

CHAPTER ELEVEN

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

Accountability. The duty to physically safeguard and timely and accurately process, record, and report asset transactions including the ability to “account for” and explain physical movements, condition code changes, custodial changes, losses or gains by inventory or record discrepancies.

Accountable Activity. An activity that is required to “account” for government property that has been expended for use. For Navy purposes, the “accountable activity” refers to activities that receive and issue materials in and out of stores accounts (Navy Stock Account or Appropriation Purchases Account).

Acquisition/Program Managers. Those activities/commands/offices responsible for the procurement, acquisition, maintenance or modification programs associated with navy ordnance and the introduction of new or replacement assets into the Navy ammunition inventory.

Activity Classification Code (ACC). Single Alpha code indicating the intended use of the ammunition stocks carried by combatant ships (whether for own use or issue), auxiliaries and aviation support activities.

Allowance List Number. A number assigned to an activity’s NAVSEA 30,000 Series Allowance list. A NAVSEA list number is not reassigned to another activity. Allowance list numbers may be retained for ships/activities that have been re-designated. NAVSEA Allowance List Numbers are assigned according to the type of list.

All-Up-Round (AUR). Missiles, rockets or torpedoes that are provided as complete assemblies and described in the Complete Round Dictionary (CRD).

Ammunition. Items that are ordered, stocked and issued through the Navy Ammunition Distribution System, which includes all items with cognizance symbols 0T, 2D, 2E, 2T, 4T, 6T, 8E, 8S, 8T and 8U. Categories of components and related ancillary items include: Small Arms Ammunition, Small and Large Caliber Projectiles, Rockets, Bombs, Pyrotechnics, Cartridge Actuated Devices, Missiles, Torpedoes, Countermeasures, Underwater Mines, Chaff, Chemicals, Underwater Sound Signals. Demolition Explosives and Materials, Marine Corps Ammunition; Gun Ammunition, Bulk Explosives and Solid Propellants, Pallets, Pallet Adapters, Shipping Storage Containers and Sonobuoys.

Ammunition and Explosives (A&E). Any non-nuclear ordnance, ammunition, explosive or explosive material/item/device/hazardous waste classed or being developed to be classed as a United Nations Organization (UNO) class, divisions 1 through 6 item.

Ammunition Component. Explosive and inert items that, when assembled and loaded, comprise finished rounds. Examples are fuzzes, boosters, bomb fins, arming wires, etc. (Also see “Ammunition “Details”).

Ammunition Condition Codes (C/C): The following are Condition Codes required to segment and identify the physical condition of ammunition. C/Cs are complemented/supplemented with Ammunition Defect Codes (D/Cs). C/Cs and D/Cs for Navy and Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition and guidance for their application are also provided in NAVSUP P-805/807, Appendix D.

1. Condition Code A Serviceable (Issue Without Qualification) Amplification: Any ammunition that meets acceptance criteria applied through inspection and testing and is Ready For Issue to all customers without limitation or restriction.

a. Includes ammunition with a nonconformance, authorized by waiver or deviation, which will be fully usable and serviceable to all customers without limitation or restriction.

b. Includes ammunition that can be issued upon completion of palletization, re-palletization or unit loading.

c. Includes ammunition with an assigned shelf-life if more than 6 months shelf-life remain, except as follows:

(1). CAD/PAD (2E): For items assigned a “minimum shelf-life,” the “minimum shelf-life” or more must remain. For items that are **not** assigned a “minimum shelf-life”, more than three (3) months shelf life must remain. [Refer to NAVAIR 11-100-1 to identify “minimum shelf-life.”]

(2). Underwater Mine/Countermeasures Components (including batteries) (6T): No limitation on remaining shelf life.

Note 1: For ammunition with an assigned service life the amount of life remaining (time to expiration of service life, Serviceable-In-Service-Time, Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle, or calibration interval) will not be considered in assigning Code A.

Note 2: Includes ammunition (Returns) that meets serviceability criteria applied at receipt or receiving inspection points.

2. Condition Code B Serviceable (Issuable with Qualification) Amplification: Any ammunition that meets acceptance criteria applied through inspection and testing and is ready for issue but which is issuable under limited or restricted conditions to any customer or which is issuable only to specific units, activities or geographical areas due to a limited usefulness of the material.

a. Includes ammunition that is limited in its end use due to a restriction, environment or usage limitation by specific users.

b. Includes ammunition with a nonconformance, authorized by waiver or deviation, but which will be usable and serviceable under specific limited or restricted conditions.

c. Includes ammunition of non-standard configuration or identification that is intended for non-standard, test or training use only.

d. Includes ammunition that can be issued upon completion of palletization, re-palletization or unit loading.

e. Includes ammunition with an assigned shelf-life if between 3 and 6 months shelf-life remain, except as follows:

(1). CAD/PAD (2E): For items assigned a “minimum shelf-life,” less than “minimum shelf-life” must remain. Items with an assigned “minimum shelf-life” may remain in Code B until their shelf-life expires. Items in Code B due to limited remaining shelf life shall not be issued without NOLSC-AMMO Inventory Manager approval. For items that are **not** assigned a “minimum shelf-life”, Code B is not assigned due to a limited amount of remaining shelf-life. [Refer to NAVAIR 11-100-1 to identify “minimum shelf-life.”]

NOTE: *Items with an assigned “minimum shelf-life” may remain in Code B until their shelf-life expires. Items in Code B due to limited remaining shelf life shall not be issued without NOLSC-AMMO Inventory Manager approval.*

(2). Underwater Mine/Countermeasures Components (including batteries) (6T): Code B is not assigned due to limited shelf-life.

Note 1: *For ammunition with an assigned service life the amount of life remaining (time to expiration of service life, Serviceable-In-Service-Time, Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle, or calibration interval) will not be considered in assigning Code B.*

Note 2: *For all shelf life items except CAD/PAD (2E COG.), Code B items shall be issued before Condition Code “A” items in order to preserve inventory life.*

Note 3: *Includes ammunition (Returns) that meets serviceability criteria applied at receipt or receiving inspection points.*

3. Condition Code C Serviceable (Priority Issue)

Amplification: Any ammunition that meets acceptance criteria applied through inspection and testing and is serviceable and ready for issue to all customers but which must be issued before other serviceable stocks.

a. Includes ammunition directed by cognizant inventory or technical managers to be issued, used or consumed in order to retain or conserve other stocks in condition codes A or B.

b. Includes ammunition (for immediate training) with only cosmetic defects if the material meets required safety criteria.

c. Includes ammunition that can be issued upon completion of palletization, re-palletization or unit loading.

d. Includes ammunition with an assigned shelf-life if less than 3 months shelf-life remain, except as follows:

(1). CAD/PAD (2E): For items assigned a “minimum shelf-life,” Code C is not assigned due to limited shelf-life.
[Refer to NAVAIR 11-100-1 to identify items assigned a “minimum shelf-life.”]

(2). Underwater Mine/Countermeasures Components (including batteries) (6T): Code C is not assigned due to limited shelf-life.

Note 1: *For ammunition with an assigned service life the amount of life remaining (time to expiration of service life, Serviceable-In-Service-Time, Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle, or calibration interval) will not be considered in assigning Condition Code C.*

Note 2: *For all shelf life items except CAD/PAD (2E COG.), Condition Code C items shall be issued before Condition Codes A or B items in order to preserve inventory life.*

Note 3: *Includes ammunition (Returns) that meets serviceability criteria applied at receipt or receiving inspection points.*

4. Condition Code D Serviceable (Test/Modification)

Amplification: Ammunition that requires Navy acceptance test and inspection.

a. Ammunition received from commercial procurement or new production and which is awaiting final acceptance by the Navy, including material awaiting acceptance under Depot Acceptance Programs (DAP) and Government Lot Acceptance Test (GLAT).

b. For Marine Corps ammunition (0T COG only), includes items identified for surveillance testing.

c. Includes ammunition that has completed modification or conversion and requires Post Renovation Testing, normally of a sample of the modified/converted population, prior to acceptance and return to inventory.

Note 1: *Code D ammunition may be issued only as authorized and directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. Code D ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.*

5. Condition Code E Unserviceable (Limited Restoration) Amplification:

Ammunition that can be restored to serviceable condition through the accomplishment of Organizational or Intermediate Level Maintenance (O/ILM).

a. Includes ammunition items whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle or calibration interval) has expired, and does not require surveillance or technical evaluation directed by cognizant Inventory or Technical Managers as a condition to classification.

b. Includes ammunition items whose true condition is unknown or suspect and O/ILM procedures must be applied in order to make a true condition determination.

Note 1: Does not include ammunition with missing parts or components. (See Condition Code G)

Note 2: Code E ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use in combat but may be issued to satisfy non-combat expenditure allowances (NCEA) with major claimant concurrence, provided all safety regulations for peacetime use are met.

Example 1: Gun projectiles requiring Minor Exterior Maintenance, including marking, as defined in NAVSEAINST 8014.1 (current revision).

Example 2: Weapon with expired MDD. O/ILM procedures provide for MDD renewal. Surveillance or higher-level technical evaluation is not required.

Example 3: Weapon that requires test, alteration, modification, marking, conversion or disassembly, and O/ILM procedures provide routine direction.

7. Condition Code F Unserviceable (Repairable)

Amplification: Ammunition that can be restored to serviceable condition through the accomplishment of Depot Level Maintenance (DLM).

- a. Includes ammunition that is radioactively contaminated.
- b. Includes ammunition items whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle or calibration interval) has expired and inspection criteria or other formal disposition instructions direct restoration through DLM.
- c. Includes ammunition that is unserviceable due to defects not related to missing parts or components.

Note 1: Code F ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Example 1: Weapon with missing part or component and requiring DLM.

Example 2: Gun projectiles requiring Major Maintenance, Modification, Overhaul, Reconditioning or Rework, as defined in NAVSEAINST 8014.1 (current revision).

Example 3: Weapon component with expired service life. DLM procedures provide for service life renewal, surveillance or higher-level technical evaluation is not required.

Example 4: Weapon or component that requires test, alteration, modification, marking, conversion or disassembly and DLM procedures provide routine direction.

8. Condition Code G Unserviceable (Incomplete)

Amplification: Ammunition requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to restoration or issue.

- a. Applicable to incomplete end items for which the required parts/components have been identified.
- b. Includes ammunition that requires test or restoration (see definition and amplification for condition code E) as well as the installation or assembly of missing parts or components.

Note 1: *Ammunition that requires repair (see definition and amplification for Code F) as well as the installation or assembly of missing parts or components will be assigned to Code F.*

Note 2: *Code G ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.*

9. Condition Code H Unserviceable (Condemned)

Amplification: Ammunition that has been determined to be unserviceable and does not meet repair criteria.

- a. Includes condemned ammunition that is radioactively contaminated.
- b. Includes ammunition items determined to be unsuitable or unsafe for service use, or material that is beyond economical repair.
- c. Includes ammunition items whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle or certification cycle) has expired and which cannot be restored to serviceable condition.

Note 1: *Code H may be assigned only by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager unless test, inspection, maintenance or repair instructions provide specific condemnation provisions for local activity determination.*

Note 2: *Code H ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.*

Note 3: *Does not include ammunition containing serviceable components or assemblies to be reclaimed. (See Code P)*

Note 4: *Does not include ammunition suspended for Emergency Combat Use only. (See Code N)*

Example 1: A shelf life item with expired (non-extendable) shelf life.

10. Condition Code J Suspended (In Stock)

Amplification: Ammunition that requires investigation, technical evaluation or analysis as a prerequisite to true condition determination and classification.

- a. Includes ammunition under investigation due to malfunction. Condition classification or reclassification will be directed upon completion of the investigation.
- b. Includes ammunition identified as a Quality Deficiency Report (QDR) exhibits when the ammunition is new or newly reworked and received from a government activity. Condition classification will be determined following resolution of the QDR.

c. Includes ammunition items whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle or calibration interval) has expired and require surveillance or technical evaluation directed by cognizant Inventory or Technical Managers or repair cost analysis as a condition to classification. Condition classification will be directed/determined upon completion of the evaluation and/or analysis.

d. Includes ammunition items (other than new or newly reworked) with a defect or other nonconforming condition and the test, inspection or processing documentation does not provide condition classification direction. The cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager following condition classification determination will direct condition classification.

Note 1: Code J may be assigned only temporarily while the true condition of the ammunition is being determined.

Note 2: Code J ammunition may be issued only as authorized and directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. Code J ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Note 3: NOLSC-AMMO reviews inventory records and initiates reconciling action for ammunition that has been in Code J in excess of one year.

Example 1: Any ammunition, received from any source other than customers or users, for which receipt or receiving inspection (with condition code assignment) has not been performed.

Example 2: A shelf life item with expired shelf life, pending results of inspection, test or restorative action.

11. Condition Code K Suspended (Returns)

Amplification: Ammunition that is suspended pending inspection and condition classification where the true condition is not known or is suspect.

a. Includes all items (any cognizance symbol) physically received but receipt inspection, validating or determining current condition classification, has not been performed or has not been completed.

b. Includes all items (0T, 2E and 2T cognizance symbols only) that require segregation processing in order to make a true condition determination.

c. Does not include items (all cognizance symbols except 0T, 2E and 2T) that require the application of formal maintenance procedures in order to make a true condition determination. See C/C E.

Note 1: Code K may be assigned only temporarily while the true condition of the ammunition is being determined.

Note 2: Except for intra-activity movement within the holding activity, Code K ammunition (other than inert) may be transferred only as authorized and directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. The ammunition must be inspected immediately prior to transfer to ensure that it is safe for transport off-

station. Safe-for-shipment status must be annotated on the shipping documentation, e.g., DD 1348-1A or DD1149.

Note 3: Code K ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Note 4: Classification to Code K shall not be directed by NAR.

Example 1: Any ammunition, returned from customers or users, for which receipt or receiving inspection (with condition code assignment) has not been performed.

12. Condition Code L Suspended (Litigation)

Amplification: Ammunition held pending litigation or negotiation with contractors or common carriers. Includes ammunition identified as a Quality Deficiency Report (QDR) exhibit when the ammunition is new or newly reworked from a contractor.

Note 1: Code L ammunition may be issued only as authorized by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager or as directed by QDR disposition authority. Code L ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.

13. Condition Code M Suspended (In Work)

Amplification: All ammunition inducted into a facility for assembly, disassembly, overhaul, repair, renovation, modification, maintenance, segregation, test, inspection or demilitarization.

14. Condition Code N Suspended (Ammunition Suitable For Emergency Combat Use Only) Amplification: Ammunition that is suspended from issue except for emergency combat use.

a. Code N identifies ammunition that does not satisfy criteria for classification as Code A or Code C but has been determined by designated technical authority to be usable in combat under emergency conditions.

b. Code N classifications are limited to defined populations (identified by DODIC/NALC, NIIN, ALN and/or Serial Number) identified by a Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR). The NAR must identify the specific condition that precludes a classification as Code A or Code C. The NAR must cite or reference an Ammunition Information Notice (AIN) that identifies what specific difference(s) in performance characteristics the end-item user should expect.

Note 1: Code N items may be issued to users (operating units) only when Serviceable stocks (Codes A, B and C) are not available in sufficient quantities, and may be used in combat only after the affected operating unit has no remaining Serviceable stocks available for use.

Note 2: Code N components may be used for the assembly of end-items (for stock and subsequent issue to users) only when directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. End-items subsequently assembled will be classified as Code N and the requirement for a NAR and AIN applies.

Note 3: *The use of Code N ammunition in combat, including preparation for use in combat contingencies, is at the discretion of the operational commander, after due consideration is given to the nature and scope of the emergency and to the expected performance of the ammunition as projected in applicable AINs.*

15. Condition Code P Unserviceable (Reclamation)

Amplification: Ammunition determined to be unserviceable as an assembly and is uneconomically repairable but which contains serviceable or economically repairable components or assemblies to be reclaimed.

Note 1: *Code P may be assigned only by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager unless test, inspection, maintenance or repair instructions provide specific reclamation provisions for local activity determination.*

Note 2: *Code P ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.*

CAUTION

CONDITION CODE V, AS DEFINED AND AMPLIFIED BELOW IS PROVIDED HEREIN FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. NO CLASSIFICATION OF AMMUNITION TO CODE V IS AUTHORIZED EXCEPT UNDER THE SPECIFIC, CASE-BY-CASE, DIRECTION OF A DESIGNATED DISPOSITION AUTHORITY (DDA). SUCH DIRECTION MUST CLEARLY SPECIFY AND DIRECT THE CODE V CLASSIFICATION. PENDING CAIMS-OSE PROGRAMMING, DDAs ARE DIRECTED TO DEFER CODE V CLASSIFICATION DIRECTION AND CONTINUE CONDITION CODE CLASSIFICATION DIRECTION CURRENTLY IN PLACE. THIS CAUTION WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL CANCELLED BY ISSUE OF AN AMMUNITION INFORMATION NOTICE (AIN).

16. Code V Unserviceable (Waste Military Munitions)

Amplification: Ammunition can be declared to be Waste Military Munitions only under the authority of a designated DOD or Service-Designated Disposition Authority (DDA). The waste munitions must meet the criteria of waste munitions under the Navy's Military Munitions Rule Implementation Policy, be safe to store and ship based on DoD Explosives Safety Board/Department of Transportation criteria and have a current serviceability inspection. Waste munitions criteria under the Navy's Military Munitions Rule Implementation Policy is that the ammunition be: (1) abandoned by being disposed of, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal; or (2) removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of being disposed of, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal; or (3) deteriorated or damaged to the point it cannot be put into a serviceable condition and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes; or (4) declared a solid waste by an authorized military official. C/C V classifications (Waste Military Munitions) may be made only as follows:

- a. When disposal is authorized in writing by a DDA. The authorization will direct the holding activity to classify the ammunition as C/C V when a Disposal Release Order (DRO) has been issued and after the ammunition is removed from storage for the purpose of disposal.

b. When directed by a NAR, citing a potential handling and/or storage hazard and directing disposal of the ammunition within a specified time period, or when an Authorized Military Official declares the ammunition to be waste. The NAR will direct any holding activity to classify the ammunition as C/C V. DROs will be issued to activities that report holding affected assets.

c. When ammunition is damaged beyond repair and is identified by Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) as an emergency destruct situation. No DRO is required.

d. When abandoned ammunition is recovered, such as items discovered or recovered during dredging or excavating. No DRO is required.

Note 1: Code V ammunition shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Note 2: Code V ammunition is not authorized for turn-in to Defense Reutilization Marketing Offices (DRMO).

Ammunition Defect Code (D/C). A six-digit, alpha-numeric code that complements and/or supplements material Condition Codes (C/Cs) by identifying specific reasons for C/C assignment and/or identifying specific defects or conditions. C/Cs and D/Cs for Navy and Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition and guidance for their application are provided in NAVSUP P-805, Appendix D.

Ammunition Detail(s). Hardware items used in packaging, handling, storage and/or transportation of ordnance as well as other ammunition or non-ammunition items that are needed to assemble an all-up-round of ammunition. Examples: arming wires, bomb clips, fin assemblies, stacking racks, containers, etc.

Ammunition Disposal Inventory Management System (ADIMS). The centralized inventory management information system capable of performing and assisting with the reporting, accounting, and managing of all ordnance and inert munitions material authorized for demilitarization/disposal.

Ammunition, Explosives and other Dangerous Articles (AEDA). Any substance that, by its composition and chemical characteristic, alone or when combined with other substance(s), is or becomes an explosive or propellant, or is hazardous or dangerous to personnel, animal, or plant life, structures, equipment, or the environment as a result of blast, fire, fragmentation, radiological, or toxic effects. These items will be assigned a demilitarization code of "G."

Ammunition Management Accountability Review (AMAR). On-site reviews coordinated, scheduled, and targeted primarily at activities whose performance trends are suspect. Trends are determined by review of monthly accountability performance statistics collected and reported quarterly to COMNAVSEASYS COM and CNO (N41). AMARs may also be specifically recommended by major commands/claimants.

Ammunition Sourcing. Determination of the best means of ammunition acquisition or issue in consideration of all relevant factors such as stock availability, proximity, urgency of need, cost of movement, etc.

Ammunition Storage Facilities. Include buildings, warehouses, magazines, tunnels, sheds and open storage utilized for ammunition, ammunition materials and explosives and have been designated Facility Category Codes, 421, 423, 424, or 425.

Ammunition Transaction Reports (ATRs). ATRs are transaction reports that are submitted by naval message to NAVAMMOLOGCEN. Chapter 2 of this publication prescribes the format that must be strictly followed to permit update of the CAIMS database.

Asset Readiness (AR). AR is the ratio of the current Combat Usable Assets (CUA) divided by total inventory, where the total inventory is limited by the requirements cited in the Non Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR).

Attributes. The following criteria will be evaluated in determining if the condition and markings of ordnance materiel is accurate when compared with its respective station line item inventory record:

1. COG
2. NSN
3. Ownership Code
4. Purpose Code
5. Activity Classification Code (ACC)
6. Condition Code
7. Serial/Lot Numbers
8. Location (Bldg./Grid)
9. Quantity

Authorized Requisitioner. An activity authorized to requisition conventional ammunition. Authorized requisitioners must be contained in the Navy Ammunition Authorized Requisitioners and Receivers List contained in Appendix A.

Automatic Information System (AIS). Computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, information technology, personnel, and other resources that collect, record, process, store, communicate, retrieve, and display information. AIS can include computer software, only, computer hardware only, or a combination of the above.

Beyond Economical Repair (BER). A decision made by the ordnance program acquisition office the cost of refurbishment necessary on a selected item does not justify retention of that item in the inventory.

Cargo Load Allowance List - (34,000 - 34,999). An approved listing of ordnance (all COGs) carried as cargo for underway replenishment (UNREP) for issue to other Fleet units in support of their assigned mission. Cargo load allowances are normally carried by AD, T-AEs, AOE, AO, AOJ, AOR, AS, ASR MSC and MLSF type ships. Underway replenishment ships would have this type of list in addition to their own Shipfill allowance.

Causative Research. An in-depth investigation of selected record adjustments to determine why they occurred and what, if any, corrective action should be taken. Causative research consists of a complete review of all transactions (including

supporting documentation, catalog change actions, shipment discrepancies, and un-posted or rejected documentation) since the last inventory or within the last year whichever occurs first.

Cognizance Symbol (COG). Two-digit numeric-alphabetic code symbol preceding an NSN, which identifies ammunition, supply item, its inventory manager, and the stores account in which carried.

Combat Expenditures (CE). CE represents projected expenditures in support of Defense Planning Guidance, as provided in the NNOR.

Combat Readiness (CR)%. The ability to meet all combat requirements represented by Combat Usable Assets divided by the Combat Requirement.

Combat Requirement (CR). The quantity of munitions required to equip a specified force structure to its designed military capability and to meet Fleet Commander objectives, including munitions needed for overlap.

Combat Usable Asset (CUA) Inventory. The sum of the RFI Inventory (Condition Codes A, B and C) and the Emergency Combat Use Only Inventory (Condition Code N).

Common Service. Basic storage and record keeping performed by one Service in support of another Service on a non-reimbursable basis. The function is also commonly referred to as Intra-DOD Warehousing.

Common Variance. Revealed in the scattering of data (points) within the control chart bounds of the upper and lower control limits. Such variance is common to “in-control” processes, and is typically caused by factors that can be difficult to isolate/change: procedures, equipment limitations, workers’ aptitude, etc.

Component. A part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. Components of ammunition end items are considered to be ammunition if they are assigned a DODIC/NALC and/or identified with a cognizance symbol of 0T, 2D, 2E, 2T, 4T, 6T, 8E, 8S, 8T or 8U.

Configuration Control Board (CCB). A board composed of technical and functional user representatives who recommend approval or disapproval of proposed changes to the current approved configuration documentation.

Configuration Control. The system proposal, justification, evaluation, coordination, approval or disapproval of proposed changes and the implementation of all approved changes in the configuration of a system after establishment of the system configuration baseline.

Configuration Management (CM). A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance over the life cycle of a system.

Contingency Retention Munitions Stock (CRMS). That portion of the quantity of an item excess to the approved force retention level for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement, and which normally would be allocated as potential DOD-excess stock, except for a determination that the quantity will be retained for specific contingencies for U.S. forces. The rationale to retain munitions stock as CRMS is normally documented by the Acquisition/Program Manager or FLTCINC.

Control Chart. A chart that depicts process data plotted over a period of time. Imposed on the chart are upper and lower (control) limits drawn on either side of the process (data) average which may also be labeled as the “centerline”, or mean.

Control Limits. Statistical bounds above (upper control limit) and below (lower control limit) the centerline, used to differentiate between common and extraordinary variance, warranting separate and distinct actions.

Controlled Inventory Items. Those items designated as having characteristics that require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, handled in a special manner to insure their safeguard or integrity. Controlled inventory items in descending order of degree of control normally exercised are:

1. Classified Items. Material that requires protection in the interest of national security.
2. Sensitive Items. Material which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items; precious metals; hazardous items, radioactive items; arms; ammunition; explosives; and demolition material.
3. Pilferage Coded Items. Material with a ready resale value or civilian application for personal possession and, therefore, is especially subject to theft.

Control Number. An index that portrays Complete Round ordnance items identifying lead end item NALCs through a top down breakdown to all subordinate NALCs/NSNs that satisfy the operational needs for weapons for which requirements are established in the NNOR.

Conventional Ammunition. Encompasses all munitions not classified as nuclear or biological.

Cross Leveling. The transfer of ownership of retention and potential reutilization assets between the military services (including the U.S. Coast Guard) for application against a total munitions requirement shortfall.

Cross Deck. A transfer of ammunition between two or more ships performed for the purpose of retaining serviceable ammunition at sea. Cross decking may be performed via UNREP, while at common anchorage, or while collocated at a shore-based activity having a pier, wharf or other authorized ammunition handling capability, (i.e., when both the transferring and receiving ships are in the same geographical location and the transfer can be accomplished without time lapse greater than that required to safely transit the distance between the ships).

Cross Service. Storage and record keeping performed by one Service for material owned by other Services on a reimbursable basis.

Current Operation/Forward Presence Requirement (CO/FPR). The sum of the munitions required to arm forces to conduct current operations and meet forward presence obligations according to Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) Database. A collection of mutually related information, organized into relational files, and retained in direct access computer storage.

DEM. Demilitarization code assigned to an item in accordance with DOD 4160.21-M-1. This is a single character alpha code assigned to an item identifying it as a Munitions List Item (MLI) or a non-MLI and defining the degree of demilitarization necessary prior to final disposition.

Demil Candidate. An item that has been identified as excess, obsolete or unserviceable by a competent authority and requires disposition instructions.

Demil Codes. A single character (alpha code) assigned to identifying the degree of demilitarization necessary prior to accomplishing final disposition of the item. A listing of Demil codes can be found in attachment 5-18.

Demilitarization. The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or material. The term includes mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an Inventory Control Point and declared excess or foreign excess.

Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC). A four-character alphanumeric code consisting of one letter followed by three numbers (i.e., A072) assigned to a generic description within FSC. Whenever the same DODIC is used as a suffix on two or more NSNs, the items are interchangeable as to function, issue, and use. DODICs are assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS), formerly the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC). Items that are assigned a DODIC are normally common items used by more than one military service. Also see Naval Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC).

Depot Level Maintenance (DLM). That maintenance performed on material requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end-items, including the manufacture of parts, modifications, testing and reclamation as required. Depot maintenance serves to support lower categories of maintenance by providing technical assistance and performing that maintenance beyond their capability. Depot maintenance provides stocks of serviceable equipment by using more extensive facilities for repair than are available in lower level maintenance activities.

Designated Disposition Authority (DDA). DoD Representative designated as the Authorized Military Official (AMO). The AMO is the person named under the Munitions Rule to declare munitions hazardous waste.

Disk-to-Disk Transfer - An automated process that utilizes Automated Identification Technology (AIT) in concert with the Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS) to achieve Inventory Accuracy throughout the administrative receipt, transfer, and reporting of ammunition logistic operations.

Disposal Release Order (DRO). An order issued by an accountable Inventory Manager to direct and control the issue of ordnance stock held on accountable records to the appropriate disposal account and provides disposition instructions.

Disposal. The process of redistributing, selling, or destroying excess/surplus ordnance material.

Diversion. The sale of items that have been diverted from current Navy delivery schedules to be replaced by later production; **or** the process of using ammunition storage facilities for non-ammunition usage.

Document Number (MILSTRIP). A fourteen-digit non-duplicative number constructed to identify the military service, requisitioner, Julian date and serial number.

DRMO. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office. The organization entity having the responsibility for and control over unclassified inert disposal materials received and accepted from a generating activity. DRMOs are responsible for accomplishing demilitarization on all unclassified inert items requiring demilitarization.

Due-In. That material which is due to be received by an activity as a result of an outstanding requisition or planned shipment based on an executed contract, work request, project order, MIPR or supply directive.

Economic Retention Munitions Stock (ERMS). The inventory quantity of items greater than the total munitions requirement determined through economic analysis to be more cost effective to retain and store for future peacetime issues instead of disposing of as current excesses and reacquiring in the future to meet projected requirement. To warrant economic retention, an item must have a reasonable predictable future requirement or demand rate. Economic retention quantities are normally calculated through use of formulas considering future requirement, disposal and future acquisition costs versus the cost of retention. The rationale to retain munitions stock as ERMS is normally developed by Acquisition/Program Managers and documented by NOLSC-AMMO.

Expenditure. Expenditure is made when an item is permanently removed from the Navy inventory. A round that is detonated, burned, fired, exploded, surveyed or lost by inventory, deep water dumped, or transferred to other services or another country, is posted and reported as an expenditure. Transfers to other Navy/Marine Corps/Coast Guard reporting activities are not considered expenditures. The following types of expenditures are recorded in ROLMS and reported to CAIMS: Combat, Training, Test & Evaluation, Operational, Disposal, Loss by Inventory, and Transfers out of the Navy reporting system.

Explosive ordnance All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

Export Traffic Release Request (ETRR). A request submitted to the appropriate Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) area command by CDR IOC.

Extraordinary Variance. Revealed in the plotting of data (points) outside of the control chart bounds of the upper and lower control limits. Such variance is usually easy to eliminate, and is generally caused by special circumstances: equipment failure, the addition of a new worker, receipt of bad material, etc.

Federal Supply Classification (FSC) Code. A four-digit identifier for a family of items of supply that is similar in physical or performance characteristics.

Fleet Commanders Allowances. Fleet Commander Allowances are adjustments to the NAVSEA 30,000 Series combat allowances based on Theater Commander and specific operational requirements. They are either interim or tailored.

Fleet Return Ammunition. Ammunition, ammunition details, and components off-loaded by U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard ships at primary and secondary ammunition stockpoints for turn-in, self-generated ammunition details, rollback ammunition or retrograde material.

Fleet Tailored Allowance. A Fleet Commander temporary modification to a NAVSEA 30,000 series allowance for afloat units based on specific mission or task requirements.

Fleet Tailored Allowance Lists. These are temporary modifications intended primarily for a particular deployment, or for specific missions or tasks, and are temporary departures from shipfill or interim allowances. Their life span is not to exceed the normal six (6) month deployment of units. It is the responsibility of the Fleet to monitor, maintain and delete these upon expiration of the need.

Forces Readiness (FR) (%). FR indicates the percentage of readiness required to meet peacetime requirements, i.e. shipfill and load out requirements.

For Further Transfer (FFT). A transfer (including issue, shipment or offload) of ammunition from an initial point of transfer to a specified point of destination and identified for processing through one or more intermediate points.

Forward Positioning. The placing of ordnance stocks in forward areas intended to bridge the gap between a conflict's initial ordnance use and the time that continental US based stocks begin to flow into the theater to sustain prolonged combat operations.

FTE. Document Identifier Code that is used to request disposition instructions. Format can be found in Attachment 5-11.

Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Considered the most vital document in the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS). A database that summarizes all forces, resources, and equipment associated with programs approved by the SECDEF for the DOD. Contains prior year, current year, budget year, and the following six years for resources; plus three more years for force structure.

Gain By Inventory. An increase in the asset position based on a physical inventory.

Global Naval Ordnance Positioning Plan (GNOPP). The product resulting from Global Naval Ordnance Positioning planning, providing Navy Ammunition Logistics Codes (NALCs), quantities and worldwide ordnance storage locations in support of Fleet positioning requirements.

Global Ordnance Positioning. The Fleet process of determining optimum locations worldwide for ammunition stocks, considering combat and non-combat expenditure requirements, force deployments, throughput and political factors, training locations and other related factors.

GNOPP-Tool Constrained Assets. For GNOPP purposes includes all Navy-owned Non-Nuclear Ordnance in Condition Code A, B, C & N, 85% of E & K, and 50% of D contained in CAIMS, except Norway Treaty and War Reserve Stock, Allies (WRSA) assets.

Hazardous Material (HM). In the United States, the definition of HM as defined by the Department of Transportation; any material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property during transportation. All HM appears in the Hazardous Materials Table at 49 CFR 172.101. For overseas installations, HM is defined in the applicable Final Governing Standards or Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document.

In-Control Data. Control chart data points that plot inside the area bounded by the upper and lower control limits.

In-Control Process. A control chart that contains data points, all of which plot inside the area bounded by the upper and lower control limits.

Inert. For the purpose of this instruction, the term inert shall refer to items that are non-AEDA. DRMO requires materials be certified inert prior to turn-in.

1. Classified Inert. A non-AEDA item that must be protected from unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security. Items of this nature are assigned a security classification and a DEMIL code of "P."

2. Unclassified Inert. A non-AEDA item that is normally disposed of through DRMO and has demil codes of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "E."

Installed Life. The period of time an item is allowed to be used after it's hermetically sealed container is opened. However, the installed life expiration date shall never exceed the shelf-life expiration date. The installed life expiration date is computed from the date the hermetically sealed container is opened, and is always computed to the day of the month involved.

Interface. A connecting link or interrelationship between two AISs or applications.

Interim Allowances. Shipfill allowances are based on ship's mission. FLTCOMs or their TYCOMs have been authorized to develop alternate allowance lists that affect the distribution of available assets to all afloat units. Such lists are identified as interim allowances and are used by afloat units as a basis for requisitioning ordnance and as a baseline for measuring and reporting ships' current ordnance readiness to FLTCOMs or their TYCOMs.

Intermediate Level Maintenance (ILM). That maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by designed maintenance activities for direct support of using organizations. Its phases normally consist of:

1. Calibration, repair, or replacement of damaged or unserviceable parts, components or assemblies.
2. The emergency manufacture of unavailable parts; and
3. Providing technical assistance to using organizations.

Interoperability. The ability of two or more AISs to exchange and use information.

In Transit Inventory. Materials in the Navy ordnance pipeline that are in the process of movement from point of issue to point of intended receipt and between points of storage and distribution. In transit inventory is recorded on monthly Asset and Experience Reports.

Inventory Accuracy Indicators. Sample or reported statistical indicators of the estimated degree to which local stock records adequately portray the actual quantities, purpose, and conditions of ordnance assets on hand at selected sites. Accuracy can be evaluated for total stock or by selected ordnance stock strata (such as Controlled Inventory Items Code (CIIC) risk category, cognizance symbol, commodity group, or magazine/stowage site). Indicator definitions are:

1. Station Line Item (SLI) Record Accuracy. Measured by comparing physical inventory counts to posted Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS) stock record data at the cognizance, national stock number (NSN), ownership/ purpose/activity classification code (ACC), condition code, quantity, location (bldg./grid), lot/serial number level. Differences in any of the seven data elements are recorded. The number of SLIs without errors divided by the total number of SLIs reviewed multiplied by 100 equals the accuracy percent.

Example: 482 SLIs with NO errors/500 SLIs reviewed X 100 = 96.4%.

NOTE: *In ordnance sampling, this value is the rate of accuracy by risk group. Overall inventory accuracy is calculated on a weighted basis. See section 6 for details.*

2. Location Reconciliation/Record-to-Record Accuracy: Comparison of ROLMS asset and serial lot data to the corresponding Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) record. If the records do not agree they are considered to be "Out of Balance" (OOB) and must be corrected by the activity with the assistance of NOLSC-AMMO.

Inventory Groups. Three separate segments, or groups, of the ordnance inventory are assessed. Each of the groups is considered an individual lot, subject to separate inspection samplings. Inventory Group Line Item Composition by CIIC:

1. High Risk - (CAT I/II) CIICs 1,2,5,6,8,S,
2. Moderate Risk - (CAT III/IV) CIICs 3, 4, 9, A, B, C, D, P, 7 (explosive) and U (explosive)
3. Low Risk - (Other) Blank CIIC, J, 7 (inert) and U (inert)

Item Name and Description. Nomenclature of the item, noun name, modifiers, MK and MOD, series/type, etc.

Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR) Support Data. Supporting data that contributes to the JMRR program. For the purposes of this instruction JMRR support data is developed on a monthly basis using baseline contingency scenarios.

Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR). The process specified by the joint staff to assess the readiness of the non-nuclear ordnance to meet the stated requirement. Categories and (CAIMS) control numbers for determining the C-ratings are specified by OPNAV (N411).

Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). The Contract that the U.S. Government uses to offer to sell defense articles and defense services to a foreign government or international organization under the Arms Export Control Act. The LOA lists the items and/or services to be sold, estimated costs and identifies the terms and conditions of sale and provides the foreign government's signature to show acceptance.

Level of Effort Munitions. Those items that are stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of days of combat and an assumed attrition rate to counter targets, the number of which is unknown and/or to maintain an anticipated level of combat.

Life Cycle. The period of time that begins when an AIS is conceived, and ending when the AIS is no longer available for use.

Load Plan. The product resulting from load planning consisting of high and low quantities for each ammunition item by storage site. This information is maintained in CAIMS.

Load Planning. The NOLSC-AMMO process of incorporating Fleet GNOPP, along with other storage inputs such as maintenance and local community factors, analyzing activity capability to store the requested quantities, and developing individual activity load plans.

Loss. Any disposition that reflects a permanent reduction in the asset position of the item and is not recorded as an issue or expenditure.

Lot number. A lot number is a unique code number assigned to a quantity or batch of a single ammunition end item (complete round, major component, propellants, etc.) which are manufactured or assembled by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. All end items assigned to an ammunition lot must be homogenous—all production units must be produced by one manufacturer in one unchanged process, under stable production conditions in accordance with the same drawings and specifications. The same lot number is systematically assigned to each end item in the batch. Lot number tracking provides ammunition inventory managers and program managers, with valuable logistics information including location, quantity, material condition and serviceability. Lot number tracking also facilitates the expeditious reporting of item malfunction/mishap information, which may impact all rounds in the lot at all existing storage locations.

Magazine-to-Record. The physical inventory of an entire storage location against an activity's accountable record (generally referred to as a wall to wall). For example, an entire magazine may be inventoried and compared to ROLMS.

Maintenance Due Date (MDD). The month/year that an ordnance end-item or component must be removed from service use and placed in unserviceable status. An MDD is computed by adding the approved Serviceable-In-Service Time (SIST) to the Date of Last Test (DOLT).

Major Claimant. An activity authorized to participate in the TTCOR/NCEA process and receive and sub-allocate Navy ordnance. Although this list may vary from year to year, major claimants are listed below:

1. COMPACFLT Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (00070)
2. COMLANTFLT Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (00060)
3. COMSC Commander, Military Sealift Command (00033)
4. COMDTCOGARD Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard (70099)
5. COMNAVMETOCEANCOM Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (00065)
6. COMNAVCOMTELCOM Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command (00063)
7. NRL Naval Research Lab (00173)
8. COMNAVSPECWARCOM Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (00074)
9. COMNAVAIRSYSCOM Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (00019)
10. COMNAVRESFOR Commander, Naval Reserve Force (00072)
11. NAVSURFWARCEN Crane Commander, Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane Division (48029)
12. NAVSTKAIRWARCEN Commander, Naval Strike Air Warfare Center, Fallon (69190)
13. NETC Naval Education and Training Command (00076)
14. COMMARFORPAC Fleet Marine Force Pacific (67025)
15. COMMARFORLANT Fleet Marine Force Atlantic (67026)
16. COMMARFORRES Commanding General 4th Marine Air Wing (67021)
17. MAWTS ONE Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One (55167)
18. COMNAVSECGRU Commander Naval Security Group Command (00069)

Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS). Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command chartered ships, which are organized into three squadrons and are usually forward deployed. These ships are loaded with prepositioned equipment and 30-days of supplies to support three Marine Expeditionary Brigades.

Material Control Code (MCC). A code assigned to selected items of ammunition to designate applicability to Serial and Lot Item Tracking (SLIT) and the type of tracking to be performed (i.e., serial, lot, lot and serial or Periodic Lot Reporting (PLR)).

Material Planning Studies (MPS). Presents requirements, assets, objectives, and procurement information within the Navy for non-nuclear expendable ordnance end items and related supporting ancillary components.

Military Munitions Rule, 40 CFR 266, February 12, 1997 (MR). Regulations that identify when conventional and chemical military munitions become waste subject to the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); and provide for the safe storage and transportation of such waste.

Military Munitions Rule Implementation Policy (MRIP). Written by the Department of Defense (DoD) at the DoD guide to compliance with the MR. The Department of the Navy (DON) promulgated the MRIP as Navy Policy 27 July 1998.

Material Release Order (MRO). A document that authorized a command to pick, pack and ship a selected munitions item.

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP). A uniform procedure established by the DOD for use within DOD to govern requisition and issue of materiel.

Mission Load Allowance List - (34,000 - 34,999). An approved war allowance listing of ordnance to be carried in support of special support/operational requirements of CVNs for aircraft squadrons based aboard, and by ADs and ASs for ships and submarines assigned. Ammunition required to be carried in support of the ship's mission excluding the ship's own armament. Mission load allowances are issued for aircraft carriers, maritime pre-positioning ships, amphibious warfare ships, destroyers and submarine tenders as separate and additional lists to their shipfill allowance lists. The mission load includes Special Warfare Loads, EOD Loads, or U.S. Marine Corps load.

Mission Readiness (MR). MR is a measure of the ability to meet all requirements except Training and Testing Requirement (TTR) represented by Combat Usable Assets (CUA) divided by the sum of the War Reserve Munitions Requirement (WRMR).

Mobility Requirements Study (MRS). The "bottom-up" review of ordnance mobility requirements to meet anticipated throughput at the coastal ordnance shipping locations, both on the East and West coasts. A routine requirement to update the data, based on infrastructure improvements or degradations and changes in quantities and/or types of ordnance, is expected.

Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes. Also called ammunition.

National Item Identification Number (NIIN). A nine-digit number that uniquely identifies a specific item of supply. The NIIN includes the NATO code and is the primary sequencing element of the NSN. Many catalogs, documents, and listings are in NIIN sequence.

National Stock Number (NSN). The 13-digit stock number consisting of the 4-digit Federal Supply Classification (FSC) code plus the 9-digit National Item Identification Code (NIIN). The NIIN is assigned to an item of supply by the Defense Logistics Support Center (DLSC) Battle Creek, MI. The NIIN is arranged as follows: 1305-00-892-

4254. The NIIN also consists of a 2-digit National Codification Bureau (NCB) number designating the central cataloging office of the NATO or other friendly country that assigned the number.

Naval Ammunition Logistic Code (NALC). A NOLSC-AMMO assigned four-digit code consisting of alpha and numeric codes. The NALC is similar to a DODIC except for its assignment by NOLSC-AMMO vice DLSC.

NAVSEA (30000) Series and Fleet Allowances. This is the Chief of Naval Operations approved full war allowance for shipfill, ship to shore rotational units and shore stations. An individual allowance list is prepared for each ship in the active and reserve Fleets, for certain Fleet groups, detachments, units and shore activities, and for Advance Base Functional Component (ABFC) initial outfitting. As changes and adjustments to service allowances occur, revised NAVSEA Lists are suffixed to indicate revisions. This list is updated as system, tactics or magazine configurations change. It provides the baseline for ordering ammunition and tailoring by Fleet Commanders to meet theater requirements or operational needs. Separate additional allowance lists called cargo load or mission load allowances are issued for ships that carry ordnance in support of other Fleet units. Cargo and mission allowance quantities are determined by FLTCOMs or their Type Commanders (TYCOMs). Type Commanders are responsible for keeping the NAVSEA 30,000 Series Allowance current.

Navy Item Control Number (NICN). NICN is a temporary control number assigned by NOLSC-AMMO to identify new items of supply for which delivery occurs prior to completion of the stock numbering process.

Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA). The total of all Navy, including Marine Corps aviation, non-nuclear ordnance items authorized for expenditure for training, testing, operations and other peacetime uses.

Non-Controlled Items. Inert unclassified items that do not require special handling to ensure safeguarding.

Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR). The NNOR model provides Navy's baseline input into the DOD PPBS. The NNOR, based on the Capabilities Based Munitions Requirements (CBMR) methodology, defines total NNOR as the sum of combatant shipfill, combat expenditures, maintenance pipeline, and TTR.

NNOR%. NNOR% is a measure of the ability of the total inventory to meet total requirement represented as Total Current Inventory divided by Total Munitions Requirement (TMR).

Non-RFI Inventory. The sum of assets in Condition Codes D, E, F, G, J, K, L M, N, H, and P.

Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR). A notice issued by NOLSC-AMMO advising stock points and ammunition custodians of changes in the serviceability, status or condition of ammunition, components and related material. Notices of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR) direct changes to material condition identification (condition codes) for in-service ammunition. NARs are issued to place restrictions or limitations on the issue and/or use of ammunition populations, to declare it to be unserviceable, or to revise previous NARs. Restrictions, limitations and unserviceable classifications include

identifying safety-related conditions such as potential personnel hazards during handling and operational use and explosive hazards during storage.

On Hand. The quantity of each condition of an item onboard. Includes two major categories:

1. Serviceable (RFI). Includes all items and components on hand and classified as C/C A, B, or C.
2. Unserviceable/Suspended (NRFI). Includes all items and components on hand and classified as C/C E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N or P.

Operational Allowance for Requisitioning. The allowance quantity that an activity is authorized for requisitioning.

OPLAN/CONPLAN Logistics Support Analysis (LSA). The process specified by OPNAV (N411) to assess Navy's logistics support capabilities. OPNAV (N411) provides the categories and specifications to be assessed.

Opportune Lift (OPLIFT). Movement of non-organic ordnance aboard USN/USNS ships to reduce SWT costs.

Ordnance Accountability. The duty of accounting for material that is or has been in the custody of an activity. Accountability includes:

1. Responsibility for ordnance custody, care, receipt, storage, and issue.
2. Safeguarding and re-warehousing.
3. Physical inventory and research.
4. Location survey/reconciliation.
5. Quality control checks.
6. Discrepancy reports initiation, research, and resolution.
7. Investigation and assessment of financial liability for loss, damage, and destruction of government property.
8. Appropriate actions to ensure that the physical on hand quantity and the total item property record are in agreement.

Ordnance Assessment Profile. A NOLSC-AMMO maintained suite of information products, activity specific ordnance accountability, metrics included, which can be referenced at the NOLSC-AMMO website.

Ordnance Evaluation. Assessment of the safety, reliability and performance of an ordnance or explosive item through measurement of the critical parameters of the round and its elements. The result of this continuous evaluation provides the basis for stockpile disposition and corrective action decisions.

Ordnance. Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnic and similar stores, e. g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, napalm and sonobuoys. Includes military material such as combat weapons of all kinds with ammunition and equipment required for their use.

Ordnance includes all the things that make up a ship or aircraft's armament – guns, ammunition, and all equipment needed to control, operate, and support the weapons. For purposes of this publication ordnance includes materiel assigned cognizance symbol “-E,” “T,” “2D,” and “8U.”

Other Replacement. The action that results from a sale of assets from stock where the proceeds of the sale are used to replace the item with an improved item or an item that provides the same warfighting mission capability. The purchase of other replacements must have been previously approved by the Congress for procurement, must fall within the same P-I budget line, and the purchase will not result in a projected inventory that would exceed the acquisition objective.

Out-granting. The process of licensing, leasing, or permitting storage space to other Services, non-DOD agencies, or private entities as a result of common or cross-servicing storage facilities.

Out-of-Control Data. Control chart data points that plot outside the area bounded by the upper and lower control limits.

Ownership Code. Provides the means for segmenting and identifying the service or agency having established ownership of the asset.

Packing, Crating, and Handling (PC&H) Costs. The costs incurred within in-house industrial facilities for labor, materials, or services in removing requisitioned articles from storage locations, preparing them for shipment from the storage or distribution points, and processing necessary material release confirmation documents. The costs are incurred on all articles sold from stock to FMS customers.

Periodic Lot Reporting (PLR). Monthly reporting requirement for all ammunition storage activities with automated and non-automated inventory reporting systems for expendable ordnance material that has been assigned a Material Control Code (MCC) of K.”

Physical Inventory. The physical count of ordnance in storage at a stock point for the purpose of verifying the balance reflected in the accountable recorded stock balance. A physical inventory consists of physical counts, post-count validation, pre-adjustment research, and causative research.

Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS). A cyclic process that starts each year with the development of the Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD) and consists of three distinct but interrelated phases: planning, programming, and budgeting. It establishes the framework and provides the mechanisms for decision making for the future and provides the opportunity to reexamine prior decisions based on evolving threat and established fiscal constraints.

Portability. The ease with which an AIS application can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another.

Positioning Quantity (PQ). Quantity of a specific NALC family to be positioned by the Fleet. PQs shall consider constrained NNOR, NCEA and available assets.

Potential Reutilization/Disposal Stock (PR/DS). Munitions that are excess to the needs of a military component and which have been identified by an inventory manager

for possible disposal but with potential for reutilization by another military component or transfer to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service for possible reutilization by federal, state, or local governmental agencies, or for transfer through sale to foreign allies or domestic customers.

Precision Guided Munitions (PGM). Precision Guided Munitions (PGM) are guided munitions intended to maximize damage to the target while minimizing “collateral damage.” Weapons able to detect and hit specific targets or coordinates.

Preferred Munitions. Those munitions, whether threat-oriented or level of effort that provide the desired PK against a given target type or those that significantly improve the Ps against the projected threat, as determined by the war fighter.

Preferred Munitions Study (PMS). The process specified by the Joint Staff to assess the availability of “preferred” non-nuclear ordnance, across all Services. The categories to be assessed are determined by the Joint Staff. The Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) control numbers for determining the C-rating are specified by OPNAV (N411).

Price and Availability (P&A). P&A data is used by a potential Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customer for preliminary review and evaluation of the possible purchase of defense articles or services. P&A data provided separately from a Letter of Acceptance (LOA) does not constitute a commitment by the U.S. Government (USG) to offer for sale the articles or services for which the estimate was prepared.

Primary Ammunition Stock Points. Primary ammunition stockpoints, under the control of COMLANTFLT and COMPACFLT, are the Atlantic Ordnance Command (LANTORDCOM), Yorktown, with detachments at Charleston, Earle, Oceana and Sewells Point on the East Coast and Naval Weapons Stations (WPNSTA), Seal Beach, with a detachment at Fallbrook and NAVMAG Indian Island, on the West Coast. In addition to storing ammunition, these activities also perform various levels of intermediate and depot level maintenance functions as well as loading ships with ammunition and explosives.

Procurement Objectives. Quantities of munitions for acquisition derived by the Services from consideration of both total munitions requirements and projected inventory and tempered by monetary and industrial constraints.

Procurement, Renovation, and Production (PRP). An existing data file in the CAIMS inventory management system designed to capture and record information regarding asset due in to the ordnance inventory from procurement, acquisition, maintenance or modification programs.

Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). The POM is a comprehensive and detailed expression of the total requirements affordable within fiscal constraints associated with the mission and commitments of the DON. Projected Inventory. The Service stockpile on-hand quantity of a type of munitions, adjusted for anticipated gains and losses prior to the beginning of the POM (i.e., for 98-03 POM that would be the end of fiscal year (FY) 95 adjusted for gains and losses in FY96 and FY97).

Provisional Allowance List. A provisional allowance list is a preliminary listing of an initial shipfill allowance of service ordnance prepared and forwarded to the ship and the TYCOM by NOLSC-AMMO for validation of compatibility with armament systems and

stowage capability. This list is reserved for new construction ships or for major conversion/regular overhaul. Shipfill allowance lists replace provisional allowance lists after validation by the Fleet Commanders.

Purpose Code. A single alphabetic character that provides the Inventory Manager and CAIMS users with a means of correlating the asset with the programmatic reason for the retention at the activity.

Readiness. The ability of forces, units, weapons systems or equipment to deliver the output for which they were designed (includes the ability to deploy and employ without unacceptable delays).

Rearming. An operation that replenishes the prescribed stores of ammunition, and other armament items for an aircraft, naval ship, tank, or armored vehicle, including replacement of defective ordnance equipment in order to make it ready for combat service.

Receipts. A transaction that records the receipt of ammunition onboard a Navy reporting activity that increases the on-hand inventory balance of an item for a given condition code.

Reclassification. The change in material serviceability classification from one condition code to another. Changes in serviceability classification are based on safety, performance, quality evaluation, inventory management considerations or the result of physical examination, inspection or testing.

Record-to-Magazine. The comparison of ROLMS asset records to actual magazine assets by verifying one or more SLIs from an activity's accountable record. For example, a sample of SLIs within ROLMS is selected and verified by physical count.

Record-to-Record Accuracy. This is a comparison of ROLMS asset and serial lot data to the corresponding CAIMS record. If the records do not agree, they are considered to be "OOB" and must be corrected by the activity with the assistance of NOLSC-AMMO.

Reference Number. Drawing, standard, specification or part number used to identify the item.

Replacement-in-Kind (RIK). The action that results from a sale of assets from stock where the proceeds of the sale are used to replace the item with an identical item. The purchase of an upgrade or modification kit, however, is not considered a replacement.

Reporting Activity. Any activity required reporting ammunition transactions to NOLSC-AMMO for inclusion in the CAIMS Database.

Requirements Related Munitions Stock (RRMS). The inventory of munitions stock including preferred and substitutes, applied to the total munitions requirement during the stratification process.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The US Congress passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1976, which provided regulation on the management of hazardous waste.

Resource Recovery and Re-cycling (R3). A DoD initiative to demilitarize military munitions using methods other than open burning and open detonation. This initiative includes reuse, or sale (example: Foreign Military Sales), conversion to a commercial product, disassembly or modification for a military application.

Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS). ROLMS combines functionality of the SCAAIR, FOSAMS and OMS and varies size and capability, depending upon the size of the activity where it is in use. ROLMS incorporates scalable functionality that is user selectable, provides a point and click Windows user interface, and improves system-to-system data sharing and communications. ROLMS performs all ammunition asset management and reporting functions, such as inventory, requisitioning, issues, expenditures, receipts, asset maintenance, NAR processing, and transaction reporting. ROLMS is deployed in three phases, consisting of ROLMS core, intermediate and full levels, which replace SCAAIR, FOSAMS and OMS respectively.

Retrograde. The return of repairable ordnance or other materiel items out of theater and/or to stock at a higher or designated stocking echelon to hold for eventual repair or refurbishment. This term pertains, not only to reusable ammunition details, but also to inert components such as bomb fin assemblies and rocket launcher firings; and to salvageable brass.

RFI Inventory. The sum of assets in Condition Codes A, B, and C.

Rollback Ammunition. This term pertains to return cargo shipments either by merchant or by Fleet opportune lift to CONUS from forward areas as a result of cessation or reduction of hostilities, base closures, or reduction of mission and logistic support requirements. The material returned may consist of serviceable or unserviceable explosive ammunition, cartridge actuated devices, components and ammunition details. Return shipment of rollback ammunition is directed by the Fleet logistic commanders and is manifested in each case.

Sale From Stock Costs. The cost associated with an ordnance item sold from stock will be the replacement unit plus other associated costs incurred. If no current cost is available, the latest contract price will be used plus escalation factors. The cost of an item includes hardware and applicable support costs. Shipping/transportation and all packaging, handling, crating, and storage costs will also be charged.

Sampling Methodology. Statistical process control (SPC) refers to the use of control charts to analyze processes.

Scalability. The ability to use the same application software on many different classes of hard/software platforms.

SEC. One-digit alpha code which indicates the item's security classification (U, C, S or T). For sensitive items that are classified and weigh less than 100 pounds, this code is numeric and is defined to combine the security and sensitivity classification of the items. Unclassified pilferable items are coded "P".

Secondary Ammunition Stock Points. Secondary ammunition stock points are under the control of COMLANTFLT and COMPACFLT. These activities include Naval Stations, Naval Air Stations, Marine Corps Air Stations, fleet activities and naval magazines. In addition several secondary ammunition stockpoints are managed by NAVAIRSYSCOM and NAVSEASYSYSCOM. These activities include, but not limited to,

Naval Air Warfare Centers, Naval Surface Warfare Centers and Naval Undersea Warfare Centers. Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) and the Naval Reserve Force (NAVRESFOR) operate smaller secondary ammunition stock points in direct support of their training requirements.

Segregation. The process of determining the current material condition of Suspended – Condition Unknown ammunition and separating it into acceptable groupings by type and configuration.

Self-Assessment. As defined within the context of this publication, the use of SPC methodology to self-monitor the accuracy of inventory management processes.

Sentencing. Sentencing is the action of assigning material Condition Codes (C/C) and ammunition Defect Codes (D/C) as a result of inspection, including the application of NARs and specific direction from appropriate authority.

Serial Number.

1. A Serial Number is assigned to an all-up and major component ammunition end item associated with a large rocket, guided missile, and torpedo or underwater mine. Relevant cognizance groups are 2D, 4T, 6T, 8E and 8T. A serial number provides each end item with its own unique means of ready identification. A serial number is assigned to the end item at time of manufacture and remains with that end item throughout its life cycle. The serial number is used in maintenance planning, quality surveillance, and accountability tracking. Serial numbers facilitate worldwide tracking of each individual all-up round and/or major component thereof.

2. Serial number tracking provides inventory and program managers valuable insight as to end item location, condition status, maintenance due date, and date of last test. Serial tracking also allows for the expeditious reporting of malfunction information and item serviceability.

Serviceable Ammunition. Ammunition that is capable of performing as designed or as intended (under limited or restricted conditions). Items identified with a condition code of A, B, C, or D are categorized as serviceable.

Serviceable-In-Service Time (SIST). The elapsed time in months that an ordnance item can be expected to perform within specification beginning with the date of the last successful system test. SIST is currently only applicable to Airborne Weapons.

Service Life. The length of time, starting with the date of manufacture or restorative maintenance, during which an item will safely and reliably meet all service requirements for handling, storage, performance and operational use. Service life may be identified using other terms, e.g., Serviceable-In-Service-Time (SIST), overhaul cycle, and certification cycle, and the expiration of service life may be identified as expiration date, Maintenance Due Date (MDD), or similar terms.

Service/Miscellaneous (Fleet Activity) Allowance List – (38,000-39,999). A listing of full war allowances authorized to an activity (shore station) for its own use, based on the armament and mission of the activity.

Service-wide Transportation (SWT). Transportation financing from the Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) account.

Shelf Life. The total period of time beginning with the date of manufacture, cure, assembly or inspect/test/restorative action that an item may remain in the combined wholesale (including manufacturer's) and retail storage systems and still remain suitable for issue to and/or consumption by the end user. At the expiration of this time, the item should be referred for test or disposition instructions. The Navy Administrator for the DOD Shelf-Life Program is NAVICP Code M077, DSN 430-1506. The DOD Shelf-Life Program Web-site is <http://www.shelflife.hq.dla.mil>.

Shelf Life Code (SLC). A one character alpha or numeric code denoting the shelf life period of time of the item. An alpha code denotes items for which shelf life cannot be extended. Reference NAVSUP Publication P-485 Volume II, Supply Appendices, Appendix 9 for a complete list of shelf- life codes.

Shelf Life Action Code (SLAC). A two-character alpha or numeric code assigned to a shelf life item. This code specifies the type of inspection, test or restorative action to be taken when the item has reached its shelf life. The SLAC also specifies the extension of the shelf life time period after the test or restorative action is completed. Reference NAVSUP Publication P-485 Volume II, Supply Appendices, Appendix 9 for a complete list of shelf life action codes.

Shipfill Allowance List - (30,000 - 33,999). An approved war allowance list of ordnance required to support the ship's own permanently installed armament, authorized small arms weapons and distress and signaling pyrotechnic requirements. Shipfill allowance lists contain full wartime allowances of service ordnance designated to fill the ship's magazines to capacity without regard to ordnance item availability in stock.

Source of Supply (SOS). Source of Supply or inventory manager of the item as indicated by the activity's three-digit routing identifier code.

Special Defense Property Disposal Account (SDPDA). An authorized military service disposal account established to do limited disposal functions on specific types of property; such as arms, explosives, dangerous articles, small arms, aircraft, ships, aircraft engines, and major ordnance items. The Navy no longer maintains this type of account for Ammunition, Explosives, and other Dangerous Articles.

Standards. Standards as referenced in this section refer to Information Technology (IT) standards. IT standards provide technical definitions for AIS processes, procedures, practices, operations, services, interfaces, connectivity, interoperability, information formats, information content, interchange and transmission. IT standards apply during the development, testing, fielding, enhancement, and life cycle maintenance of AIS.

Station Line Item (SLI). The accountable record within ROLMS uniquely identified by a combination of cognizance symbol, NSN/NALC, condition code, owner/purpose/ACC, lot/serial number, quantity and location (building/grid).

Strategic Readiness Requirement (SRR). The quantity of munitions needed to arm forces not committed to support combat operations in the assigned MTWs. It also includes any additional munitions requirements to meet treaty or statutory obligations to allies.

Stockpile Managers. Inventory/Item Managers resident at NOLSC-AMMO responsible for the global stockpile management and distribution of assigned items. Serve as the primary Navy point of contact for ammunition inventory and technical inventory data.

Stock Points for Sampling. Major shore based activities designated by NOLSC-AMMO that must conduct mandatory statistical process control sampling and report results on a monthly basis. Criteria for selection includes activities characterized by a combination of high transaction count, large customer base, and/or a large inventory sufficient to justify increased reporting.

Substitute Munitions. Alternative munitions retained in the inventory to make up for insufficient stocks of preferred munitions, as determined by the war fighter. These alternative munitions are not used in determining projected inventory requirements of preferred munitions, but are considered as a potential trade-off factor in determining procurement objective of preferred munitions.

Suspended Ammunition. Ammunition that is

1. Temporarily identified and held in an undetermined or undecided status pending true condition determination
2. Temporarily identified and held in an unspecified status pending determination or completion of subsequent action
3. Withheld from issue except for emergency combat or contingent operational necessity.

Items identified with a condition code of J, K, L, M, and N are categorized as suspended.

Technical Directives (TDs). The authorized document issued by Acquisition/Program Managers, or their agents, used to prescribe the actions necessary to implement inspections, repair or modification corrective action, and the follow-up investigations to be initiated based on deficiency reports, explosive mishaps, or explosive incidents.

Temporary Custody. A receipt of ammunition from Fleet units, other Navy users and other customers on an 'as required' basis for storage at an ashore facility with approval of a Type Commander, or with approval of Commander, Marine Forces Atlantic/Pacific in the case of acceptance of LFORM and Mission Load Allowance of Class V (W) ammunition.

Temporary Loan. A transfer action that results in a loan, for a specified period of time for a specified requirement, from Navy stock for which any transportation or handling costs are paid prior to shipment.

Temporary Storage (TEMPSTOW). A receipt of ammunition by an Ammunition Support Activity (ashore), from a Fleet unit (normally a ship), for temporary storage and return to the same unit.

Threat-Oriented Munitions. Those that are intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which an agreed on mathematical model determines the total requirement.

Total Inventory. The sum (total quantity) of all assets in the possession of all stockpoints ashore and afloat, depots, operational commands and commercial rework facilities and held for the purpose of satisfying customer requirements. The sum of all condition coded assets.

Total Munitions Requirement (TMR). The sum of War Reserve Munitions Requirements (WRMR), Training and Testing Requirement (TTR).

Training and Testing Requirement (TTR). Munitions required to train the force and support Service programs ensuring that weapons and platforms deliver the intended effectiveness (can be stated as an annual requirement, a Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) requirement, and/or projected life cycle of each munition). Surveillance, acceptance testing and production losses of munitions items are accounted for in this category.

Transaction Item Reports (TIR). Transaction item reports are created in standard MILSTRAP format. ROLMS (level 3) generates TIRs for electronic transmission to CAIMS. This system also reports ammunition transactions to the other military services' Inventory Control Points.

Transportation Account Code (TAC). Unique number assigned by the Department of Defense identifying the sponsoring Service/Agency and the appropriation/fund citation to be charged for services incident to movement of material through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).

Underway Replenishment Force. A task force of Fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistics support of naval forces.

Unserviceable Ammunition. Ammunition that has one or more defects that would or would be expected to preclude or impair the ability of the ammunition to perform as intended. Items identified with a condition code of E, F, G, H, or P are categorized as unserviceable.

Variance. The amount of variability, or degree of difference among data. Every process has some variance. For SPC purposes, variability is separated into two distinct categories: common and extraordinary.

War Reserves. Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent to an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to sustain operations until resupply may be affected.

War Reserve Munitions Requirements (WRMR). The sum of combat requirement, strategic readiness requirement and Current Operational/Forward Presence Requirement (CO/FPR).

Waste Military Munitions. Unused military munitions are a waste when:

1. Abandoned by being disposed of, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal

2. Removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of being disposed of, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal
3. Deteriorated or damaged to the point it cannot be put into a serviceable condition and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes
4. Declared a solid waste by an authorized military official.