DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEMS

1. This lesson addresses selected logistics operating procedures that are part of the Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS). The emphasis of the instruction is on those major systems that you will most likely encounter in physical distribution operations.

2. Objectives. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

a. Explain how the DLSS are integrated.

b. Describe the purpose of selected DLSS.

c. List the key characteristics of selected DLSS.

d. Name the primary uses of selected DLSS.

3. DLSS Concept.

a. The military logistics systems have a mission to ensure that United States and allied forces throughout the world have the equipment and spare parts they need when they need them. The logistics systems must not only assist in supporting combat readiness for U.S. forces, but also assist in supporting allied forces under international logistics programs.

b. The Department of Defense (DoD) over a period of 40 years has implemented a series of standard logistics systems, procedures, and programs collectively entitled Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS). The DLSS are designed as uniform systems of logistical operating procedures that are used in many functional areas of the materiel life-cycle. The DLSS has evolved as distinct but compatible and integrated processes. As new logistics management requirements are identified, the DLSS will be able to respond to those requirements.

c. The DLSS are jointly developed uniform systems that facilitate the essential interface between the logistics systems of the military services, defense agencies, and General Services Administration. The DLSS facilitates data interchange and compatibility among users of logistics data by employing standard data elements, codes, formats, forms, and procedures.

d. The DLSS optimizes the use of automatic data processing equipment and telecommunications networks for improved logistics operations. The DLSS provide flexibility that accommodates formats and processes ranging from manually prepared hard copy through high-speed electronic digital communications.

e. U.S. military logistics managers control the largest inventories and the greatest diversity of items to be found in any organization in the world. Nearly 10 million different items have been identified, classified, and cataloged within the DoD. The logistics management processes for the inventories encompassed by the DLSS include such diverse functional activities as cataloging, requisitioning, inventory management, contract administration, storage, distribution, transportation, maintenance, property disposal, international supply support, integrated support of weapons, and billing and collection.

f. Use of the DLSS is mandatory for all DoD Services/Agencies and other organizations participating in DoD logistics systems.

4. The following is a list of the DLSS titles, acronyms, and publications.

	Title and Acronym	DoD Pub Number
a.	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)	4000.25-1-M
b.	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP)	4000.25-2-M
c.	Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS)	4000.25-3-M
d.	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP)	4500.32-R
e.	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures (MILSCAP)	4000.25-5-M
f.	DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD) System	4000.25-6-M
g.	Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS)	4000.25-7-M
h.	Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD) System	4000.25-8-M
i.	Military Standard Petroleum System (MILSPETS)	4140.25-M
j.	Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)	4000.25-10-M
k.	Report of Discrepancy (RoD) System	4000.25-11-M
l.	DoD Foreign Military Sales Customer Guide (DoD FMSCG)	4000.25-12-M
m.	DoD Logistics Data Element Standardization and Management Program (DoD LOGDESMAP Procedures	4000.25-13-M
n.	International Logistics Communications System (ILCS)	4000.25-14-M
o.	Uniform Materiel Movement Priority System (UMMIPS)	DoD Directive 4410.6

5. Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).

a. Although UMMIPS is not technically one of the DLSS, it must be treated as a formal part in any discussion of the DLSS. It is an integral element of the operation of the military distribution systems through its incorporation into several of the DLSS. Used in peacetime and wartime, UMMIPS prescribes guidance for the proper ranking of materiel requirements. It considers the mission importance of the requiring activity and the urgency of need for the materiel. Further, UMMIPS provides maximum incremental time standards for requisition processing and materiel movement. UMMIPS, therefore, provides a basis for managing/ measuring the processing of requisitions and transportation of material throughout the distribution systems.

b. In satisfying materiel requirements, it is necessary to identify the relative importance of competing demands for logistics system resources, such as those on or for transportation,

warehousing, paperwork processing, communications, and materiel inventories. UMMIPS provides a ready basis for expressing the relative rank of requisitions and materiel movement transactions by a series of two-digit codes known as priority designators. Thus, the priority designator provides a means of assigning relative ranking to competing demands. The UMMIPS time standards provide guidance in satisfying a customer's demand within the cumulative time prescribed by the assigned priority designator.

c. The priority designator is based upon a combination of factors that relate the mission of the requisitioner, expressed by a Force/Activity Designator (FAD), and the urgency of need or end use of the materiel, expressed by an Urgency of Need Designator (UND).

(1) The FAD (a Roman numeral I to V) indicates the mission essentiality of a defense force, activity, or project in meeting national objectives. The FAD is assigned by the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or a DoD Service/Agency. The following illustrates FADs and representative missions.

FAD	Mission
I	Force/activities/project approved by National Command Authority (NCA)
II	Ready for combat (D + 24 hours).
III	Ready to deploy for combat (D + 30 days).
IV	Planned for deployment (D + 90 days).
V	All others.

(2) The UND (letters A, B, and C) reflects the immediate importance of the situation requiring submission of the request. It expresses the degree of urgency when operational mission capability is jeopardized due to materiel nonavailability. The UND is determined by the requisitioner. The following illustrates UNDs and representative urgencies.

UND	Urgency
A	Unable to perform operational mission.
B	Capability to perform mission is impaired.
C	Not affecting mission capability; scheduled repair or maintenance; routing stock replenishment.

d. Through the combination of the assigned FAD and the appropriate UND, a priority designator (Arabic number 1-15) can be ascertained by the requisitioner. The following table shows the priority designators thus derived. Note that each requisitioner can normally choose from only three priority designators.

Decision Logic Table

Derivation of Priority Designators (PD)
(Relating Force/Activity Designators to Uregency of Need)

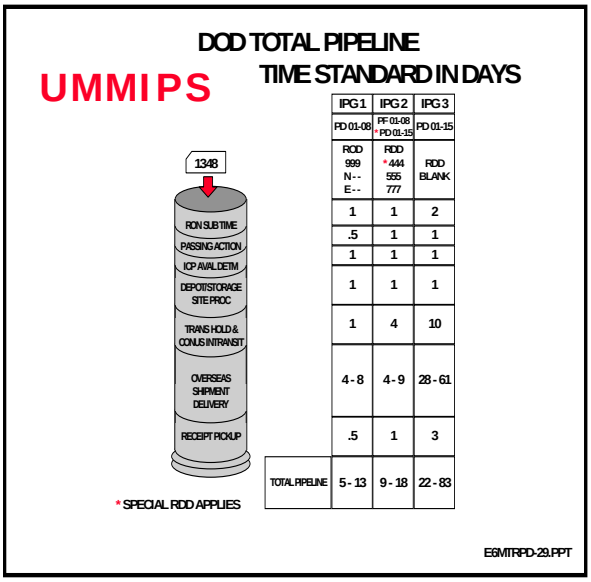
Force/Activity Designator	Urgency of Need Designator		
	A	B	C
I	01	04	11
II	02	05	12
III	03	06	13
IV	07	09	14
V	08	10	15

e. Selection of a priority designator that most accurately expresses the urgency of each supply requirement is an important responsibility of the requisitioner. Care must be exercised in

selecting the designator; high priorities must be kept to a minimum. Requisitions indicating serious impact on mission capability receive priority processing and handling throughout the distribution system.

f. The priority designator selected by a requisitioner has time standards associated with it. The time standards provide response times for each segment of the distribution pipeline. An objective of the UMMIPS time standards is to provide guidelines for satisfying a customer's demand. The time standards advise the customer when he can expect to receive a requisitioned item; they tell the supplier how rapid his response must be.

g. The chart shown below displays the time standards in calendar days from the time of origination of the requirement to the time of receipt posting on the requisitioner's inventory record. The fifteen priority designators are classified into three priority groups. The priority group number is merely used to bring together under a single group all priority designators that reflect the same UMMIPS standards for requisition processing and materiel transportation. The overall time standards are prescribed as logistics system limits. DoD Component distribution systems may be designed to surpass the stated standards.



	IPG 1	IPG 2	IPG 3
	PD 01-08	PF 01-08 * PD 01-15	PD 01-15
	RDD 999 N-- E--	RDD * 444 555 777	RDD BLANK
RDN SUBTIME	1	1	2
PASSING ACTION	.5	1	1
ICP AVAIL DETM	1	1	1
DEPOT/STORAGE SITE PROC	1	1	1
TRANS HOLD & CONUS INTRANSIT	1	4	10
OVERSEAS SHIPMENT DELIVERY	4 - 8	4 - 9	28 - 61
RECEIPT PICKUP	.5	1	3
TOTAL PIPELINE	5 - 13	9 - 18	22 - 83

REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE (RDD)

999	Indicates Expedited Handling Requirement for NMCS Overseas Customers or CONUS Customers Deploying Overseas Within 30 Days.
N--	Indicates Expedited Handling Due to Non Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) Requirement CONUS Customer
E--	Indicates Expedited Handling Due to Anticipated NMCS Requirement CONUS Customer
555	Indicates Exception to Mass Requisition Cancellation, Expedited Handling Required
777	Indicates Expedited Handling Required for Other Than The Above Reasons
444	Indicates Handling Service for Customers Colocated With The Storage Activity Or For Locally Negotiated Arrangements
Specific Date	Indicates Handling to Meet That Date Of Delivery
Blank RDD	Indicates Routing Handling

h. Time Segments.

(1) Requisition Submission -- From the date of the requisition to the date of receipt by the initial wholesale supply source; e.g., the inventory control point (ICP).

(2) Passing Action -- From the date the initial supply source receives the requisition until the date of receipt by the ultimate supply source.

(3) ICP Availability Determination -- From the date the requisition is received by the ultimate supply source to the date that a materiel release order is transmitted to the distribution center or storage site.

(4) Distribution center/Storage Site Processing -- From the date the materiel release order is transmitted to the distribution center until the date the

materiel is made available to the transportation officer.

(5) Transportation Hold and CONUS Intransit -- From the date the materiel is made available to the transportation officer until the date of receipt by the CONUS requisitioning installation or by the port of embarkation (POE).

(6) Overseas Shipment/Delivery -- From the date of receipt of the materiel by the CONUS POE until the date the materiel is delivered to the overseas requisitioning installation.

(7) Receipt Take-up by Requisitioner -- From the date of receipt of the materiel at destination until the date the materiel is recorded on the requisitioner's records.

i. The standard delivery date (SDD) is the maximum ending calendar date by which normal processing and shipping in the logistics system will permit receipt and recording of the materiel by the consignee. The SDD is computed by adding the total time allowance to the date of the requisition.

6. Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP).

a. MILSTRIP defines procedures for the requisition, status, issue, receipt, return, and redistribution processes. It provides for the interchange of information related to these processes between the supported activities and the distribution systems of the DoD military services and other agencies.

b. MILSTRIP is used by all DoD Service/Agency requisitioners, inventory managers, and distribution centers obtaining or providing supply support from any Service/ Agency distribution system or the General Services Administration. Other federal agencies and foreign governments use MILSTRIP when requisitioning from or issuing or returning materiel to the DoD.

c. Major MILSTRIP documents used as both inputs and outputs include: (1) the requisition document from the user, specifying the materiel needed; (2) the materiel release order document issued by an Inventory Control Point (ICP) to a distribution center, directing release of the requisitioned materiel; (3) the materiel release confirmation document from the distribution center notifying the ICP of item availability in response to the materiel release order; (4) the materiel release denial document from the distribution center, notifying the ICP of lack of sufficient inventory to satisfy the materiel release order; (5) the referral order from an ICP on a requisition that could not be filled to another source which may have stock available; and (6) the redistribution order from an ICP directing stock to be moved from one site to another.

d. MILSTRIP accommodates transmission and receipt of requisitions and related documents by electrical communications, mail, telephone, and courier. The frequency of submitting requisitions is the sole prerogative of the requisitioner; the distribution systems are not permitted to prescribe scheduling. Requisitions may be submitted whenever necessary.

e. Each requisition contains a priority designator from UMMIPS assigned by the requisitioning activity. It may not be changed solely at the discretion of the processing points. The priority designator dictates the precedence of supply processing actions from requisitioning until release to transportation. The time consumed by review/approval of control offices which are intermediary between the requisitioner and initial supply source is counted against the time standard.

7. Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP).

a. MILSTRAP prescribes procedures for the flow of inventory accounting information pertaining to receipt, issue, inventory adjustment, and other related inventory management actions such as catalog changes. These transactions take place between ICPs, distribution centers, and installations.

MILSTRAP application below the wholesale level is generally limited to asset status reporting and receipt acknowledgment transactions.

b. The accountable records established by MILSTRAP are a primary source of data for inventory control, supply distribution, and financial management decisions and actions. These records contain data that indicate inventory ownership, purpose, condition, location, and balances on hand, due-in, or on backorder.

c. MILSTRAP is an adaptation of the MILSTRIP method to the inventory accounting process, making use of many elements and codes originating in MILSTRIP. It is an integrated system of item and financial accounting which permits accumulation of data for financial reporting and update of the inventory record. This process updates the accountable record, records financial transactions, and provides a basis for billing the customer.

8. Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP).

a. MILSTAMP prescribes procedures for the transportation and movement of materiel through the Defense Transportation System (DTS). It facilitates exchange of transportation data between the Services and Agencies. MILSTAMP applies to all Services and Agencies using the DTS and all shipments entering the DTS.

b. MILSTAMP procedures create and exchange transportation data for shipment planning, movement control, and reporting materiel movements. These procedures provide for mechanized processing of transportation documentation, responsiveness to the criteria of UMMIPS, and intransit data reporting compatible with DLSS automated analysis and evaluation programs.

c. MILSTAMP shipment transportation priorities and resulting mode selections are based on UMMIPS priority designators and time standards. In the same way in which the 15 priority designators are grouped into three MILSTRIP issue priority groups, the priority designators consolidate into three MILSTAMP transportation priorities. The transportation priority establishes the order of handling and the recommended mode (i.e. air or surface) of materiel movement.

d. The roles and responsibilities of the many organizations involved in shipments through the DTS are defined by MILSTAMP. Included are shippers, transshippers, terminals, receivers, and clearance activities. MILSTAMP specifically makes the shipping activity responsible for shipment planning, transportation priority selection, mode selection, and preparation of certain documents.

e. Effective and economical use of available transportation capability through advance planning and scheduling of shipments is facilitated by MILSTAMP. Movement control is exercised over shipments by using MILSTAMP transportation documents to provide advance notice of shipments, preplan for receipt of cargo, and to challenge, divert, reconsign, and cancel shipments.

f. Planning and coordination of movements can prevent saturation of the transportation capacity, relieve congestion at transshipment activities, and make it possible to schedule materiel and documentation within UMMIPS time frames.

9. Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS).

a. LMARS maintains logistics pipeline information for all wholesale items. LMARS is populated with information from the MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP transactions that flow through the DAAS. LMARS reports response time within any of the 12 nodes of the logistics pipeline. All reporting timeframes are in terms of days. LMARS maintains data from its inception, Feb 97. Standard reports are available on a monthly basis.

b. LMARS measures the distribution pipeline in segments from the date of the requisition to the date the requisitioner records receipt of the materiel. It is not a means for obtaining supply status or tracing shipments; it is for collecting, processing, and analyzing data to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the distribution system. LMARS applies to transactions that are part of the wholesale distribution system; it does not apply to retail activities at the installation level.

c. The sources of data for LMARS analysis are the data generated by MILSTRIP, MILSTRAP, and MILSTAMP transactions. The time standards prescribed by UMMIPS are the base for ontime performance measurement. LMARS evaluates performance in terms of many key indices such as ontime shipments, ontime deliveries, stock availability, volume of transactions, age of backorders, etc.

10. Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS).

a. DAAS is an automated system for routing DLSS logistics data traffic and provides document processing and data information services. It uses communications provided by the Message Accountability and Delivery Service (MADS), a worldwide DoD computerized general purpose communications system. DAAS is used by the supply and distribution systems of all Service/Agencies and GSA.

b. DAAS performs as an automatic document distribution system. It validates, edits, and routes logistics documents. It also furnishes copies to various Services' logistics information files, such as the Army's Logistics Intelligence File. DAAS maintains several DLSS data base files and operates the LMARS CDCP.

c. In providing the primary data communication services for logistics traffic, DAAS is the common logistics communications link between the customers, the ICPs, and the distribution centers. A MILSTRIP transmission from a logistics customer is typically initiated at an installation level computer system. The transmission is received at one of the two DAAS sites and is routed to the ICP that manages the item requisitioned. The document is then transmitted through DAAS to the storage site. Logistics management data prescribed by MILSTRAP and exchanged among ICPs and distribution centers flows through DAAS.

11. DLSS Integration and Interfaces.

a. The integration and interfaces of the DLSS can best be seen if we follow a typical supply requirement as it flows through the logistics pipeline. We will follow it as it goes from the customer to the supplier and back to the customer (see Exhibit 1).

b. The customer establishes a priority of need for the item using UMMIPS. The requirement is communicated as a requisition from the customer (retail requisitioner) to the wholesale supplier (ICP and distribution center) using MILSTRIP. The requirement might go through several echelons of support and review on its way to the wholesale system. The transaction passes through the DAAS and is routed to the supplier.

c. The ICP receives the MILSTRIP document from the DAAS. The ICP prepares a MILSTRIP materiel release order directing the distribution center to ship the item to the customer. The distribution center receives the materiel release order from the ICP and issues the item for shipment. When the distribution center turns the item over to the transportation element or to the consolidation/ containerization point, a materiel release confirmation is sent to the ICP. The ICP and the distribution center use MILSTRAP to account for and report inventory transactions dealing with the stocks stored in the distribution center.

d. When the item enters the transportation phase, its movement is governed by MILSTAMP. Through application of UMMIPS to MILSTAMP, the transportation time and mode selection of the shipment are determined.

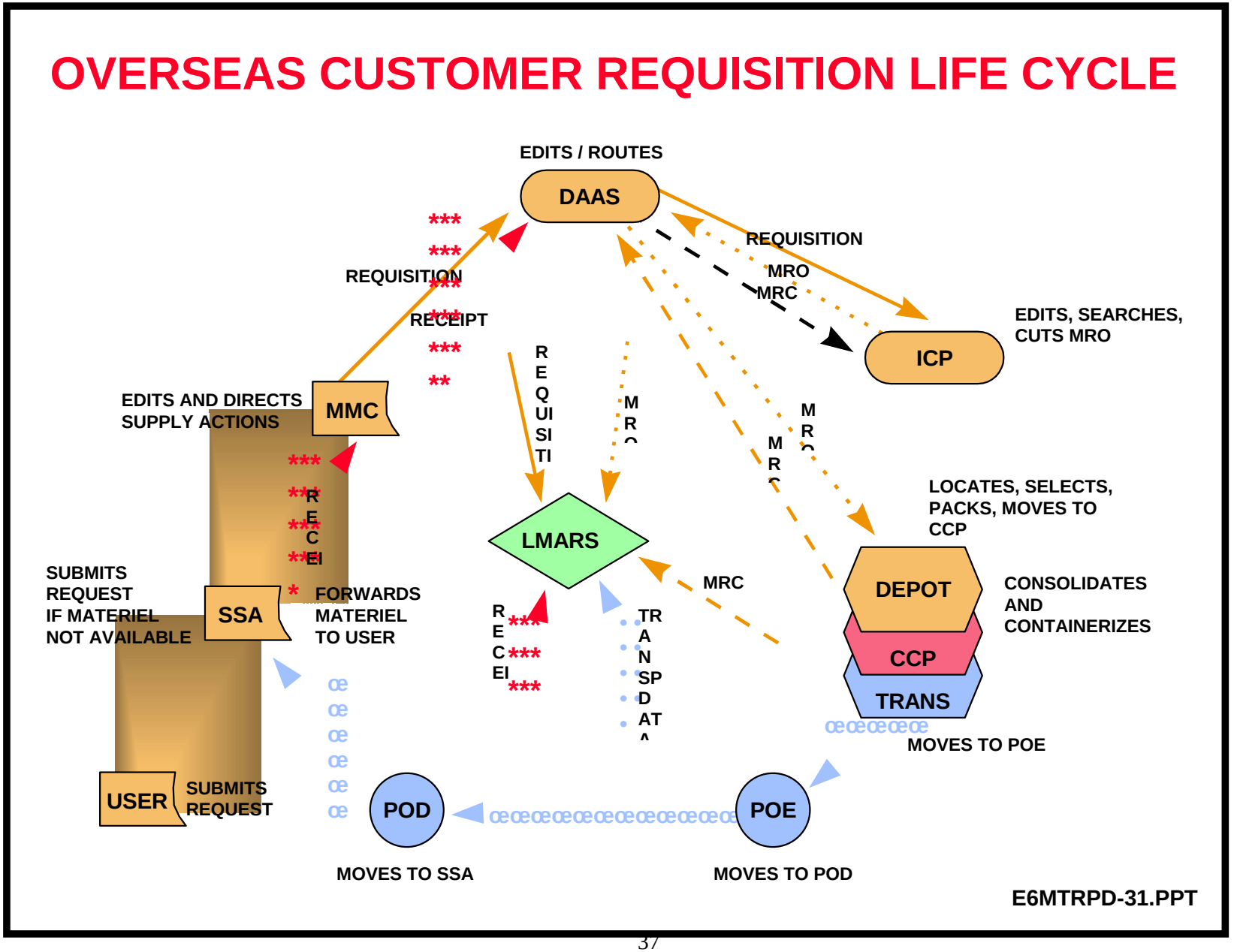
At each major point in the logistics pipeline, data from MILSTRIP, MILSTRAP, and MILSTAMP is captured for LMARS analysis. The actual performance of each pipeline segment is compared to the UMMIPS time standard. The results are shown in LMARS reports used for evaluation of distribution system effectiveness.

e. The previous description does not include every echelon of support nor all possible routings of the transaction. However, it does demonstrate the integration and interfaces of the DLSS processes for a typical requisition.

12. Summary. The DLSS prescribe uniform systems of logistical operating procedures that together cover many functional areas of the materiel life cycle. Each of the DLSS is created as a stand alone procedure, yet collectively they feature a high degree of integration and interfacing. The DLSS are designed to provide standardization and automation of supply and transportation procedures, better enabling the DoD to manage and evaluate its logistics system.

13. Future. The Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) is the logistics system of the future. The DLMS recognizes the contributions of DLSS and the functionally oriented systems. To avoid trauma and expense, a subtle change to DLMS will occur. No firm date for beginning implementation to DLMS has been set.

EXHIBIT 1


OVERSEAS CUSTOMER REQUISITION LIFE CYCLE
EDITS / ROUTES
DAAS
REQUISITION
MRO
MRC
EDITS, SEARCHES,
CUTS MRO
ICP
REQUISITION
RECEIPT
EDITS AND DIRECTS
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LOCATES, SELECTS,
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REQUEST
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MOVES TO SSA
MOVES TO POD
E6MTRPD-31.PPT

OUTLINE FOR NOTETAKING

DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEMS

I. DLSS Concept.

II. UMMIPS.

A. General.

B. Force Activity Designator.

C. Urgency of Need Designator.

D. Priority Designator.

E. Pipeline Segments.

III. MILSTRIP.

IV. MILSTRAP.

V. MILSTAMP.

VI. LMARS.

OUTLINE FOR NOTETAKING (Continued)

DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEMS

VII. DAAS.

VIII. DLSS Integration.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEMS

STUDY/REVIEW

Match the system to the relationship that fits the best.

A. MILSTRIP
B. MILSTRAP
C. MILSTAMP
D. LMARS
E. UMMIPS
F. DLSS
G. DAAS

_____1. Assigns Specific Responsibilities to Shipping Activities.

_____2. Standard Procedures for Requisitioning and Issuing.

_____3. Evaluates ICP Performance.

_____4. ICP and Distribution Center Inventory Transaction Reporting.

_____5. Materiel Release Order, Confirmation, and Denial.

_____6. Overall Concept of Uniform Logistics Operating Procedures.

_____7. Operates the Central Data Collection Point.

_____8. Relative Importance of Materiel Requirements.

_____9. Ownership, Purpose, and Condition Data.

_____10. Uses UMMIPS as the Basis for its Transportation Priorities.

_____11. Customer Controls Requisition Frequency.

_____12. Evaluates MILSTRAP, MILSTRIP, and MILSTAMP Data.

_____13. Validates, Edits, and Routes Logistics Transactions.

_____14. Base Line of Acceptable Performance for Each Segment of Distribution Pipeline.

_____15. Measures Supply Performance and Transportation Effectiveness.

_____16. Shipment Planning and Movement Control.

_____17. LMARS Measurement Standards.

_____18. Force/Activity and Urgency of Need Designators.

_____19. The Defense Logistics Standard Systems Office is the Administrator.

_____20. Analysis Reports on Performance, Supply Availability, and Workload.

ANSWERS TO

DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEMS

STUDY/REVIEW

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. F
7. G
8. E
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. G
14. E
15. D
16. C
17. E
18. E
19. F
20. D

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