AMMUNITION ADMINISTRATION ASHORE AND AFLOAT

Ammunition is vital to naval operations. Because of its high cost and logistical characteristics, the status of ammunition is carefully and continuously studied at the highest echelons of the defense establishment. Ammunition is a high-priority consideration by operational and logistics commanders. It is essential for logistics planning that current and accurate information concerning Navy ammunition stock status is available at the appropriate time. This information must be available to commanders of naval forces when planning their training and operational expenditures. For these reasons, accurate and prompt reporting of individual ammunition transactions directly affects the Navy's ability to sustain a high degree of readiness.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

When you have completed this chapter, you will be able to do the following:

1. State capabilities of the Ordnance Information System-Wholesale (OIS-W), and the Ordnance Information System-Retail (OIS-R)/Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS).
2. State the terms and definitions associated with ammunition requisitioning and turn-in.
3. Describe the procedures to be followed while preparing requisition documents.
4. Identify the variables that affect requisitioning by fleet units.
5. Describe file maintenance procedures, turn-in procedures, and temporary custody of ordnance ashore.
6. Identify transaction reporting procedures and describe the various types of transaction reports.
7. Identify the procedures to be followed while preparing the ammunition master stock record card and the ammunition lot/location card.

ORDNANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

The OIS is an integration of ordnance logistics systems used by the Navy and Marine Corps for ordnance asset management and accountability. The OIS is comprised of integrated applications and distributed databases providing controlled global access, where a single action results in a system-wide update. OIS is the data repository and management tool for central inventory management and local stock control of Navy ammunition.

Ordnance Information System-Wholesale

Classified OIS-W is the single repository for worldwide status of Navy expendable non-nuclear ordnance. The system tracks requirements, assets, production, expenditures, costs, and technical inventory management data, regardless of inventory management or ownership responsibilities. OIS-W supports the ammunition management information needs of the stockpile managers (SMs), acquisition/program managers, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), systems commands (SYSCOMs), Marine Corps (Aviation), fleet commanders (FLTCDRs), type commanders (TYCOMs), and other major claimants.
OIS-W interfaces with other automated information systems (both interservice and intraservice) to exchange inventory data and related information. All Navy ammunition assets, regardless of inventory management or ownership responsibilities, are reported to and recorded in OIS-W.

**Ordnance Information System-Retail/Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System**

The OIS-R/ROLMS is an integrated system of application software designed for retail ammunition asset management and reporting. OIS-R/ROLMS is used by all Navy and Marine Corps ashore and afloat activities and contractors designated with Navy cognizance ordnance to locally manage ammunition inventory and report to OIS-W.

**Ordnance Information System-Marine Corps**

Ordnance Information System-Marine Corps (OIS-MC) is the single repository for worldwide status of Marine Corps 0T Cognizant (0T COG) expendable non-nuclear ordnance requirements, assets, production, expenditures, costs, and technical inventory management data. OIS-MC supports the ammunition management information needs of the stockpile/item managers, the Program Manager, and Marine Forces Headquarters. OIS-MC interfaces with other automated information systems (both interservice and intraservice) to exchange inventory data and related information.

**Ordnance Assessment Portfolio**

The ordnance assessment portfolio (OAP) consists of a series of assessment displays that provide statistics regarding data integrity, readiness, and other stockpile profiles.

**Tomahawk Asset Inventory Management System**

Tomahawk asset inventory management system (TAIMS) is an inventory control system that supports traditional inventory management functions, as well as functions unique to Tomahawk cruise missiles (2D cognizance material), required for the worldwide management and control of Tomahawk all-up-round (AUR) missiles.

**The Fleet Ordnance Support Model (FOS-M)**

The fleet ordnance support model (FOS-M) provides the Navy's fleet ordnance support (FOS) workload and funding requirement projection. The underlying model requirements are to establish resource requirements to support the Navy’s war fighting and training operational cost.

OIS is deployed on a multi-level security (MLS) infrastructure allowing unclassified systems on an unclassified network and classified systems on a classified network. The unclassified network for OIS will be the non-secure internet protocol routed network (NIPRNet). The classified network for OIS will be the secret internet protocol routed network (SIPRNet). SIPRNet access is provided by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and may be requested by contacting the SIPRNet Support Center.

**Defense Transportation Tracking System**

The Defense Transportation Tracking System (DTTS) is a Department of Defense (DoD) system that uses satellite positioning and communications technology to monitor the in-transit movement of all DoD shipments of sensitive ammunition and explosives (AE) being transported in continental United States (CONUS) by commercial motor carriers. DTTS is a component of the DoD master plan for total asset visibility (TAV) capability for DoD material and provides increased safety and security for AE being shipped via commercial carrier.
OIS-W Overview

OIS-W currently resides on a mainframe computer. Access to the applications and data is through a worldwide secure remote network. Access to OIS and its subsystems will be limited, on a need-to-know basis. OIS-W terminals are located in numerous geographical areas and are under the cognizance of several different commands.

OIS-W Capabilities

OIS-W serves as a central repository of worldwide inventory and technical data providing the following capabilities:

- Maintain a central record of stock status information (including serviceable and non-serviceable assets) updated daily by transaction reports from all holders of Navy-owned assets
- Maintain a central record of worldwide asset positions and expenditures updated at appropriate intervals in accordance with current requirements
- Maintain a central record of material in-transit between contractors and naval activities, and in-transit among naval activities, updated daily
- Maintain a central stock status and configuration record of serialized weapons and components, updated daily
- Maintain a central record of material in production, procurement, or under renovation, updated daily
- Maintain a central technical data file for inventory management functions as a source for Navy Stock Lists; change notice cards; AUR dictionary; packaging, safety, and transportation management publications; for use in stratification, budgeting, readiness determinations, and component requirement computations; and as a basis for selecting or recommending substitutions or alternate items for requisitioning, stratification, or the budgeting process
- Maintain a central record of ammunition storage capabilities for use in measuring storage capabilities against requirements
- Maintain a central record of actual and potential production capabilities of Navy and selected commercial producers
- Access the OIS-W database from selected remote terminals, with adequate safeguards for protection of classified data
- Provide for adequate protection of data against such contingencies as fire, inadvertent file destruction, loss of power, etc.

Information Available In OIS-W

- National stock number (NSN), Navy ammunition logistics code (NALC), and Department of Defense identification code (DODIC) assignments, and technical characteristics
- Quantity on hand, location (including in-transit and due-in), condition, receipts, issues, serial number, and configuration data for serialized weapons/components, reservations, or restrictions, etc.
- Tracking of due-ins based on scheduled delivery dates, generating prepositioned material receipt cards, processing shipment/performance notification, and computing administrative and production lead-time
• Tracking of requisitions, modifications, referrals, follow-ups, shipping status, issues, receipts, cancellations, material release orders (MROs), and results of the cross-decking of assets

• Serial and lot reporting of lead components for Sidewinder, Sparrow, Harpoon, Hellfire, Standoff Land Attack Missile-Expanded Response (SLAM-ER), Stinger, Maverick, High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM), Tomahawk, Standard Missile, Advanced Medium Range Air-To-Air Missile (AMRAAM), and Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile (ESSM)

• Financial inventory accounting and billing functions

• Receipt transactions from commercial procurement, receipt from storage locations, issue of material from stock, increase/decrease adjustments, dual adjustment transactions, re-identification of stock, asset status cards, for further transfer designation, and material movement for repair/test, demilitarization, and disposal

• History of items, segments, or lots of explosives; also ordnance/material declared as a safety hazard, unsuitable for use, or suspended for any reason

• Identification and document transfer of unserviceable or excess/surplus material from inventory to disposal account

• Identification and tracking ammunition loads to support ship and organizational mission

• Distribution of major CONUS assets based on requirements and the assets held by the major commands

• Monthly reporting of OIS-W assets by lot number

• Tracking and budgeting outside continental United States (OCONUS) transportation requirements/shipments

• Comparison of ammunition to inventory assets requirements to determine excess inventory

• Processing, monitoring, reconciliation, and generation of physical inventory transactions for current stock records

• Tracking of requirements, allowing users to group similar NALCs for asset and expenditure retrievals/reports through control number processing

• Tracking of training requirements, allocations, and expenditures

OIS-W System Interfaces

OIS-W interfaces with other information systems to receive and exchange inventory and technical data and related information. The systems include:

• Distribution Standard System (DSS)

• Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)

• Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)

• Standard Depot System (SDS)

• OIS-R/ROLMS

• OIS-MC

• Explosive Safety Technical Manual System (ESTMS)

• Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Data Library (MDL)
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Transaction Services (DLA TS)

OIS-W System Customers and Users

OIS-W customers and users include: OPNAV Staff, Headquarters United States Marine Corps (HQ USMC), acquisition/program managers from unified commands, SYSCOMs, FLTCDRs, TYCOMs, Navy Munitions Command, weapons support activities, carrier strike groups (CSGs), aircraft carriers, naval air stations (NASs), naval warfare centers, Marine air wings, and other customers requiring access to the naval ammunition data.

Ordnance Information System-Retail/Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System

The OIS-R/ROLMS is an integrated system of applications software designed to manage non-nuclear expendable ordnance. The system provides for the automation of the receipt, issue, inventory record keeping, reporting of ammunition assets, and movements, with the ultimate objective being the enhancement of fleet readiness and stock point ordnance management. OIS-R will replace the ROLMS application.

OIS-R/ROLMS replaced four legacy systems—Ordnance Management System (OMS), Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Marking System (FOSAMS), The Standardized Conventional Ammunition Automated Inventory Record (SCAAIR) and the Ammunition Logistics System (AMMOLOGS).

ROLMS was designed to operate as either a stand-alone system residing in a client/server network environment or on a personal computer. The ROLMS application uses the Oracle relational database management system (RDBMS) and operates in a client/server environment or standalone personal computer (PC) mode under Windows (WIN) 95, 98, or 2000. In the client/server environments, the Oracle RDBMS resides on a Windows 2000 server. Client PC workstations can run any of the MS WIN 95, 98, or 2000 operating systems that use Oracle structured query language network software to communicate with the RDBMS.

OIS-R/ROLMS Capabilities

OIS-R/ROLMS supports all ship and shore activity asset management and reporting requirements. OIS-R/ROLMS automates many ammunition logistics management and reporting functions performed by the stock points and end users, specifically:

- Inventory – to the specific grid location
- Requisitioning
- Issue/Receipt reporting
- Expenditure reporting
- Asset maintenance
- Notice Ammunition Reclassification (NAR) processing
- Transaction reporting (either ammunition transaction report (ATR) or transaction item report (TIR))
- Space management – including net explosive weight (NEW) management for explosive safety quantity-distance and explosive compatibility management
- Load plan management
- Excess/disposal processing
• Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 1348-1A and shipping labels
• Automated information technology processing (linear and two-dimensional barcode)
• Software version tracking (SVT) for designated missiles and missile components

**OIS-R/ROLMS System Interfaces**

OIS-R/ROLMS interfaces with various systems to exchange data and information, specifically:

• OIS-W for Navy and Marine Corps aviation ordnance inventory data
• OIS-MC for Marine Corps ground ordnance inventory data
• Total Ammunition Management Information System-Redesigned (TAMIS-R)
• Automated planning system (APS)
• Standard Missile Engineering Production System (SMEPS)
• Virtual Fleet Support (VFS)

**System Customers and Users**

OIS-R/ROLMS is used by activities holding naval ammunition. Additionally, OIS-R/ROLMS is used by Marine Corps ammunition supply points (ASPs), which report to OIS-MC. Customers include activities within Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), Commander, Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), Commander, United States Naval Forces Europe (COMUSNAVEUR), Commander, United States Naval Forces Africa (COMUSNAVAF), Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), Marine Corps, Naval Reserve Force (NAVRESFOR), Coast Guard, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), Military Sealift Command (MSC), and contractors.

The Conventional Ordnance Stockpile Management Policies and Procedures, Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP) publication- (P-) 724 contains detailed information on OIS-W and OIS-R.

**AMMUNITION REQUISITIONING AND TURN-IN PROCEDURES**

This chapter provides an overview of ammunition requisitioning and reporting. Basic instructions containing the policy, scope, and procedures for processing Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) requisitions are contained in Naval Supply Procedures, Afloat, NAVSUP P-485, Volume I and Naval Supply Procedures, Ashore, NAVSUP P-485, Volume III.

Due to the extensive amount of unique data element definitions required for data entry into and retrievals from OIS-W and the OIS-R/ROLMS, only specific policies governing the utilization of ammunition requisitions and documentation are discussed in this training manual.

The requisitioning and reporting policies and assignment of responsibilities described in the following paragraphs are applicable to naval and non-naval in-service ordnance cataloged and stored at naval activities, as well as other service/agency and contractor activities, within the following ammunition cognizant symbols (COGs):

• 0T COG: Marine Corps ground ammunition
• 2D COG: Tomahawk missile/components
• 2E COG: Air ammunition
• 2T COG: Surface/Underwater ammunition
Supplying ammunition to the fleet is accomplished by the preparation and submission of MILSTRIP documents such as requisitions, redistribution orders, and referral orders in accordance with NAVSUP P-485, Volume I and any tailoring required for ordnance material.

These requisitions are supply action documents initiated in connection with:

1. Ammunition required for annual training exercises and/or as replacement for ordnance expended during fleet exercise training within remaining allocations.
2. Stock point requirements for ammunition to fill or replenish load plan levels for Federal Law Enforcement requirements.
3. Ammunition required in support of research development test & evaluation (RDT&E) programs within an established allocation, maintenance program, or Quality Evaluation (QE).
4. Stockpile manager-directed relocation of ammunition.
5. Segregation of ammunition being transferred to a disposal account and/or movement to disposal.
6. Replacement ammunition configured as aircraft installation assemblies such as cartridge actuated devices (CADs) and propellant actuated devices (PADs) used in aircrew escape applications whose demand pattern is based on predictable replacement schedules.

**Terms and Definitions**

Personnel that work with ordnance need to be familiar with the following ammunition terms and definitions:

**All-Up-Round**

AUR are missiles, rockets, or torpedoes that are provided as complete assemblies.

**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, 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, solid propellants, pallets, pallet adapters, shipping storage containers, and sonobuoys.
Ammunition Allowances

Ammunition allowances are established to maintain operational units in a mission-ready posture. The different types and quantities of ammunition a unit is allowed to carry depend upon the unit's mission assignment. Also, a unit's ammunition allowance reflects allowances for training, peacetime missions, and wartime missions.

- Naval Supply Systems Command Global Logistics Support Ammunition (NAVSUP GLS AMMO) Mechanicsburg, PA, loads NAVSEA 30,000 series allowance data in OIS-W; allowance data includes: Provisional and Shipfill Allowance Lists and Mission or Cargo Allowance Lists

Ammunition Detail

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.

Cargo Load Allowance List (34,000-34,999)

The cargo load allowance list is 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 Military Sealift Command ships. Underway replenishment ships would have this type of list in addition to their own shipfill allowance.

Cognizance Symbol

The COG is the two-digit numeric-alphabetic code symbol preceding an NSN, which identifies ammunition, supply item, its inventory manager, and the stores account in which carried.

For example, in NSN 2E1425-00-940-1347-E075, the two-digit symbol 2E is the COG. COG symbols are listed in NAVAIR 11-1-116B/TW010-AA-ORD-010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSN</th>
<th>2E1425-00-940-1347-E075</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-940-1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognizant Symbol (COG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supply Classification (FSC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Item Identification Number (NIIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) or Navy Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department of Defense Identification Code

The DODIC is a four character code centrally assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS) to generically describe items of supply identified under the FLIS in Federal Supply Groups (FSGs) 13 (AE) and 14 (Guided Missiles) with the following exceptions: items in FSCs 1395, 1398, 1430, or items with non-approved names of repair parts and industrial components. The four characters may be one alpha character followed by three numerics (e.g., D548), or two alpha characters followed by two numerics (e.g., PA38), or three alpha characters followed by one numeric (e.g., PFF1). Whenever the same DODIC is used as a suffix on two or more NSNs, the items are interchangeable as to function, issue, and use. DLIS does not assign DODICs containing W, X, Y, or Z in the second position. The services use the letters to form codes, which serve internal management functions.
The acronyms DODIC and NALC—or their respective meanings—are used interchangeably.

**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, emergency jettison, or transferred to other services or another country, is posted and reported as expenditure. Transfers to other Navy/Marine Corps/Coast Guard reporting activities are not considered expenditures.

The following types of expenditures are recorded in OIS-R/ROLMS and reported to OIS-W: combat, training, test and evaluation, operational, disposal, loss by inventory, and transfers out of the Navy reporting system.

**Gain by Inventory**

A gain by inventory (GBI) is an increase in the asset position based upon physical inventory of an ammunition item.

**Issue**

An issue is the transfer of an item, regardless of its serviceability condition, to another activity, including off-loads to shore activities and transfers to other ships.

**Lead Time**

Lead time is the time difference between the Julian date of the requisition and the required delivery date (RDD). It consists of submission time, or the time to transmit the requisition from the requisitioner to the stock point, plus processing and delivery time at the stock point.

**Loss**

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

**Loss by Inventory**

A loss by inventory (LBI) is a decrease in the asset position based upon a physical inventory of an ammunition item.

**Maintenance Due Date**

The month/year that an ordnance end-item or component must be removed from service use and placed in unserviceable status. An maintenance due date (MDD) is computed by adding the approved serviceable-in-service time (SIST) to the date of last test (DOLT). The MDD of a weapon is predicated on the date that the next component requires intermediate- or depot-level maintenance or testing. MDDs vary from weapon to weapon and within configurations of weapons. They are used to determine serviceability. Weapons with an expired MDD are not serviceable.

**Mission Load Allowance List**

The mission load allowance list is an approved war allowance listing of ordnance to be carried in support of special support/operational requirements of nuclear aircraft carriers (CVNs) for aircraft squadrons based aboard, and by ADs and ASs for ships and submarines assigned, as well as 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 prepositioning ships, amphibious warfare ships, destroyers, and submarine tenders as separate and additional lists to their
shipfill allowance lists. The mission load includes special warfare (SPECWAR) loads, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) loads, or U.S. Marine Corps loads.

**National Item Identification Number**

The NIIN is a nine-digit number that uniquely identifies a specific item of supply. The NIIN includes the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) code and is the primary sequencing element of the NSN. Many catalogs, documents, and listings are in NIIN sequence.

**National Stock Number**

The NSN is the 13-digit stock number consisting of the 4-digit Federal Supply Classification (FSC) code plus the 9-digit NIIN. The NSN is assigned to an item of supply by the Defense Logistics Support Center (DLSC) Battle Creek, MI. The NSN is arranged as follows: 1305-00-892-4254. The NSN 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.

**Navy Ammunition Logistics Code**

A NAVSUP GLS AMMO assigned four-digit code consisting of alpha and/or numeric characters. The second digit of the code will be W or X (e.g., 3W92, HX05) or the code may be all-numeric (e.g., 1571). The NALC is similar to a DODIC except for its assignment by NAVSUP GLS AMMO to conventional ammunition items, which do not meet established DoD criteria for DODIC assignment. For detailed information on NALCs, refer to the Navy Ammunition Logistics Codes, NAVSUP P-802.

**NAVSEA 30,000 Series and Fleet Allowances**

The NAVSEA 30,000 series and fleet allowances are the Chief of Naval Operations- (CNO-) 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 initial outfitting. As changes and adjustments to service allowances occur, revised NAVSEA lists are suffixed to indicate revisions. The list is updated as system, tactics, or magazine configurations change. It provides the baseline for ordering, budgeting, procuring, and positioning ammunition for fleet activities. 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 FLTCDRs or their TYCOMs. TYCOMs are responsible for keeping the NAVSEA 30,000 series allowance current.

**Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation**

The non-combat expenditure allocation (NCEA) is the total of all Navy, including Marine Corps, aviation, non-nuclear ordnance items authorized for expenditure for training, testing, operations, and other peacetime uses.

**Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR)**

A notice of ammunition reclassification (NAR) is a NAVSUP GLS AMMO notice advising stock points and ammunition custodians of changes in the serviceability, status, or condition of ammunition, components, and related material. A NAR directs 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.
Notice of Ammunition Reclassification Program

The NAR program contains the policy and procedures that provide for the worldwide reclassification of potentially dangerous ammunition and describes stockpile management procedures associated with the dissemination of information pertaining to ammunition reclassification. The degree of ammunition serviceability is identified by the assignment of appropriate ammunition condition code (C/C). Conventional naval ordnance is designed and produced with a high degree of safety and reliability built in.

During the course of its stockpile target-stockpile sequence, naval ammunition may be downgraded such that the ammunition is restricted and/or unserviceable. The change is promulgated by a NAR, which may be issued due to any one or a combination of factors including age degradation, environmental effects, decreased performance, priority of issue implementation, etc. Malfunctions and discrepancies reported by using units also prompt inputs to the reclassification program, as does the declaration of material as obsolete/disposable.

The NAR program provides a standardized method to inform all DON and Coast Guard activities of C/C changes and disposition of unsafe or unreliable ordnance items through rapid, worldwide dissemination of NAR messages. NARs may also be used as an inventory management tool to place usage restrictions or priorities on certain items. NARs are numbered consecutively within each fiscal year and serve as supplements to the Ammunition, Unserviceable, Suspended and Limited Use, NAVSUP P-801 until incorporated by a change or revision.

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 NAVSUP GLS AMMO for validation of compatibility with armament systems and stowage capability. The provisional allowance list is reserved for new construction ships or for major conversion/regular overhaul. Shipfill allowance lists replace provisional allowance lists after validation by the FLTCDR.

Receipts

A receipt is 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.

Serial/Lot Item Tracking (SLIT)

OIS-W and OIS-MC for 0T COG material provide the capability for the reporting and control of ammunition assets by lot and/or serial number. Activities holding naval conventional ammunition designated for serial or lot number control are required to submit the appropriate serial/lot item tracking (SLIT) transactions to OIS-W using procedures provided in the NAVSUP P-724. SLIT reporting is supplementary to Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedure (MILSTRAP). OIS-W is capable of tracking material location, C/C, purpose codes, ownership codes, MDD, expiration dates, and type container codes that are required.
The material control code (MCC) designates the type of tracking to be performed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCC</th>
<th>Type of Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Lot number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Serial number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Lot and serial number (lot and serial numbers are combined and reported as a single number). The lot number is to precede the serial number with a period separating the lot number from the serial number. If the lot/serial number is greater than 21 characters, the last digit(s) of the lot number should be truncated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Lot number on a monthly basis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Shipfill Allowance List (30,000-33,999)
The shipfill allowance list is 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.

Suspended Ammunition
Suspended ammunition refers to ammunition that is:
- Temporarily identified and held in an undetermined or undecided status pending true condition determination
- Temporarily identified and held in an unspecified status pending determination or completion of subsequent action
- Withheld from issue except for emergency combat or contingent operational necessity
- Items identified with condition codes of J, K, L, M, and N, categorized as suspended

Tailored Allowances
Tailored allowances modify afloat ordnance loads for prescribed periods of time to satisfy missions and/or threats of a very specific nature that cannot be adequately met by NAVSEA 30,000 series ordnance loads. Allowances for shore activities cannot be tailored.

Temporary Custody
Temporary custody refers to a receipt of ammunition from fleet units, other Navy users, and customers on an as-required basis for storage at an ashore facility with approval of a TYCOM, or with approval of Commander, Marine Forces Atlantic/Pacific in the case of acceptance of landing force operational reserve material (LFORM) and mission load allowance of class V (W) ammunition.

Temporary Storage
Temporary storage (TEMP STOW) is 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.
**Transaction**

For reporting purposes, a transaction is any change in the reported asset posture of an ammunition item. Examples of transactions are receipt, reclassification from suspended to serviceable, expenditure, and issue.

**Transfer**

Transfer is the movement of assets from a Navy activity to an activity outside the Navy accounting system such as the Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, or a foreign Government.

**Type Maintenance Due Code**

A type maintenance due code (TMDC) is a code that indicates what type of maintenance action is due next for an individual item.

**Unserviceable Ammunition**

Unserviceable ammunition has one or more defects that 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, P, or V are categorized as unserviceable. Torpedoes and missiles that are not ready for unrestricted use or are overdue for maintenance are considered unserviceable.

**Ammunition Requisitioning Procedures**

Stock points requisition ammunition in accordance with established load plans, policies, and direction. Basic instructions containing the policy, scope, and procedures for processing MILSTRIP requisitions are contained in Naval Supply Procedures, Afloat, NAVSUP P-485, Volume 1, applicable fleet instructions, and specific conventional explosive ordnance requisitioning procedures ashore or afloat contained in Conventional Ordnance Stockpile Management, NAVSUP P-724.

The standard method used for requisitioning ordnance is the ammunition MILSTRIP.

**Allowance Development Procedures**

Applicable TYCOM generates a shipfill allowance list for each new ship in the Navy prior to the completion of ship construction. This allowance request will be routed to COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLT for approval. Prior to the ship’s commissioning, the TYCOM will request NAVSUP GLS AMMO to transfer the ship’s allowance from the precommissioning to the commissioned unit identification code (UIC). This request may be made via electronic mail, an ammunition condition report (ACR) is not required.

Operational commands provide mission or cargo allowance data to NAVSUP GLS AMMO, via the appropriate chain of command with proper justification, to establish a new or revised allowance list in OIS-W.

Type Commanders initiate a request to NAVSUP GLS AMMO via the FLTCDR; the Acquisition/Program Manager; and NAVSEA Program Management Office for Navy 2T Conventional Ammunition Systems to establish 2T COG mission or cargo allowances in OIS-W.

**NAVSEA 30,000 Series Allowance Change Request Procedures**

As platforms, armaments or weapons systems change, it may become necessary to modify existing NAVSEA 30,000 series allowance data. Allowance change requests are processed the same regardless of the type of allowance list.
Changes are initiated using the SIPRNet collaboration tool Enterprise Knowledge Management (EKM) as directed in the Allowance Change Request Process Standard Operating Procedures and Business Rules provided in the NAVSUP P-724.

**NAVSEA 30,000 Series Change Request Approval and Processing**

Processing and approval of allowance change requests are explained in the allowance change request process standard operating procedures and business rules found in the NAVSUP P-724. The ACR process:

1. ACR is initiated in EKM.
2. Reviewers conduct analysis of ACR.
3. TYCOM/Fleet approves ACR.
4. NAVSUP GLS AMMO completes its review of the ACR, verifies approval is annotated in EKM, and updates OIS-W.
5. An alert will be sent notifying the EKM community that the ACR is complete.

NAVSUP GLS AMMO will release a naval message announcing the updated allowance list.

**Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures**

The MILSTRIP (*Figure 17-1*) should be used for ordering all material from the Navy supply system, other military installations, the DLA, and the General Services Administration (GSA). MILSTRIP requisitioning is based upon the use of a coded, single line item document for each supply transaction. The normal requisitioning method for afloat activities is to prepare and submit transactions to the supply source via defense automated addressing system (DAAS) in standard MILSTRIP format.

MILSTRIP is designed to permit transmission and receipt of requisitions by electronic methods. Telephone, mail, fax, and courier are the most labor intensive and error prone methods of submission and should be avoided. To assure responsive and expeditious processing, the media of communication used will be consistent with, and subject to, the limitations for use of media and status codes.

Requisition in English (RIE) format may be used for requisitions with priority codes 01 through 03. RIE requisitioning procedures are provided in NAVSUP P-724 and are explained in following paragraphs.

NAVSUP GLS AMMOLANT and NAVSUP GLS AMMO PAC provide for economical sourcing of ammunition. They generate, modify, or refer requisitions to the appropriate Command or Service for handling and disposition, and coordination of shipments between stock points. They maintain daily interface with fleet requisitioners in order to provide efficient response to operational contingencies. Marine Corps System Command Program Manager for Ammunition (MARCORSYSCOM PM Ammo) performs those functions identified above for 0T COG material.
P 101833Z FEB 11
FM USS NEVERSAIL
TO NAVAMMOLOGCEN MECHANICSBURG PA///431///
INFO COMUSFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA///N411/N411A1///
COMNAVSURFOR NORFOLK VA///N423/N653///
COMPHIBGRU TWO
NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOLANT NORFOLK VA
NMCLANT YORKTOWN VA///00/00B///
UNCLAS ///N08010///
SUBJ/AMMO TRANS RPT (AMMO MILSTRIP RQN)///
A0DNCF1305A363 EA02000V215601041A060RN00109JY6 2T87613082
BT

Figure 17-1 — Example of AMMO MILSTRIP format.

Preliminary Requisition Preparation Requirements
Prior to submitting an ammunition requisition, the following steps are required:

1. Verify current on-hand assets.
2. Verify the activity cited to receive material is an authorized receiver.
3. Verify the requisitioner's allowance or NCEA for the item being ordered.
4. Determine the RDD.
5. Determine the delivery destination or load-out point.
6. Determine the requisitioner's authorized force/activity designator and urgency of need designator in order to determine the appropriate priority.

Ammunition MILSTRIP Requisition and Follow-up Instructions
For training purposes, the following paragraphs provide brief explanations and data element formats required to complete a standard 66-position ammunition requisition. The information is consistent with NAVSUP P-485 for ammunition requisitions. Current directives, policies, and procedures should be consulted for requisition procedures. Activities using OIS-R/ROLMS will requisition in MILSTRIP format via a naval message. These messages are automatically routed to the OIS-W for processing.

17-15
Mandatory entries are annotated with an asterisk (*). The following paragraphs explain the data elements illustrated in *Figure 17-1*.

- **Document Identifier Code (DIC)** – The DIC provides a means to identify each document type (e.g., requisition, referral action, status document, and follow-up cancellation) to OIS-W and further identify such data as to the intended purpose, usage, and operation desired; the DIC enables OIS-W to select the appropriate program(s) and to mechanically perform operations dictated by the data element or code; the DIC is a mandatory entry on all documents entering and leaving the supply distribution system under MILSTRIP; examples of DICs are shown in *Table 17-1*; refer to the NAVSUP P-485 Volume II for a complete list of applicable DICs; format is provided below:

  **Position:** 1-3*
  **Title:** DIC-A0_
  **Explanation:** A 3-digit code used to identify the purpose of the document. See DICs most frequently used in ammunition requisitions as provided in *Table 17-1*.

MILSTRIP:

AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIC</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0A</td>
<td>Requisition for domestic shipment with NSN/NATO stock number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0D</td>
<td>Requisition for domestic shipment with part number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0E</td>
<td>Requisition submitted for domestic shipment with exception data (REMARKS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A01</td>
<td>Requisition for overseas shipment with NSN/NATO stock number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A04</td>
<td>Requisition for overseas shipment with part number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A05</td>
<td>Requisition submitted for overseas shipment with exception data (REMARKS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMA</td>
<td>Modify CONUS shipment with NSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM1</td>
<td>Modify OCONUS shipment with NSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMD</td>
<td>Modify CONUS shipment with NALC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AME</td>
<td>Modify CONUS shipment with exception data (REMARKS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM4</td>
<td>Modify OCONUS shipment with NALC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM5</td>
<td>Modify OCONUS shipment with exception data (REMARKS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC1</td>
<td>Requisition cancellation (by requisitioner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC2</td>
<td>Requisition cancellation (by supplementary address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF_</td>
<td>To request the status of the requisition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 17-1 — Example of Document Identifier Codes*
Table 17-1 — Example of Document Identifier Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIC</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>To request status for domestic shipment with NSN/NATO stock number; process as a requisition if the original requisition was not received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATB</td>
<td>To request status for domestic shipment with part number; process as a requisition if the original requisition was not received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATD</td>
<td>To request status for domestic shipment with other; process as a requisition if the original requisition was not received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT1</td>
<td>To request status for overseas shipment with NSN/NATO stock number; process as a requisition if the original requisition was not received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT2</td>
<td>To request status for overseas shipment with part number; process as a requisition if the original requisition was not received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT4</td>
<td>To request status for overseas shipment with other; process as a requisition if the original requisition was not received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIC used for status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIC</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AE_</td>
<td>Indicates supply status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS_</td>
<td>Provides shipment status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU_</td>
<td>Reply to cancelation request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Routing Identifier Code (RIC)** — A RIC is an address that either indicates the intended recipient of the document or indicates the actual consignor (shipper) on supply type release/receipt documents; for the purpose of submitting requisitions to OIS-W the RIC is NCB; a complete list of applicable RICs for use in referrals is provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II; format is provided below:

  **Position:** 4-6*
  
  **Title:** RIC – NCB (for Requisitions)
  
  **Explanation:** A 3-digit code used to represent the address of the intended receipt of the document.

  **MILSTRIP:**
  
  AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082
• The Media and Status (M&S) Code – The M&S code provides information indicating status reporting requirements on MILSTRIP requisitions; M&S codes may indicate that status is to be furnished to the requisitioner (card column (cc) 30-35) and/or the supplementary addressee (cc 45-50); a complete list of applicable M&S codes is provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II; format is provided below:

**Position:** 7*
**Title:** M&S
**Explanation:** Media/Status F is the mandatory entry for signal codes other than A or D. The F entry indicates the status will be automatically provided to the requisitioner and the supplementary addressee and distribution code. Media/Status S is the mandatory entry for signal codes A or D. The S entry indicates the status will be automatically provided to the requisitioner.

**MILSTRIP:**
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

• Federal Supply Class and Navy Ammunition Logistics Code or National Stock Number – The FSC and NALC or NSN identifies the ammunition being requisitioned; the FSC/NALC is the preferred format; any remaining spaces should be filled with blanks; otherwise the NSN may be used; format is provided below:

**Position:** 8-20*
**Title:** FSC/NALC or NSN
**Explanation:** The FSC with NALC in positions 8-15 is the preferred format for most ammunition requisitions. For non-NALC items, the FSC in positions 8-11 is used with the NIIN in positions 12-20. For sonobuoys, the preferred format is NALC with NIIN in cc 8-20. Any unused spaces should remain blank.

**MILSTRIP with FSC/NALC:**
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

**Position:** 21-22
**Title:** Leave two blank spaces.
**Explanation:** N/A

**MILSTRIP with NSN:**
AODNCBF130500556783 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

• Unit of Issue (U/I) – Abbreviations are used throughout the Navy for requesting, issuing, and recording of all material in the Navy Supply System; periods are not to be used with these abbreviations and the plural of the abbreviation will be the same as the singular; a complete list of applicable U/I abbreviations is provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II; format is provided below:

**Position:** 23-24*
**Title:** U/I
**Explanation:** An abbreviation of the types of units under which the material is issued, such as each (EA), box (BX), or skid (SD).
• Quantity – A number of units required of the requested item; format is provided below:
  Position: 25-29*
  Title: Quantity
  Explanation: The requisition quantity has to be preceded with zeros to fill in all the positions. Example: To requisition 166, the quantity would be 00166. The letter M may be used in position 29 to indicate thousands when the quantity exceeds the five-digit field limitation. For example, a quantity of 100,000 may be entered as 0100M. Do not use decimals. Every attempt should be made to requisition to unit pack.

• Service Code – Service codes are designed to accommodate service identity in MILSTRIP documentation; the service codes are used in conjunction with other codes to identify the parent service of requisitioners and other addressees; format is provided below:
  Position: 30*
  Title: Service Code
  Explanation: The service code R will be used by Pacific Fleet operating units; V by Atlantic Fleet operating units; M by Marine Corps activities; N by activities other than COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT operating units and precommissioned units; and Z for U.S. Coast Guard units.

• Unit Identification Code (UIC) – Format is provided below:
  Position: 31-35*
  Title: UIC
  Explanation: The requisitioner’s UIC. For a complete list of UICs, see the Navy Comptroller Manual, NAVCOMPT Volume 2.

• Julian Date – The Julian date consists of two elements; the last digit of the calendar year and the numeric consecutive day of the year, e.g., 9274 represents 1 October 1999; format is provided below:
  Position: 36-39*
  Title: Julian Date
  Explanation: Example: 6168, 6 indicates calendar year 2016, 168 indicates the Julian date, 16 Jun in this case.
MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

- Requisition Serial Number – Format is provided below:
  Position: 40-43*
  Title: Requisition Serial Number
  Explanation: An alpha/numeric field (alpha I and O are not used). Serial numbers cannot be duplicated on the same Julian date. Special warfare (SPECWAR) units must delineate QT__ for NCEA requirements or QC__ for combat requirements. Requisition serial numbers for Tomahawk redistribution must be constructed starting with TH.

MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

- Demand Code – Requisitions contain demand codes that are entered by the activity creating the request; the demand code is a mandatory entry of an alphabetic character to indicate to the management element of a distribution system whether the demand is recurring or nonrecurring; since all ammunition requisitions are considered recurring, a blank space or null value may be placed in position 44; certain advice codes and reason codes are compatible only with recurring demands and others only with nonrecurring demand; a complete list of applicable demand codes is provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II; format is provided below:
  Position: 44
  Title: Demand Code
  Explanation: Enter R for a recurring requirement or N for nonrecurring requirement if your automated system requires entry.

MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

- Supplementary Address – The supplementary address field may be used by the requisitioner to denote that another activity is to receive material, status, or billing; when used for this purpose, cc 45 will contain the applicable service code and cc 46-50 will contain the UIC of the activity to receive any of this data; the field may also be used by the requisitioner for local controls by entering a Y in cc 45 and any combination of alpha/numeric in cc 46-50 as well as the distribution code; although the entry will be insignificant to other than the originator, it will be perpetuated on all subsequent documents
  Position: 45-50*
  Title: Supplementary Address
  Explanation: Using Signal Code J identifies the activity to receive the material for you. If you will load via another ship, include remarks with your requisition. For example, a ship receiving ordnance from an AOE class of ship, which will load ordnance at Naval Munitions Command (NMC) Yorktown; the NMC will use UIC as the supplementary address and in the remarks indicate that the ordnance will be loaded on board the AOE for further transfer to your ship.
• Signal Codes – The signal code is a mandatory entry in cc 51 of MILSTRIP requisitions; the signal code serves a dual purpose: it designates the activity to which material is to be shipped and, it designates the activity to which material is to be billed, if billing is required; the bill to activity for intra-Navy transactions also may indicate the chargeable or accountable activity

**Position:** 51*

**Title:** Signal Code

**Explanation:**
- Code A – Bill to and ship to requisitioner.
- Code B – Bill to supplementary address and ship to the requisitioner.
- Code C – Billing will be determined by funding code in 52-53, ship to requisitioner.
- Code D – For U.S. Coast Guard. No billing required. Ship to requisitioner.
- Code J – Bill to requisitioner and ship to supplementary address. (For Navy afloat units, signal code J is mandatory when loading out a shore activity.)
- Code K – Bill to and ship to supplementary address.
- Code L – Billing will be determined by funding code in cc 52-53 and ship to supplementary address.
- Code M – For U.S. Coast Guard. No billing required. Ship to the supplementary address.

• Fund Code – Fund codes have been developed to properly bill an activity for material received; master accounting records at issuing activities contain the complete accounting spread corresponding to the two-digit fund code assigned by the requisitioner; all requisitions must contain a two-digit fund code except when no billing is required, which are indicated by a signal code D or M; a complete list of applicable fund codes, their uses, and meanings are provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II; format is provided below:

**Position:** 52-53

**Title:** Fund Code

**Explanation:** A two-digit code used to cite accounting data on requisitions. Afloat units enter Y6. Shore activities refer to NAVSUP P-485, Volume II. U. S. Coast Guard will leave blank.

• Distribution Code – The distribution code is a two part field which is contained in cc 54-56; the first part (cc 54) indicates the activity who will be furnished 100 percent supply and shipment status on all priorities in addition to status furnished in accordance with the M&S code entry in cc 7; the second part, cc 55 and 56, indicates the COG and is significant only to the service initiating the requisition
Position: 54
Title: Distribution Code
Explanation: Fleet activities normally leave blank. Shore activities refer to NAVSUP P-485.

MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

- Cognizance Symbol – The COG identifies the technical and management responsibility for the category of material; it indicates the stores account in cc 55 (either appropriation purchase account (APA) or Navy working capital fund (NWCF)) and the cognizant inventory manager in cc 56; complete lists of COGs are provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II

Position: 55-56*
Title: COG
Explanation: 0T – Expendable Marine Corps ordnance
2D – TOMAHAWK sea launched cruise missile and associated equipment
2E – Conventional air ammunition
2T – Conventional surface/underwater ammunition
4T – Torpedoes, components, and anti-submarine rocket (ASROC) material
6T – Underwater mines and components
8E – Air launched missile material
8S – SUBROC and mobile submarine simulator (MOSS) material
8T – Surface launched guided missiles and components
8U – Sonobuoys and sonobuoy launch containers

MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

- Project Code – Project codes identify requisitions, shipments, and related documentation to special projects, operations, exercises, and maneuvers; the one-to-one correlation enables the Navy to distinguish and track these special programs to performance and cost data; project codes are perpetuated in all related documentation and may also appear as part of the shipping container markings; project code 764 for maritime prepositioning ships (MPSs), 821 for CADs/PADs that are required to avoid aircraft from becoming non-operational, and 841 for requisitioning SPECWAR material are examples of important project codes; project codes most frequently used in ammunition requisitioning are shown in Table 17-2; additional project codes are provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II; format is provided below:

Position: 57-59*
Title: Project Code
Explanation: The code identifies the intended use of the ammunition, e.g., 876 – training, 840 - cargo load, etc. Project codes most frequently used in ammunition requisitioning are shown in Table 17-2.
Table 17-2 — Examples of Project Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>764</td>
<td>Requisition of ammunition for maritime prepositioning ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Ammunition requisition in support of operational and contingency support ashore that is not covered by an unique project code associated with the operations or contingency; this project code applies to USMC tactical air (TACAIR) beddown and Marine Air Support Package requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Requisition for expendable ordnance (CADs/PADs, etc.) without which aircraft would become nonoperationally ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>WPNSTA or NMC load plan adjustment (FTE use only); conventional ammunition being relocated as excess to activity load plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Onload for Deployment of Exercise; USMC Class V (W) ground ammunition requisitioned as LFORM cargo for loading aboard amphibious ships for deployment or fleet exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Offload (post deployment or exercise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837</td>
<td>Load adjust (shipfill); onload/offload of shipfill ordnance to/from combatants or mobile logistic support force (MLSF) to facilitate onload/offload of training ordnance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>838</td>
<td>Mission load; ammunition requisitioned in support of Mission Load Allowance for ship deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>839</td>
<td>RDT&amp;E; expendable ordnance required in support of RDT&amp;E programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Cargo load; ammunition requisitioned in support of cargo load allowance for ship deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>SPECWAR (used for both contingency and training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>Stock point requisitions for ammunition to support load plan, other allowances, and repair (not for fleet use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>868</td>
<td>Malfunction investigations; expendable ordnance requisitioned as a result of malfunction investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>Requisition or turn-in of prepositioned war reserve stock (PWRS) service mine material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>874</td>
<td>Requisition or turn-in of exercise and training mine material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>875</td>
<td>Redistribution orders (nonload plan); logistics management specialist, fleet logistics agent, or higher headquarters directed redistribution or referral of expendable ordnance (Cog 0T, 2D, 2E, 2T, 4T, 6T, 8E, and 8U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>876</td>
<td>Training (NCEA); ammunition requisitioned for or turned in from annual training or fleet exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>877</td>
<td>Shipfill; ammunition requisitioned to support ship’s own armament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Ammunition exchange; ammunition requisitioned and/or turned in for exchange due to NARs, overaged components, obsolescence, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Quality evaluation testing; requisitions for expendable ordnance items and components for testing under quality evaluation surveillance programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17-2 — Examples of Project Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>883</td>
<td>OCONUS resupply/rollback; ammunition requisitioned for or by OCONUS storage sites; includes turn-ins for rollback to OCONUS or CONUS storage sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>887</td>
<td>Segregation of expendable ordnance that is being transferred to a disposal account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Initial load (requisition) of ammunition for newly constructed or activated ships</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Priority Designator Code**—Priority designator codes are derived from a combination of the force/activity designator (F/AD) and the urgency of need designator (UND); complete details are contained in NAVSUP P-485; priority designator codes govern requisition submission, material allocation, and depot/storage site processing.

Position: 60-61*

Title: Priority Designator

Explanation: The authorized priority designator code is derived by the requisitioner from the following table by matching the assigned F/AD (I-V) with the applicable UND (A, B, C).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urgency of Need Designator</th>
<th>Force/Activity Designator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>01 02 03 07 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>04 05 06 09 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>11 12 13 14 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

- **Required Delivery Date (RDD)**—Requisitions with specific RDDs will be processed to meet that date of delivery; specific RDDs indicating other than routine processing must contain a priority designator code based on F/AD/UND as described above; NAVSUP P-724 provides guidelines to assist in the determination of the correct priority and lead time for ammunition requisitions.

- **Issue Priority Groups (IPGs)** that determine the need and processing time of the requirement are categorized as follows:
  - IPG 1 – requisitions with priority designator codes 01 through 03
  - IPG 2 – requisitions with priority designator codes 04 through 08
  - IPG 3 – requisitions with priority designator codes 09 through 15

Position: 62-64*

Title: RDD

Explanation: The three-digit Julian date indicating when the material is required. Guidelines for establishing RDDs are provided in NAVSUP P-724.

MILSTRIP:
AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082
Advice Code – Advice codes are numeric-alpha character or alpha-alpha characters and provide coded instructions to supply sources when such data is considered essential to supply action and entry in narrative form is not feasible; these codes are entered in cc 65 and 66.

The requisition transaction advice codes flow from requisition originators to initial processing points and are, thereafter, perpetuated into passing actions and release/receipt documents. A requisition does not normally require an advice code entry. The requisitioner may use an advice code for conditions that dictate that advice or restriction is applicable to the items being requisitioned. A complete list of applicable advice codes, their uses, and meanings are provided in NAVSUP P-485, Volume II. Format is provided below:

**Position:** 65-66

**Title:** Advice Code

**Explanation:** A two-digit non-mandatory code providing details of requisition request.

**MILSTRIP:**

AODNCBF1305A363 EA02000V215606168A060RN00188JY6 2T87613082

Advice codes 5A through 5Z (except 5I and 5O) and 51 through 59 are assigned for intra-Navy usage. Table 17-3 lists a few examples of advice codes for training purposes only. Not all advice codes are listed.

**Table 17-3 — Examples of Advice Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC 65-66</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Replacement certification; requested item is required to replace a mandatory turn-in repairable, which has been surveyed as missing or obviously damaged beyond repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Item is known to be obsolete but still required for immediate use; if item is not available and there is no known substitute, local purchase is authorized for quantity indicated; charge fund code (cc 52 and 53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Do not centrally backorder or procure; a substitute is acceptable; reject unfilled quantity not available for delivery; fill or kill at inventory control point level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Initial requirement certification; requested item is a mandatory turn-in repairable required for initial outfitting/installation or increased allowance/stockage objective; therefore, no unserviceable unit is available for turn-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5E       | Release of planned requirement or reservation for:  
- Mandatory turn-in repairable, no unserviceable unit is available for turn-in  
- Field level repairable  
- Consumable |
| 5F       | The stock number has recently been assigned; do not cancel if unable to identify; refer the requisition to the inventory manager (cc 67-69) |
| 5G       | Exchange certification:  
- Requested item is a mandatory turn-in repairable for which an unserviceable unit will be turned in on an exchange basis under the same document number as that used in the requisition  
- Requested item is compressed gas for which an empty cylinder will be turned in on an exchange basis |
Table 17-3 — Examples of Advice Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65-66</td>
<td>Furnish nearest package quantity to quantity requested; do not cut or alter materials other than as shown in the stock list; applies to rope, electrical cable, pipe, tubing, lumber, packaged petroleum products, wave guides, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5H</td>
<td>Use of nonstandard items in lieu of standard stock is certified necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5J</td>
<td>Do not backorder; a substitute is acceptable; reject unfilled quantity not available for delivery fill or kill at point of entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5L</td>
<td>Do not backorder; a substitute is acceptable; issue total quantity requested or reject</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ammunition MILSTRIP Requisition Follow-Up Instructions

Initial status on all requisitions submitted will be provided via OIS-W. If initial status is not received within 7 days, a MILSTRIP follow-up (document identifier AT_ (Table 17-2)) is submitted to Naval Ammunition Logistics Support Center (NAVAMMOLOGCEN) Mechanicsburg using RIC NCB. All other data fields are perpetuated from the original requisition. The AT_ will be treated as a new requisition if the original requisition was not received and status will follow.

Requisition status must be monitored to ensure timely processing and delivery. Periods for submitting follow-ups are in accordance with local standard operating procedures (SOPs). The MILSTRIP follow-up (document identifier AF_) must be submitted to NCB. All other data fields are perpetuated from the original requisition.

The requisitioning unit should submit an AF1, while the supplementary address should submit an AF2. Requisition status is provided in response to the AF_ document. The status code (positions 65-66) provides current information on the document.

The status of MILSTRIP requisitions that have been processed through the DAAS from activities can additionally be tracked using a Web-based tool developed by the Defense Automated Addressing System Center (DAASC). The Web-based Virtual Logistics Information Processing System (VLIPS) provides details on requisitions and can track reports of excess material and the movement of those excesses to the destination disposal activity. Queries can be made by document number, unit activity, project code, or NSN.

Ammunition MILSTRIP Requisition Status Procedures

Upon receipt of RIE requests, Ammunition Management Office Atlantic (AMMOLANT)/Ammunition Management Office Pacific (AMMOPAC) will input requisition and provide status to the requisitioner and supplementary addressee within 5 working days. Status for urgent RIE requests will be provided within 48 hours. Status provided to requisitioner and supplementary addressee will address requisitions by serial number and initial action taken.

AMMOLANT/AMMOPAC will follow local office procedures by sending requisition status or ensuring a COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLT ordnance handling activity publishes requisition status approximately 30 days prior to the start of the load evolution. Complete status of all requisitions will be provided in an easily understood format and will indicate the point of contact for coordinating the sequence of material delivery and other administrative information.

COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLT ordnance handling activities will send requisition status 7 days prior to the start of the evolution. If additional status is needed, AMMOLANT/AMMOPAC should be contacted.
Ammunition MILSTRIP Requisition Modification Procedures

If one or more of the data elements of the requisition require modification, it should be submitted with a document identifier of AMA or AM1 (Table 17-2) to NCB. Not all data elements can be modified. The data elements that can be modified are:

- M&S code (cc 7)
- Supplementary address (cc 45-50)
- Signal code (cc 51)
- Fund code (cc 52-53)
- Distribution code (cc 54)
- Project code (cc 57-59)
- Priority designator code (cc 60-61)
- RDD (cc 62-64)
- Advice code (cc 65-66)

**NOTE**

RDDS requiring modification must be verified by the requisitioner to determine if the priority also requires modification.

The quantity field is not a modifiable field using AMA or the AM1. For an increase in quantity, a new requisition is required to obtain additional material. If all or part of the requisition quantity is no longer required, a MILSTRIP cancellation (document identifier AC1) must be submitted to NCB. The quantity (cc 25-29) is entered for the cancellation. All other data fields are perpetuated from the original requisition.

Modifications to priority 01-03 require approval by the appropriate certifying authority.

Ammunition MILSTRIP Requisition Cancellation

If a ship cannot accept ammunition that has been delivered, the ship must submit an AC1 cancellation. In the event a ship fails to cancel a requisition, the supplementary address activity is authorized to send an AC2 cancellation.

Ammunition Requisition in English

When a requisition is a Priority 01 through 03, an RIE may be sent via classified naval message or secure email to the appropriate AMMO Office. Ashore facilities may use unsecure channels. The following information is required, as shown in Figure 17-2:

1. Activity Name/UIC. See NAVSUP P-724 for UIC.
2. Point of Contact – Include name, electronic address, and phone/fax numbers.
3. Load point and scheduled load date(s) for units afloat.
4. Priority and RDD.
5. Type in columns:
   - NALC
   - Nomenclature
   - Quantity
   - Project Code
   - ACC

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Figure 17-2 — Example of Requisition in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NALC ACC</th>
<th>NOMENCLATURE</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>PROJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A363 B</td>
<td>9MM CARTRIDGE BALL</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A011 B</td>
<td>12GA SHOTSHELL</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. PRIORITY IS 03. RDD IS 02 MARCH 2011.
3. AUTHORIZATION MESSAGE FORWARDED TO USFF REQUESTING USE OF PRIORITY 03, RDD 2 MARCH 2011 VIA DTG 081401Z FEB 11.
4. SUITABLE SUBSTITUTION AUTHORIZED. DO NOT ADJUST QUANTITIES.
5. ASSISTANCE IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.//
6. Include preferred suitable substitutes, telemetry frequencies, weapons system particulars, and any additional information to validate/correct NIIN.

Submit a RIE modification in a plain language naval message, electronic message, or fax to the appropriate AMMO Office, stating modifications desired for previously requisitioned ammunition. Reference the original request and requisition serial numbers.

Submit a RIE cancellation in a plain language naval message, electronic message, or fax to the appropriate AMMO Office, stating ammunition requirements to be canceled. Reference the original request and requisition serial numbers.

Submit RIE follow-up in a plain language naval message, electronic message, or fax to the appropriate AMMO Office, requesting status. Reference the original request and requisition serial numbers.

**Requisitioning of Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices**

The CAD/PAD program has completed a prototype requisitioning, shipping, and delivery process. The new process, described in NAVSUP P-724, permits maintenance activities to order CADs/PADs via internet or telephone. The MILSTRIP requisition, issue, receipt, shipping, and confirmation data is automatically generated.

All commands with internet access must use the Web ordering system. When internet access is unavailable, the customer should call Defense Switched Network (DSN) 430-3813, commercial (COM) 717-605-3813, or DSN 430-2017, COM 717-605-2017. At the end of the ordering process, the customer receives an order number and document numbers for tracking purposes.

Activities ordering for aircraft maintenance within CONUS must order 14 calendar days prior to day the CAD/PADs are needed. For scheduled replacement orders, mechanics must target the day the CAD/PADs are required as the material delivery date for aircraft installation.

Ships at CONUS ports must order their e-stock 21 days prior to the required dockside date for on-load. Installed CAD/PADs required for maintenance while deployed must be ordered by the maintenance activities separately from the ordnance load and coordinated with the ship’s Weapons Department.

**Requisitioning of Mine Exercise Training Material**

Mine Exercise Training (MET) material and associated services will be requisitioned from the appropriate mine assembly activity by naval message in accordance with reference to current directives. Commander, Mobile Mine Assembly Group, Corpus Christi, TX, must receive requests at least 45 days prior to RDD.

**Requisitioning By Fleet Units**

The unit’s mission assignment and geographical location determine the requisitioning procedures followed by fleet units. Fleet units are composed of fast combat support ships, mission load ships (CVN and amphibious assault ships), and aircraft squadrons. Since the majority of aviation ordnancemen (AOs) are assigned to aircraft carriers or aircraft squadrons, the discussion that follows concerning requisitioning procedures for fleet units is limited to these two units.

**Stock Levels**

Ships are required to maintain their shipfill ammunition allowance on board or on order. One exception is that stock levels can be reduced to 90 percent to permit expenditures for training, or to
carry exercise ammunition. Individual waivers of this requirement must be requested from the ship’s operational commander.

Requisitioning Procedures for Aircraft Squadrons

Air wings and aircraft squadrons ashore in CONUS submit requirements for all items to the supporting air station where the material will be loaded or expended. For example, a fixed wing fighter attack (VFA) squadron located at NAS Oceana, Virginia that needs ordnance for local training should submit its requirements to the NMC Detachment NAS Oceana, Virginia. An air wing and aircraft squadron ashore OCONUS submits all requirements to their supporting NMC detachment at the air station.

Air wings, aircraft squadrons, or squadron detachments afloat submit requirements to the ship’s weapons department according to current ship’s instructions. Air wing/Aircraft squadron support activities should first attempt to satisfy the requirements from on-hand assets (items already in stock). For those requirements that cannot be satisfied from on-hand assets, the support activity will requisition the requirement. Requisitions must contain the UIC of the support activity in the MILSTRIP document number. The supplementary address must contain the UIC of the user air wing/squadron and the signal code B. Ordnance should not be ordered by using the air wing/squadron’s UIC as the requisitioner.

Air wings, aircraft squadrons, and squadron detachments should submit requirements well in advance. The air wing/squadron should also keep the ship or support facility NMC detachment fully informed of their requirements, which will permit timely requisitioning to prevent shortfalls and minimize expensive problems that arise from emergency requisitions.

Requisition File Maintenance

Thus far, the procedures for requisitioning ammunition have been covered. However, requisitions cannot simply be submitted and all materials will magically be in place for loadout. Careful monitoring of actions taken on requisitions by the ammunition supply system and judicious expediting action is necessary to ensure the best possible loadout. The following paragraphs discuss actions required of the requisitioner to ensure that requisitions are processed expeditiously and are not lost.

Requisition Processing

NAVSUP GLS AMMO provides fleet requisition processing, fleet interface, and coordination scheduling for ordnance movements through management offices located at NAVSUP GLS AMMOLANT, Norfolk, VA and NAVSUP GLS AMMOPAC, San Diego, CA.

AMMOLANT provides ammunition management for the Atlantic region, east of the Mississippi River and Ingleside, TX. AMMOPAC provides ammunition management for the Pacific region, west of the Mississippi River, in addition to Opportune Lift (OPLIFT), Vertical Replenishment (VERTREP) and Navy Liaison Office (NLO) actions.

NAVSUP GLS AMMO provides logistics assistance officers (LAOs), who are permanently positioned personnel, to assist fleet commanders with all ordnance logistic issues within their area of operations. Specifically, they assist with the development of strike group load plans, the forecasting of fleet combat/training expenditures, the positioning plan for munitions within their area of responsibility and perform mobile fleet support team (MFST) duties. The LAOs are strategically located in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Naples, Italy; Bahrain; and Yokosuka, Japan.
Ammunition Turn-In Procedures

Procedures for turn-in of ammunition, ammunition details, and the procedures for temporary storage and custody ashore are briefly discussed in this chapter. It is impractical to cover every procedure for every conceivable ammunition item. Therefore, the discussion is limited to the more routine procedures. Regardless of the particular type of ammunition or ammunition details being turned in, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Afloat, NAVSEA Ordnance Publication (OP) 4 and Ammunition and Explosives Safety Ashore, NAVSEA OP 5, Volume 1, require that all inert components, details, and cartridge cases be inspected and certified that the containers are inert. It is extremely important that personnel strictly adhere to these regulations. It is imperative that all applicable personnel be thoroughly familiar with the procedures required for inspection, certification, and marking of empty or inert items.

Turn-in of Air-Launch Missile Material

Ships must turn in air-launched missiles (ALMs) and ALM material (including wings and fins) before a regular overhaul. Upon return from deployment, CVNs are normally directed to turn in or transfer all ALMs and ALM material to another ship or activity ashore. The transfer of all ALMs and ALM material does not include inert rounds used for training missile-handling crews.

The present ALM maintenance policy permits ships to retain all serviceable deep stowed ALMs, including ALMs on cargo load ships, until the MDD of the missile has been reached. Deep-stowed ALMs are missiles that have not been removed from their sealed shipping container. When a CVN turns in missiles that have remained in deep stowage and the MDD has not expired, the accompanying paperwork is normally marked ready for issue (RFI). When the shipping seals on the missile container are broken, or the missile is removed from the shipping container for any reason, or the MDD has expired, the accompanying paperwork should be marked not ready for issue (non-RFI).

Serviceable assets from deep stowage that are turned in must be repackaged and tagged according to current directives. Unserviceable assets, including captive-flown missiles, missiles in ready-service stowage, and missiles carried on launchers must be segregated, packaged, and tagged according to current directives, and then routed to the appropriate naval weapons station (NWS)/NMC detachment. Documentation is prepared according to the procedures discussed in the following paragraph.

Ship Offload Planning Procedures

Ships and other operational units must submit a classified offload planning message to the NMC/OFFLOADING RECEIPT ACTIVITY listing all items with information copy to NAVAMMOLOGCEN MECHANICSBURG PA //N45// and NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOLANT NORFOLK VA //N45.2// or NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOPAC SAN DIEGO CA//45.2// at least 45 days prior to the offload evolution to allow sufficient time for offload planning.

Disposition for Tomahawk assets shall not be requested prior to offload. NAVSUP GLS AMMO logistics management specialist (LMS) will provide disposition instructions, if required, to the offload site.

The offload message must include the following ammunition information:

- Activity classification code (ACC): Ensure SPECWAR (Q) and Coast Guard (Z) assets are listed separately from Navy assets (A)
- NALC/DODIC/NIIN
- Nomenclature
• Lot, serial, or lot and serial numbers
• MDDs/Expiration date(s) (EXPs)
• QTY
• C/Cs and D/Cs on all ammunition to be offloaded
• Any applicable NARs
• Extent of assistance required to properly sentence the ammunition for offload
• Packaging, handling, storage, and transportation (PHS&T) equipment that may be required to facilitate the offload
• All sonobuoys by: NALC, stock number, lot number, quantity, and C/C
• Remarks (as required)

Offloading receipt activities will review their load plan to determine if serviceable material can be retained as on-hand stock.

Disposition requests for excess serviceable material will be submitted by message or email directly to NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOLANT NORFOLK VA//N45.2// or NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOPAC SAN DIEGO CA//45.2// with information copy to NAVAMMOLOGCEN MECHANICSBURG PA//45//, 45 days prior to the offload evolution.

NAVSUP GLS AMMOLANT/PAC will provide disposition for all unserviceable material after receiving inputs from NAVSUP GLS AMMO and the offloading receipt activity. Disposition will be provided by naval message/email to the offloading unit with information copy to the offloading receipt activity and all other activities receiving the material 7 days prior to the offload event. Offloading units will utilize own ship document numbers to maintain data integrity.

When practical, the offloading receipt activity will host an offload coordination conference. Offload receiving activities will provide guidance regarding planned ship offloads that will contribute to safe offload operations and accurate accountability of offloaded ammunition.

Prior to a scheduled ship offload, the offload-receiving activity will send a message to the unit, with NAVAMMOLOGCEN, Mechanicsburg and NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOLANT/AMMOPAC as info addressees, identifying all safety, offload, documentation, and disk-to-disk requirements. During the conference, a specific time will be established for handling security risk category (SRC) I and II material.

Ships will provide representatives to conduct a 100 percent inventory of SRC material with offload activity representatives. Quantity, lot number, and serial number discrepancies will be annotated and immediately corrected during the 100 percent inventory count.

Quantity, lot number, and serial number discrepancies leading to missing SRC I and II AE will be reported.

The Issue Release/Receipt Document (DD Form 1348-1A) (Figure 17-3) is used to document the turn-in of ammunition and ammunition details. A separate DD Form 1348-1A is required for the transfer of each item of ammunition NIIN, ACC, and C/C including ammunition details. Almost all activities will have an OIS-R/ROLMS system that will print the DD Form 1348-1A directly from the database.

Handwritten DD Form 1348-1As are strongly discouraged. They are the cause of many accountability and identification problems.
**Figure 17-3 — Example of a completed Issue Release/Receipt Document 1348-1A.**
Return and Control of Reusable Ammunition Material Details and Non-Reusable, Expendable Cartridge Cases

Ammunition detail(s) are 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 are: arming wires, bomb clips, fin assemblies, stacking racks, containers, etc.

The ammunition master repairables list (MRL) provides the destination of those items that, when serviceable or requiring limited restoration or repair, should be returned using the movement priority designator code as outlined in the MRL. The ammunition MRL can be accessed on the NAVSUP GLS AMMO Web site; select Asset Profile, then select Publications, (Access required). Normally, all details pertinent to the end round should be placed in the end round container, tagged Inert Ammunition Details Inside (using any type of plain tag or label available), and prepared for return to consignee in accordance with the procedures provided.

An OIS-R/ROLMS-generated Release/Receipt Document; DD Form 1348-1A will be prepared as a Material Turned into Stores Document in accordance with Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (Implementing Joint Conventional Ammunition Policies and Procedures), DoD 5160.65-M. For activities not possessing OIS-R/ROLMS, the DD Form 1348-1A should be typed. Experience has shown that handwritten or altered documentation results in numerous accounting errors and wasted man-hours recounting ammunition and ammunition details.

Return of Reusable Ammunition Details Procedures

End user activities will accumulate reusable ammunition details derived from firing of an AUR and initiate appropriate action to return ammunition details to the nearest NMC detachment or appropriate ammunition activity in the proper condition code. Do NOT ship to FLC/DLA activities.

CONUS stock points will transship offloaded reusable ammunition details to the consignee as designated on DD Form 1348-1A, record receipt of reusable ammunition details turned into stores on accountable records, and report material in accordance with procedures contained in NAVSUP P-724.

CONUS stock points will conduct a physical inspection of all received reusable ammunition details in accordance with Navy and Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition Sentencing – Receipt, Segregation, Storage, and Issue Sentencing, NAVSUP P-805 and submit appropriate transaction reports to NAVSUP GLS AMMO as material is properly identified.

Consignees will record receipts on records for all reusable ammunition details turned into storage, report material in accordance with procedures contained in NAVSUP P-724. Consignees will conduct a physical inspection of all received reusable ammunition details in accordance with NAVSUP P-805, and submit appropriate transaction reports to NAVSUP GLS AMMO as material is properly identified and segregated.

All empty hazardous material (HAZMAT) containers should be inspected, certified empty, and assigned a C/C in accordance with NAVSUP P-805 or Navy and Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition Sentencing – Fleet Sentencing, NAVSUP P-807 as applicable. All containers being returned must be complete with covers, (e.g., lids), assembled to the container. The covers are required to prevent rusting of container interiors and entrance of foreign material into the containers, which causes an increase in cost for decontamination and cleaning. Containers that are bent or distorted so that the covers or lids cannot be replaced are not acceptable and should be disposed of through normal property disposal channels. Fiber containers are to be placed in original box for return.
Shippers should ensure that inert components and packaging material derived from ammunition and hazardous chemical munitions are inspected for contamination by the activity generating the returnable item. All packaging material should be opened to ensure that no hazardous chemicals or ammunition items are present. Qualified responsible personnel conducting the inspection of material should submit a certificate of inertness as part of the turn–in documentation in accordance with Ammunition and Explosives Safety Ashore, NAVSEA OP 5.

Stock points should follow guidance in NAVSUP P-724 for disposal/demilitarization (DEMIL) of ammunition details.

All Navy-owned ammunition details designated to be shipped to Army ammunition activities/plants (AAA/AAP) are to be marked for routing identifier (NCB) account.

**Turn-In Procedures for Cartridge Cases**

All fired/expended cartridge cases are authorized to be transferred to a qualifying recycling program (QRP), in accordance with the Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, DoD 4160.21-M. Prior to transfer, the generating activity must inspect, certify, and verify the explosives safety status of the material is safe according to the NAVSEA OP 5 and DoD 4160.21-M.

Report all unserviceable cartridge cases that are beyond economical repair, with the exception of fired/expended cases, including 20 millimeter and larger, to the SM.

Activities holding fired or expended cartridge cases that cannot be certified inert should request disposition from the Navy Designated Disposition Authority (DDA) at NAVSUP GLS AMMO.

**Temporary Storage Offload**

Ordnance offloaded from ships for TEMP STOW ashore in appropriate circumstances, such as short-term emergency ship repair, is strictly accounted for as follows:

1. Offloaded ordnance must continue to be carried on the ship’s stock records while in TEMP STOW. Therefore, an ATR is not required to transfer custodial responsibility to the TEMP STOW activity. The receiving shore activity must store the ship’s ordnance load separately from its own local stocks.

2. The ship is responsible for all ordnance maintained in TEMP STOW, to include the tracking and application of NARs. If a NAR changes the C/C of ordnance being held at a TEMP STOW location, the ship will send a naval message to the activity storing the ordnance directing them to comply with the applicable NAR and if required submit disposition of ammunition via appropriate chain of command. The naval message will include NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOLANT Norfolk, VA or NAVAMMOLOGCEN AMMOPAC San Diego, CA to assist in obtaining replacements for the affected ordnance and the ship will send a message to the storing activity advising disposition of the material. OCONUS activities will also include the immediate superior in command (ISIC) on all naval messages. Although the ship is responsible for NAR application, the storing activity will include TEMP STOW material when screening assets for NAR applicability.

3. The receiving shore activity will subsequently return the identical ordnance assets that were turned in without receipt or issue transactions being reported, and without inspection or sentencing being conducted.

4. For TEMP STOW at a fleet activity, a message request is forwarded to the appropriate TYCOM.

5. TEMP STOW is not to exceed 30 days and must include the reason for the temporary storage. Information copies of the requesting message are addressed to: COMUSFLTFORCOM,
COMPACFLT, Commander U.S. Naval Central Command (COMUSNAVCENTCOM), or COMUSNAVEUR for storage in their area of responsibility and the desired coastal weapons activities or fleet storage activity, along with the appropriate chain of command.

6. TYCOMs will liaise with NAVSUP GLS AMMO AMMOLANT Norfolk, VA and NAVSUP GLS AMMO AMMOPAC San Diego, CA on the feasibility of the request for storage at coastal weapons facilities.

7. If approved, the requesting ship should advise the offload site what ordnance will be temporarily stored and the period of temporary storage.

8. A DD Form 1348-1A is required for each type of ordnance to be stored. Each item of ammunition (NIIN, ACC, and C/C) requires a separate DD Form 1348-1A. The storing activity will receive TEMP STOW material into ownership code 3 citing the quantities, C/Cs, and lot/serial number(s) as listed on the transfer documents. If the TEMP STOW material exceeds the allowable TEMP STOW period, the activity owning the material will submit an ATR/TIR and storing activity will receive via ATR/TIR in ownership code 4 or 5.

9. If circumstances indicate the TEMP STOW period will exceed 30 days, TYCOM may grant a 30-day extension on a case-by-case basis to a maximum TEMP STOW period of 60 days.

AMMUNITION TRANSACTION REPORTING

Ammunition transaction reporting is a method of reporting transactions involving naval conventional ordnance. ATRs are transmitted via formatted message for all transaction types, using variable length transaction lines. These transaction types include an initial report to establish balances and subsequent reports to submit receipts, issues, expenditures, inventory adjustments, and maintenance transactions.

ATRs are used to report ammunition supply transactions by naval activities and commercial ordnance handling and storage activities that do not have TIR capability. When responding to questions concerning ATRs, NAVSUP GLS AMMO provides information copies to all addressees listed on the incoming message.

All personnel involved in production, segregation, storage, movement, receipt, issue, and expenditure of ammunition are responsible for the timely and accurate reporting of ATR and TIR actions that affect the status of ammunition accountability.

Receipts, issues, and status changes mandate document posting and processing into OIS-R/ROLMS. OIS-R/ROLMS will update the OIS-W database through a TIR (OISR/ROLMS full level users only) or ATR. TIRs/ATRs are required to be submitted within the following timeframes:

All transactions for SRC I and II items (controlled item inventory codes (CIICs) 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, and S), and urgent NARs should be reported within 24 hours after completion of the event.

All other transactions should be reported with 48 hours (2 working days) after completion of the event. Exceptions to these reporting requirements include:

- During major combat operations (MCOs) or small-scale contingency combat, expenditures will be reported via ATR/TIR within 12 hours
- Class V (A) ammunition utilized during a combined arms exercise (CAX) will be reported within 72 hours after completion of the exercise
- Naval SPECWAR units shall report MCOs or small-scale contingency combat expenditures via ATR within 24 hours
• Training commands that conduct daily training (Monday through Friday) will consolidate the daily expenditures and submit an ATR at the end of the training week, or within 24 hours of the last training evolution, whichever is earliest.

ATR transactions are reported in accordance with the timeframes prescribed in Conventional Ordnance Inventory Accountability, OPNAVINST 8015.2 series and in accordance with the policies provided in NAVSUP P-724.

ATR Message Formatting

The following paragraphs provide a brief overview for a typical ATR format; not all ATR procedures are described.

OIS-W and OIS-R/ROLMS generate formatted ATR messages for submission; activities that do not have the available reporting system are still required to submit transaction reports. There may be times that an activity may have to manually prepare and generate an ATR message. The format must be followed precisely.

The following paragraphs will provide a brief explanation with an example of a typical ATR. Figure 17-4 provides a sample ATR message for reporting the receipt and issue of non-SLIT items.
Figure 17-4 — Sample ATR message for reporting the receipt and issue of non-serial and lot item tracking (SLIT) items.
A sample ATR message for reporting sonobuoy expenditures is shown in Figure 17-5.

ATR Format Instructions Manual Preparation

ATRs are limited to 6 pages in length with 20 lines per page. On the first page, the 20 lines begin with the From line. Each line is limited to 69 characters per line and line breaks are indicated with a slash (/). If transactions exceed one line, the second and subsequent lines will be indented at least three spaces. If the number of transactions to be reported exceeds six pages, another ATR message will be prepared with the next sequential serial number. Multiple ATRs may be included in one message date time group (DTG).

ATRs will be transmitted as operational messages (message handling code OPS) with priority (P) precedence. ATRs are authorized for transmittal during periods of MINIMIZE. The language media
format (LMF) code will be TT. (The LMF code is only on the first page of multiple-paged ATRs.) The content indicator code (CIC) is NBAT. Ensure CIC block is NBAT to indicate direct processing into the OIS-W database.

The addressee will always be NAVAMMOLOGCEN MECHANICSBURG PA//431//. Chain of command, TYCOM, and the appropriate AMMO will direct information addressees. Informational ATRs will not be addressed to Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA).

The slash (/) is the symbol used to enable computer recognition of data. Four slashes are used to indicate the beginning of an ATR and ending of an ATR. Three slashes are used at the beginning and ending of each transaction line. Two slashes are used before the beginning balance, before each transaction code, and before the ending total of a transaction line. One slash is considered a data separator.

The letters for break transmission (BT) will be on the next line following the last information addressee.

**ATR Subject Line**

ATR subject line is as follows:

- AMMO TRANS RPT Report Control Symbol (RCS) NAVSUP P-724, if unclassified
- AMMO TRANS RPT RCS NAVSUP P-724 (C); the (C) indicates ATR transaction is confidential

**Reference Line**

Reference line is used to cite the last ATR or to reference a NAVAMMOLOGCEN message when correcting an ATR. In referencing the last ATR, the DTG and security classification of the message will be used when available. If not available, the previous ATR serial number and report date will be the reference.

**ATR Header Line**

The header line is the first line of the ATR and begins on the line after the subject or reference line (if any) and has a specific format as follows:

- Beginning Slashes – The format starts with four slashes (////), beginning at the left margin
- Reporter UIC – The service designator code and UIC of the reporter followed by one slash (/)
- ATR Serial Number – A three-digit sequential report serial number followed by one slash (/); serial numbers range from 001 to 999, commencing initially with 001; upon reaching serial number 999, the unit will revert to 001 and restart the sequence, which is the only time the sequence is restarted; DO NOT restart serial sequence with the beginning of a fiscal year; units that have been authorized to cease reporting will use serial 000 to denote the final report
- ACC – A single letter designating the account involved in the transaction followed by one slash (/); each reporting unit is authorized specific ACCs; see Table 17-4 for applicable ACCs; a separate ATR is required for each ACC having reportable transactions
### Table 17-4 — Activity Classification Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Combatant ships, submarines, and miscellaneous nuclear fleet ships reporting shipfill allowance transactions that include training/combat expenditures by ship force; this code also includes training/combat expenditures of shipfill allowance ammunition (including sonobuoys) in support of embarked LAMPS helicopter detachments (helo dets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Auxiliary ships and MCS-12 reporting shipfill allowance (own use) transactions, which include training/combat expenditures by ship force; additionally, this includes training/combat expenditures of shipfill allowance ammunition (including sonobuoys) in support of embarked helo dets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Aircraft squadrons or helo dets based ashore reporting transactions of ammunition and sonobuoys; host ships other than CVs reporting detachment expenditures shall report under ACC A or B as applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ships (CV, LPH, LHA, LHD, AS) reporting mission load allowance ammunition transactions, excluding sonobuoys; also MLSF ships (T-AE, T-AOE, and miscellaneous CLF ships only) reporting cargo allowance ammunition transactions, including sonobuoys, but not SPECWAR ACC Q material; also financial OIS-R/ROLMS stations reporting PWRs mobilization reserve; reports of receipts, expenditure, or returns by aircraft squadrons shall be reported under ACC C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ashore activity reporting ammunition transaction (including sonobuoys) in support of USN aviation squadrons or helo dets; report all ammunition held as ACC E, except that all class USMC V(A) assets are to be reported under ACC J; overseas air stations and financial reporting material for general issue utilize ACC E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Any shore activity reporting ammunition transaction (including sonobuoys) in support of USN ships/submarine/other shore activities; report all ammunition held as ACC F, except that all USMC Class V(W) assets are to be reported under ACC W; overseas NMC and mobile mine assembly group (MOMAG) units/detachments, naval stations (NAVSTAs), and submarine base (SUBASE) Pearl, normally utilize this ACC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Any shore activity reporting ammunition transactions for own use (i.e., local support, local defense, non-combat expenditure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ships reporting class V (A) ammo transactions supporting Marine aviation units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Shore activities reporting Class V (A) transactions supporting Marine aviation units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>All ships/shore activities holding MET material; service mine material is to be reported under ACC F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>For use by Navy expeditionary, naval, and amphibious construction forces reporting ammunition transactions for their own use; additionally, all ship/shore activities reporting transactions on behalf of the forces listed, i.e., dual UIC reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>All ammunition transactions concerning NTPF (near term prepositioned force) and MPF (maritime prepositioned force)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Not reportable to OIS-W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17-4 — Activity Classification Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>All ships/shore activities reporting ammunition (including SPECWAR cargo loads/SPECWAR for further transfer (FFT)) reserved for naval special warfare forces (naval special warfare groups/units; Sea, Air, and Land (SEAL)/SEAL delivery vehicle (SDV) teams; special boat units/squadrons; and SPECWARCOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>All ships/shore activities reporting ammunition earmarked or dedicated for support of the war reserve stock for allies (WRSA) program; financial and OIS-R/ROLMS activities reporting material reserved for specific plans or projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Special categories of high intensive management items held in controlled areas or under special processing procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>All ships/shore activities reporting ammunition earmarked or dedicated for support of USMC TACAIR beddown; USMC aviation located afloat is normal class V (A) ammunition reported under ACC H; ammunition afloat in transit to become TACAIR beddown for positioning in country shall be reported as cargo load under ACC D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>All shore activities reporting USMC Class V (W) ammunition transactions (0T COG only); reportable to MARCORSYSCOM (PM Ammo) (Not OIS-W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>All US Coast Guard ships/shore activities reporting ammunition transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CONUS ACCs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Naval air training commands air stations/activities/units/squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Chief of naval reserve air stations/activities/units/squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Marine corps aircraft squadrons, training, and reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Naval reserve centers/facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Naval reserve ships/district craft (except destroyers and frigates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Naval reserve officers training corps units and high schools (located at colleges &amp; universities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Naval air stations/marine corps air stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Naval facilities, service schools, hospitals security groups communication and radio stations, recruit-training centers, district intelligence offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Test/research/development activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Other activities, commands, offices, e.g., naval shipyards, naval supply centers, naval supply depots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Fleet commands (Atlantic/Pacific)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Contractor activities reporting new production assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>All activities reporting ammunition reserved for naval special warfare forces (naval special warfare groups/units, SEAL/SDV teams, special boat units/squadrons, and Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWC) Coronado)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Depot level maintenance facility (Navy owned material) – contractor activities reporting in service assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Special categories of high intensive management items held in controlled areas or under special processing procedures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17-4 — Activity Classification Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Depot level maintenance facility (military assistance program (MAP) owned material)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>All shore activities reporting USMC Class V (W) ammunition transactions (0T COG only); reportable to MARCORSYSCOM (PM Ammo) (Not OIS-W)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Transaction Date** – The transaction date is the three-digit Julian date on which the reportable transaction occurred followed by one slash (/); Julian dates may not be postdated in excess of 10 days; a separate ATR is required for each transaction date; dates need to follow in sequential order.

- **Allocation UIC** – The allocation UIC represents the service designator code and the five-digit UIC of the activity or command registered with the NCEA if an expenditure transaction is reported, followed by three slashes (///); transaction codes are F, G, H, R, and D; when using transaction code D, a source code of EXERC will be used; Table 17-5 provides an example of ATR transaction codes. For a complete listing of ATR transaction codes, consult the NAVSUP P-724.

Table 17-5 — ATR Transaction Code Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Code Description</th>
<th>Transaction Type</th>
<th>Transaction Code</th>
<th>Source Code</th>
<th>UIC</th>
<th>Document Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-combat expenditures for fleet or Higher Headquarters directed exercises (torpedoes, VLA, exercise mines, etc.), which are recoverable. Chargeable UIC will be entered in the Dual UIC field of the header line of the ATR.</td>
<td>Expenditure (NCEA)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>EXERC</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combat expenditures for operations against a hostile force. Includes material jettisoned by aircraft on a combat mission. Munitions used for anti-terrorism and force protection/civil disturbance, and explosive ordnance disposal munitions used for emergency destruct.</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combat expenditure for training. Chargeable UIC will be entered in the Dual UIC field of the header line of the ATR.</td>
<td>Expenditure (NCEA)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combat expenditure for research, development, test, and evaluation. Chargeable UIC will be entered in the Dual UIC field of the header line of the ATR.</td>
<td>Expenditure (NCEA)</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Code Description</td>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>Transaction Code</td>
<td>Source Code</td>
<td>UIC</td>
<td>Document Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combat expenditure for operations as necessary during peacetime natural disaster assist,</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sea/air rescue, firepower demonstration, explosive ordnance disposal, underwater demolition</td>
<td>(NCEA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team, SEAL team, construction battalion projects. Chargeable UIC will be entered in the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual UIC field of the header line of the ATR.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material destroyed/disposed of by the reporting unit/activity or shipped to a non-reporting</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activity for disposal. This transaction code shall be used when a disposal release order</td>
<td>(NCEA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DRO) (document identifier A5J, BGJ, or BGD) is not required from the logistics management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specialist to perform disposal action.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material expended in fleet or higher headquarters directed exercises. Chargeable UIC will</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be entered in the Dual UIC field of the header line of the ATR.</td>
<td>(NCEA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical serial or lot change (new).</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>SLIPH</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-identification (new NIIN) (due to inspection).</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>REIDN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical serial or lot change (old).</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SLIPH</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-identification (old NIIN).</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>REIDN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC change. (The single character of the ACC To is repeated five times as the Source Code</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>AAAA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the Issue transaction. The ACC From is repeated five times as the Source Code of the</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>EEEE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt. Each transaction shall be on separate ATRs. Example ACC E changed to A.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type container code change.</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDD/EXP change.</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification (condition code change).</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from another activity for stock.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Code Description</td>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>Transaction Code</td>
<td>Source Code</td>
<td>UIC</td>
<td>Document Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from another activity FFT.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of AURs from assembly of components.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>ASSEM</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from a commercial contractor who is a non-reporter.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>COMCT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of components as result of AUR disassembly.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>DSASM</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt as result of reconfiguration/change of components resulting in a different NALC/NIIN.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>RCNFG</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilized when material is recovered in unserviceable condition after expended for training (i.e., torpedoes) or when mines are reclassified from service to non-service.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>GANCT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of ammunition details resulting from unpacking (pallets, containers, etc.).</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UNPAC</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material previously installed.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>INSTL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material from renovation.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>RENOV</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material originally furnished to a contractor as GFM.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>GFMRI</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material initially issued to FMS.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>FMSRI</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of returns from disposal account on a document number supplied by the IM.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>DISPL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material from production.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>PRODN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material for which no other receipt source code applies.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of recovered serviceable and unserviceable material such as AURs, canisters, and grip stock, which are reportable to OIS-W as a result of test and evaluation (T&amp;E) firings.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>TSTEV</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of items not previously reported as a result of a clerical or accounting error.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>GANCE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Code Description</td>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>Transaction Code</td>
<td>Source Code</td>
<td>UIC</td>
<td>Document Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain for which no there is no other explanation.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>GANOT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of a NIIN due to an examination and discrepancy between item and local records.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>REIDN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of material originally furnished as grant aid.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>GRANT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of serial/lot number when physically changed.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>SLIPH</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt when unit pack is changed, when components are received back into a kit, or when a NIIN is changed.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NSNCH</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example # 1:

USS ESSEX header line for ATR #453 reporting transaction from ACC D on Julian date 195. Expenditures, if any, will be charged to the reporting UIC, R21533.

///R21533/453/D/195///

Example # 2:

USS ESSEX header line for another ATR, reporting transaction from ACC A on the same date.

///R21533/454/A/195///

Example # 3:

USS NASSAU header line reporting transaction from ACC D on ATR #323, on Julian date 197. Expenditures, if any, will be charged to USS NASSAU allocation UIC, 20725.

///V20725/323/D/197/V20725///

Example # 4:

NMC CWD Detachment North Island (N61047) Header Line for ATR #584 reporting transactions from ACC E on Julian date 196 charged to COMMASWINGPAC San Diego (R09961) allocation. NMC CWD Detachment North Island is a financial reporter.

///N61047/584/E/196/R09961/F///

**Transaction Lines**

The transaction line is used to describe the actual transaction. A transaction line defines the NALC and NIIN, C/C, beginning balance, transaction code (type of transaction), the transaction quantity, SLIT data when required, the consignor UIC (UIC From) for receipts or consignee UIC (UIC To) for issues, the document number, and ending balance. Some transactions require a source code instead of a UIC To or From. These data elements are explained in further detail as follows:

1. Three slashes (///) followed by the NALC and NIIN of item being reported. If item has no NALC, DO NOT use FSC in lieu of NALC. The NIIN only will be entered. Items with only one NIIN can be reported by NALC only. Sonobuoys can be reported using the NALC and channel number,
except sonobuoys 8W09 must be reported by NALC and NIIN. Ninety-nine-channel-selectable sonobuoys can be reported by NALC only or NALC and NIIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you are using OIS-R/ROLMS, ATRs will be generated with both a NALC and NIIN. Do not attempt to edit to only reflect the NALC. Reporting with both the NALC and the NIIN in these instances will not affect processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: ///A475003011685

2. One slash (/), followed by the condition code of item reported.

Example: ///A475003011685/A

3. Two slashes and the letter B (///B) followed by the beginning balance quantity of the item in the condition code being transacted (before the transaction occurred). The letter B is used on all transactions to report the beginning inventory.

Example: ///A475003011685/A///B500

4. Two slashes (///) followed by the transaction code and the quantity of the transaction being reported (receipt, issue, etc.) is the next entry. Transaction codes are defined in Table 17-5 with corresponding source code or UIC TO/FROM requirement.

Example: ///A475003011685/A///B500///C200 (receipt quantity of 200)

5. ATR/TIR reporter activities are not authorized to use their own UIC in the UIC FROM or UIC TO for reporting receipts or issues, as doing so would result in an error during OIS-W processing. One slash followed by the consignor UIC is required on all receipts from another activity. One slash followed by the consignee UIC is required for issues to another activity. Source codes are reported in receipts and issues from the reporter's own activity, which is a result of assembly, disassembly, reconfiguration, unpacking or repackaging ammunition, etc. Source codes are identified in Table 17-5. The corresponding transaction code to be used with the source code is listed.

Example: ///A475003011685/A///B500///C200///N00109

6. One slash (/) followed by the document number for receipts and issues to other activities. Issues using transaction code D and source codes OTHER or DISPL also require a document number. The receiving reporter will use the document number and the suffix code if assigned to the DD Form 1348-1A by the shipper. A commercial contract number (including contract line item number and sub-line number) must be used if document number is not on receipt from commercial contractor. The issuing activity (shipper) must use the requisitioner's document number when the issue is a result of a requisition. The issuing activity must assign a document number with their UIC for roll back from OCONUS sites and offloads. Shipments received for further transfer (transaction code P) will be received and re-issued on the document number of the originator.

Example: ///A475003011685/A///B500///C200/N00109/V033650158015

7. Appropriate financial data is included in parentheses after the document number for those activities identified as financial reporters. The data is systematically assigned by OIS-R/ROLMS.

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8. Two slashes (///) followed by the letter T and the remaining quantity indicates the ending balance. The letter T is used on all transactions to report the quantity on hand or the ending balance of a transaction.

Example: ///A475003011685/A//B500//C200/N00109/V033650158015///T700

9. Three slashes (////) indicate the end of a transaction line.

Example: ///A475003011685/A//B500//C200/N00109/V033650158015///T700///

10. End of ATR – Four slashes (////) at the left margin designate the end of an ATR.

11. Remarks – The REMARKS sections must not be used for reporting transactions. The remarks section should be used for amplification of transactions and must include current point of contact phone number and email address.

**SLIT Identification, Tracking, and Reporting**

OIS-W and OIS-MC, for 0T COG material, provide the capability for the reporting and control of ammunition assets by lot and/or serial number. Activities holding naval conventional ammunition designated for serial or lot number control are required to submit the appropriate SLIT transactions to OIS-W using procedures provided in NAVSUP P-724. SLIT reporting is supplementary to MILSTRAP.

OIS-W is capable of tracking material location, C/C, purpose codes, MDD, and containers that are required for AUR missiles.

**Identification of Serial and Lot Number Sources**

Serial and lot numbers are obtained from the end item or lot identification number. Torpedoes are reported by registry number. All alpha and numeric characters are significant and must be reported; however, special characters and symbols are not to be included with exception of the dash and period separator. AUR missiles are reported by the leading assembly serial number.

The leading components and examples of serial numbers are listed in *Table 17-6*. Not all missiles are listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missile</th>
<th>Leading Component</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sidewinder AIM-9M</td>
<td>Guidance and Control Section (GCS)</td>
<td>DZX1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewinder AIM-9X</td>
<td>None, serial number is located within 24 inches of the aft end of the rocket motor</td>
<td>BGXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparrow III</td>
<td>Target Seeker</td>
<td>R1208B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpoon</td>
<td>Warhead</td>
<td>L021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellfire</td>
<td>Warhead</td>
<td>220251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAM-ER</td>
<td>Warhead</td>
<td>105259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Missile ER</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>7834E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Missile MR</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>7834M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinger Missile</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>355605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maverick</td>
<td>G&amp;C</td>
<td>R1116B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARM</td>
<td>Warhead</td>
<td>TKB83FD10000103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Container Tracking Procedures

The OIS-W SLIT system has the capability to track containers for selected ordnance items when the containers are associated with AURs reported by serial number. The capability was developed in response to SMs and custodians’ requirements for visibility of full containers. Containers will be identified on a SLIT transaction by an alpha or numeric code. Table 17-7 provides an example of a cross reference of containers and type container codes (TCCs) by COG. Refer to the NAVSUP P-724 for a detailed list that identifies those containers required for 4T/8T COG AURs. The matrix is revised as additional containers are identified for tracking.

### Table 17-7 — Type Container Code Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Codes</th>
<th>Name/Mark/Modification</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>NSN/NALC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4T COG</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mk 481-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-205-1589/QW88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mk 481-1</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-047-0928/QW42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Mk 746-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-297-4602/5W88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Mk 531-1</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-00-165-6691/TW95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mk 531-2</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-057-7870/SW53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Mk 197-1</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-00-871-3636/TW74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Mk 535-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-00-001-4411/TU49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Mk 714-1</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-347-6883/CWAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Mk 792</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-517-2036/CWNX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Mk 531-3</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-257-6189/3W93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mk 657-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-237-9866/2W64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Container Unknown</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Missile/End item not in container/cradle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8T COG</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mk 749-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-339-6878/CWEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mk 825-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-615-6648/5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mk 372-8</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-421-3183/CWEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Mk 721-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-304-3230/BW98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mk 722-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-304-3228/BW99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Mk 783-0</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-463-1716/CWIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Mk 372-2</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-00-877-8809/ZW11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Mk 372-3</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-00-763-6266/ZW81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Mk 372-5</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-003-1047/NW59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mk 372-7</td>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8140-01-141-8960/6W29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Wooden Box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Container Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATR/SLIT Reporting Procedures

SLIT data is required if the NIIN has an MCC of B, C, or E.

- If the NIIN has an MCC of B, quantity per lot number must be included; lot numbers must be reported as they appear stenciled on the item; dashes may be part of the lot number and must be included.

- If the NIIN has an MCC of C, serial numbers must be included; the quantity is one for each serial number; the quantity is not required after transaction code; serial numbers must be reported as they appear stenciled on the item; dashes may be part of the serial number and must be included.

- If the NIIN has an MCC of E, lot number and serial number must be included in the transaction line and will be separated by a period (.); the quantity is one for each lot and serial number; the quantity is not required after transaction code; lot and serial numbers must not be more than 21 characters in length. If the lot/serial number is greater than 21 characters, truncate the last digit(s) of the lot number.

If the NIIN has an MCC of K, OIS-R/ROLMS must automatically generate a periodic lot report (PLR) at the beginning of each month. Multiple serial numbers for one transaction are reported in a line separated by a slash or vertically in a column preceded by a slash. An example with explanation of an ATR showing the receipts and issues of lot-controlled items is shown in Figure 17-6.
Ammunition Stock Point Issue Procedures

Navy ordnance stock points issue ammunition to various recipients including combatant and logistics forces, NASs, Marine Corps air stations (MCAS), U.S. Coast Guard, and maritime prepositioning force ships. Material issued to all recipients is inspected prior to issue for identification purposes and to determine the material condition. Due to the hazardous nature of this material, unique and specific policies and processes have been developed to preserve a safe environment.

All stock point personnel performing receipt, issue, production, segregation, storage, restow, or inspection of ammunition material will ensure the timely and accurate reporting of completed actions to meet the transaction reporting timeframes.
Issue inspection will be performed for all ammunition shipped or issued except for ammunition received designated as for further transfer (FFT). Issue inspection is not required for FFT ammunition but should be performed when reasonable doubt exists concerning the safety, security, or quality of the ammunition. However, all issues of ammunition to other stations, manufacturers, other services, and ammunition for ship onloads will be screened against all outstanding NARs to ensure proper serviceability.

Issue inspection is performed in accordance with NAVSUP P-805 and will be performed at the most efficient and effective point in the activity issue process.

Stock control personnel will prepare a shipment preparation document. Storage personnel will use the document to prepare and select material for shipment. Stock control personnel are responsible for following up with storage, planning, and transportation personnel to ensure material is available and scheduled for shipment to meet the RDD.

Issue inspection is performed in accordance with NAVSUP P-805 to prevent the release of unauthorized, unacceptable, or improperly identified ammunition and to ensure that all ammunition issued is safe for shipment.

An OIS-R/ROLMS-generated DD Form 1348-1A and disk, for activities OISR/ROLMS capable, must accompany all ammunition issued to fleet activities.

Procedures for the disk-to-disk (D2D) transfer process are located on the OIS Portal Web site (Access required.) Activities capable of D2D transfer will deliver OIS-R/ROLMS-generated disks to receiving activities to reflect due-in/due-out documents.

No changes are allowed on the DD Form 1348-1A document for shipments of SRC I and II material. If changes are required, a new document will be generated. For other material, changes to information on the document will be initialed during inspection.

Personnel responsible for the selection of material from the storage location for loading on the conveyance, including loading material on railcars or barges for eventual loading on a ship, will sign and date the DD Form 1348-1A document. When material physically leaves the station or is loaded aboard a ship, the date will be entered on the DD Form 1348-1A.

**Ammunition Stock Point Receipt Procedures**

Naval ordnance stock points receive ammunition from naval activities, afloat or ashore, other DoD activities, other Government agencies, contractors, and on-station production operations. The DD Form 1348-1A is used to record and reconcile the receipt of conventional ammunition from off-station DoD and Coast Guard activities.

NAVSUP GLS AMMO provides ammunition stock points with advance notification of material due in from procurement or redistribution. NAVSUP GLS AMMO forwards a prepositioned material receipt (PMR) transaction that contains the contract number for procurements or the MILSTRIP document number for redistribution orders and the estimated date of delivery. For material being procured by the single manager for conventional ammunition (SMCA), the PMR contains the military interdepartmental purchase request (MIPR) number.

Ships offloading at Navy stock points will submit an offload planning message to the offloading receipt activity 45 days prior to the event. The message is used by offload receipt activities in reviewing their load plans to determine if serviceable material can be retained as on-hand stock.

Receiving personnel will obtain the offloading activity’s OIS-R/ROLMS disk, if requested, and annotate DD Form 1348-1A shipping documents with signature and the date of receipt. With exception of SRC CAT I and II material, adjustments are annotated on the DD Form 1348-1A and a
copy is forwarded along with the offloading activity’s diskette to the ordnance/weapons stock control to establish an in-process receipt.

Inspection requirements of ammunition received by truck or rail are governed by applicable references. Upon arrival of conveyances at the station, receiving personnel should obtain shipment documentation and direct the conveyance to an appropriate location, e.g., magazine area, transfer depot, barricade area. Receiving personnel will annotate all receipt documents with signature, date of receipt, and location prior to forwarding a copy to the ordnance/weapons stock control to establish an in-process receipt. Stations will ensure continuous visibility of current location for all material.

Receipt inspection of items received via truck or rail will be performed at the earliest opportunity, which will generally be at the point where the conveyance will be unloaded, e.g., magazine area, transfer depot, barricade.

Receipt inspection is performed for all ammunition received from any external source, including new production, fleet return, FFT, and retrograde. NAVSUP P-805 provides stock point receipt inspection procedures and criteria to identify ammunition physical condition and defect code (D/C) that supplement C/Cs by identifying specific reasons for C/C assignment.

Containers that are properly sealed with traceable seals do not require opening for quantity and lot/serial number verification provided the container markings and the transfer documents agree. If receipt inspection is not performed at the time and place of physical receipt, it will be performed prior to placement in storage and within the prescribed time limits for posting the receipt to record.

**Manual Ammunition Stock Recording Procedures**

All naval activities are required to use either OIS-R or ROLMS to report to OIS-W in accordance with Conventional Ordnance Inventory Accountability, OPNAVINST 8015.2.

For activities that do not have automated reporting and inventory management capability, the manual ammunition stock card procedures should be utilized. The use of ammunition stock cards does not relieve ammunition custodians of the requirement cited herein to assure accurate and timely ammunition accountability.

Activities not equipped with an automated capability are required to maintain a complete history of all ammunition transactions and to maintain manual stock record cards. Stock records can be maintained utilizing Ammunition Master Stock Record Cards, NAVSUP Form 1296, Ammunition Lot/Location Cards, NAVSUP Form 1297, and Ammunition Serial/Location Cards, NAVSUP Form 1356.

Types of postings include issues, receipts (including gains by inventory), expenditures (including losses by inventory), transfers of items from one condition to another, reclassification actions, and requisitions. In addition, the use of ammunition stock recording cards provides ammunition storage and handling activities with a tool for retail stock control and asset visibility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OIS-R/ROLMS USERS: If all systems are down, use of the manual ammunition stock recordings procedure may be used as a backup method ONLY.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ammunition Stock Recording**

An Ammunition Master Stock Record Card/automated data processing form and either a lot/location or a serial/location supplemental card should be maintained for every NALC carried in stock.
Lot/location or serial/location supplemental cards should be placed with the appropriate Master Stock Record Card. Another supplemental Master Stock Record Card by NIIN will be used if a second NIIN is received. Ships carrying cargo or mission loads, in addition to shipfill, will maintain separate stock record files for each category of ammunition. All entries should be posted promptly and in ballpoint pen. When transferring to a new stock record card, the existing stock record card will be retained for audit purposes. Information concerning stock record card retention is provided in NAVSUP P-724.

**Ammunition Master Stock Record Card Preparation**

The Ammunition Master Stock Record Card, NAVSUP Form 1296 (8-87) (yellow) (Figure 17-7), should be used to record all pertinent data for each NALC or NIIN carried. Files will be maintained for each NALC carried. The master card should be used to maintain balances by NIIN and C/C.

These cards are designed for filing in a ring binder or card reference file. They should be filed in alpha/numeric sequence by DODIC/NALC. The Ammunition Master Stock Record Card is very important as it provides a complete history of each DODIC/NALC from the day it was received. However, the information on these cards is only as accurate as the information entered on them. It is extremely important that the data be entered accurately on these cards.

The preparation of the Ammunition Master Stock Record Card, NAVSUP 1296, is discussed in the following paragraphs.

**Block 1 – Entry Date.** Enter the five-digit Julian date on which the transaction occurs. The Julian date consists of two elements: The last two digits of the calendar year and the numeric consecutive day of the year, e.g., 16168 represents 16 June 2016.

**Block 2 – Document Number.** Enter the following information from the receipt document, issue document, or outstanding requisition document as applicable:

- **Block 2a – Activity.** Enter the service code and UIC
- **Block 2b – Date.** Enter the Julian date
- **Block 2c – Serial.** Enter the serial number

**Block 3 – Transactions.** Enter the type of transaction (receipt, issue, expenditure)

- **Block 3a – Type.** Enter the appropriate code as shown below:
  - **C** – Receipts and gains by inventory of material, with the exception of FFT material
  - **D** – Issues of material that results in a decrease of a reporting unit’s assets but retains the material in Navy stock with the one exception of issues to disposal
  - **E** – Expenditures of material in support of combat operations or against a hostile target, including ammunition jettisoned in order to land during a combat mission
  - **F** – Expenditure of material for training, including combat readiness assessment exercises, operational readiness inspections, and fire power demonstration
  - **G** – Expenditure of material for test and evaluation purposes
  - **H** – Expenditures of material for noncombat operational purposes, such as:
    - Execution of the assigned activity mission (e.g., search and rescue or contact evaluation)
    - Humanitarian or lifesaving missions
### Figure 17-7 — Example of Ammunition Master Stock Record Card, NAVSUP Form 1296.

- Firings for which no training allocation is established (i.e., test primers, types of pyrotechnics, and markers)

**NOTE**

Expenditures F and G require a decrease in the unexpected training allocation column if charged against the main allocation. If charging another unit other than the main allocation, insert the unit’s UIC to be charged.

I – Expenditure due to actual disposal of material by reporting unit or shipment to a nonreporting activity for disposal (e.g., destruction, deepwater dump, or ammunition jettisoned during a noncombat operational mission); transaction code will be used when
a Disposal Release Order (DRO) (document identifier ASJ, BGJ, or BGD) is not required from the LMS to perform disposal action

J – Expenditure of material due to loss by inventory
K – Expenditure of material due to transfer out of Navy reporting system (e.g., transfer to Air Force or foreign Governments)
P – Receipts of FFT material
R* – Expenditure of material for fleet or higher headquarters-directed exercises
X – Changes in condition of material onboard

Block 3b – Quantity. Enter the quantity for the type of transaction indicated in Block 3a.
Block 4 – On-Hand Balances. Enter the on-hand balances for each condition onboard. C/C A material will be in block 4a. Blocks 4b and 4c will be filled in with condition codes as appropriate when needed. A second card (NAVSUP Form 1296) will be prepared when three conditions are exceeded.
Block 5 – ATR Serial Number. Enter the three-digit transaction report number.
Block 6 – Quantity Due-In. Enter the quantity on order but not yet received. Document the quantity when requisition quantity or substitute item is received.
Block 7 – Unexpended Training Allocation. On the first NALC-NIIN card, enter the number of rounds of the NALC available for the main allocation for training during the remainder of the fiscal year. Subtract training expenditures of all NIIN cards associated with the NALC for any expenditure of codes F, G, H, or R, which use the main allocation. When charging another allocation, put the UIC of the activity to be charged in this column.
Block 8 – Packaging/Remarks. Enter the pertinent remarks such as packaging information (e.g., 200 rounds/case, 50 rounds/box).
Block 9 – Allowance. Enter the shipfill, mission, load, or cargo load allowance as listed in the official allowance list.

NOTE
Block 9 should be completed only if this card is secured in a classified area. Otherwise, do not complete block 9. A separate stock record card will be maintained for each allowance category.

Block 10 – 90% of Shipfill Allowance. Enter 90% of the applicable shipfill allowance. Block 10 is for shipfill allowance only.
Block 11* – Annual Training Allocation. Enter the annual training allowance in accordance with appropriate instruction.

NOTE
Blocks 10 and 11 should be completed only if this card is secured in a classified area. Otherwise, do not complete blocks 10 and 11.

Block 12 – Logistics Code. Enter the DODIC/NALC.
Block 13 – COG. Enter the cognizance symbol.
Block 14 – NIIN/Nomenclature. Enter the nomenclature and other information as desired, such as FSC or NSN.

Block 15 – Material Control Code (MCC). Enter the MCC if the NALC or NIIN is a SLIT reportable item (B, C, E, or K).

Block 16 – Activity Classification Code (ACC). Enter the ACC. For example, activity class DELTA for Cargo Load Ammunition.

Block 17 – Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Class. Enter DOT Hazard Class.

Block 18 – NEW. Enter the net explosive weight (NEW) as shown in Ammunition, Unserviceable, Suspended and Limited Use, NAVSUP P-801.

Block 19 – Stowage Location. For NALC Master Cards enter NALC MASTER or NIIN Master Cards enter NIIN MASTER.

Block 20 – Coast Guard Hazard Class. Enter the Coast Guard Hazard Class.

**Ammunition Serial/Location Card Preparation**

The Ammunition Serial/Location Card, NAVSUP Form 1356 (8-85) (blue), shown in Figure 17-8, is used for all items which serial number control is required.

Items requiring serial control were described previously. Ammunition items that have MCC of C are serial number-controlled and the MCC of E are serial- and lot number-controlled.

These items will be recorded on the Ammunition Serial/Location Card. These cards should be filed by NSN with the corresponding Ammunition Master Stock Record Card.

One Ammunition Serial/Location Card should be maintained for each torpedo, assembled ALM (as well as selected components), surface missile systems (SMS), and selected components, that require serialized tracking. The serial number of an assembled ALM or SMS is determined by the serial number of the leading serialized component and will be reported regardless of the missile configuration.

An explanation of the NAVSUP Form 1356 follows:

Block 1 – Registry/Serial Number. Record all torpedo registry numbers or missile serial numbers for the NIIN indicated.

Block 2 – Maintenance Due Date (MDD). Record the MDD by year and month.

Block 3 – Ammunition Condition Code. Enter the C/C for the serial-numbered item at time of receipt.

Block 4 – Receipt. Enter activity (name, hull number, or UIC) from whom the material was received and the Julian date on which material was received.

Block 5 – Issue/Transfer. Enter activity (name, hull number, or UIC) to whom the material was transferred and the Julian date on which material was issued/transferred.

Block 6 – Transactions. Enter the type of transaction receipt, issue, expenditure, etc.

   Block 6a – Type. Enter the appropriate type code as shown below:

   C – Receipts and gains by inventory of material, with the exception of receipt FFT material

   D – Issues of material that result in a decrease of a reporting unit's assets but retain the material in Navy stock with the one exception of issues to disposal
E – Expenditure of material in support of combat operations or against a hostile target, including ammunition jettisoned in order to land during a combat mission

F – Expenditure of material for training, including combat readiness assessment exercises, operational readiness inspections and firepower demonstration

G – Expenditure of material for test and evaluation purposes

H – Expenditures of material for noncombat operational purposes such as:
   - Execution of the assigned activity mission (i.e., search and rescue or contact evaluation)
   - Humanitarian or lifesaving missions
   - Firings for which no training allocation is established (i.e., test primers, types of pyrotechnics, and markers)

I – Expenditure due to actual disposal of material (e.g., destruction, deep-water dump); column should only be used to report actual disposal of material; should NOT be used
to report the transfer of material to another activity for disposal (latter should be reported as an issue)

J – Expenditure of material due to loss by inventory

K – Expenditure of material due to transfer out of Navy Reporting System (e.g., transfer to Air Force or foreign Governments)

Block 6b – Date. Enter the date expended for the type of expenditure indicated in Block 6a.

Block 7 – Other Actions. Use block 7 to indicate a change in condition code or record entries such as RECLAS (Reclassification) and XFER (to emphasize item has been transferred).

Block 8 – Packaging – Remarks. Enter packing of material and any remarks as appropriate for the item.

Block 9 – NEW. Enter the net explosive weight of the item.

Block 10 – Logistic Code. Enter the NALC of the item.

Block 11 – NIIN-Nomenclature. Enter the NIIN and nomenclature of the item.

Block 12 – Stowage Location. Enter the location where the material is stowed.

Block 13 – Coast Guard Hazard Class. Enter the Coast Guard Hazard Class of the material.

**Ammunition Lot/Location Cards Preparation**

The Ammunition Lot/Location Card, NAVSUP Form 1297 (7-85) (green), shown in Figure 17-9, will be used for all items which are not serial or lot and serial reportable.

An explanation of the NAVSUP Form 1297 blocks follows:

Block 1 – Entry Date. Enter the five-digit Julian date on which the transaction occurs. The Julian date consists of two elements: The last two digits of the calendar year and the numeric consecutive day of the year, e.g., 99182 represents 1 July 1999.

Block 2 – Document Number. Enter the following information from the receipt document, issue document, or outstanding requisition document as applicable.

  - Block 2a – Enter the service code and UIC
  - Block 2b – Enter the Julian date
  - Block 2c – Enter the serial number

Block 3 – Transactions. Enter the type of transaction (receipt, issue, expenditure).

  - Block 3a – Type. Enter the appropriate type code as shown below:
    - C – Receipts and gains by inventory of material, with the exception of receipt FFT material
    - D – Issues of material that results in a decrease of a reporting unit's assets but retains the material in Navy stock with the one exception of issues to disposal
    - E – Expenditures of material in support of combat operations or against a hostile target, including ammunition jettisoned in order to land during a combat mission
    - F – Expenditure of material for training, including combat readiness assessment exercises, operational readiness inspections and firepower demonstration
    - G – Expenditure of material for test and evaluation purposes
**Figure 17-9 — Example Ammunition Lot/Location Card NAVSUP Form 1297.**

H – Expenditures of material for noncombat operational purposes such as:
- Execution of the assigned activity mission (i.e., search and rescue or contact evaluation)
- Humanitarian or lifesaving missions
- Firings for which no training allocation is established (i.e., test primers, types of pyrotechnics, markers, offensive hand grenades, and saluting charges)

I – Expenditure due to actual disposal of material by reporting unit or shipment to a nonreporting activity for disposal (e.g., destruction, deepwater dump, or ammunition jettisoned during a noncombat operational mission); transaction code will be used when DRO (document identifier ASJ, BGJ or BGD) is not required from LMS to perform disposal action

J – Expenditure of material due to loss by inventory
K – Expenditure of material due to transfer out of Navy Reporting System (e.g., transfer to Air Force or foreign Governments)

P – Receipts of FFT material

R – Expenditure of material for fleet or higher headquarters directed exercises; expenditure requires a decrease in the unexpended training allocation column if charged against the main allocation; if charging another unit other than the main allocation, insert the unit’s UIC to be charged

X – Changes in condition of material onboard

Block 3b – Quantity. Enter the quantity for the type of transaction indicated in block 3.

Block 4 – On-Hand Balances. Enter the on-hand balances for each condition onboard. All condition material will be in block 4a. Blocks 4b, 4c, and 4d will be filled in with condition codes as appropriate when needed. A second card (NAVSUP Form 1297) will be prepared when four conditions are exceeded.

Block 5 – Consignor/Consignee. Enter the name of the shore activity or operating unit to which the issue was made or from which the item component was received.

Block 6 – Remarks. Use to record applicable NARs or other pertinent information.

Block 7 – Packaging/Remarks. Enter any amplifying remarks such as packaging or NAR serial number and message DTG.

Block 8 – NEW. Enter the net explosive weight of item.

Block 9 – Logistics Code. Enter the NALC of item.

Block 10 – NIIN/Nomenclature. Enter the NIIN and nomenclature of item.

Block 11 – Lot Number. Enter the lot number of item.

Block 12 – Stowage Location. Enter the location where item is stored.

Block 13 – C.G. Hazard Class. Enter the Coast Guard hazard class for item.

**Standard Stock Point Ammunition Inspection Requirements for Receipt, Storage, and Issue of Naval Ammunition**

The development and maintenance of standard and efficient inspection procedures contributes to ordnance industrial base productivity and maximizes the utilization of limited resources. In addition, adherence to these standard and validated procedures contributes to safe storage and improved asset visibility.

The NAVSUP P-805 provides the mandatory standards by which ammunition safety, security, material condition, and status accuracy are controlled during the operation of receipt, storage, and issue processes at ammunition handling and storage ashore activities. These requirements apply to all Navy and Marine Corps ordnance ashore support activities that perform receipt storage or issue of Navy ordnance and naval and MCAS ammunition.

Included are activities performing manufacturing, maintenance, contractual acceptance, certification, quality evaluation, and engineering evaluation of ammunition.

The NAVSUP P-805 provides color photographic visual aids to assure consistency in the inspection and segregation process.

Marine Corps and Coast Guard operating activities should follow the appropriate provisions of the NAVSUP P-724 as directed by their applicable command authority.
Ammunition C/Cs that are required to segment and identify the physical condition of ammunition to be utilized during all stock point receipt, storage, and issue sentencing operations are described in NAVSUP P-805.

Ammunition D/Cs that are required to complement and/or supplement C/Cs by identifying specific reasons for C/C assignment and/or identifying specific defects or conditions to be utilized during all stock point receipt, storage, and issue sentencing operations are described in NAVSUP P-805.

**Standard Stock Point Ammunition Inspection Requirements for Segregation Sentencing of Naval Ammunition**

NAVSUP P-805 provides the mandatory standard inspection criteria and sentencing requirements, to be applied during segregation of 0T COG, 2E COG and 2T COG ammunition, by which ammunition safety, security, material condition, and status accuracy are controlled during the operation of segregation processing at ammunition handling and storage ashore activities. These requirements apply to all Navy ordnance and naval and MCAS stock points that perform segregation of Navy and Marine Corps ammunition.

**NAVSUP Ammunition Sentencing Publications**

NAVSUP P-724 promulgates in-service management and logistics policy and procedures for conventional ordnance distribution and stockpile management processes within the Navy and for Marine Corps ground ammunition (0T COG) held or processed at Navy activities. NAVSUP P-724 also provides the inventory management procedures necessary for achieving and maintaining inventory accountability and accuracy within the OIS-W system and the OIS-MC.

Central to the implementation of NAVSUP P-724 is the need to maintain complete and accurate data identifying the serviceability of all ammunition in inventory.

The NAVSUP Ammunition Sentencing Publications NAVSUP P-805 and appendices (Appendix A, B, C, D, and E) are an extension of NAVSUP P-724 in that they provide a framework of procedural requirements for identifying ammunition serviceability. In addition, the NAVSUP P-805 provides critical data elements (i.e., ammunition C/Cs and D/Cs) for inventory tracking and reporting ammunition serviceability through OIS-W/OIS-MC and the various ordnance management information systems supporting OIS-W/OIS-MC.

NAVSUP P-805 establishes standard inspection criteria and sentencing requirements to be applied during receipt, segregation, storage, and issue of Navy and Marine Corps conventional ammunition at ammunition support activities (ashore) and by fleet deployable units operating ashore or afloat. These requirements are intended to provide the standard by which ammunition safety, security, material condition, and status accuracy can be efficiently maintained during retail supply and direct fleet support.

**Terms and Definitions**

Personnel that perform fleet sentencing of ordnance need to be familiar with the following terms and definitions:

**Issue**

Synonymous with transfer except that issue carries with it the connotation that when issued, ammunition is being transferred for use/potential use. The issue process involves ammunition handling (including palletization or unit loading, when required), inspection, and performing Ammunition Distribution and Control (AD&C) procedures. For additional information on issue inspection, consult the NAVSUP P-805.
In the context of this manual, issue includes the transfer of ammunition to operating units for use/potential use as well as the transfer of serviceable, unserviceable, or suspended ammunition to other activities.

**Receipt**

Receipt is the process of receiving ammunition. The receipt process involves ammunition handling, inspection, and AD&C procedure performance, and applies to all ammunition received, whether identified as serviceable, unserviceable or suspended by the shipping activity. Consult the NAVSUP P-805 for additional information on receipt inspection.

**Segregation**

Segregation is the process of determining the current material condition of suspended-condition unknown ammunition and separating it into acceptable groupings by type and configuration. For 0T, 2E, and 2T COG ammunition only, segregation is a separate and distinct process. For all other ammunition, segregation actions are elements/components of maintenance processes.

**Sentencing**

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

**Storage**

The process of providing a safe, secure, and protected supply in support of fleet operations and production, maintenance, surveillance, and disposal processes. The storage process involves ammunition handling, periodic inspection, and performing AD&C/Ammunition Stock Record Section (ASRS) procedures.

**Ammunition Sentencing**

Items of ammunition—with but few exceptions—are expendable, not consumable items.

One effect of this distinction is that ammunition items continue to be a part of total inventory until they no longer exist. Consumables are not expected to be returned to stock after they have been issued; expendables are. So long as any item is a part of total inventory, its condition and status information are necessary elements in the inventory record. Condition and status information is provided by ammunition condition codes and defect codes.

The inventory record information is not static; the condition and status of ammunition changes. Whether the result of environmental exposure, handling damage, malfunction, life limitations, or management-decided reclassifications, it is far from certain that ammunition that is fully serviceable today will be fully serviceable tomorrow. These expressions of reality are, collectively, the basis for the ammunition sentencing publications; i.e., that ammunition must be inspected periodically and/or as part of certain logistics evolutions in order to maintain correct and current material condition and status information.

Safety, security, inventory accuracy, and economy dictate that the receipt inspection must be performed at the earliest opportunity, and before any other processing. This is the keystone to effective and efficient ammunition sentencing.

For any ammunition activity, the performance of receipt inspection is the first opportunity to ensure that their ammunition inventory records are accurate.
Accuracy in these records means that activity personnel have the information they need to execute safety requirements, e.g., to identify specific items of different storage compatibility and provide special treatment for unsafe and potentially unsafe items.

Accuracy in these records means that activity personnel have the information they need to execute security requirements, i.e., to identify items assigned different CIICs and apply more stringent criteria and controls to the more sensitive items. In terms of inventory accuracy, the performance of a receipt inspection is the only way to confirm that the ammunition reported as received is actually received.

The alternative, not performing receipt inspection, would be unacceptable even if there were uniformly complete and accurate transaction reporting, transfer documentation, and physical item identification compliance by the shipping activity for all ammunition received. It would be unacceptable for two reasons.

- First, if a receipt inspection was not performed, any and all changes in condition or status that occurred after release by the shipping activity, including changes occurring during the subsequent receipt, would be unknown to the receiving activity.
- Second, if a receipt inspection was not performed, arms ammunition and explosives (AA&E) physical security would be significantly weakened; there would be no opportunity to determine the quantity of items actually received.

Economics are also a proper justification for receipt inspection performance. Making a determination or verification of current condition and status at time of receipt and prior to any other processing means that ammunition that does not need to undergo segregation processing is not suspended and ammunition that does not require maintenance is not declared unserviceable.

The resulting reductions in segregation and maintenance costs are significant but they are accompanied by even more benefits; readiness is improved and ammunition handling and transportation evolutions are reduced.

ALL WEAPONS INFORMATION SYSTEM

All Weapons Information System (AWIS) supports the maintenance management of weapons and their support equipment. AWIS is an information network subsystem of the Naval Aviation Logistic Data Analysis (NALDA) Up-Line Information System (UIS). It supports the basic maintenance doctrine for weapons and support equipment as prescribed by the Naval Ordnance Maintenance Management Program (NOMMP). It will maximize the utilization and management of required information resources of existing and planned capabilities of the various weapons information systems.

The AWIS goal includes the optimization and integration of existing weapons information systems into a single information system capable of responding to the weapon manager’s needs for weapon life cycle management. AWIS uses the Navy network as the communication network. AWIS links individual data and information systems located at field activities with defined procedures providing access to data and information products that are stored and maintained at those activities.

The functional and resource sponsors for AWIS are within the office of the CNO. The Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAVAIRWARCENWPNDIV), Point Mugu, is designated as both the Project Manager (PM) and central design activity for AWIS.
The functional components of AWIS consolidate the following information systems:

2E/8E Maintenance Cost Model
The 2E/8E Maintenance Cost Model is a Web application that provides maintenance managers, Program Managers, Air (PMAs), and Assistant Program Managers, Logistics (APMLs) associated with 2E/8E COG with the information to develop requirements and resource allocations for maintenance of specific expendable ordnance control groups. The application also provides the capability to assess alternate maintenance options in response to budget shortfalls and/or supplements, resource capacity constraints at maintenance facilities, and other factors.

All Weapons Analysis and Reporting System
All Weapons Analysis and Reporting System (AWARS) provides for the collection, processing, analysis, reporting, and modeling of performance, maintenance, logistics, and acquisition data. AWARS maintains a life cycle history of serialized AURs and performs serialized configuration accounting of each AUR.
Specific functions supported by AWARS include:

- Logistics support and maintenance performance assessments
- System reliability, maintainability, availability, and quality (RMA&Q)
- Configuration control
- Maintenance planning and management
- Deficiency report investigation and quality control
- Warranty requirements
- Weapon performance assessment

AWARS provides periodic standard reports, structured reports, on-line information, and data exchange as required by supporting airborne weapons maintenance programs. The data collected are divided into the following four systems:

- Production data
- Maintenance data
- Performance data
- Inventory management data

Aircraft Armament Equipment
Aircraft Armament Equipment (AAE) replaced the old paper system with a real-time inventory system. Status of all assets is tracked so that operational availability is always known. AAE also tracks any transfers and the status of availability. The AAE application provides the AAE community a method to track and manage the AAE inventory. The application allows users to add and edit the AAE inventories.

The application is comprised of two sections:

- Inventory—the user is allowed to add/edit the current inventory, change the status of the current inventory, input issue/turn-in transfers, in-transit transfers, and fly-on/fly-off transfers
• Reports—the user has access to nine reports

Automated Captive Carry Entry System
Automated Captive Carry Entry System (ACES) provides the ordnance community with a method to track and manage missile captive carry. The application is a Web application and shipboard stand-alone application used to capture and pass airborne weapons captive carry flight data to AWARS.

1. The Web version of the application validates the list of weapons (by type, serial number, and NALC), the aircraft (by type and bureau number (BUNO)), the squadrons, and the users (by squadron) that will be participating in the captive carry data collection effort automatically using the core data maintenance system in AWIS.

2. The stand-alone application requires ship or station personnel to input a list of weapons (by type, serial number, and NALC), the aircraft (by type and BUNO), the squadrons, and the users (by squadron) that will be participating in the captive carry data collection effort. The input function is performed by the ACES administrator. Entering the information into the application results in creating the validation tables used by the data entry application.

Core Data Management System
Core Data Management System (CDMS) is an unclassified Web application that provides a structured interface for viewing and maintaining data elements contained within the central repository. Data elements include descriptive data and other elements reconciled from the OIS and FLIS databases.

Engineering Management System
Engineering Management System (EMS) is a Web application that gives the naval community a consistent way to manage and track surveillance and other engineering test projects. The system allows users to create test projects, search for historical reports of complete projects, distribute finalized test reports, and generate management reports.

The Firing Reporting System
The Firing Reporting System (FRS) is used by the fleet to report the unclassified results of noncombat missile firings and unsuccessful combat missile firings for designated programs.

The FRS allows authorized users to prepare an unclassified Weapons System Firing Report (WSFR). Creating an FRS on-line allows the user to utilize the item information and data relationships in the AWIS core database.

FRS allows on-line searching for submitted firing reports via the Internet. Access to the FRS module is through the AWIS Web site. All access requests will be processed through the common AWIS user administration process.

FRS is a Web-based application for the creation, submittal, and search of WSFRs. Users are required to use the FRS Web site to initiate and submit a WSFR. The user can also search for a specific firing report or group of firing reports using a variety of search criteria.

The application provides on-line edits, pull down lists, and automatic inclusion of appropriate data from the core database to facilitate preparation of a firing report. The on-line search feature allows users to view a list of firing reports by ordnance system, BUNO, type, model, series, a range of dates, impact result, or keywords in the report fields. The user can view the search results on the screen and scroll down to a copy of the specific report.
**Guns and Laser Inventory Tracking and Reporting System**

The Guns and Laser Inventory Tracking and Reporting (GITR) system is a Web application that provides the weapons community an automated way to track the location, quantity, and material condition of the GITR inventory. The GITR system tool also provides real-time readiness reports.

NAVAIR has designated the NAVAIRWARCENWPNDIV as the central repository for electronic storage of all shipboard gun inventory data.

GITR system user rights and profiles are constrained by program job responsibilities and location. The GITR application resides on a secured Web site. A username and password can be obtained by visiting the AWIS Web site. The GITR application is used by all Navy and Marine Corp aviation gun activities.

GITR provides the gun community a method to track and manage gun inventory. The system allows users to add and edit these inventories and create reports based on the inventory. The application is comprised of two sections; reports and inventory.

**Logbook Data Entry System**

Logbook Data Entry system is a Web-based application that provides a method of capturing maintenance information, operations, and tests performed, technical directives (TDs) applied, and links to configuration data tracked via configuration summary forms (CSFs) in the AWARS system. These logbook sheets are printed out and accompany the missile when transferred.

**Targets Inventory and Performance Reporting System**

Targets Inventory and Performance Reporting system (TPRS) is a Web application providing a method of capturing real-time inventory and performance tracking of target assets by location fleet wide. Inventory tracking and summarization is available by location showing quantities and material readiness condition. Performance tracking captures target performance, Target Auxiliary/Augmentation System (TA/AS) performance, shooter information, and includes reporting weather conditions affecting target operations. The TPR provides an ad hoc query and fixed reports for both inventory and performance data.

**Configuration and Data Management Support System**

The Configuration and Data Management Support system (CADMSS) was conceptually approved by the Chief of Naval Material in May 1977, and provides an information system used for managing engineering documentation and configuration baselines and for maintaining a history of engineering changes and contract data deliverables.

**Deficiency Reporting System**

The Deficiency Reporting system (DRWEB) is utilized for failure, repair, and trend analysis on hardware problems, performance deficiencies, and corrective actions throughout the life cycle of the weapons. The DRWEB database is used for the output of the airborne weapons corrective action program (AWCAP).

**EXPLOSIVES SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM COURSES**

NAVSEA OP-5, Volume 1 provides information on the DON’s explosives safety training requirements. Military personnel (active and reserve duty) assigned to positions involving responsibilities for ammunition and explosives should attempt to complete the applicable explosives safety training.
Course locations are as follows:

- Defense Ammunition Center (DAC) McAlester, OK, DAC On-Site, or local activity
- DAC NMCI-compatible computer-based training (CBT)
- Naval Aviation Schools Command, NAS, Pensacola, FL
- Army Ordnance Munitions and Electronics Maintenance School, Marine Element, Redstone Arsenal, AL; equivalent; or local instructor
- Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) computer based training

Eligibility requirements are based on actual duties being performed and not job title or paygrade.

For a list of current course descriptions, prerequisites, availability, special information, and periodicity, see NAVSEA OP-5, Volume 1.
End of Chapter 17

Ammunition Administration Ashore and Afloat

Review Questions

17-1. Which of the following databases is the single repository for worldwide status of Navy expendable non-nuclear ordnance requirements, assets, production, expenditures, costs, and technical inventory management data?

   A. OIS-W
   B. OIS-R
   C. TAIMS
   D. OAP

17-2. Ordnance information system-wholesale customers and users include Navy Munitions Command, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Staff, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps (HQ USMC), Acquisition/Program Managers and what other authorities?

   A. Fleet commanders and type commanders
   B. Naval Supply and Naval Engineering
   C. Reconnaissance and Patrol Squadrons
   D. Surface Force and Anti-Submarine Warfare

17-3. What reporting system has capabilities of providing inventory information to the specific grid location?

   A. OIS-W
   B. OIS-R
   C. TAIMS
   D. OAP

17-4. What statement describes the NAVSEA 30,000 series and fleet allowance?

   A. CNO-approved full war allowance for shipfill, ship to shore rotational units, and shore stations
   B. Provisional allowance listing of an initial shipfill allowance of service ordnance prepared and forwarded to the ship
   C. An approved listing of ordnance carried as cargo for underway replenishment
   D. Bombs, pyrotechnics, cartridge actuated devices, missiles, and torpedoes

17-5. What type of ammunition is cataloged as 8E COG?

   A. Surface/Underwater ammunition
   B. Torpedoes and components
   C. Air-launched missiles
   D. Surface-launched missiles
17-6. What type of allowance refers to the allowance of ammunition that is used for the ship's permanently installed armament?

A. Shipfill
B. Mission load
C. Cargo load
D. Minimum mission

17-7. What statement describes the Notice of Ammunition Reclassification Program?

A. Policy and procedures for worldwide reclassification of potentially dangerous ammunition and description of stockpile management procedures
B. Prediction of the next weapon component that requires intermediate- or depot-level maintenance or testing
C. The capability for the reporting and control of ammunition assets by lot and/or serial number
D. Type maintenance due code that indicates what type of maintenance action is due next for an individual item

17-8. Which of the following document identifier codes is used for a requisition cancellation by the requisitioner?

A. AC1
B. AO1
C. AO4
D. AM1

17-9. What statement describes the military standard requisitioning and issue procedures advice code 5J?

A. Do not backorder. Substitute acceptable. Reject unfilled quantity not available for delivery. Fill or kill at point of entry.
B. Do not backorder. Substitute acceptable. Issue total quantity requested or reject.
C. Use of nonstandard items in lieu of standard stock is certified necessary.
D. Release of planned requirement or reservation for field level repairable.

17-10. What total number of days prior to the required delivery date should you requisition mine exercise training material from the mine assembly activity?

A. 45
B. 60
C. 90
D. 120
17-11. What number of days prior to an offload evolution should ships submit an unclassified offload planning message to the NMC/OFFLOADING RECEIPT ACTIVITY listing all items?

A. 45  
B. 60  
C. 90  
D. 120

17-12. What publication provides instructions to inspect, certify empty, and assign a condition code to empty hazardous material containers?

A. NAVSUP P-801 or NAVSUP P-802  
B. NAVSUP P-802 or NAVSUP P-803  
C. NAVSUP P-803 or NAVSUP P-724  
D. NAVSUP P-805 or NAVSUP P-807

17-13. By what means are ATRs transmitted by reporting activities?

A. Letter  
B. Formatted message  
C. Telephone fax  
D. Disc-to-disc

17-14. Which of the following transaction codes are used for material expended for humanitarian or lifesaving missions during peacetime natural disaster?

A. E  
B. F  
C. G  
D. H

17-15. In an ammunition transaction reporting transaction line, what statement describes the purpose of the four slashes (/////) at the left margin?

A. Indicates the end of a transaction line  
B. Indicates the ending balance  
C. Indicates the end of ATR  
D. Indicates remaining quantity

17-16. What information should be included on an ATR when reporting an ammunition item national item identification number with a material condition code of B?

A. Quantity per lot number  
B. Quantity per serial number  
C. Quantity per lot and serial number  
D. Total reported quantity
17-17. In what order should the Ammunition Master Stock Record Cards be filed?

A. Alpha/numeric sequence by DODIC/NALC
B. By the five-digit Julian date on which the transaction occurs
C. By the service code and unit identification code
D. By the type of transaction

17-18. What Naval Supply Systems Command Form identifies the Ammunition Master Stock Record Card?

A. 1296
B. 1297
C. 1356
D. 1378

17-19. What publication establishes standard inspection criteria and sentencing requirements to be applied during receipt, segregation, storage, and issue ammunition handling activities?

A. NAVAIR P-802
B. NAVSEA P-801
C. NAVSUP P-805
D. NAVSUP P-807

17-20. What publication provides color photographic visual aids supplementing Navy Supply Systems Command Publication 805 to assure consistency in the inspection and segregation process?

A. NAVAIR P-802
B. NAVSEA P-801
C. NAVSUP P-805
D. NAVSUP P-807

17-21. What terms describes the process of determining the current material condition of suspended-condition unknown ammunition and separating it into acceptable groupings by type and configuration?

A. Receipt
B. Segregation
C. Storage
D. Issue

17-22. What statement describes the purpose of the Firing Reporting System?

A. To report unclassified results of noncombat missile firings and unsuccessful combat missile firings for designated programs
B. To create test projects, search for historical reports of complete projects, and distribute finalized test firing reports
C. Validates the list of weapons (by type, serial number, and NALC), and the aircraft (by type and BUNO)
D. To provide the ordnance community a method to track and manage missile captive carry
17-23. What system provides the gun community a method to track and manage gun inventory?

A. CRTS  
B. CDMS  
C. FRS  
D. GITR
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