

## Section One - The MILSTRIP Document

### Page 1 - Section Objectives

In this first section, we'll look at the information contained in a MILSTRIP document and how that information is organized on the document. We will identify the FMS unique record positions that distinguish the document from a MILSTRIP document submitted by a U.S. organization. Finally we will look at the relationship between the Letter of Offer and Acceptance and the MILSTRIP documents.

### Page 2 - MILSTRIP Background

A MILSTRIP document is a series of codes and other descriptive information used to requisition material and provide status to customers. The MILSTRIP data format is based on 1960's eighty column punch card technology. While today's processing of MILSTRIP documents is no longer done on "punch cards", the format (and inherent limitations) of the original document design remains. The Internet-accessible "SCIP" (Security Cooperation Information Portal) is a typical example of how MILSTRIP data is input today.

Regardless of how the data is input, these alpha-numeric codes and descriptors are placed into the 80 "record positions" on the document. Some codes occupy a single record position, while others span several record positions.

### Page 3 - Categories of MILSTRIP Documents

MILSTRIP documents are identified by the purpose they serve. While there are many different MILSTRIP documents identified in the MILSTRIP handbook, we will focus on three primary categories of documents: requisitions, status, and shipment status documents. The first two characters of the Document Identifier Code (DIC) indicate the category of the document, e.g "A0" is a requisition document; an "AE" is a status document, and an "AS" is a shipping status document. Position 3 of the requisition DIC provides additional information, depending on the category of the document. For requisitions, the 3rd character defines the type of identification data used in the document, e.g. an NSN or a part number. In the case of all other categories of document (status, shipping, etc.), the 3rd character identifies where the document will be sent, e.g. to the addressee or back to the original sender. For now, we'll just be talking about the categories of documents, so we'll label them as A0\_, AS\_, etc., with the "\_" serving as a placeholder for the 3rd character. NOTE: While there is a fourth category of documents, A5\_ Material Release Order (MRO), used to transition from requisition to requirements, the international customer doesn't have visibility into these documents so they will not be discussed ~~during this learning guide.~~ [during in this learning guide.](#)

### Page 4 - MILSTRIP Processing

This screen depicts the flow of a MILSTRIP document in its three primary roles, namely as requisition, status and shipping documents. A typical transaction begins with a requisition and ends with materiel delivery to the customer. Click on the button above to submit and track a typical transaction. As you'll see, the DLA Transaction Services serves as the routing "post office" for all MILSTRIP document routing

to and from the customer and the MILDEP unique computer systems, MISIL (Navy), SAMIS (Air Force), and CISIL (Army).

## **Page 5 - The MILSTRIP Document**

As we mentioned before, the MILSTRIP document is based on the old 80 column "punch card." From those 80 columns, we derive the 80 "record positions". We have broken the MILSTRIP document into five major sets of record positions:

- The first set is the identification data.
- The second set is the document number.
- The third set is the supplementary address.
- The fourth set is advice/status data.
- The fifth set is additional information data.

Each section will be discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

## **Page 6 - Document Identification RPs**

The MILSTRIP document identification record positions can be found in the first 29 positions of the document. These fields identify the who and what of this particular MILSTRIP document. Click on the highlighted areas in the document for a description of the purpose of each of these first six record position groups. The check marks will track your progress as you review the field descriptions.

## **Page 7 - Document Identification RPs (continued)**

Document number fields (30-43). These fields are fixed for this requisition and are used to track the status of this and only this requisition. Record positions 30-35 are unique in FMS. Once this document number is assigned to a requisition it is never changed--all future status updates, shipment status, material release orders, etc will use this document number.

## **Page 8 - Supplementary Address RPs**

Supplementary Address fields (45-50). These fields provide additional information to the [USU.S.](#) supply system and are found on the LOA. For example the Purchaser's Military Service ("Purchaser Procuring Agency") code is found on the bottom of the LOA, while data used in the shipment of material to the customer is found on the front cover and within the line item of materials within the LOA.

## **Page 9 - Advice/Status RPs**

Advice/Status Record Positions (44, 60-66). These fields are used to provide specific preferences to the MILDEPs and ICPs.

## **Page 10 - Other RPs**

Other fields (51-59, 67-80). Depending on the type of document, these codes will have multiple meanings. Specific break down of these positions will be covered in later sections.

## Page 11 - LOA to MILSTRIP Relationship

The MILSTRIP documents have been standard to the [U.S.](#) government since the 1960's. With the advent of military assistance DoD needed to include the foreign customers in the MILSTRIP process. To accomplish this without creating a different system for our international customers, DoD modified the record positions in the standard MILSTRIP documents to support FMS customers. The unique FMS positions then are used to identify the country, case, delivery location, and method or type of payment (cash or credit) the FMS Purchaser will use for purchases. The unique codes on the MILSTRIP document can be found on the LOA. Use the green controls above to view the relationships of the nine FMS-unique codes between the LOA and the MILSTRIP document.

## Page 12 - MILSTRIP Translation

As you can see in the animation above, there is a direct correlation between a typical DLA Transaction Services transaction output (at the top of the screen) and the codes in the 80 record position MILSTRIP document. As you've already seen, there are numerous types of MILSTRIP documents, and a fair number of codes that are used in each of the record positions. You could look them up in the MILSTRIP Handbook for FMS (located on the [DISAMISCS](#) website) or use the MILSTRIP Translator in this learning guide.

The Translator has "pull-down" menus that contain the most often used FMS-related codes. Click on the "Jump to Translator" button now to try it out. You can get to the translator anytime ~~in this learning guide~~ by clicking on "Resources" (i), then "Translator."

Click on the "Repeat Animation" button to view this animation again.

## Page 13 - Review Question 1

What record positions in the MILSTRIP document are unique to FMS?

## Page 14 - Review Question 2

In addition to the requisition (AO\_) document, what are the other two primary documents in the MILSTRIP system the International customer will be provided?

## Page 15 - Review Question 3

The Routing Identifier Code (RIC), rp 4-6, tells the [U.S.](#) supply system\_\_\_\_\_.

## Page 16 - Review Question 4

An important piece of information on the MILSTRIP requisition is the Mark For and Freight Forwarder codes. Where on the LOA will you find these codes?

## Page 17 - Matching Exercise

Drag the tinted rectangles representing FMS-related MILSTRIP codes on the left into the empty record positions in the document on the right. Correctly placed rectangles will lock on the document. After your second try, we'll offer to show you where it belongs.

## Page 18 - Section Summary

In this first section, we have focused on the information contained in a MILSTRIP document and how that information is organized on the document. While MILSTRIP was developed for the [USU.S.](#) Government, DoD adapted the system to support the international customers. In this section, we identified the FMS unique characteristics of the MILSTRIP document and the relationship to the LOA.