CJCSM 3150.23D
27 September 2022

JOINT REPORTING STRUCTURE LOGISTIC FACTORS REPORT

JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318

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CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MANUAL

J-4 CJCSM 3150.23D
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S 27 September 2022

JOINT REPORTING STRUCTURE LOGISTIC FACTORS REPORT

References:
See Enclosure C

1. Purpose. This manual prescribes data reporting to support the Logistic Factors File (LFF). The Logistic Factors Report (LOGFACREP) is a part of the Joint Reporting Structure (JRS) described in reference b and provides guidance from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) on uniform reporting requirements for logistics planning factors under the JRS.

2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCS Manual (CJCSM) 3150.23C, Change 1, 19 September 2014 is hereby superseded.

3. Applicability. This manual applies to the Joint Staff, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, and Defense Agencies.

4. Background

a. The CJCS and the Joint Staff require logistics planning information for contingency planning and operations. The JRS provides standardized procedures for reporting to the Joint Staff on selected areas of major concern.

b. This manual incorporates reporting requirements that support development and maintenance of the LFF. The LFF supports the creation of sustainment projections leading to cargo increment numbers and personnel increment numbers used in time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) files.

c. The LOGFACREP data is solely for transportation planning of representative supply class cargo with no correlation to worldwide inventories or for use in deriving sustainment positioning requirements. The Joint Planning and Execution Community's (JPEC's) adherence to this manual's annual update of all required data is problematic. That does not mean the

LOGFACREP and LFF data is not important and is reviewed/updated before each planning cycle.

5. Guidance

a. Although the LOGFACREP's data updates are no longer required, they are encouraged to be submitted. The Services will determine if their required data is acceptable for the current planning cycle and report to the Joint Staff Global Force Management (GFM) Policy and Process Division, J-35 and U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), TCJ-5/4 no later than 31 December of each even year.

b. This manual describes the scenarios, intensity levels, and area adjustment multipliers. These scenarios do not reflect current or future threat environments. Updating the scenario flaws will not occur during the current planning cycle. The Joint Staff J-35 will lead an effort through the JPEC Action Group to correct current LOGFACREP deficiencies and to identify a future logistic sustainment forecasting capability.

6. Summary of Changes. Eliminates the annual LOGFACREP update requirement by making the reporting situational to reflect current reporting, acknowledges that the tool is dated, and directs LOGFACREP data use solely for contingency planning representative cargo.

7. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the CCMDs), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at: <http://www.jcs.mil/library>. JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPR Directives Electronic Library Websites.

8. Effective Date. This MANUAL is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

30 Oct 22

JAMES J. MINGUS, LTG, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures
- A – Logistic Factors Report
- B – Reference Tables and Code
- C – References
- GL – Glossary

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DISTRIBUTION

Distribution A, B, C plus the following:

*OPR for the subject directive has chosen electronic distribution to the above organizations via e-mail. The Joint Staff Information Management Division has responsibility for publishing the subject directive to the SIPR and NIPR Joint Electronic Library Websites.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ENCLOSURE A

LOGISTIC FACTORS REPORT

1. Purpose

a. The LOGFACREP identifies the reporting mechanism and process to enter and update the LFF data and is a Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) standard reference file. This reference file is used as follows:

(1) In conjunction with the Joint Strategic Planning System and the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan.

(2) To develop, evaluate, and implement joint military operation plans and operation orders.

(3) To support adaptive planning, wargaming, assessments of future amphibious and civilian sealift footprinting, analysis of pre-positioning upon transportation, Logistics Supportability Analyses (LSAs), and analyses of future air and sealift asset acquisition.

b. This report establishes the responsibilities of the Services, CCMDs, and Combat Support Agencies to provide consumption rates and resupply information to develop and maintain the LFF. Accurate logistic factors will assist the Combatant Commanders in projecting unit- and non-unit-related cargo sustainment requirements and for conducting the LSAs and transportation feasibility analysis of a TPFDD in concert with the movement of force requirements.

2. Submitted By. The record transactions specified in this document will be submitted by reporting organizations, to provide data for unit type codes (UTCs) under their respective cognizance, origins for resupply, and personnel-base consumption rates to maintain the LFF (see Figure 1).

Record Type	Detail Record Type
L1	UTC Consumption Rates by Intensity Level with Area Adjustment Multipliers
L2	Origins for Resupply
L3	Personnel-Based Consumption Rates

Figure 1. LOGFACREP Record Types

3. Submitted To. The prescribed reports will be submitted to the Joint Staff, Directorate for Operations, Deputy Directorate for Force Management and Regional Operations, J-35 GFM Policy and Process Division, through the Defense Information Systems Agency, ATTN: Joint Staff Support Center (JSSC), Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-7010.

4. When Submitted. LOGFACREP Service submissions are situational. They will be submitted when significant changes to Service current or future planning scenarios occur, major modifications to the Service type unit characteristics file (TUCHA) UTC data, or when introduction of new technologies/capabilities significantly change supply class consumption factors. Services will determine if their required data is acceptable for the current planning cycle and report to Joint Staff Directorate for Operations, Policy, Process, and Technology Division, J-35 and USTRANSCOM no later than 31 December of each even year.

5. How Submitted

a. Classification. The originator will classify the LOGFACREP in accordance with the highest classification of the record content.

b. Transmission. LOGFACREP data will be transmitted as computer-readable ASCII text to the JSSC for update to the LFF database. Data can be transmitted via Web service or file transfer of the Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment.

c. Precedence. During peacetime planning activities, transmission communications precedence for the LOGFACREP will be assigned as ROUTINE or PRIORITY based on the urgency of the request, requirement for the information, and response time indicated. During crisis situations, the LOGFACREP will be assigned a precedence of PRIORITY or IMMEDIATE, based on the urgency of the situation.

d. MINIMIZE. In support of peacetime planning activities, employment of MINIMIZE for transmission communications will result in this report being submitted by mail or other alternative means of communication. In crisis situations, transmission of LOGFACREP during MINIMIZE is authorized, but should be based on the urgency of the transmission in conjunction with the operational situation.

6. Reporting Procedures. Data for this report is entered initially as “add transactions.” Subsequently, delete, add, or change transaction processing

update order will be “delete transactions,” “add transactions,” and “change transactions.” The maintenance processor does not provide a method for deleting specific data fields using change logic. If a specific field is to be modified in a previously reported record, all record data including changes must be submitted as a change transaction. Input data is edited to conform to the reporting instructions and content in this document.

7. Edit Check Reports. JSSC will perform edit check analysis of transaction submissions and provide the following reports to the submitter when applicable:

a. LFF Error Report. Fields within the transaction that do not fulfill the edit criteria stated in this document are identified and an error report is produced.

b. Data Input Report. A report of input transactions to support file maintenance error analysis.

c. Logical Audit Report. An audit report to verify L2 records exist for each supply class/subclass reported in L1 and L3 records.

8. Specific Reporting Instructions

a. Record Types. In addition to the standard JRS information, the LOGFACREP contains three detail record types. Records identify consumption rates and area adjustment multipliers for UTCs, origins and ports of embarkation (POEs) for resupply, and consumption rates based on individual personnel.

b. Report Rules. For each UTC with associated consumable sustainment requirements, data transactions will be submitted via the following three record types. All three reports are a representation of five core logistics functions that are delivered to the Joint Warfighter and should support these logistics capability areas.

(1) The LOGFACREP requires computations for sustainment requirements in the following core logistics functions: Supply, Logistics Services, Health Services, Operational Contract Support, and Engineering.

(a) Supply operations include identifying requirements, selecting supply sources, scheduling deliveries, receiving, verifying, and transferring product, inspecting and accepting, managing inventory levels, capital assets,

business rules, supplier networks, and agreements, and authorizing supplier payments.

(b) Logistics Services include the ability to provide services and functions essential to the technical management and support of the joint force. These functions include base operating support, food service/nutrition, water purification and ice, hygiene services, and mortuary affairs.

(c) Health Services include the ability to synchronize, prioritize, direct, and support medical operations, including control of a total life cycle health system that employs an integrated and focused approach to protect and sustain the force by providing rapid joint, interoperable, and scalable medical capabilities in all operational environments. The core capability areas are force health protection, health care delivery, and health service support. Operational contract support includes the ability to provide contract support integration and contractor management. Contract support integration is the coordination and synchronization of contracted support executed in a designated operational area in support of the joint force.

(d) Engineering includes the ability to integrate combat, general, and geospatial engineering to meet national and Joint Force Commander requirements to ensure freedom of movement, provide infrastructure to position, project, and sustain the joint force, and enhance visualization of the operational area across the full spectrum of military operations.

(2) For each UTC Supply Class/Subclass combination, applicable L1 record transactions will be submitted. Data should be entered for every class/subclass of supply with sustainment and/or resupply requirements, which are projected based on applicable consumption rates for the reported UTC. L1 records identify consumption rates (including zero if that is a specified consumption rate) for every applicable UTC and for each class/subclass of resupply (see Table 4), for the five force engagement intensity levels (see Table 3). Consumption data for supply class/subclass data not reported in an L1 record will be calculated based on unit personnel strength using the L3 record. Note: This may cause erroneous consumption rates for classes or subclasses that would otherwise not be associated with a particular UTC.

(3) For origin geographic location code (GEOLOC) data reported, one L2 record must be included for each supply class/subclass in Table 4 for each L1 and L3 record.

(4) One L3 record will be included for each supply class/subclass identified in Table 4, with multiple records as necessary for fuel data.

c. Adding Records. Prior to establishing a record in the LFF, the JRS control, record identification, and data content must be correct. Following is a summary of JRS Header and End records:

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION	
HDR-1	SEQUENCE NUMBER	3	N	1-3	(Value 001)
HDR-2	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	1	A	4-4	
HDR-3	BLANK	1	A/N	5-5	(Space)
HDR-4	RECORD TYPE	1	A	6-6	(Value H)
HDR-5	BLANK	2	A/N	7-8	(Space)
HDR-6	REPORT AS OF TIME	2	N	9-10	(DAY 01-31)
		2	N	11-12	(HOUR 00-24)
		2	N	13-14	(MIN 00-59)
		1	A	15-15	(Value Z)
		3	A	16-18	(JAN-DEC)
		2	N	19-20	(YEAR 00-99)
HDR-7	BLANK	49	A/N	21-69	(Space)
HDR-8	REPORT ORIGINATOR UIC	6	A/N	70-75	
HDR-9	REPORT INDICATOR	2	A/N	76-77	(Value L1)
HDR-10	REPORT NUMBER	3	N	78-80	
END-1	SEQUENCE NUMBER	3	N	1-3	(<= 999)
END-2	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	1	A	4-4	
END-3	BLANK	1	A/N	5-5	(Space)
END-4	RECORD TYPE	1	A	6-6	(Value E)
END-5	BLANK	29	A/N	7-35	(Space)
END-6	DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS	21	A/N	36-56	
END-7	BLANK	13	A/N	57-69	(Space)
END-8	REPORT ORIGINATOR UIC	6	A/N	70-75	
END-9	REPORT INDICATOR	2	A/N	76-77	(Value L1)
END-10	REPORT NUMBER	3	N	78-80	

Figure 2. Data Summary

d. Changing and Deleting Records. To process a change or delete transaction for records in the LFF, the record identification data elements must match the record in the file.

e. Data Element Rules. The following rules apply to data elements reported in LOGFACREP:

(1) Numeric (N). Data elements with N-type data must contain a digit (0-9) in every character of the data field. Numbers must always be right-justified, with leading zeros. Leave data field blank when data is unavailable, unknown, or not applicable, except where noted.

(2) Alphabetic (A). Data elements with A-type data must contain letters only. A-type data elements are always left-justified with trailing blanks.

(3) Alphanumeric (A/N). Data elements with A/N-type data may contain letters, numbers, or special characters. A/N data are always entered left-justified with trailing blanks.

f. Reporting Detail Data Elements. Data originator is responsible for ensuring the reported detail data are correct in content and adhere to the format in this document.

g. Transaction Code. The transaction code identifies what action is required: A = add, C = change, or D = delete, in record position 5 of an input record. The order for processing transactions is delete, add, and change.

(1) Add Transaction. This transaction adds data to the LFF and is used to create records. Duplicate L3 add transactions will function as a change transaction.

(2) Change Transaction. Current file data are replaced with input record data. The record identification data elements are used to match the record data to the file data so the change may occur. To change data in the file, the change record must contain the appropriate record identification data elements and the current data for all fields to include data changes.

9. Delete Transactions. An L1 record delete is processed to remove obsolete UTCs that are no longer valid for reporting. An L2 record delete will not delete the record in that an origin is required for each supply class/subclass combination; however, any data for origin locations 2 and 3 will be removed. An L3 record delete is accomplished only for 3A and 3W records with a fuel type code. An L3 delete for other supply class/subclass records will result in zero quantitative rate values with multiplier values remaining unchanged. If there are future changes to the tables for supply class/subclass or fuel type

codes to add or delete table values, special processing instructions will be issued.

10. Report Content. Data to be reported in the LOGFACREP is shown in Figure 3:

ELEMENT NAME	POSITION	REMARKS
Sequence Number	1-3	The first detail record will be 002, and each record will be numbered successively up to 998.
Security Classification	4	Enter one of the following codes to indicate the security classification of the record: U=UNCLASSIFIED S=SECRET C=CONFIDENTIAL
EDIT: Must be U, C, or S. ERROR: INVALID SECURITY CLASSIFICATION/REJECT.		
Transaction Code	5	Enter one of the following codes to indicate the nature of the action when the record is processed into the file: A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE
EDIT: Must be A, C, or D. ERROR: INVALID TRANSACTION/REJECT.		
Record Type	6-8	Enter one of the appropriate left-justified record type codes.
EDIT: Must be L1, L2, or L3. ERROR: INVALID RECORD TYPE/REJECT.		
Detail Data	9-nn	Detail data will be formatted for each record type as indicated below.

Figure 3. Report Content

11. Detail Record Data Elements. Appendixes A through C contain the specific data to be reported on each detail record. Each record consists of two parts. The first set of data elements identifies the record, and the second provides the quantitative data for the record. The data elements are identified in the order in which they must be submitted. The format for the data definitions of each record consists of: Data Field, Data Element Name, Size (number of characters), Type Data (A, N, A/N, etc.), and Record Position (character location within the record). EDIT criteria and ERROR complete the data element

information. The layout and reporting requirements for the record types are defined in the Appendix A, "UTC Consumption Rates by Intensity Level with Area Adjustment Multipliers (L1 Record)," Appendix B, "Origins for Resupply and Ports of Embarkation (POEs) for Origin (L2 Record)," and Appendix C, "Personnel Based Consumption Rates (L3 Record)."

APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE A

UNIT TYPE CODES CONSUMPTION RATES WITH AREA ADJUSTMENT MULTIPLIERS (L1 RECORD)

1. Purpose. The UTC Consumption Rates (L1 Record) specifies consumption rates for supply class/subclass by UTC. It consists of three data element groups: Record Identification, Intensity Level Rates, and Area Adjustment Multiplier.

2. Record Identification. This grouping of four reported data elements is used to identify the L1 record:

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-1	SERVICE	1	A	9

Definition: Identifies the organization reporting the data.
Note: Enter code from Table 1. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Code must be one listed in Table 1.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L1-2	UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC)	5	A/N	10-14

Definition: Identifies the UTC in the organization reporting the data. Enter valid UTC (UTC in TUCHA file). Reference Table 6, UTC, for additional information. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Must be a valid UTC in TUCHA file.

ERROR: UTC NOT REPORTED IN TUCHA/WARNING.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-3	SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS	2	A/N	15-16

Definition: Identifies the class/subclass of non-unit cargo supply. Applicable code as shown in Table 4. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required entry in accordance with Table B-4.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L1-4	FUEL TYPE	3	A/N	17-19

Definition: Identifies the fuel type nomenclature. For allowed values see Table 2. Leave blank if L1-3 above is not 3A or 3W. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Entry required from Table 2 if L1-3 is 3A or 3W; otherwise, leave blank.

ERROR: ILLOGICAL L1-3 AND L1-4 RELATIONSHIP/REJECT.

3. Intensity Level Rates. See Table 3. The current data elements project possible supply class consumption rates based upon dated Service scenarios. This manual will no longer identify the scenarios as two regional Major Combat Operations (MCOs), lesser contingency (LC), and stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR). To enable future scenario changes, these scenarios are ranked upon their size and complexity based upon the historical scenarios and re-labelled: Base case (BC) (a joint force conflict in USINDOPACOM), a second MCO (formerly in USCENTCOM) (BC-1), a former lesser contingency (LC) scenario (BC-2), and activities associated with the SSTR scenario (BC-3). The intensity rate adjustment multipliers changes projected supply consumption and transportation requirements. The supported CCMD will identify the plan's intensity level by day at the start of a USTRANSCOM-hosted CCMD transportation planning conference. The Services may update the scenarios at any time but must inform USTRANSCOM, supported CCMDs, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and Joint Staff J-4 prior to any transportation planning conferences.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-5	HEAVY RATE	10	N	20-29

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclasses of supply being defined for a heavy combat condition. Reference Table 3 for definition of intensity rates. This rate is a 10-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places. (1234567890 = 12345678.90)

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L1-6	MODERATE RATE	10	N	30-39

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for a moderate combat condition. See Table 3 for definition of intensity rates. If only one rate is provided, use this field to express an AVERAGE COMBAT INTENSITY. This rate is a 10-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places. (1234567890 = 12345678.90)

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L1-7	LIGHT RATE	10	N	40-49

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for a light-combat operation. Intensity rates are defined in Table 3. Rate is a 10-position figure to 2 decimal places (1234567890 = 12345678.90).

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-8	RESERVE RATE	10	N	50-59

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for a Reserve force. Intensity rates are defined in Table 3. Rate is a 10-position figure to 2 decimal places (1234567890 = 12345678.90).

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L1-9	NONCOMMITTED RATE	10	N	60-69

Definition: Consumption rate for class/subclass of supply defined for forces not committed. Intensity rates are defined in Table 3. Rate is a 10-position figure to 2 decimal places (1234567890 = 12345678.90).

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

4. Area Adjustment Multiplier. These data elements are used as a factor to adjust intensity level rates based upon the scenario intensity and area of operations. The rate is a factor (multiplier) with 2 decimal positions (56.89) and is expressed in the report as 5689. If the consumption rate for a class/subclass for the base case (BC) is defined as 94.08 pounds for heavy combat conditions and the scenario B-2 factor is 05.03, then the heavy combat rate for B-2 would be 473.22 pounds for heavy consumption rate for scenario B-2. A value of 0100 maintains the baseline BC rate (multiplier is "1", as 01.00).

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-10	MULTIPLIER FOR BC-1	4	N	70-73

Definition: Figure to adjust each intensity level rate (L-5 through L-9) for an BC-1 area situation. Multiplier is a 4-digit figure expressed to 2 decimal places (1234 = 12.34). For no change to the rate, enter 0100 to indicate the intensity level rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L1-11	MULTIPLIER FOR BC-2	4	N	74-77

Definition: Figure to adjust each intensity level rate (L-5 through L-9) for an BC-2 area situation. Multiplier is a 4-digit figure expressed to 2 decimal places (1234 = 12.34). For no change to the rate, enter 0100 to indicate the intensity level rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L1-12	MULTIPLIER FOR BC-3	4	N	78-81

Definition: Figure to adjust each intensity level rate (L-5 through L-9) for an BC-3 area situation. Multiplier is a 4-digit figure expressed to 2 decimal places (1234 = 12.34). For no change to the rate, enter 0100 to indicate the intensity level rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Numeric and right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L1-13	STANDARD REQUIREMENT CODE (SRC) (ARMY USE ONLY)	10	A/N	82-91

Definition: Army cross-reference to UTC. Reserved for Army use only.

EDIT: Cannot be blank if L1-1 is "A".

ERROR: ARMY SRC NOT REPORTED.

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APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE A

ORIGINS FOR RESUPPLY AND PORTS OF EMBARKATION FOR ORIGINS
(L2 RECORD)

1. Purpose. The Origins for Resupply (L2 Record) allows the Service to report the percentage of cargo for up to three origins of resupply for each supply class/subclass, two airports and seaports of embarkation, and for each area of operation (AO). The DLA Energy as the Executive Agent for Class III (B) will submit the resupply sources and ports of embarkation for Class III (B). DLA Energy will provide the Services resupply and ports of embarkation data upon request or no later than 30 days prior to the annual submission date in accordance with A-B-1(2). It consists of two major data element groups: Record Identification and Origins and POEs Data, with Resupply Percentages for Operational Areas.

2. Record Identification. The elements called SERVICE, SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS, and record type are used as the record controls. The reporting organization is allowed to report the percentage of cargo for up to three origins of resupply for each supply class/subclass for each AO.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-1	SERVICE	1	A	9

Definition: Identifies the Military Service reporting the data. Enter one letter Service code from Table 1. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Code must be one listed in Table 1.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L2-2	SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS	2	A/N	10-11

Definition: Identifies the non-unit cargo class/subclass of supply. Enter applicable code from Table 4. This is a record control field and cannot be changed. An L2 record is required for each supply class/subclass in Table 4 to support L1 and L3 records.

EDIT: Required. Must be in accordance with Table 4.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

3. Origins and POEs, with Resupply Percentages for Operational Areas

a. This data reports the percent of a supply class/subclass designated from an origin GEOLOC to a scenario's operational area (BC, BC-1, BC-2, BC-3).

b. One to three GEOLOCs (fields L2-3, L2-11, and L2-19) may be specified per supply class/subclass and Service.

c. Percentages must be 000 or between 010 and 100 percent. (Include origins with small rates (less than 10 percent) with one of the other reported areas.)

d. Each GEOLOC must have a numeric entry in one or more of the associated rate fields.

e. Both fields (RATE FOR BC and BC-1) for specified GEOLOC must be blank if an entry occurs in the RATE FOR ALL AREAS field.

f. Both fields (RATE FOR BC and BC-1) for a specified GEOLOC must have a numeric entry of 000 or 010 through 100 if the RATE FOR ALL AREAS field is blank.

g. The cumulative total of the fields RATE FOR BC (L2-4 + L2- 12 + L2-20) must be blank or total to 100 percent.

h. The cumulative total of the fields RATE FOR BC-1 (L2-5 + L2-13 + L2-21) must be blank or total to 100 percent.

i. The cumulative total of the fields RATE FOR ALL AREAS (L2-6 + L2-14 + L2-22) must be blank or total to 100 percent.

j. If an error occurs in any field of the record, the whole record is rejected.

k. The change transaction may remove the GEOLOC and its associated rates for the second and third GEOLOCs of the record.

l. The first GEOLOC may not be removed, but may be changed.

m. Each record must contain a GEOLOC in the first GEOLOC position and must have associated percentage rates.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-3	ORIGIN GEOLOC	4	A/N	12-15

Definition: The geographic location of the origin of the supply class/subclass. Enter applicable GEOLOC, as found in the geographic location file (GEOFILE) that is the first origin for the class/subclass of supply reported in the L2-2 above. Reference Table 5, "Geolocation Codes," for GEOLOC information.

EDIT: Required. Must be valid GEOLOC.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-4	RATE FOR BC	3	N	16-18

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC entered in L2-3 for a BC.
Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (L2-6) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-6 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-6 is numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-5	RATE FOR BC-1	1	N	19-21

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-3 to be used for an BC-1.
Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (L2-6) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-6 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-6 is numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-6	RATE FOR ALL AREAS 1	3	N	22-24

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-3 to be used for AOs.
Note: Must be blank if rate for BC and BC-1 (L2-4 and L2-5) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-4 and L2-5 are blank.
Must be blank if L2-4 and L2-5 are numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-7	APOE BC	4	A/N	25-28

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that is the aerial port of embarkation (APOE) for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-8	APOE BC-1	4	A/N	29-32

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that is the APOE for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry Required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-9	SPOE BC	4	A/N	33-36

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that is the BC seaport of embarkation (SPOE) for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-10	SPOE BC-1	4	A/N	37-40

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that is the BC-1 SPOE for the origin in L2-3.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-11	ORIGIN GEOLOC 2	4	A/N	41-44

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that is the second origin for the class/subclasses of supply in field L2-2.

EDIT: Required. Must be valid GEOLOC.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-12	RATE FOR BC-2	3	N	45-47

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-11 to be used or an BC.
Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-14) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-14 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-14 is numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-13	RATE FOR BC-1	3	N	48-50

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-11 to be used for an BC-1.
Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-14) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-14 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-14 is numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-14	RATE FOR ALL AREAS 2	3	N	51-53

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-11 to be used for all AOs.
Note: Must be blank if rate for BC and BC-1 (fields L2-12 and L2-13) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-12 and L2-13 are blank.
Must be blank if L2-12 and L2-13 are numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-15	APOE BC	4	A/N	54-57

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that is the APOE for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-16	APOE BC-1	4	A/N	58-61

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC in the GEOFILE that is the APOE for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry Required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-17	SPOE BC-1	4	A/N	62-65

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC in the GEOFILE that is the B-1 SPOE for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-18	SPOE B-1	4	A/N	66-69

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC in the GEOFILE that is the B-1 SPOE for the origin in L2-11.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-19	ORIGIN GEOLOC 3	4	A/N	70-73

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC in the GEOFILE that is the third origin for the class/subclass of supply in L2-2.

EDIT: Required. Must be valid GEOLOC.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-20	RATE FOR BC	3	N	74-76

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-19 to be used for an BC.
Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-22) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-22 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-22 is numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-21	RATE FOR BC-1	3	N	77-79

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-19 to be used for an BC-1.
Note: Leave blank if rate for ALL AREAS (field L2-22) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when field L2-16 is blank.
Must be blank if L2-16 is numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-22	RATE FOR ALL AREAS 3	3	N	80-82

Definition: Percentage of cargo originating at GEOLOC specified in L2-19 to be used for all AOs.
Note: Must be blank if rate for BC and BC-1 (L2-21) is used.

EDIT: Must be numeric when L2-14 and L2-15 are blank.
Must be blank if L2-14 and L2-15 are numeric.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC OR BLANK.

L2-23 APOE FOR BC 4 A/N 83-86

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that represents the APOE for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-24 APOE BC-1 4 A/N 87-90

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that represents the APOE for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

L2-25 SPOE BC 4 A/N 91-94

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that represents the SPOE for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L2-26	SPOE BC-1	4	A/N	95-98

Definition: Applicable GEOLOC as found in the GEOFILE that represents the SPOE for the origin in L2-19.

EDIT: Must be a valid GEOLOC. Entry required.

ERROR: NOT IN GEOFILE/REJECT.

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

APPENDIX C TO ENCLOSURE A

PERSONNEL BASED CONSUMPTION RATES (L3 RECORD)

1. Purpose. The Personnel Based Consumption Rate (L3 Record) allows reporting organizations to report consumption rates based on pounds per person per day, or gallons per person per day for each of five intensity levels for all forces, with a distinction for Navy between forces ashore and afloat, with area adjustment multipliers.

2. Guidance. The L3 record will have a transaction for each supply class/ subclass listed in Table 4, except for 3A and 3W. Supply class/subclasses 3A and 3W may have one or more transactions as determined by fuel type codes reported from Table 2.

a. The STON-[short ton]-TO-MTON-[measurement ton]-MULTIPLIER for add or change transactions is not applicable to supply class/subclass 1W, 3A, or 3W, and may be reported as spaces or zeros. For other supply class/ subclass values the STON-TO-MTON-MULTIPLIER is reportable.

b. If data are reported in the intensity level consumption rate fields (L3-4 through L3-13) and spaces or zeros are reported in the multiplier (L3-14 BC-1, L3-15 BC-2, or L3-16 BC-3) the processor will automatically enter a 00100 for the multiplier to be a value of 1.0. A duplicate add transaction will be processed as a change transaction.

c. In the update process, since a record is required for each supply class/ subclass other than 3A and 3W, a delete transaction will leave the L3 record in the database, enter zeros in the rate fields, and enter 010 for STON TO MTON MULTIPLIER (except for supply class/subclass 1W).

d. Delete transactions for records with supply class/subclass of 3A or 3W with fuel codes will be processed to delete the data from the database.

(1) Record Identification Data Element Group. This grouping of three reported data elements is used as the record identifier.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-1	SERVICE	1	A	9

Definition: Identifies the organization reporting the data. Enter service code from Table 1. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required. Code must be one listed in Table 1.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED/REJECT.

L3-2	SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS	2	A/N	10-11

Definition: Identifies the class/subclass of non-unit cargo supply. Enter applicable code shown in Table 4. An entry in this field is required for each class/subclass of supply shown in Table 4. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Required entry. Must be a value in Table 4.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT.

L3-3	FUEL TYPE CODE	3	A/N	12-14

Definition: Identifies the fuel type nomenclature. This field is used to report petroleum subclasses 3A and 3W using applicable product codes from Table 2. Leave blank if L3-2 contains an entry from Table 4 other than 3A or 3W. This is a record control field and cannot be changed.

EDIT: Entry required for fuel classes 3A and 3W; otherwise, leave blank. If used, must be from Table 2.

ERROR: INVALID CODE/REJECT or ENTRY REQUIRED FOR SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS 3A OR 3W.

(2) Intensity Level Consumption Rate. This grouping of data elements is used to report consumption rates per class/subclass of supply based upon the base case scenario (BC through BC-3). Rates for consumption for 1W

(drinking water) and for 3A and 3W (fuel class) will be gallons per person per day. All other class/subclass consumption rates will be expressed as pounds per person per day. For Navy input, only RATE AFLOAT fields require entry. Blanks in other rate fields will produce zeros in the database and on the report.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-4	HEAVY CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	15-19

Definition: Rate of supply for a heavy combat condition. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Blanks will produce zeros in the database and in the report. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-5	HEAVY CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	20-24

Definition: Rate is for a heavy combat condition for naval forces afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L4-1 is not equal to "N." Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N." If Service code is not equal to "N," must be blank.

ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-6	MODERATE CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	25-29

Definition: Rate of supply for a moderate combat condition. Table 3 defines intensity rates. If only one rate is provided, use this field to express an AVERAGE COMBAT INTENSITY. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-7	MODERATE CONSUMPTION	5	N	30-34

Definition: Rate is for a moderate combat condition for naval forces afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N." Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N." If Service code is not equal to "N," must be blank.

ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

L3-8	LIGHT CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	35-39

Definition: Rate of supply for a light combat condition. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-9	LIGHT CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	40-44

Definition: Rate is for a light combat condition for naval forces afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N." Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N." If Service code is not equal to "N," must be blank.

ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

L3-10	RESERVE CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	45-49

Definition: Rate of supply for Reserve force. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-11	RESERVE CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	50-54

Definition: Rate is for Reserve force afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N." Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N." If Service code is not equal to "N," must be blank.

ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-12	NONCOMMITTED CONSUMPTION RATE	5	N	55-59

Definition: Rate of supply for force not committed. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. For Navy input, this field should be used to denote a rate for forces ashore. Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: NOT NUMERIC.

L3-13	NONCOMMITTED CONSUMPTION RATE AFLOAT	5	N	60-64

Definition: Rate is for a non-committed force afloat. Table 3 defines intensity rates. Enter zeros if not applicable. Leave blank if Service code in L3-1 is not equal to "N." Rate is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45).

EDIT: Must be numeric if Service code is equal to "N." If Service code is not equal to "N," must be blank.

ERROR: SERVICE CODE EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT NUMERIC or SERVICE CODE NOT EQUAL TO "N" AND NOT BLANK.

(3) Area Adjustment Multiplier. This group of data elements is used as a factor to adjust intensity level rates based upon the scenario's operations. The rate is defined as a factor (multiplier) with two decimal positions (056.80) and is expressed in the report as 05680. If the consumption rate for a class/ subclass for the BC is defined as 094.00 pounds for heavy combat conditions and the factor for BC-2 is 005.30, the heavy combat rate for LC would be 498.20 pounds for heavy consumption rate for the BC-2.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-14	MULTIPLIER FOR BC-1	5	N	65-69

Definition: Identifies the number used as a multiplier to adjust each intensity level consumption rate (L3-4 to L3-13) for a BC-1. This position figure is expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45). If there is no change in the rate enter 00100, which indicate the intensity level rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L3-15	MULTIPLIER FOR BC-2	5	N	70-74

Definition: Identifies the figure used as a multiplier to adjust each intensity level consumption rate (L3-4 to L3-13) for a BC-2. This is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45). If there is no change in the rate enter 00100, which indicates the intensity level rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

L3-16	MULTIPLIER FOR BC-3	5	N	75-79

Definition: Identifies the number used as a multiplier to adjust each intensity level consumption rate (L3-4 to L3-13) for an BC-3. This is a 5-position figure expressed to 2 decimal places (12345 = 123.45). If there is no change in the rate enter 00100, which indicates the intensity level rate multiplied by 1.

EDIT: Must be numeric. Right-justified.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC.

DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	SIZE	TYPE DATA	RECORD POSITION
L3-17	STON-TO-MTON MULTIPLIER	3	N	80-82

Definition: Identifies the figure used as a multiplier to convert short tons to measurement tons. Leave blank if supply class/subclass is equal to 1W, 3A, or 3W. This is a 3-position figure expressed to 1 decimal place (123 = 12.3). Default value is 010.

EDIT: Must be numeric, right-justified, and greater than zero unless supply class/subclass is 1W, 3A, or 3W, in which case it must be blank.

ERROR: MUST BE NUMERIC-GREATER THAN ZERO or MUST BE BLANK or ILLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPPLY CLASS/SUBCLASS.

ENCLOSURE B

REFERENCE TABLES AND CODES

1. Organization Codes. These codes identify organizations providing information to LFF through LOGFACREP.

CODE	MEANING
A	Army
F	Air Force
J	Joint
N	Navy
M	Marines
P	Coast Guard
T	Space Force

Table 1. Organization Codes

2. Fuel Type Codes. Fuel type codes management is guided by policies and procedures promulgated by DLA Energy in accordance with references g and h. Reference i is a comprehensive list of fuel data with Defense Fuel Automated Management System Product Codes which relate to fuel type codes reported in the LOGFACREP. Following are the primary fuel types subject to entry of logistic factors. Many specific fuel types are various versions of fuel that DLA Energy would supply to fill the requirement. Various specific types of fuel are used by DLA Energy because of unique situations encountered when sourcing fuel for users, including weather (especially cold and arctic weather conditions) and regional politics (e.g., taxed and non-taxed fuel types, as sometimes the tax status dictates the dying of fuel).

CODE	PRODUCT NOMENCLATURE
130	GASOLINE, AVIATION, GRADE 100LL
887	GASOLINE, AVIATION, GRADE 80
DF1	DIESEL FUEL, GRADE 1-D S5000, DYED RED
DF2	DIESEL FUEL, GRADE 2-D S5000, DYED RED
DL1	DIESEL FUEL, GRADE 1-D S500 (FOR CONUS PC&S, ARMY & AIR FORCE ACTIVITIES)
DL2	DIESEL FUEL, GRADE 2-D S500 (FOR CONUS PC&S, ARMY & AIR FORCE ACTIVITIES)
F76	FUEL OIL, NAVAL DISTILLATE
JP4	TURBINE FUEL, AVIATION, JP-4
JP5	TURBINE FUEL, AVIATION, JP-5
JP8	TURBINE FUEL, AVIATION, JP-8
JTS	TURBINE FUEL, AVIATION, THERMALLY STABLE
KSN	KEROSENE, GRADE NO. 1-K
MUM	GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED, MID-GRADE, AKI 89
MUP	GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED, PREMIUM, AKI 91
MUR	GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED, REGULAR, AKI 87

Table 2. Fuel Type Codes

3. Intensity Definitions. Table 3 identifies the various levels of intensity used to compute the rates specified in the LFF.

LEVEL OF OPERATION	DEFINITION
Heavy	All-out combat demanding total strength application such that possible employment of next higher echelon resources may be necessary to ensure accomplishment of the force mission. All fire support means more than 60 percent of all force maneuver echelons are engaged.
Moderate	Continuous combat during which employment of higher echelon resources to ensure accomplishment of the force mission is not required. Thirty to sixty percent of all force maneuver echelons and more than fifty percent of all fire support means are engaged.
Light	Sporadic combat involving less than 30 percent of all force maneuver echelons and less than 50 percent of all fire support means.
Reserve	A standing force capable of being used in accordance with the general scheme of maneuver, but not committed.

LEVEL OF OPERATION	DEFINITION
Force Not Operationally Employed (Non-committed).	A force that has been withdrawn or is not ready for combat for reasons such as damage, losses, or retraining requirements. May not be up to strength in equipment and/or personnel. Also includes forces deployed to intermediate bases and nodes supporting the theater of operations outside the combat zone.

Table 3. Force-Engagement Intensity Level Definitions

4. Department of Defense Supply Class Codes. See Table 4 below.

SUPPLY CLASS	SUBCLASS
1 - Subsistence: Food.	A - Nonperishable dehydrated subsistence that requires organized dining facilities. C - Combat Rations. Includes meals, ready to eat that require no organized dining facility; used in combat and in-flight environments. Also includes gratuitous health and welfare items. R - Refrigerated subsistence. S - Non-refrigerated subsistence (less other subclasses). W - Water.
2 - General Support Items: Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, material, administrative, and housekeeping supplies.	A - Air. B - Ground support material. E - General supplies. F - Clothing and textiles. G - Electronics. M - Weapons. T - Industrial supplies (e.g., bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire, rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates, and bars).

SUPPLY CLASS	SUBCLASS
3 - POL: Petroleum (including packaged items), fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquids and compressed gasses, coolants, de-icing, and anti-freeze compounds, plus components and additives of such products, including coal.	A - Air. W - Ground (surface). P - Packaged POL.
4 - Construction: Construction materials and barrier materials.	A - Construction. B - Barrier materials.
5 - Ammunition: Ammunition of all types (including chemical, radiological, and special weapons), bombs, explosives, mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.	A - Air. W - Ground.
6 - Personal Demand Items: Non-military sales items.	A - Personal demand items not packaged as Ration Supplement Sundry Packs (RSSP). M - Personal and official letter and packaged mail. Does not include items in other classes such as spare parts. P - RSSP.

SUPPLY CLASS	SUBCLASS
7 - Major End-Items: A final combination of end-products ready for intended use; e.g., launchers, tanks, racks, adapters, pylons, mobile machine shops, and administrative and tracked vehicles.	A - Air. B - Ground support material (includes power generators, fire-fighting, and mapping equipment). D - Administrative and general purpose vehicles (commercial vehicles used in administrative motor pools). G - Electronics. J - Tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons. (USAF only) K - Tactical and special purpose vehicles (includes trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, etc.) L - Missiles. M - Weapons. N - Special weapons. X - Aircraft engines.
8 - Medical Material/ Medical Repair	A – Medical Material/Medical Repair Parts. B – Blood Products.
9 - Repair Parts (less medical special repair parts): All repair parts and components, including kits, assemblies, material power generators sub-assemblies (repairable and nonrepairable) required for all equipment; dry batteries.	A - Air. B - Ground support material, power generators, and bridging, fire-fighting, and mapping equipment. D - Administrative vehicles (vehicles used in radio administrative motor pools). G - Electronics. K - Tactical vehicles (including trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, etc.) L - Missiles. M - Weapons. N - Special weapons. T - Industrial supplies (e.g., bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire, rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates, and bars). X - Aircraft engines.
10 - (code as zero '0') Material to support military programs, not included in classes 1 through 9.	None.

Table 4. DOD Supply Class Codes

5. Geolocation Codes. See Table 5 below.

a. Purpose. Codes for all locations (i.e., origins, POEs, ports of debarkation, intermediate locations, or destinations) should be selected from the standard specified GEOFILE, managed by the Operations Directorate, J-3, Joint Staff. Locations are identified by a four-character GEOLOC. Locations reported for the LFF must be registered in the GEOFILE.

b. Composition. The GEOFILE is an automated table of worldwide geographic locations, including water areas. Data fields include GEOLOC, location name, installation type code (e.g., IAP -International Airport), state or country code, state or country name, and latitude and longitude point coordinates. The file may be used as an augmentation table, validity check, or extraction reference file for any applications requiring geographic locations.

c. Ocean-Area Boundaries. The boundaries for a given ocean-area GEOLOC may be found in reference a.

d. Unknown Location. The GEOFILE also includes a code for an unknown location in each country and a code for an unknown foreign location (to be used when country is not to be known).

GEOLOC	LOCATION NAME	INST TYPE	STATE/ COUNTRY	SHORT NAME
OOXG	MEXICO, GULF OF	GLF	1M	GMEX
OOXT	WESTERN MED	SEA	8W	WMED
ADVK	ALBANY	CTY	36	NY
ADVT	ALBANY	PRT	36	NY
ETFB	CP LEJEUNE	MGI	37	NC
XPQF	UNKNOWN EXST	RPA	UN	UNKWN
XPZP	UNKN EXST INDIA	RPA	IN	INDIA

Table 5. Geolocation Codes

e. Multiple GEOLOCs. There may be more than one GEOLOC for the same location name. The difference is apparent in the type of installation code. Care must be exercised to ensure that the correct GEOLOC is chosen and reported, depending upon the precise location it is intended to indicate. For example: ADVK might be used when Albany (city) is to be reported as an origin, whereas ADVT is the proper GEOLOC to indicate Albany (port) as a POE.

6. Unit Type Codes

a. Purpose. The UTC is the primary means of identifying standard types of forces and describing force requirements.

b. General. The UTC is a 5-character, upper case, alphanumeric code that is associated with and allows each type unit or organization to be categorized into a class having common distinguishing characteristics. The first character (functional category code) indicates the primary function of the type unit. For more detail concerning the UTC and the TUCHA file, see reference c.

c. UTC Categories. A UTC may be categorized as standard or nonstandard (complete or incomplete) in relation to associated data elements within the TUCHA file. Only the terms "standard" and "nonstandard" should be used; however, the terms "complete" and "incomplete" have been used in the past. To be reported in the LFF, a UTC must be standard or complete in the TUCHA file. Figure B-6 lists definitions of these categories.

UTC CATEGORY	**DEFINITION**
Standard	A UTC in the TUCHA file that has complete movement characteristics. Such a UTC would describe a deployable type unit of fixed composition.
Nonstandard	Describes a type unit that: (1) Is in TUCHA and has no fixed composition (variable); (2) Is not in TUCHA; or (3) Has incomplete data in TUCHA or no associated movement characteristics in the TUCHA file (identified by the proper functional category code followed by '99BB', or in accordance with AFI 10-401, "USAF Operation Planning Process", and the "USAF War and Mobilization Plan").
Complete	Same as a standard UTC.
Incomplete	A UTC in the TUCHA file that should, but does not have complete movement characteristics reported. This type unit is considered to be nonstandard.

Table 6. Unit Type Codes

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ENCLOSURE C

REFERENCES

a. CJCSM 3150.15 Series, "Standard Specified Geographic Location File Request"

b. CJCSM 3150.16 Series, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPESREP)"

c. CJCSM 3150.24 Series, "Type Unit Characteristics Report (TUCHAREP)"

d. CJCSI 3110.03 Series, "Logistics Supplement to the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)"

e. CJCSI 3110.08 Series, "Geospatial Information and Services Supplemental Instruction to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan"

f. CJCSI 3150.01 Series, "Joint Reporting Structure (JRS), General Instructions"

g. CJCSM 3122.01 Series, with Change 1, "Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES), Volume 1 (Planning, Policies, and Procedures)"

h. DoDM 4140.25, Volume 1-12, "DoD Management of Energy Commodities," 2 March 2018

i. DESCH 4120.1, "Reference List of Commodities, Specifications, and Standards"

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GLOSSARY

PART I-ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A	Alphabetic
AFI	Air Force Instruction
A/N	alphanumeric
AO	area of operations
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
BC	base case
CCMD	Combatant Command
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
GEOFILE	geographic location file
GEOLOC	geographic location code
GFM	Global Force Management
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JPEC	Joint Planning and Execution Committee
JRS	Joint Reporting Structure
JSSC	Joint Staff Support Center
LC	lesser contingency
LFF	logistic factors file
LOGFACREP	logistic factors report
LSA	logistics supportability analysis
MTON	measurement ton
N	numeric
POE	port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oil and lubricants

RSSP	Ration Supplement Sundry Packs
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SSTR	Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SRC	Standard Requirement Code
STON	short ton
TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
TUCHA	type unit characteristics file
UIC	Unit Identification Code
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USINDOPACOM	U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
USTRANSCOM	U.S. Transportation Command
UTC	unit type code

PART II-DEFINITIONS

Lesser Contingency (LC). The DoD Dictionary of Military Terms defines contingency as an emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations.

Major Combat Operations (MCO). Large-scale operations conducted against a nation state(s) that possesses significant regional military capability, with global reach in selected capabilities, and the will to employ that capability in opposition to or in a manner threatening to U.S. National Security.

Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR). Department of Defense activities that support U.S. Government plans for stabilization, security, reconstruction, and transition operations, which lead to sustainable peace while advancing U.S. interests.

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