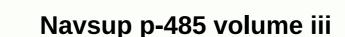
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Corpsman Hospital 3 and 2: June 1989 Chapter 14: Supply of Naval Education and Introduction of Training Commanding officers of field activities throughout the Navy. Commanding officers must ensure adequate tax administration by the directives, principles and policies prescribed by the Marine Comptroller. Naval Supply Systems Command is responsible for administering supply management policies, to include cataloguing, standardization, inventory control, storage, issuing and accounting naval materials. This chapter will discuss the appropriate procedures to be used in estimating supply needs, contracting supply blocks and their maintenance. Manuals, publications and directives To work well in the Navy's supply system, you should be familiar with the NAVSUP publications that deal with the different supply areas. Some of these publications of special interest are described below. NAVSUP Manual. The Naval Supply Systems Command Manual is designed to institute standardized supply procedures. Currently there are four volumes in the NAVSUP Manual: Volume I-Introduction to Supply Volume II-Supply Ashore Volume III-Retail Clothing Stores and Commissioners Stores Volume IV-Property Transportation NAVSUP P-437, Operating Procedures and Military Standard Issuance and Military Standar system. It prevails over the conflicting provisions contained in other manuals or directives of the supply system. The manual consists of 11 chapters and various appendages and exhibitions. It covers system management, onshore request, inventory control, financial affairs and other topics. The publication provides forms, formats and codes, and serves as a complete reference for those involved in the preparation or processing of MILSTRIP documents. NAVSUP P-437 is a large complete three-volume publication, NAVSUP P-409 was published as a practical reference for the personnel responsible for the origin and milstrip / MILSTRAP documents. This small brochure contains common definitions used on a day-to-day basis. Blank space is provided to enter commonly used routing ID, background, project, and locally assigned codes. NAVSUP P-409, but for Personal. In addition, it is designed to indoctrinate and train fleet personnel in the use of milstrip NAVSUP P-485, Afloat Supply Procedures. This publication establishes policies for the operation and management of flotation supply departments and activities. The procedures contained in this publication are the minimum essential for the acceptable management of the supply and are mandatory unless specifically indicated as optional. Although this publication is primarily designed for non-automated supply procedures, much of the information it contains information of automated systems. COMNAVMEDMATSUPPCOM NOTE 6700, Naval Bulletin medical and dental material. This publication is issued monthly by the Commander, Naval Medical Equipment Supply Command. It contains information of importance and interest to medical supply departments, such as changes in the number of stocks, addition and deletions, availability of excess equipment, and notification of material not suitable for use and references. Appropriation An appropriation is defined in the NAVCOMPT Manual as ... authorisation for an act of Congress to incur obligations for specific purposes and make payments to it outside the Treasury. The Navy used appropriations to receive money to pay for ships and the cost of their operation and maintenance, the cost of training and staff payment, and the money to operate coastal establishments needed to support fleets. current expenses of exploitation and maintenance of the Navy. They are available at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Navy must repay the non-bond funds to the Treasury. Continued appropriations A continuous appropriation or non-annual appropriation is one that is available to incur obligations until the funds are exhausted or until the purpose for which it is made is completed. Continued appropriation does not have a fixed period restriction and is used for shipbuilding, construction of public works, research and development, and other long-term projects. Appropriations of years credits are made over several years for purposes that required a long duration. They are available by obligation only for the specified period of time. Operating budgets An exploitation is the annual budget of an activity and is assigned by the Head of Naval Operations (CNO), Division of Fiscal Management, to the main claimants. One of the main claimants is an office or command, or Headquarters, Marine Corps, which is designated as the administration office under operation and maintenance appropriation. Holders of operation and maintenance appropriation and maintenance appropriation office under operation and maintenance appropriation. Holders of operation and maintenance appropriation and maintenance appropriation and maintenance appropriation. year. By using this system, the facilities are able to effectively manage and control the expenditure of funds. This system prevents the overexpedition of funds at the beginning of the fiscal year and helps prevent the financial crisis at the end of the financial year. Quarterly funds will not be used until the following quarter, simply by adding them to the new quarterly shipment. At the end of the fourth quarter, all accounts are balanced and closed; new expenses are not authorised until adequate funds are available for the new financial year. Medical Diets (AMAL). The AMAL is the minimum amount of medical material to keep on board a ship or in order at all times. The amount of material as it has been known in an AMAL is designated by NAVMEDCOM for each class of ship and is based on past experience. Recommendations for changes to the AMAL, TYCOMs may have additional requirements to keep units in a high state of availability and allow units to self-support in case of an emergency. TYCOM's requirements for the use of the mission. The purchase of consumables or restricted medical articles can be made from the medical OPT with the approval of the executive director. The books and publications listed in the series NAVMEDCOMINST 6820.4 may also be purchased with this OPT. Federal Supply Catalog System Under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. This includes the appointment, description, classification and numbering of all items brought under centralized control of the United States Government. Only one ID is used for each item from purchase to final removal. The Defense contains more than 4 million different items and the Navy only has more than 1 1/2 million items. To order supplies effectively from this system, you must have a basic understanding of their structure and terminology. Massive mass stock terminology Material in complete and uninterrupted containers available for future use. Consumables - Any supply that is consumed in use or removed after use. Consumables - Any supply that is consumed in use or removed after use. for mission accomplishment. Equipment - Any functional unit of helmet, mechanical, electrical, ordnance, or electronic material operated individually or as a component and equipment. Repair piece — A replaceable part of machinery or equipment. Stock Reserve – Items on hand and available for issuance for a specific purpose, but not for general use. Standard stock - Material under the control of an inventory manager and identified by a National Article Identification Number (NIIN). Stock unit - The least amount of a supply item. Federal Supply Classification System The federal Supply Classification System (FSC) is designed to allow the classification of all supply items used by the United States Government. Each supply item is categored by a single 4-digit number. The first two digits identify the main group and the two second digits identify the main group and the two second digits identify the class of goods within this group. As currently established, the FSC consists of 90 groups, some of which are currently unmapped. These groups were subdivided into approximately 600 classes. An example of an FSC group and its classes is as follows: Group 65 Medical, Dental and Veterinary Supplies and Equipment - 6505 - Biological Drugs, and Official Reagents 6508 - Cosmetics and Medicated Toiletries 6510 - Surgical Clothing Material National Numbers Each item in the Federal Supply Catalog is identified with a single issue The National Stock Number (NSN) consists of a 4-digit classification code and a 9-digit national item identification number. The National Item Identification Number is a 9-digit number that identifies each supply item used by the Department of Defense. Although the NIIN is assigned in series, regardless of the name, description or classification of the item. Navy Element Control Numbers (NICN) identifies elements of material that are not included in the FSC, but are stocked in the Navy's supply system. These are 13-digit numbers assigned by the for temporary or permanent control. Local element control numbers Technically, any item identification number assigned by an activity for its own use is a control number of Navy elements. To distinguish between NICNs that are authorized in supply transaction documents and those that are not, the term Local Element Control Number (LICN) is often used. The LICN consists of 13 13 With the fifth and sixth characters is LL. A complete explanation of the composition of nests, NICNs and LICNs is contained in procedures for supplying Afloat, NAVSUP P-485. Cognition symbols are not part of the NSN, they are used as supply management codes that identify the Navy inventory manager for the specific category of material required. This symbol consists of two parts, one numerical and one alphabetic. The symbol of all medical material in bulk owned by the Navy is 9L. Federal Supply Catalog contains all standard stock items available to United States Government agencies. Provides identification and management data of supply articles of a single manager. The sections of the catalogue that are of greatest interest to you are those dealing with medical articles, as shown in Figure 14-1. Each subsection deals with specific categories of material. The following is a subsection description of the catalog. Alphabetical index - a list of item names, colloquial names, synonyms, common names, and trade names referenced in index numbers to help locate an item within the subsection. Glossary of colloquial names and trade names arranged in alphabetical order and cross-referenced to the appropriate national element names. It also classifies articles for therapeutic use. Identification list (IL)-contains the following four sections: Preface-each subsection contains a preface that includes special instructions relating to this individual subsection. Alphabetical index-a list of NSNs arranged in numerical order and referenced to index numbers to help locate an item within a subsection. List of items-a list of items-a list of items by index number. Some elements are illustrated for clarity. Each item listed includes action codes; management and/or storage codes, anyone; NSN; and a brief description of the element. Navy Management Data List-a list of all subsection items that display unit of issuance, price and authorized replacements. A separate list of Navy management data is published for each ID list. Contracting is the act of obtaining materials or services. The material and Emergency Supply Levels There must be some control over the amount of supplies maintained by a medical department. Without controls, changes to poor policies or procedures can cause some elements to be amounts that would not be consumed for several years. To avoid these occurrences, it is necessary to develop rules that regulate supply levels that accurately indicate the amounts of stock to be maintained. Supply-level terminology Supply levels can be expressed in two ways: in numerical terms and in terms of months of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of months of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of months of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of use in accounting for items and in terms of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and in terms of use are the most widely used measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in accounting for items and it is the best measures of supply levels. It is the best method to use in account in the interpretable and it is the best measures of use are the most widely used measures of use are the interpretable and it is the best measures of use are the most widely used measures of use are the interpretable and it is the best measures of use are the most widely used measures of used measures of use are the most widely used measures of use are the most widely used measures of use are the most widely used m measures can be used: level of operation, level of security, storage objective and obj replacement cycle. For example, if applications are submitted every 2 months, the operational level would be the amount of the article consumed every 2 months. This level will vary for different elements. Security level - This measure indicates the amount of the article consumed every 2 months. This level will vary for different elements. Security level - This measure indicates the amount of the article consumed every 2 months. are not received on time, or if there is unpredictable demand for supplies. This measure simply provides a margin of security. Stock Target – This measure indicates the minimum amount of a stock item that is required to support operations. It is the sum of the operational level and the level of security. For example, if the operating level of an item is 80 units and the security level is 20 units, the stock target would be to keep 100 units of that item in stock at all times. Application objective: This measure indicates the maximum amount of a stock element to be kept at hand and in order to support operations. It is the sum of the operations and the amount of an item that will be consumed in the interval between the submission of a request and the arrival of supplies. Usage data The most accurate guide to determining stock level requirements is past experience, as reflected in accurate stock records. Stock records can tell you how much of each item has been used in the past. From this previous usage rate, you can make a reasonable projection of future usage rates. Requirements A request an order for an activity that requests material or services from another activity. Except for certain classes of material listed on NAVSUP P-485 and P-437, P-437, items ordered into the Navy Supply System, other military facilities, the Defense Logistics Agency and the Government Services Administration (GSA) will be acquired through the MILSTRIP system. The MILSTRIP request is based on the use of a one-line item encoded document for each supply transaction. One of the following documents will be used: DD Form 1348, System Document Single Line Element DOD (Manual). This document (fig. 14-3) is used as a requirement; followup, modification or cancellation or cancellation of the application; and request for tracer on overdue shipments sent by insured, registered or certified mail. This form is available in sets of two, four and tracer requests. The four-part set is used for requesting activities on the coast, and the six-part set is used for requesting other non-automated ships and automated vessels when necessary. DD Model 1348m, document of the system of request of elements of a single line DOD (mechanical). DD Form 1348m (fig. 14-3) is a standard Manila card that is used by automated ships and non-automated ships with punchcard capabilities. Used for requests; follow-up, modification or cancellation of the application; and tracer requests. It is also used for automated shore activities for supply status, follow-up responses, cancellation for single-line articles (manual). This document (fig. 14-4) is a seven-part multipurpose form used as a consumer document and as a MILSTRIP application document for non-automated vessels for the procurement of material or services from another ship, naval supply centers, naval supply depots and NPSC Philadelphia. The NAVSUP 1250-1 model is used instead of form DD 1348 for authorized activities. DD Form 1348-6, no NSN request (manual). This document (fig. 14-5) is a six-part form used for application material that cannot be identified by an NSN, NATO stock number or NICN that is not permanent LL encoded NICNs. The section below includes ten blocks of data for additional identification data. DD Form 1149, Application Document and Invoice/Shipment. The model DD 1149 (fig. 14-6) will be prepared for certain articles that are excluded from MILSTRIP. These are listed on NAVSUP P-485 and P-437. Model DD 1149 can be used as a requirement or receipt document, use this form to purchase GSA contract articles, such as medical books, journals, and standard and non-standard items controlled by NAVMEDCOM in DD Model 1348, and forward the application or replacement cost. Standard of article requirements controlled by NAVMEDCOM in DD Model 1348, and forward the application through the chain of command to the Naval Medical Material Support Command (NAVMEDMATSUPPCOM) for technical review. Books and Professional Publications The list of all books and publications to be kept in an activity are listed on BUMEDINST 6820.4 and NAVMEDCOMINST 5604.1. GSA periodically carries out open-end contracts covering book procurement. All books are acquired in accordance with the provisions of these contracts. PURCHASES Purchase shares are typically taken for a shore activity as a result of requests from ships. However, ship supply officers and commanding officers of ships without Supply Corps officers are made by one of the following methods: Purchase order of purchases no higher than \$10,000. Printed funds for cash purchases no higher than \$300. Orders under permanent delivery type contracts and blanket purchase contracts (BPAs) that have been negotiated for shore activities. A single requirement cannot be divided with more than one purchase share in order to avoid monetary constraints. Procedures for purchases for onshore activities are provided to NAVSUP P-467. Uniform movement of materials and priority emission system (UMMIPS). In the movement and issue of material, a common ground must be established to determine the relative importance of completing the resource demands of logistics systems. The means to determine the relative importance and urgency of logistical requirements are provided by the priority priory designator (PD), a two-digit code ranging from 01 (higher) to 15 (lowest). The priority Designator (PD), as shown in table 14-1. Table 14-1 - List of priority designators UMMIPS (Uniform Material Movement and Issue Procedures ((Card columns 60-61) Combining the assigned F/AD (Force/Activity Designator) and the corresponding UND (Designator Need Urgency) will allow the requirement to the choice of three designators consistent with the UND. For example, a requirement assigned FAD III will normally select Priority Designator Ø3, Ø6 or 13 depending on the determination of the requirement on whether UND is A, B or C. The following table illustrates the above relationship: UMMIPS: How to determine the correct prioritional urgency of the designators in need* Unable to perform the mission A Impaired Operational Operational Operational Operational B Routine C Force/Activity Designators* In Combat 1 4 11 II Positioned for Combat 2 5 12 III Positioned to Deploy/Combat 3 6 13 IV Other Active and Selected Reserve Forces 7 9 14 V All others 8 10 15 Numerical priorities *For additional destealised guidance relating to Frce /Activity Designators and urgency of the designators in need, see OPNAVINST 4614.1E Force/Activity Designator (F/AD) F/AD is a Roman numeral (I-V) that identifies and categoricizes a force or activity based on its military importance as a shown below: I In combat II positioned for combat II positioned for combat II positioned for combat II positioned to deploy /combat IV other active and selected reserve forces V all other need designator (UND) UND urgency consists of a capital letter A letter in uppercase B, or C. It is selected to indicate the relative urgency of the need for a force or activity that makes the request and is derived according to NAVSUP P-485. UNDs and their associated definitions are as follows: the UND definition A (1) requirement is immediate. (2) Without material, the activity is unable to perform one or more of its primary missions (3) The condition mentioned in (2) above has been informed by the supply/casualty report not operationally prepared (NORS/CASREPT), procedures. B (1) The requirement is immediate or it is known that this requirement will occur in the immediate future. (2) The ability of the activity to perform one or more of its primary missions will be affected until the material is received. (3) This includes the immediate requirements for replenishing stocks of material related to the customer's mission to forward and is expected to reach zero balance before receiving shares due. C (1) The requirement is routine. For additional detailed information of a MILSTRIP mequest is based on encoded data for the processing of requirement designators, see opnavinst 4614.1 series. The preparation of a MILSTRIP median detailed information on force/activity designators and the urgency of requirement designators, see opnavinst 4614.1 series. equipment. Whether a Model 1348 DD, DD Model 1348m, or NAVSUP Model 1250-1 is the prescribed requirements document, be very careful when selecting and entering encoded data items. These codes apply at all bid levels and are too extensive for all to be included in this chapter. The codes are published in the annexes of NAVSUP P-485. The following general rules apply when you are preparing a form DD 1348 or NAVSUP 1250-1: Enter data by pen or typewriter. Do not use pencil; Pen marks can cause errors when processing the request using mark-up detection equipment. It is recommended, but not mandatory, that the data fields to which they belong. To eliminate confusion between a numerical zero and an alphabetical O, use zero (0) communications in MILSTRIP requests when applying zeros. The specific data for filling in form DD 1348 and form NAVSUP 1250-1 can be found at NAVSUP P-485. Receipt of material, custody and stowage For all contracting actions taken, there is a following reception action. When preparing a request, only the first of several steps has been taken. Supplies must be received, identified, checked and distributed to the corresponding storage room or department. Receipt of material As in each operation, the responsibility for the actions to be taken must be assigned to key personnel. In receiving publicly owned materials, liability for receipts becomes of added importance due to the many types of material receipts and accountability required. Reception documents, depending on the way in which the material receipts and accountability required. Receipt Document, DD Model 1348-1, (fig. 14-7). Regardless of the type of receipt document, the end-use received mounts of stores in a central area outside the traffic flow and keep there until preliminary identification and package counting is completed. Then sort them according to the department or warehouse to which they will be reported to SF 364, Discrepancy Report (ROD), for receiving activity. The aim of the VAA is to determine the cause of the discrepancies of packaging in the same shipment will be noted, the two blocks at the top of SF 364 will be checked and the types of discrepancies of packaging in the same shipment will be noted. The types of discrepancies needed to be reported are described in Chapter 4 of NAVSUP P-485. Detailed instructions for preparing and distributing ROD are contained in the NAVMATINST 4355.73 series. Custody The term custody is used to signify responsibility for appropriate care, stowage, and use of Navy material and records related to them. The store material will be kept under lock and key in all cases except when material is in such quantity or dimensions as to make it impractical. Safely lock storage spaces when not in use. Stowage material in warehouses and other designated stowage areas are arranged to: Ensure maximum available space. Provide the stowage ordered and accessibility prepared. Prevent damage to spaces or injuries to staff. Reduce the possibility of loss or material damage. Facilitate and secure the issue of older stock in the first place. Facilitate inventories. The preceding criteria and a common sense approach will allow warehouse staff to achieve the efficiency of the stowage. To the extent available space permits, you must adhere to the following guidelines when softening material: Locate heavy bulk materials and materials: handling equipment near hatches or doors to minimize the physical effort required for loading, stowage and rupture. Locate bulky lightweight materials in type or classification. Locate the materials requested frequently as close as possible to the point of emission. Locate useful life objects in an easily accessible area for regular screening. Install suitable stowage aids in spaces where they can be used effectively. Provide corridors at least 30 inches wide when practical. Organize material with externally oriented identification labels to facilitate the problem and inventory. Avoid multiple locations for the same item. If you follow the criteria and guidelines above, you shouldn't have trouble keeping your spaces, issuing materials, or making inventory is to ensure that stock and counting the material and reconciling stock cards. The main objective of an inventory is to ensure that stock balances, as reflected in stock or custody records, are in accordance with the amounts in hand. Types of inventories There are several types of inventories as pecific purpose in mind. Bulkhead A bulkhead inventory is a physical count of all material on board a ship or inside a specific storage room. A complete inventory of all material from a ship and repair parts is usually taken during a Supply Operations Assistance Program/Integrated Logistics Review (SOAP/IOD). A screen-to-screen inventory accuracy rate of 90 percent, when directed by the TYCOM incident to a supplies management inspection (SMI), when it is led by the commanding officer, or when circumstances indicate that it is essential for effective control of the inventory of raw materials The specific inventory of raw materials The specific inventory of raw materials The same cognition symbol or federal supply class, or that support the same operational function. This type of inventory is taken under the same conditions as a screen-to-screen inventory, but prior knowledge of specific stock numbers and element is necessary. Special inventory of material An inventory of special material for separate identification and inventory control. The physical inventory of special inventory of special material for separate identification and inventory control. The physical inventory of special inventory of special material for separate identification and inventory control. this material is required in a programmed way, as prescribed in chapter 6 of the NAVSUP P-485. Points Inventory A points inventory a points inventory is a type of physical inventory not programmed to verify the existence of a specific item. It is typically performed when a request is returned showing that the item is not in stock and stock records indicate that the item is at hand. It is also performed when it is run by the higher authority or when a particular item has been found to be defective. Speed Inventory is based on the premise that the faster an item moves, the larger the space for error. This type of inventory A random sampling inventory A random sampling inventory and items with a relatively high billing rate, the frequency determined by local authorities. Random sampling inventory A random sampling inventory A random sampling inventory and items with a relatively high billing rate, the frequency determined by local authorities. sampling inventory is considered to be part of the annual scheduled inventory program. It is made as a measure of the accuracy of the stock record for a segment of material in hand. Guidelines for conducting a physical inventory per random sample are detailed in Chapter 6 of NAVSUP P-485. Inventory procedures Taking into account that inventories are carried out in order to bring stock and stock records into agreement, you can see the importance of a complete and accurate inventory. In order to reduce any errors that may occur, you must: Stay focused on inventory. Write quickly but in no hurry. Type readable. Make sure the count is correct. Make sure the correct emission unit is used to take the count. Documents authorized to perform stock material inventory counts include NAVSUP 1075 (whether or not they are kept as location records), electronic accounting machine (EAM) cards, and manually prepared machine or listings. Stock Record Card, Afloat, NAVSUP 1114, even when kept in warehouses, should not be used as inventory count documents. A complete and correct count of items is essential for carrying out a physical inventory. You must ensure that the total amount of each item is determined as accurately as possible. Immediately after physical inventory documents to make sure that: All items scheduled for inventory have been counted or verified as nonexistent. The amounts are legitimately registered and are compatible with related issuance units. All locations applicable to the inventory segment have been checked. The added items are properly identified and legitimately recorded. Items are documented in the national element identification number sequence. Count documents are dated and initial. Reconciliation of the count Once the Physical counting and review of counting documents, the next step in the inventory process is to compare the counting documents with the stock records. When the counting documents are correct and complete, compare them, with the applicable stock records to determine if there is a difference between the physical count and the amount recorded in the stock records. This is done to determine if there is a difference between the physical count and the amount recorded in the stock records. if there are any differences. If there are no differences, publish the counting cards or counting items corresponding to the inventory and INV notation in the PENDENTS REQUIREMENTS column and enter the amount of inventory in the ON-HAND column. The amount of inventory and the number by hand must match. See figure 14-8. If there are differences in the quantity, locations or other stock records data, reconcile these differences by the procedures described in NAVSUP P-485. Stock registration cards Without stock registration cards without stock registration cards, it would be impossible to maintain adequate stocks of material needed for the operation of a ship's medical department. The contracting of stock must be based on the information contained in the stock registration cards. The two most used stock registration cards in recording usage data are the Stock Registration card, NAVSUP 1114, and the stock Registration cards in recording usage data are the Stock Registration cards. The two most used stock registration cards in recording usage data are the Stock Registration card, NAVSUP 1114, and the stock Registration cards in recording usage data are the Stock Registration cards. top line and bottom of the card are identical and most are familiar and self-explacative. Additional information about some of the data displayed. M/C - The material control code is a single alphabetical character assigned by the inventory control manager to segregate elements into a more manageable grouping of fast, medium or slow-moving elements or related to special information requirements and field activity control. It is a first line ticket and is mandatory for repairable items. APL/AEL no. - List of bonus parts / Number of bonus equipment list for repair parts and consumable items related to equipment. If the Integrated Stock List (ISL) indicated that more than one AEL or APL applies to the same item, enter the letter M instead of the AEL/APL number. Enter General use or GUCL for consumables related to non-consultation. LOCATION: Each location where the item is stored. HL, LL, SL - High limit, low limit and security level amounts are calculated according to NAVSUP P-485 and are Here. A/L QTY -Amount of the list of bonuses. It is filled in for AMAL/ADAL elements and left blank for non-sales items. AT - Code type of bonus. The AT code is assigned by the supply Operations Assistance Program (SOAP). It is a single numerical character code based on the use of the element, requirement to carry or or Rates. When adding an item between soaps, assign the appropriate AT code. I/R/C - These codes are used for luggage items (E), equipment-related repair parts and consumables (R), or for general usage consumables (R), or for general usage consumables (C). Baggage items (E) are only for the special accounting class 207 ships. Beg. MO.DE. - The start date of the application period; usually the date of the last SOAP. When filling in the original card (prepared SOAP) and preparing a new card, bring this date to the new card with the demand and frequency of demand registered in the original card. When preparing a card between SOAPs, the date of the initial application. DQBF – Amount of advanced demand frequency. This total is advanced from a record of shares filled in a new share record. URG - A check mark or X if the article appears on the SERVMART shopping list of local supply support activity. EOI - A check mark or X if the article appears as an element of economic order. CI - A check mark or X if the article appears as an element of economic order. CI - A check mark or X if the item appears as an element of economic order. CI - A check mark or X if the article appears as an element of economic order. CI - A check mark or X if the article appears as an element of economic order. mark or X if the item appears as a critical element. MEC - Code of military essentiality, as indicated in the SNSL COSAL for repair parts and consumables related to equipment. HIC - Dangerous Element. Ode, if applicable. SLC - Useful life code, if applicable. PEB - A check mark or X if the item is designated as a PEB element. Pending requistions - The Julian date, serial number and amount applicable to each contracting document. Preparing new cards When the original card is filled in, prepare a new card, doubling the stock item information except usage details. Enter the start date on the new card. Carry forward the amount of demand and the demand for total frequency of the old card to the new card. Advance applications still pending. Keep the old card and archive it in accordance with local politics. Publish stock check-in cards daily as reception and issue documents are received. Compare the following data items in the receiving documents with those of the stock registration cards: Cognition Symbols NSN Unit Price Unit Unit Price Unit Unit Price Storage Location received with required quantity If the data items in the receiving documents and the stock registration card agree, enter the amount received in the RECEIVED column, and increase the balance in the ON-HAND column by the amount received. Draw a single line through the applicable request data for a full receipt (fig. 14-9). For a partial bill, if there is a suffix code in block 44, consider the request as complete. For supplies received in excess of the required amount, see NAVSUP P-485. Controlled substance Naval medical facilities dispensing pharmaceuticals range from large medical centers to support stations aboard fleet ships and on the ground. Custody liability for controlled substances is thus in the commanding officer. A Medical Department officer or, in the absence of that officer, a commissioned officer appointed by the commanding officer will keep all unsanct controlled substances in a separate closed compartment. Controlled substances include tranquilizers, alcoholic beverages, alcohol, hypnotic, exciting and narcotics requiring special custody care. The drugs are designated substances controlled by the symbol Q or R in the notes column of the Federal Supply Catalogue or by the force's medical officer. Bulk custody The commanding officer will appoint an officer will appoint an officer will be in writing. This officer will be in writing. This officer will be held accountable and will retain custody of the Superior Medical Department (MDG). Only safe combinations will be provided to people whose official functions require access to these spaces. Accountability The mass custodian and the SMDR are responsible for the reception and expenditure of controlled substances in accordance with MANMED. Chapter 21. Monthly Inventory Board, or more frequently if necessary, the Controlled Substances Inventory of controlled substances inventory of controlled substances. The command will appoint three members to this board; at least two of these members will be official commissioners and the third an E-7 or higher. The officer who has custody responsibility will not be appointed to the board. After the board makes the monthly inventory, it will submit a report to the commanding officer. Survey of controlled substances and controlled substance registration. Items will be destroyed in a way that ensures total destruction and prevents further use. The destruction must be done in a way that meets federal, state and local standards of control of the Environmental. Property surveys A survey is the necessary procedure when Navy ownership or defense logistics agency material is lost, damaged or destroyed, destroyed, in incoming shipments. The purpose of a survey is to determine who or what is responsible and affix the actual loss to the United States Government. To make a true determination, the facts surrounding loss or damage must be thoroughly investigated in a timely manner. The following forms are used in relation to survey procedures: DD Form 2090, GPLD (Lost or Damaged Government Property) Survey Certificate. This form will be used if there is no personal responsibility. DD Form 200, Survey Report. This form will be used if personal liability is clear, if the review authority does not approve Form DD 2090, or if the commander or senior authority directs it. For more detailed information about survey procedures, see the NAVSUP Manual, volumes I and II. Contingency supply blocks At some point in your career, you can be assigned to a Rapidly Pop-Up Medical Force (RDMF), a preparation equipment for mobile medical augmentation (MMART), a fleet hospital, or some other contingency-related unit. These are units that can be deployed anywhere in the world with a brief warning. To operate, these units require supplies and equipment that are generally unavailable or are in limited supply to the area to which it was deployed. To circumvent this problem, contingency supply blocks have been established. Contingency supply blocks consist of functionally processed medical and dental equipment to establish 1 operating theatre and sufficient supplies for 100 major surgical cases. NAVMEDCOMINST 6440.2 lists several other blogs and their support capabilities By snapping the block The contents of each contingency supply block are listed on a list of authorized medical allowances specific to this blog. The Naval Medical Material Support Command is responsible for developing, publishing, maintaining and coordinating a full review of all AMAs on at least one annual basis. The AMAL brochure is the basic source document used to sustain supply block management of block contingency supply blocks contains dated, life-of-life or impaired items such as pharmaceuticals, intravenous solutions, and prepackageed items. To ensure operational availability, make sure the dated items in the block have an expiration date far enough in the future to allow for a long rollout (up to 1 year). To achieve this, all the they must be inventoried biannually during the first and third guarters of the calendar year by the assigned team, if any, or the inventory board of designated supply blocks. This allows team members to become familiar with the content of the blog and the operability of Team. References NAVEDTRA 10270-G, Storekeeper 3 & amp; & Medical Augmentation (MMART) Manual NAVSUP P-437, Operating Procedures Manual for MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP

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