will deteriorate.

- e. Group items that have I&S relationships into families composed of a master item and one or more related items. The materiel manager for a master item is the materiel manager for all other items in the I&S family.

- f. Coordinate with the using Military Department or agency on all new or revised I&S family structures before the entry of the I&S families in the Defense Logistics Information System Total Item Record, except those relationships coordinated through the DoD Standardization Program Item Reduction Study Process.

- g. Use procedures for operating the item reduction program in Defense Standardization Program Office Standardization Directory 23.

- h. Use procedures for operating the I&S program in the AMC-R 700-30/AFMCI 20-101/MCO 4410.24A/DLAR 4140.66/NAVSUPINST 4410.47.

9.2. The DoD Components will:

- a. Identify and select potentially inactive items.

- b. Refer items to a Secondary Inventory Control Activity through inactive item review notifications.

- c. Remove items that are not required from the supply system and take actions to dispose of assets in accordance with Volume 6 of this manual.

- d. Remove exact duplicate or obsolete items from the supply system by means of routine cataloging actions.

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

AFMAN	Air Force manual
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFMCI	Air Force Materiel Command instruction
AIT	automatic identification technology
AMC-R	Army Materiel Command regulation
AR	Army regulation
ASD(S)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment
CAGE	commercial and government entity
CAP	contractor-acquired property
DAC	Defense Ammunition Center
DASD(Log)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency regulation
DLM	Defense Logistics manual
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management Standards
DoDD	DoD directive
DoDI	DoD instruction
DPPG	Defense Packaging Policy Group
EXECSEC	executive secretary
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
GFM	government-furnished material
GFP	government-furnished property
GSA	General Services Administration
I&S	interchangeable and substitutable
IUID	item unique identification
MCA	management control activity
MCO	Marine Corps order
MIL-STD	military standard
MRA	materiel receipt acknowledgement
NAVSUPINST	Naval Supply Systems Command Instruction
NIIN	national item identification number
NSN	national stock number

PDF	portable document format
PHS&T	packaging, handling, storage, and transportation
RDT&E	research, development, test, and evaluation
RFID	radio frequency identification
RPPOB	replenishment parts purchase or borrow
SIM	serialized item management
TDP	technical data package
UII	unique item identifier
U.S.C.	United States Code
USD(A&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

G.2. DEFINITIONS. These terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this volume and will serve as standard terminology for DoD supply chain materiel management.

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

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

air pallet. An 88" × 108" aluminum flat base upon which cargo is aggregated and secured into a palletized unit load. The air pallet integrates into the 463L rollerized cargo loading system on aircraft, providing easy movement of cargo onto and off aircraft. Cargo is secured to the air pallet by straps, chains, or 463L nets.

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

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

ASTM. ASTM is used as the name and not an acronym. ASTM International is the official name for the organization that was formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). ASTM International is the globally recognized leader in the development and delivery of international voluntary consensus standards. The 12,000 plus ASTM standards are identified as ASTM plus an identifier, e.g. ASTM D3951.

bailment. The process whereby a part is provided to a recipient with the agreement that the part will be returned at an appointed time. The government retains legal title to such material even though the borrowing organization has possession during the stated period.

CAP. Any property acquired, fabricated, or otherwise provided by the contractor for performing a contract, and to which the government has title.

case. Either an exterior container within a palletized unit load or an individual shipping container.

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

distribution. The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the logistic system to deliver the right things to the right place at the right time.

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

domestic business concern. A business concern having its principal place of business in the United States or U.S. territories and possessions.

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

end user. That individual or organizational element authorized to use supply items. The end user is normally the terminal point in the logistics system at which action is initiated to obtain materiel required to accomplish an assigned mission or task.

exterior container. A container, bundle, or assembly that is sufficient by reason of material, design, and construction to protect unit packs and intermediate containers and their contents during shipment and storage, as described in MIL-STD-129. It can be a unit pack or a container with a combination of unit packs or intermediate containers. An exterior container may or may not be used as a shipping container.

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

GFM. Property provided by the government to be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or consumed or expended in performing a contract. GFM includes assemblies, components, parts, raw and process material, and small tools and supplies that may be consumed in normal use in performing a contract. GFM does not include material provided to contractors on a cash sale basis nor equipment, special tooling, or special test equipment or items to be repaired by commercial contractors for return to the government.

inactive item. An item of supply for which no authorized requirement or contingency reason for retention is recognized by any registered user or the item's materiel manager.

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

item of supply. A category of items identified by a NSN with the same form, fit, and function. The individual items (units) included in this category could be manufactured by multiple sources.

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

life-cycle cost. The total cost to the U.S. Government of acquiring and owning a system over its useful life. It includes the cost of developing, acquiring, supporting, and disposing of it.

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

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 its application for administrative or combat purposes, excluding real property, installations, and utilities. Materiel is either serviceable (i.e., in an issuable condition) or unserviceable (i.e., in need of repair to make it serviceable).

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

materiel manager. 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, procurement, distribution, overhaul and repair of reparable materiel, and disposal of materiel.

MCA. DoD Component or activity designed to initially receive and effect control over Military Department-initiated and contractor-initiated requisitions for GFM, which would be supplied from the wholesale system.

military packaging. The methods and materials described in federal or military specifications, standards, drawings, or other authorized documents or systems designed to prevent damage or deterioration during distribution or storage of materiel.

NIIN. The last 9 digits of the NSN that differentiates each individual supply item from all other supply items. The first 2 digits signify the National Codification Bureau that assigned the NIIN, while the last 7 digits are not significant and are sequentially assigned by the FLIS. All U.S. manufactured items have a National Codification Bureau Code of “00” (cataloged before 1975) or “01” (cataloged in 1975 or later).

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

obsolete item. An item of supply for which there is no anticipated future demand because:

- It has been replaced with a technologically superior item;
- It has been replaced because it has no known source of supply;
- New technology has removed the application for the item; or
- All end items it is associated with are obsolete.

operating materials and supplies. Consist of tangible personal property to be consumed in normal operations. Excluded are goods that have been acquired for use in constructing real property, stockpile materials, and inventory held for sale.

optional uniform clothing items. Those items that are authorized for wear by Service members when bought with their personal funds, but are neither supported by the Armed Forces Clothing Monetary Allowance, nor required as part of a prescribed duty uniform.

PDF417. A barcode symbol with four bars and spaces and a pattern that is 17 units long used to mark items for inventory management or transportation documentation.

personal property. Any end item, materiel, equipment, spares, or repair parts. Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property, records of the U.S. Government, and naval vessels of the following categories: surface combatants, support ships, and submarines.

potentially inactive item. An item of supply with no demand in 10 or more years and, as such, is subject to review to determine if it has any authorized requirement or contingency reason for retention.

property accountability. The assignment of duties and responsibilities to an individual or organization that mandates jurisdiction, security, and answerability over public property.

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

The effects of system design, reliability, maintainability.

The characteristics of the support system.

The quantity and location of support resources.

replenishment. Actions to resupply an inventory when it reaches the reorder point.

retail. Level of inventory below the wholesale level, either at the consumer level for the purpose of directly providing materiel to those who will actually use the materiel or at the intermediate or region level for the purpose of supplying consumer levels or those who will actually use the materiel in a geographical area.

safety level. The quantity of materiel required to be on hand to permit continued operation in the event of a minor interruption of normal replenishment or a fluctuation in demand.

shipping container. An exterior container that meets carrier regulations and is of sufficient strength, by reason of material, design, and construction, to be shipped safely without further packing (e.g., wooden boxes or crates, fiber and metal drums, or corrugated and solid fiberboard boxes).

SIM. The identification of populations of select items (parts, components, and end items); marking all items in each select population with a UII; and generation, collection, and analysis of maintenance, logistics, and usage data about each specific item for the purpose of improved effectiveness and efficiency of DoD design, procurement, manufacturing, maintenance, and logistics operations; improved weapon system readiness, reliability, and safety; and reduced ownership costs through enhanced and more efficient sustainment operations.

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

system acquisition program. A directed, funded effort that is designed to provide a new or improved materiel capability in response to a validated need.

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

unique item level traceability. The requirement to trace life-cycle management events related to acquisition, storage, operation, maintenance, safety, physical security, retirement, and disposal by each individual item, e.g. for a single instance of a stock-numbered item or a single assembly or subassembly.

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

unstable part. The design of a part is considered to be unstable if its engineering, manufacturing, or performance characteristics (or those of the component for which it is a part) indicate that the required design objectives have not been achieved; major changes are contemplated to “input-output” or “form-fit-function” characteristics; and these changes would render the part obsolete and unusable in the present configuration.

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

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