



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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IN REPLY REFER TO
OPNAVINST 4614.1G
N41
24 Aug 2009

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 4614.1G

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: UNIFORM MATERIEL MOVEMENT AND ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM

Ref: (a) CJCSI 4110.01C, Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System—Force/Activity Designators
(b) DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation of 23 May 03
(c) DoD 4000.25-1-M, Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) of 28 Apr 04
(d) OPNAVINST 3000.15

Encl: (1) Supplemental Guidance

1. Purpose. To provide Navy policy on the implementation of references (a) and (b) by promulgating instructions for use of the Department of Defense (DoD) Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).
2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 4614.1F.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all Navy activities using the Federal supply system.
4. Summary of Changes. This instruction updates 4614.1F in its entirety, and provides supplemental guidance on the assignment and validation of Force/Activity Designators (FAD).
5. General. UMMIPS is the system for establishing movement priorities and methods to allocate materiel and other logistics resources among competing demands. The system enables supply customers to use one of the 15 Priority Designators (PDs) when requisitioning supply items. The 15 PDs are derived from the two component criteria that rate the relative importance of the item ordered (the Urgency of Need Designator (UND)) and the relative importance of the mission of the unit placing the order (FAD). Definitions and policy regarding PDs, FADs, and UNDs are described in detail in references (a) and (c).

6. Policy

a. UMMIPS standards apply to all requisitions for items under the management of the Military Services, Defense Agencies, and the General Services Administration. The prescribed procedures and time standards are applicable to intra-service supply support operations. The time standards established in reference (b), appendix 8 shall be met. Guidance on UMMIPS policy, PDs, FADs, and UNDs are provided in reference (c), appendix 2.14.

b. FADs define the relative importance of a U.S. force, unit, activity, project, or program to accomplish DoD objectives. The Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board (JMPAB), acting on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), supervises the assignment of FADs to U.S. forces, units, activities, projects or programs, as well as to foreign countries, their forces, units or activities. Reference (a) delegates authority to service chiefs (Chief of Naval Operations) for the assignment of FADs II through V, and establishes the criteria for FAD selection. Reference (c), appendix 2.14 provides criteria for determining UND and PD.

c. FAD assignments will reflect the Chief of Naval Operations' Fleet Response Plan (FRP) and employment cycle. FRP provides the operational framework in four phases (basic, integrated, sustainment, and maintenance) and ensures fleet forces, units, activities, and programs are able to respond to combatant commander requirements. Per reference (d), FRP will deliver an enhanced surge capability, while continuing to provide rotationally deployable forces to fulfill global force management commitments.

7. Responsibilities

a. The Chief of Naval Operations, Director, Supply, Ordnance and Logistics Operations Division (OPNAV (N41)) will:

(1) Serve as the primary office of policy and responsibility for all Navy UMMIPS matters.

(2) Process requests for assignment of FAD I to the CJCS Attention: CJCS Director for Logistics (J4), JMPAB. See enclosure (1), subparagraph 1a.

(3) Review and assign FAD II for special operational circumstances after coordination with, and concurrence from, applicable chain of command, Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) codes, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, and type commanders. See enclosure (1), subparagraph 1b.

(4) Conduct annual audits of each FAD I assignment, and provide audit reports to JMPAB in accordance with reference (a).

b. Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command will:

(1) Leverage information technology systems to monitor and validate respective FAD assignments and UMMIPS compliance throughout the Navy in accordance with reference (a).

(2) Monitor and report to OPNAV (N41) non-compliance with the established time standards prescribed in reference (b), appendix 8.

c. Echelon II Commands will:

(1) Assign FAD III through V to subordinates as appropriate, to include an expiration date for all temporary FAD assignments.

(2) Provide, upon request, a record of FAD I and II assignments for subordinate commands.

(3) Conduct annual validation reviews of all FAD II through V assignments and provide copy of report to OPNAV (N41) upon request. Include a review of PDs in command inspections to determine compliance with this instruction.

(4) Emphasize the necessity of compliance with existing policy for the assignment of PDs to subordinate commands as a command responsibility.

(5) Investigate reports of UMMIPS abuse and take corrective action where required.

d. Commanding officers and officers-in-charge of requisitioning activities will:

(1) Comply with reference (c), appendix 2.14.

(2) Validate outstanding requisitions to confirm both the continued requirement for the quantity and PD assigned to the requisition.

(3) Direct that, prior to the use of UND "A" for an off-station/off-ship requisition, supply and maintenance activities jointly ensure that their respective staffs have exhausted every reasonable means to alleviate the operational limitations imposed by the materiel shortage. This includes a thorough search for serviceable and/or unserviceable assets. Repair, fabrication, interchangeability, etc., must also be considered. Limit requisitions to only the amount necessary to satisfy the urgent requirement. Materiel for stock replenishment shall not be requisitioned under UND "A."

e. The Commanding Officer, Navy Inventory Control Point International Programs Directorate will:

(1) Be responsible for review of assigned PDs and Required Delivery Dates (RDDs) on requisitions received from security assistance program customers in accordance with reference (a).

8. Action. All U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, and programs that participate in requisition processing, or are otherwise responsible for compliance with this instruction, will adhere to the UMMIPS requirements to support optimal performance of the system. Supplemental guidance is provided in enclosure (1).

9. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed in accordance with Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Manual 5210.1.

10. Reports Control. Report requirements contained within this instruction are exempt from report control per SECNAV Manual 5214.1.



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SUPPLEMENTAL GUIDANCE

1. FAD. A FAD defines the relative importance of a U.S. force, unit, activity, project, or program to accomplishing DoD objectives. The principle purpose of the priority system is to differentiate between the relative importance of competing needs. FADs are used in conjunction with UND to establish a hierarchy of priorities used for supply requisitions. In an environment of limited supply resources, an organization's relative priority within the system is critical to its ability to secure its materiel requirements. As a result, organizations delegated the authority to assign FAD designators III through V must assign designators appropriately to discriminate between forces, units, activities, projects, or programs. FAD definitions, criteria, designators and submission requirements are prescribed in references (a) through (c).

a. FAD I

(1) The FAD I designator is assigned only to programs that are top national priorities (e.g., strategic forces).

(2) To ensure that the unique impact of FAD I requisitions on the supply system is preserved, FAD I assignments are reserved for those forces, units, activities, projects, or programs that are most important militarily in the opinion of the CJCS and that are approved by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) Accordingly, assignment of lower FADs for segments of organizations, phases, programs, projects, or for individual situations will be made where possible.

(4) Requests for FAD I are submitted to the JMPAB, under signature of a general/flag officer or senior executive service employee, via OPNAV (N41).

(5) See reference (a), enclosure B, paragraph 2 for the format and requirements for requesting FAD I assignment.

b. FAD II. FAD II will be assigned per reference (a), enclosure C, paragraph 6. Per reference (d), paragraph 3, all forces, units, activities, and programs executing FRP/employment cycle are authorized FAD II at commencement of the sustainment

phase, 30 days prior to deployment, or whichever milestone occurs first. The sustainment phase begins upon completion of the integrated phase, continues throughout the post-deployment period and ends with the commencement of the maintenance phase. Units are considered to be deployable within 30 days, satisfying the reference (a) requirement for FAD II designation. For other situations not specifically covered by reference (a) (e.g., critical test and evaluation), FAD II requests shall be submitted via appropriate chain of command to OPNAV (N41) in the same prescribed format required for FAD I requests per reference (a).

c. FAD III through V. FAD III through V will be assigned per reference (a), enclosure C, paragraphs 7 through 9. Per reference (d), all forces, units, activities, and programs executing FRP/employment cycle are considered deployable units at the completion of the basic phase and are considered to be deployable within 90 days, satisfying the reference (a) requirement for FAD III designation. Authority to assign FAD III and lower precedence FADs within the Navy can be delegated by echelon II commands.

2. PDs. The PD assigned to a requisition determines the time frame within which the requirement normally will be processed by the supply system. The criteria for assignment of an appropriate PD are included in reference (c), appendix 2.14.

3. Retrograde Materiel Movements. Returned materiel is moved without regard to the FAD of units involved. The principal determinant of PD in such materiel movements is the importance of materiel in the overall distribution system as designated by the materiel manager. The Navy's master repairable item list is provided to identify Navy-managed mandatory turn-in repairable items. It also provides shipping instructions for unserviceable repairables that must be turned in to a designated repair facility. PDs 03, 06, and 13 are prescribed for this use, as follows:

a. PD 03 will be used in the return of critical items and approved intensive management items, including serviceable local excesses of such items.

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b. PD 06 will be used in the return of materiel identified by the materiel manager as qualified for return to the DoD distribution system.

c. PD 13 will be used in the routine return of materiel not covered (except surplus and scrap), such as the return of local excess stocks to supply sources.

4. Contractor Utilization of Priority System. Reference (c), appendix 2.14.7 prescribes the actions to be taken by a contracting officer whenever a contract is executed where a commercial contractor will requisition government-furnished materiel from DoD.

5. Requisition Processing. Requisitions with PDs 01 through 08 will be processed on a 7-day workweek, 24-hour workday basis. All other requirements will be processed within UMMIPS timeframes, during the normal workweek per reference (b), appendix 8.

6. UMMIPS Abuse and Oversight. To achieve the objectives of UMMIPS, additional actions will be taken to ensure that PD assignments appropriately reflect the urgency of the materiel requirement. Abuse of UMMIPS generally consists of the improper, arbitrary selection of PDs for the sole purpose of speeding up delivery of the materiel ordered, rather than basing selection on bona fide mission requirements. Commanding officers and officers-in-charge are responsible for determining the correct PD. Commanding officers and officers-in-charge of requisitioning activities will administer the assignment of PDs per the procedures prescribed in this instruction and references. In addition to specific requirements discussed in the basic instruction, the following actions will be taken:

a. Incorporate local training programs that specify the purpose and proper use of UMMIPS. Participation in this training program will include military and civilian personnel who determine urgency of need for requisitioned materiel or who process requisitions.

b. Publicize, through appropriate activity media, the necessity for strict compliance with the provisions of this instruction for assignment of PDs based on the assigned FAD and the appropriate UND.

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c. Issue local guidance on UMMIPS which will relate the unique nature of each activity to the UMMIPS procedures contained in this instruction.

d. Take corrective action (e.g., training) when violations of this regulation are discovered.

e. Type commanders, commanders of systems commands, or equivalent command echelons exercising command over requisitioning activities will use automated tools available to monitor compliance and conduct corrective action, when required (e.g. training).

7. Expedited Handling of Critically Needed Items ("999"). When critically needed items require the most expeditious handling possible, the numerical code "999" may be entered in the RDD field of the Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures requisition when the criteria established within reference (c), appendix 2.14.10.6.1, are met.

8. Transportation

a. The mode of transportation employed and route plan will depend upon the PD, the RDD, cargo dimension/weight/packaging, cargo transportability configuration, and cargo handling requirements. The selected overall transportation plan will facilitate the safest, most secure, and most cost effective means of transport.

b. The transportation officer for in-country movement and the Air Clearance Authority (ACA) for outbound-country movements are responsible for selecting the appropriate method and mode of transportation based on the PD, RDD and other pertinent information (justification/impact statements) when required. Requesting activities normally will not specify a method and mode of transportation.

c. Air transportation will be the normal mode of transportation for materiel with PDs 01 through 03 and all non-mission capable, supply/partial mission capable, supply/casualty report (C-3/C-4/deployed C-2) requisitions. It is also the normal mode of transportation for materiel with PDs 04 through 08 containing a RDD of "444," "555," "777," "N--," "E--," or a

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julian date of less than 8 days (Continental United States) or 21 days (outside the Continental United States) from shipment date. Transportation time standards are contained in reference (b).

d. Shipping activities for in-country movements and the ACA for outbound-country movements should contact requisitioning activities to confirm the urgency of the requirement when any of the following conditions exist with respect to shipments that are candidates for premium transportation:

- (1) Outsized dimensions.
- (2) Hazardous cargo.
- (3) Classified cargo.
- (4) Excessive weight based on Navy's airlift clearance policy.
- (5) Inappropriate commodities, e.g., printed matter, seasonal items out of season, office equipment, construction materiel, and morale, welfare and recreational items.
- (6) Suspected errors in data.
- (7) Requisition date 90 days or more.
- (8) Transportation cost is \$4,000 or greater.

Note: These areas are under the jurisdiction of Services' ACAs; the ACA will make the final decision.

e. The following types of shipments are normally exempt from the confirmation/challenge process discussed above:

- (1) Dated items with short expiration dates (e.g., whole blood and biological specimens).
- (2) Critical items, as specified by CJCS.