

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Supply School
Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
Training Command
PSC Box 20041
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542-0041

STUDENT OUTLINE

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SUPPLY SUPPORT

GSOC 0102

MO3C061

GROUND SUPPLY OFFICERS COURSE

REVISED 20040511

APPROVED BY: _____

DATE: _____

STUDENT OUTLINE

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SUPPLY SUPPORT

1. **LEARNING OBJECTIVES.** There are no learning objectives.

1. **THE LEVELS OF SUPPLY INVENTORIES.** There are two basic levels of supply support that maintain assets to support the consumer or individual unit.

a. **Retail-Level of Inventory.** Supplies/materiel held below the wholesale level. The retail-level of inventory is further defined as follows:

(1) **Intermediate-Level of Inventory.** An inventory, regardless of funding source, that is required between the consumer and wholesale levels of inventory for support of a defined geographic area or tailored support of specific organizations or activities. Examples of intermediate-level inventory are Initial Issue Provisioning (IIP) stock, Prepositioned War Reserve (PWR), Direct Support Stock Control (DSSC) assets, materiel in FMF Combat Service Support (CSS) units (i.e., General Accounts (GA), Medical Logistics Companies, Ration Platoons, etc.), reparables managed by the Repairable Issue Point (RIP) within the FSSG, and reparables held by Marine Corps Logistics Bases, Albany, Georgia, in support of consumer-level RIPs. Intermediate activities in the same geographic area (25 miles) will not stock like items. See MCO P4400.151_ for policy guidance on this type of inventory.

(2) **Consumer-Level of Inventory.** An inventory, regardless of funding source, usually of limited range and depth, held only by the final element in an established supply distribution system for the sole purpose of internal consumption. See MCO P4400.150_ for policy guidance on this type of inventory.

b. **Wholesale-Level of Inventory.** Inventories, regardless of funding source, over which an inventory manager at the inventory control point has asset knowledge and exercises unrestricted asset control to meet worldwide (DoD/service) inventory management responsibilities. Examples of activities that manage wholesale-level of inventory are Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Marine Corps Bases, Albany, Georgia, and/or Barstow, California, and General Services Administration. These activities maintain an inventory over which a manager at the national level has asset knowledge and exercises unrestricted asset control to support worldwide inventory responsibilities.

2. **SASSY/Supply Management Unit (SMU).**

a. **Purpose.** The SASSY/Supply Management Unit (SMU) is the centralized record keeper, stock manager, forecaster, and critical data collection agency or information point for the organic using units. Additionally, the SMU is responsible for the following:

(1) Full range of inventory management actions to include requirements determination, stock replenishment, issue and redistribution actions, inquiry response, and excess/disposal determination in the FMF for all Marine Corps owned material.

(2) The SMU is the connecting link between the unit level account and the Inventory Control Point (ICP), Albany, Georgia, and other wholesale activities, such as DLA, etc.

(3) The SMU is mechanized, moveable, and capable of deploying with the major troop unit and stock materiel necessary to support the major unit for a prescribed level of operation.

b. **Organization.** The SMU is an integral element of the FSSG. To maintain its files and records up to date, the SMU relies on a timely and accurate flow of information from the supported accounts and external wholesale activities. This includes all transactions, which affect the account's inventory, such as issues, receipts, gains, losses and information on requisitions to support stockage and demands. Additionally, the SMU is a significant supporter to the DoD Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) program. To monitor these functions, the SMU is separated into the following functional areas:

(1) **Administrative Section.** This section will perform the administrative functions of the SMU, such as personnel assignment, quotas, and unit training of SMU personnel. Additionally, they perform the publication management functions for all internal sections.

(2) **Operations Section.** This section has the overall responsibility of coordinating the policies and procedures for the operations of the SMU and provides direct liaison with the Information System Management Division (ISMD) and higher authority concerning system support and problem solving. This section will coordinate scheduling of the inventory updates, system processing, liaison with the RASC and Headquarters Marine Corps, monitoring of the input/output, data entry, and programming units, and maintenance of supporting SASSY files. Additionally, this section provides supply system programming support (i.e., natural programming, ATLASS downloads, ATLASS II+ updates) to all supported activities.

(3) **Customer Service Section.** The Customer Service Section is the first stop for a supported activity in conducting business with the SMU. This section has the overall responsibility for assisting using units in the management of their records on an exception basis. This section also provides a technical research unit that maintains a research library and provides services in performing the necessary research on documents, controls the processing of change transactions, and assists supported units in the areas of technical research when requested. The Customer Service Section may also be identified as the "Using Unit Account Section", and is the first stop for the supported accounts in solving problems with the SMU to include the follow up of outstanding requisitions, assignment of local National Stock Numbers and Table of Authorized Material Control Numbers and processing of open purchase documents. Functions within the Customer Service Section and the Operations Sections at times overlap and may be performed by either (e.g., systems downloads, input/output).

(4) **Special Accounts Section.** This section has the overall responsibilities for managing those special accounts as assigned by the OIC, SMU. This section normally falls under the Customer Service Section and manage those accounts for the using units of the MEF. The Special Accounts Section is not always established, and in recent days its functions are assigned to either the Customer Service Section or Operations Section.

(5) **Deployed Support Unit (DSU).** This section provides the direct link between the actual deployed unit, (e.g., MEU or SPMAGTF) and the SMU. All requirements received by this section are expeditiously processed. Identical records of the deployed unit are often managed by deployed systems section of DSU. An additional responsibility is to assist units in preparation for operational deployment, class IX repair and RIP blocks, based on the deploying MAGTF matrix in support of deploying units. The DSU's customer is any unit deployed away from the local area or in preparation for deployment. Often this unit is referred to as the Deployed Customer Service Section in that they perform the same functions to the deployed BLT and MSSG as the garrison Customer Service Section. The DSU needs to train personnel on the various avenues and shipping lanes for expediting parts and equipment to units deployed around the world. The better they are at getting items to the destination in the most expeditious manner will greatly increase the abilities of the unit in performing its mission.

(6) **Fiscal Section.** This section is responsible for all financial, statistical, and obligation transactions for both Requisitioning Authority (RA) and Planning Estimate (PE) funding lines. Significant part of the Fiscal Section is that they receive one PE dollar for every RA dollar issued to the supported supply account. To ensure that RA funding is obligated as purchases are made from the SMU by the supported supply accounts, the Fiscal Section monitors the appropriate SABRS reports closely.

(7) **General Account Section.** This section has the overall responsibility of being the primary source of supply for all supported using units. The General Account will establish stockage criteria as required in directives from higher headquarters but will fall under one of two Reason for Stock Categories (RSC), demand basis or nondemand basis. Assets held by General Accounts will be those operating stocks required to support their customers. This section maintains the property records, conducts the replenishment of stocks, manages the customer demands and backorders, manages the material returns program, war reserve stockage, and new item procurement. Significant issue is that this section will receive all backorders from the supporting units and do one of a number actions: Issue the item from stock, pass the request to the next source of supply or place the item in a General Account Backorder status pending receipt of items that are inbound or items that may be on order. The General Account is comprised of the following functional areas:

(a) **Storage Section.** Responsible for receiving, storage, and issue of materiel accounted for by the SMU and owned by the General Account. Handles care in storage and inventory requirements for materiel stocked.

(b) **Stock Control Section.** Operating stock is maintained on the General Account Balance File (GABF) and the stock control section will perform the functions to maintain the control of those stocks in sufficient quantities to support their customers. The following functions are performed:

1. **Initial Issue Provisioning (IIP).** Responsible for monitoring the introduction of new equipment into the FMF and the appropriate repair parts for initial support requirements. Once sufficient usage period has expired the determination on stockage will be forwarded to the OIC, Stock Control.

2. **Receipt Control.** Responsible for monitoring warehouse and shipping documents, forwarding shipping instructions and documentation to storage for disposal actions, and managing walk-through demands. The receipt control section is also responsible for the function of filing receipts and processing them into the accounting system.

3. **Procurement.** Provides purchasing support through the appropriate source of supply.

a. Determine when to process the buy review system.

b. Assign fixed Requisitioning Objective/ReOrder Point to items.

c. Assigns operation codes for items stocked, especially those items that require special consideration in either issue or stockage.

d. Prepare adjustment transactions to correct inventory records and monitor transactions that edit out during the update cycle.

e. Assign criteria for computing excesses, ROs/ROPs, and determine when an item review is to be conducted for the general account.

f. Assign requirement codes to all items stocked.

g. Process necessary item record adjustments.

4. **Issue Control.** Responsible for all issues in response to supported unit requisitions. Coordinating of all unit backorders and related release of items from stock.

(c) **Inventory Section.** The primary function of the Inventory Section is to coordinate and conduct a cyclic physical inventory program. The inventory section may fall under the General Account section but normally works for the Storage Section. Often times this may not be a separate established section depending on the amount of inventories scheduled. This section has been tasked with other functions then merely inventory, such as warehouse denials, walk through management and special projects.

(8) **Contingency Training Equipment Pool/Training Allowance Pool.** This section maintains the MEF's total allowance of contingency equipment to support individual type training and/or deployment. The equipment is issued on a temporary basis to units within the MEF prior to any training in other than normal environments, such as cold weather training or extreme hot weather. This activity is operated like an organic using unit account and utilizes the same property records as a normal Battalion Supply account. The significant difference is this unit has many bosses. They are administratively attached to Supply Battalion, but receive their operation directions from the MEF.

(9) **Reparable Issue Point (RIP).** The mission of the RIP is to provide the sole source for direct exchange of Secondary Depot Repairable (SDR) items and Field Level Repairable (FLR) items in support of second, third, and fourth echelon maintenance. It serves as the intermediary between supported activities and repair facilities, normally depot and above. RIP managers are authorized to position their reparable assets in the manner deemed most efficient to support their particular operations at main issue points and using unit issue points. RIPs operated to support multiple major commands are categorized as intermediate level supply accounts. Two types of RIPs exist, Main RIP to support the common Principle End Items (PEIs) and Consumer-level Repairable Issue Points (CLRIP) to support Low Density (LD) items.

(a) Main RIPs are located within the FSSG and are managed by Supply Battalion for common-ground assets and the individual units manage items in support of Low-Density assets.

(b) Main RIPs are authorized and established by Headquarters Marine Corps. They support authorized units and maintenance activities. Using unit issue points or Sub-RIPs are established, as required, and are responsible to the main RIP.

(c) The primary functions of the RIP are the following:

1. Compute main RIP allowances annually and allocate issue-point requisitioning objectives within the total RIP allowance.

2. Produce at least annually, a RIP catalog for the supported customers, major commands, CMC, and MCLB's, Albany, Georgia, and Barstow, California.

3. Receive and distribute assets from supply sources and the local maintenance activities to fill customer back orders and issue-point allowance replenishment.

4. Return RIP items to the Depot Maintenance Activities (DMAs) or to the commercial vendors, when directed.

5. Manage all assets stocked to include inventory, control, identify, and redistribute RIP assets and excesses. Control of repair cycle assets and establish repair priorities to maximize customer support.

6. Account for and manage initial issue provisioning and LD reparable items.

(d) For management purposes, secondary reparable items are separated into two distinct categories: depot-level reparables and field-level reparables.

1. Depot-level reparable items are managed by MCLB, Albany, Georgia, on a controlled item basis. These items are maintenance significant (i.e., its physical characteristics are conducive to repair). There is a standard unit price greater than \$200 and an annual demand on the Marine Corps Supply System exceeding \$5,000. Normally, its rebuild requires skills, tools, test equipment, or facilities not available in the FMF.

2. Field-level reparable items are repairable by field maintenance activities. These items are not returned to the stores element and when the repair estimate exceeds 65 percent of the standard unit price, RIPs are authorized to initiate disposal actions. Normally, the determination of items being classified as field-level reparable is done at the local unit depending on maintenance capability and cost analysis.

3. Low Density (LD)/Consumer-Level Repairable Issue Points (CLRIPs).

a. CLRIPs are established to provide on site support to the using units that are authorized to conduct first through fourth echelon maintenance on extremely Low Density (LD), complex, mission essential Principle End Items (PEIs). CLRIPs normally operate independently from the FSSG, SMU main RIP. CLRIPs must be authorized and established in writing by CMC. The CLRIP operates and performs the same functions as a main RIP within the FSSG. PEIs must meet the following criteria to be classified as LD:

(1) Using unit authorized first through fourth echelon of maintenance.

(2) PEI is classified as Combat Essential "1".

(3) PEI density will be restrictive in number of PEIs and geographic location (PEI fielded to no more than four units per MEF).

(4) Even though a PEI may be classified LD, its associated DLRs and FLRs may not be classified as LD. To be classified as LD, the associated PEI must be a LD and the DLR and FLR must have a Combat Essentiality Code (CEC) of "5". If a DLR or FLR supports both a LD and a non-LD PEI, it will not be fielded or stocked at a CLRIP. The only waiver to this criteria is if all echelons of maintenance for the DLR or FLR are being performed only at the CLRIP level.

b. The allowance for stockage is computed and reviewed on an annual basis. This allowance will be a combination of the Requisitioning Objective, Prepositioned War Reserve allowance, special allowance, insurance levels and provisioning allowances.

c. The management of the CLRIP is the same as the Main RIP except the stockage criteria of items is more flexible and the maintenance source for the majority of the items are within the organization.

REFERENCE: P4400.150_ , MCO P4400.151_ and UM 4400-123