50
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WORLD WAR II

CH 3
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

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DoD 4100.39-M

DOD-4100.39-M-VOL-6-CHG-3

Change 3 to AD-A 283 880.

DLSC-VPH
1 July 1995

FEDERAL LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FLIS) PROCEDURES MANUAL

Volume 6 change 3.

I.   Volume 6, DoD 4100.39-M, 1 April 1994, change as follows: Remove pages listed below and insert revised pages. Additions and changes are indicated by ***bold-face italic*** type. Deletions are indicated in the Significant Changes paragraph below.
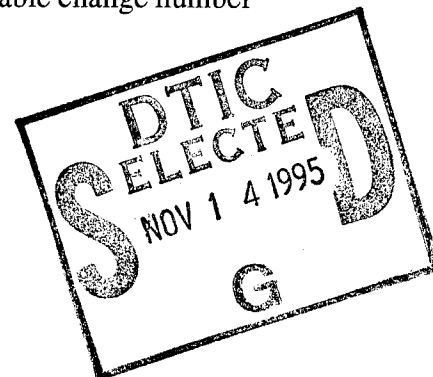
	REMOVE OLD	**INSERT NEW**
Glossary	iii thru x,	iii thru x,
	xvii and xviii,	xvii and xviii,
	xxv thru xxviii	xxv thru xxviii
Chapter 2	6.2-1 thru 6.2-21	6.2-1 thru 6.2-21
Appendix 6-2-B	1 and 2,	1 and 2,
	11 and 12,	11 and 12,
	19 and 20	19 and 20
Chapter 3	6.3-3 thru 6.3-14	6.3-3 thru 6.3-14
Chapter 7	6.7-1 thru 6.7-8	6.7-1 thru 6.7-8

II.   **SIGNIFICANT CHANGES**

A.   The page changes are effective upon receipt.

B.   Significant changes for the entire manual this quarter and the applicable change number on each affected volume is listed on the change sheet for Volume 1.

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DLSC - The Key to Readiness
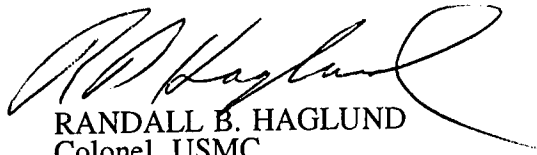
III.   This change sheet will be filed in front of Volume 3 for reference purposes after changes have been made.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR:

RANDALL B. HAGLUND
Colonel, USMC
Commander

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		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
AAC	Acquisition Advice Code	6, 14, 15	APSN	Association Package Sequence Number	
ACN	Advance Change Notice, FLIS	1,2	AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	2, 14
ADC	Air Dimension Code	15	AR	Army Regulation	2, 6, 13
ADP	Automatic Data Processing	1, 3, 4, 7	ARC	Accounting Requirements Code	15
ADPEC	Automatic Data Processing Equipment Identification Code	6, 15	ASCII	American National Standard Code for Information Interchange	2
ADPP	Automatic Data Processing Point	15	ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense	
ADPS	Automatic Data Processing System	1	ASPR	Armed Services Procurement Regulation	7
AEDA	Ammunition, Explosive, and Other Dangerous Articles	10	CAC	Civil Agency Catalog	15
AFFC	Air Force Fund Code		CAGE	Commercial and Government Entity Code	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
AFLC	Air Force Logistics Command	6, 13	CAO	Contract Administration Office	1,15
AFM	Air Force Manual	6, 13	CB	Change Bulletin	15
AIN	Approved Item Name	3, 4, 6	CCAL	Certified Contractor Access List	15
AINRP	Approved Item Name Reclassification Program	6	CDA	Catalog Data Activity	6
AMC	Acquisition Method Code	6, 14	CIC	Card Identification Code,	4, 6, 14
AMSC	Acquisition Method Suffix Code	6, 14		Item Management Coding Content Indicator Code	2
ANSI	American National Standards Institute, Inc.	2, 3, 7		Continuation Indicator Code	

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
CIMM	Commodity Integrated Materiel Manager	1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 14	DGSC	Defense General Supply Center	2, 14
CIT	Consumable Item Transfer	6	DHCO	Departmental Headquarters Catalog Office	2, 14
CMD	Catalog Management Data	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15	DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	13
COM-RI	Communications Routing Identifier	2, 6	DIC	Document Identifier Code	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15
CSS	Cataloging Statistical Series	2, 14	DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center	1, 2, 6, 7, 13
DA	Description Available	15			
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System	1, 2, 6	DISC	Defense Industrial Supply Center	2, 14
DAASO	Defense Automatic Addressing System Office	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
DAC	Document Availability Code	4	DLAH	Defense Logistics Agency Handbook	
DCN	Document Control Number	1, 4	DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency Regulation	6, 13
DCSC	Defense Construction Supply Center	2, 14	DLSC	Defense Logistics Services Center	All
DCSN	Document Control Serial Number	6	DM	Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2, 14
DD Form	Department of Defense Form	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15	DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency	2, 4, 6, 13, 14
DEMIL	Demilitarization	4, 15	DNACA	Defense Nuclear Agency Cataloging Activity	4
DESC	Defense Electronics Supply Center	2, 14			
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center	2, 14	DoD	Department of Defense	All

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
DoDAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code		ED	Effective Date	2, 6, 13
			ELCD	Extra Long Characteristic Description	2, 3, 4
DoDAAD	Department of Defense Activity Address Dictionary		ELRN	Extra Long Reference Number	2, 3, 4
DoDAC	Department of Defense Ammunition Code	3	EOJ	End of Job	
			EOT	End of Transmission	2
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive	1	ERRC	Expendability, Recoverability-Reparability Code	
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction	6, 14	ESDC	Electrostatic Discharge Codes	8, 9, 10, 15
DOE	Department of Energy	2, 4	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	1, 2, 4, 6, 13
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service	1, 15	FC	Foreign Countries	2, 4, 6
			FD	Functional Description	1
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center	2, 13, 14	FDM	Full Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support				
DRN	Data Record Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13	FG	Foreign Government	4
			FII	Federal Item Identification	2, 4, 6
DSC	Defense Supply Center	1, 2, 4, 6	FIIG	Federal Item Identification Guide	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 15
DSN	*Defense Switched Network (formerly: Automatic Voice Network - AUTOVON)*	*1,2,3,4,5*	FIND	Federal Item Name Directory	4, 15
			FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System	All
DSOR	Depot Source of Repair	6	FLIS DATA BASE	Federal Logistics Information System Data Base	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14
EAM	Electronic Accounting Machine	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13			

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
FMS	Foreign Military Sales	2,13	II	Item Identification	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13
FMSN	File Maintenance Sequence Number	2, 4, 6	IIM	Item Intelligence Maintenance	2
FMSO	Fleet Material Support Office	6, 13	ILDT	Item Logistics Data Transmittal	4
FRD	Formerly Restricted Data	4	IMC	Item Management Coding	1, 2, 6, 13, 14
FSC	Federal Supply Classification	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15	IMCA	Item Management Classification Activity	2, 6
FSG	Federal Supply Group	1, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15		Item Management Coding Activity	13, 14
GIIC	Generic Item Indicators Code	6	IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
GIM	Gaining Inventory Manager	2, 6	IMMC	Integrated Materiel Management Committee	6
GIMM	Gaining Inventory Materiel Manager	2, 6	IMSS	Item Management Statistical Series	6, 14
GIRDER	Government/Industry Reference Data Edit and Review	4	INC	Item Name Code	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15
GSA	General Services Administration	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14	IOS	International Organization for Standardization	6
HMC	Hazardous Materiel Code	15	IRRC	Issue, Repair and/or Requisitioning Restriction Code	
HMIC	Hazardous Material Indicator Code	8, 9, 10, 15	ISAC	Identified Secondary Address Coding	
I&S	Interchangeability and Substitutability	1, 5, 6, 14	ISC	Item Standardization Code	4, 5, 6, 15
ICP	Inventory Control Point	6, 13, 14			

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
JAIEG	Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group	4	MEC	(Marine Corps) Management Echelon Code	13, 15
JAN	Joint Army-Navy	2	MFR	Manufacturer	4
JANAP	Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication	2, 7	MIL-RI	Military Routing Identifier	6
JTC	Jump-to-Code	6	MILSCAP	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedure	1, 7, 15
LCL	Less Than Carload Rating Code	15			
LIM	Losing Inventory Manager	6	MILSPEC	Military Specification	3
			MILSTAAD	Military Standard Activity Address Directory	
LMF	Language Media Format	2			
LOA	Level of Authority	2, 6, 13, 14	MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedure	6
LR	Logistics Reassignment	4, 6			
LS	Lead Service	6	MILSTD	Military Standard	2, 3, 4, 7
LTL	Less Than Truckload Rating Code	15	MILSTICCS	Military Standard Item Characteristics Code Structures	3, 15
MAC	Maintenance Action Code	6	MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedure	15
MC	Marine Corps	1, 2			
MCC	Materiel Category Code Materiel Condition Code		MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure	6
MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base	13	MIM	Military Inventory Manager	14
MCO	Marine Corps Order	13	MM	Materiel Manager	
MCSA	Marine Corps Supply Activity		MMAC	Materiel Management Aggregation Code-AF	1, 13

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
MMC	Materiel Management Category Code-DoD (Commodity)	13	NIMSC	Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code	2, 6
MOE	Major Organizational Entity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14	NMFC	National Motor Freight Classification (Code)	1, 2, 6, 15
MOWASP	Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing	6	NOCA	Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Activity	2, 4
MRC	Master Requirement Code	1, 3, 4, 5, 15	NOCO	Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Office	2, 4
MRD	Master Requirement Directory	3, 15	NSA	National Security Agency	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
MRM	Military Retail Manager	14	NSCM	NATO Supply Code for Manufacturers	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command	1, 2, 4, 6, 15	NSN	National Stock Number	1, 2, 3, 4
NADEX	NATO Data Exchange	1	OCR	Optical Character Recognition (Reader)	1, 2, 7
NAIN	Non-Approved Item Name		ODRC	Output Data Request Code	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15	OE	Organizational Entity	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
NCB	National Codification Bureau	2, 4	OOU	Order of Use	6
			PC	Phrase Code	6
NDUP	Non-Duplicate	4	PDM	Partial Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2, 4
NHCI	Nuclear Hardness Critical Item	2, 4			
NIDS	Nuclear Integrated Data System	4	PIC	Priority Indicator Code	1, 2, 4, 5, 14
NIIN	National Item Identification Number	All	PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
			PMIC	Precious Metals Indicator Code	6, 15

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
PORM	Plus or Minus	2, 3	RNVC	Reference Number Variation Code	5, 6, 15
PSCN	Permanent System Control Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15	ROFC	Remote Output Format Code	16
PSMAT	Provisioning Screening Master Address Table	1, 5, 7	RPDMRC	Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code	1, 2, 4
PSN	Package Sequence Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	S/A	Military Service/ Civil Agency	2, 13, 14
PSOS	Pseudo Source of Supply	6	SAC	Secondary Address Code	3, 4
PVC	Price Validation Code		SADC	Service/Agency Designator Code	2, 4, 15
Q/R	Query Response, *Electronic Data Transmission*		SAIC	Secondary Address Indicator Code	
QUP	Quantity Unit Pack	2, 6, 15	SAN	System Advisory Notice (FLIS)	1
RCS	Reports Control Symbol	2, 14	SCN	System Control Number	1, 4
RD	Restricted Data	4	SCR	System Change Request (FLIS)	1, 6, 15
RIC	Routing Identifier Code	1, 2, 6	SFM	Simplified File Maintenance	1, 2
RM	Reference Method (Item Identification)	2, 4, 14	SIC	Statistical Indicator Code	
	Retail Manager	6	SICA	Secondary Inventory Control Activity	1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 14
RNAAC	Reference Number Action Activity Code	1, 2, 4	SICC	Service Item Control Center	2, 6, 13, 14
RNCC	Reference Number Category Code	2, 4, 5, 6, 15	SIN	Submittal Identification Number	
RNFC	Reference Number Format Code	4, 5	SLC	Shelf Life Code	2, 6, 15
RNJC	Reference Number Justification Code	1,4			
RNSC	Reference Number Status Code	4			

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
SMIC	Special Material Identification Code	15	TACOM	U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command	2, 6, 13, 14
SMR	System Management Release, FLIS	1	TIC	Terminal Identifier Code	
SNOCA	Service Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Activity	4	TSN	Terminal Serial Number	
SoS	Source of Supply Code	1, 2, 4, 6, 4, 15	UFC	Uniform Freight Classification (Code)	1, 6, 15
SoSM	Source of Supply Modifier Code		U/I	Unit of Issue	2, 6, 15
SPSN	Submitted Package Sequence Number		U/M	Unit of Measure	
			U/P	Unit Price	15
SR	Standard Requirement	4	USCG	United States Coast Guard	1, 2, 6
SSR	Supply Support Request	1, 2, 6, 13	WIMM	Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager	2, 4, 5, 6, 13,14
	System Support Record	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15			
STDB	Standard Test Data Base	1			
STIR	Sequential Total Item Record	2, 6			

Volume(s)

Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC). See DRNs 0395 and 6550, volume 12.

Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD). The file of all Department of Defense customers clear-text addresses, address codes, and billing codes for use in preparation of bills to customers.

Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DoDAC). See DRN 3767, volume 12.   3,15

Department of Defense Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) Family. A grouping of items which possess such physical and functional characteristics as to provide comparable functional performance for a given requirement.

Depot Source of Repair (DSOR). An organic or contract activity designated as the   6
source to provide depot maintenance of equipment. Only each Service's Maintenance Interservice Support Management Office (MISMO) assigns DSOR codes through the PICA Service Cataloging function.

Design Control Reference. The primary number used to identify an item of   2,4
production, or a range of items of production, by the manufacturer (individual company, firm, corporation, or Government activity) which controls the design, characteristics, and production of the item by means of its engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection requirements.

Document Availability Code (DAC). See DRN 2640, volume 12.

Document Control Serial Number. See DRN 1000, volume 12.   1,5,6

Document Control Number. See DRNs 1015 and 3920, volume 12.   4,5,6,15

Document Identifier Code (DIC). See DRN 3920, volume 12.   1,2,4,5,6,
7,13,14,15

DoD/Federal Functional Manager. The organizational element responsible for   1
specific functions such as the Federal Catalog Program (DLA-MMSL), Item Management Coding (DLA-OP), Freight Classification Data (MTMC).

DOE Controlled Commercial Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts   4
(including testing and handling equipment) which are standard commercial items used on or with nuclear weapons. Due to the nuclear weapons reliability concept, they require special testing or DOE control for quality assurance. These items are available only from the DOE through DNA and are all of "war-reserve quality" or "single quality". They are not security classified and are not commodity classified in FSC group 11. Item identifications for these items will each reflect a reference number coded with CAGE 87991.

Volume(s)

DOE Special Design Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment) designed or manufactured by DOE or design controlled by DOE for use specifically in the nuclear ordnance field. These items are available only from the DOE through the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) and may be categorized as "war reserve quality", "training quality", or "single quality". — 4

Drop Table. Used by DLSC, when requested by Service/Agency activities, to eliminate distribution of unneeded data. — 1

Economic Feasibility. The determination of the cost effectiveness of a data system change. Design, development, programming, implementation, and appropriate Automatic Data Processing (ADP) equipment costs (including separate indication of ADP and non-ADP costs) should be related to the value of the automated data system change under development. — 1

Effective Date (ED). The year and Julian day denoting the date that a predetermined condition or action becomes effective in the defense logistics system. This date will always be the first day of a month; e.g., 83121 is 1 May 1983. An effective date will be either a "future" effective date or a "standard" effective date. — 2, 5, 6, 13

Electronic Data Transmission. This is a world-wide Department of Defense computerized general purpose communications system which provides for the transmission of narrative and data pattern traffic on a store-and-forward (message switching) basis and subscriber (circuit switching) basis. (Formerly, Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN)). — *1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7*

Electronic Data Transmission Message Control. A procedure that may be used by interested recorded users to identify and verify receipt of FLIS data transmitted electronically for a fixed time period. See volume 8, DIC KWA. — *2*

Electrostatic Discharge Code. A code to indicate whether an item is susceptible to electrostatic discharge or electromagnetic interference damage. — *8,9,10,15*

End of Transmission (EOT). An ADP term indicating the conclusion of a transmission.

Equivalency Criteria. Criteria contained in section II of the FIIG consisting of data range conversion formulas and decision rules criteria used to determine characteristic equivalency and substitutability. Replies are equivalent when they are identical or become equivalent through the application of section II criteria. Replies NOT RATED and ANY ACCEPTABLE in the data base are not to be considered equivalent with respect to other definitive replies to a specific input requirement. Equivalent items are always "offered" to the processing activity requesting NSN assignment from DLSC for review and possible acceptance. — 3

Volume(s)

Level of Authority (LOA). See DRN 3505/9547, volume 12. 6

List. One of the types of catalogs within a series of publications (e.g., Identification List). 4, 15

Losing Inventory Manager (LIM). The inventory manager responsible for relinquishing wholesale materiel management functions. 2, 6

Maintenance Action Code (MAC). See DRN 0137, volume 12. 6

Maintenance Coding. Application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to all new or existing National Stock Numbered items which enter FSC classes subject to IMC after initial IMC has been accomplished. 6

Major Organizational Entity (MOE). The principal subdivision of Government organization under which component organizational entities are identified (e.g., Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, DLA, GSA, etc.). 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15

Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule. See DRN 8290, volume 12. 6

Management Cognizance. The duties and responsibilities of a DSC, a Military Service activity, other DoD activity(ies), FAA, or GSA for management of an item of supply to the extent indicated by the MOE Rule. 2, 6

Manufacturer (Mfr). A manufacturer may be an individual, company, firm, corporation, or Government activity that controls the design and production of an item, or produces an item from crude or fabricated materials or components, with or without modification, into more complex items. 4, 7

Mass Change Processing. Mass change processing falls into two categories. Pre-programmed mass change is initiated by an SSR transaction which triggers or permits subsequent multiple actions to the DLSC and/or Service/Agency files. Special project mass change will require that original analysis and programming be accomplished to accommodate the requested actions. 1, 2, 6

Mass Data Retrieval. Mass data retrieval is designed to extract segment data from the FLIS data base or partial or complete files from the SSR based on the input of key data element(s). The content of the segments from the FLIS data base and the content of data elements from the SSR will be controlled through input of the appropriate Output Data Request Code DRN as indicated in volume 10, table 28 (Output Data Request Code/Access Key(s)). 1, 5

Master Item. The item/NSN in an I&S Family which is commonly regarded by the managing and using Services/Agencies as a suitable substitute for all other items in the Family as the preferred item for procurement purposes. 6

Volume(s)

Master Requirement Code (MRC). See DRN 3445, volume 12. 1, 3, 4, 5, 15

Master Requirements Directory (MRD). A publication containing the requirements, reply tables, Military Standard Item Characteristics Coding Structure (MIL-STICCS), Master Requirement Codes (MRCs), and mode codes contained in published Federal Item Identification Guides (FIIGs). 1, 3, 5

Materiel Category Codes (MCC). See DRNs 2680 and 9256, volume 12.

Materiel Condition Codes (MCC). See DRN 2835, volume 12.

Materiel Management. Direction and control of those aspects of logistics which deal with materiel, including the functions of identification, cataloging, standardization, requirements determination, procurement, inspections, quality control, packaging, storage, distribution, disposal, maintenance, mobilization planning. Encompasses materiel control, inventory control, inventory management, and supply management. 2, 6

Materiel Management Aggregation Code - AF (MMAC). See DRN 2836, volume 12. 1, 13

Materiel Manager (MM). The director or organizational component responsible for performing the materiel management functions for assigned items. 1

Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing (MOWASP). A uniform data system designed to maintain consolidated freight location data and shipment handling information. 6

Military Service-Controlled Commercial Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment) which, due to the nuclear weapons reliability concept, require special testing or control for quality assurance. The items or the data for the items are available only from the design controlling military activity; they may be categorized as "war-reserve quality" or "single quality". They are not security classified and are not commodity classified in FSC group 11. Item identifications for these items will reflect a reference number coded with CAGE Codes 57991, 67991, or 77991. 4

Volume(s)

Military Service Special Design Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (including testing and handling equipment), designed or manufactured by a Military Service or design controlled by a Military Service, for use specifically in the nuclear ordnance field. The items or the data for the items are available only from the design controlling military activity; they may be categorized as "war-reserve quality", "training quality", or "single quality". They may be security classified or nonsecurity classified and are not necessarily classified in FSC group 11.

4

Military Specification (MILSPEC). A procurement specification in the military series promulgated by one or more of the military agencies and used for the procurement of military supplies, equipment, or services.

3

Military Standard (MILSTD). An established or accepted level of performance in the military used as a yardstick in evaluating actual progress.

2, 3, 4, 7

Military Standard Contract Administration Procedure (MILSCAP). MILSCAP will provide uniform procedures, rules, formats, time standards, and standard data elements for the interchange of contract- related information between and among DoD components and contractors. The provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation are to be implemented in machine processable form, where feasible, in MILSCAP. The system administrator and the chairman of the ASPR Committee will assure compatibility between the two procedures.

1, 7, 15

Military Standard Item Characteristics Code Structures (MILSTICCS). The coding structure used to code characteristics data for item identifications, transmission, storage, and processing.

3, 15

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP). MILSTRIP will prescribe uniform procedures, codes, formats, documents, and time standards for the interchange of requisitioning and issue information for all materiel commodities (unless specifically exempted by the ASD (MRA&L)) between requisitioners and supply control/distribution systems in DoD and other participating agencies. MILSTRIP will include the applicable provisions of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).

6

Volume(s)

Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MIL-STRAP). MILSTRAP will prescribe uniform procedures, data elements, documents, and time standards for the flow of inventory accounting information pertaining to receipt, issue, and adjustment actions between inventory control points, stock control activities, storage sites/depots, and posts, camps or bases (unless specifically exempted by the ASD (MRA&L)). Card formats and data elements employed in MILSTRAP will be designed to complement the techniques prescribed in MILSTRIP and to provide the means for generating financial inventory data required for management and transaction reports and financial reports.

Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedure (MILSTAMP). The MILSTAMP DoD Regulation will contain all necessary forms, formats, codes, procedures, rules, and methods required by DoD components in the movement of materiel. It is a complete reference for policy and procedures governing data elements, documentation and information flow. Supplementing procedures are authorized only to the extent of assuring more detailed operating instruction required by action offices or to cover variances in capabilities.

Prescribed address-marking data elements, formats, and requirements are contained in MILSTAMP and will be reflected in MIL-STD-129, Military Standard Marking for Shipment and Storage, which is maintained by the Department of the Army. MILSTAMP will include the applicable provisions of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS).

Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). A command under the Department of the Army responsible for procurement, use, cost, and control of commercial transportation services required in the movement of cargo and passengers for the DoD components. — 1, 2, 4, 6, 15

MINIMIZE. A condition wherein normal message and telephone traffic is drastically reduced in order that messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed. — 2, 4

MOE Rule Related Data. Consists of Item Management Status Data and the NIMSC Code, AF Materiel Management Aggregation Code, supplementary data collaborators/receivers, Item Management Code, the IMCA, and effective date. — 2, 4, 6

National Codification Bureau (NCB) Code. See DRN 4130, volume 12. — 4

National Item Identification Number (NIIN). See DRN 4000, volume 12. — All

National Motor Freight Classification Code (NMFC). See DRN 2850, volume 12. — 1, 2, 6, 15

CHAPTER 2
ADD, REINSTATE, CHANGE, OR DELETE CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA

6.2.1 Data Flow Procedures. This section prescribes the sequence and flow of Catalog Management Data transactions between the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) and the Services/ Agencies and other CMD recipients. The system provides for a direct interchange of CMD between managing activities (Primary Inventory Control Activities (PICAs) and Secondary Inventory Control Activities (SICAs)) and DLSC. Service centrals may receive file update data resulting from approved transactions at the option of the individual Service. Authorized submitters are identified in volume 10, table 104. Input transactions will generate output notification/file maintenance on the date of processing as depicted in appendix 6-2-A.

a. New or Reinstated Items. NOTE: When cancelled NSNs are reinstated, all CMD on file for that NSN will be purged. Activities requiring CMD for the NSN will be required to submit new CMD under the provisions of this paragraph.

(1) The wholesale manager prepares a transaction to request/reinstate a National Stock Number (NSN) per volume 4, chapter 4.4 or 4.11. Included in the NSN request/reinstatement will be complete segment H CMD to support the wholesale manager's method of supply management. The segment H will be effective upon approval and recordation of the NSN request/reinstatement package.

(2) DLSC will receive and edit the segment H and if accepted will record the CMD in the FLIS data base for the wholesale manager. If any segment of data in the input package is invalid, the entire transaction will be returned for correction. Upon approval, DLSC will output Document Identifier Code (DIC) KIM containing an image of the wholesale manager CMD record to those activities shown in appendix 6-2-A.

(3) The supported Military Service will review

the KIM and, as necessary, prepare and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAM) in accordance with section 6.2.4 or 6.2.5. Response to DIC KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically updated from the wholesale manager's input.

(4) DLSC will add the Service management data to the FLIS data base and generate output notification and file maintenance to the submitter and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

b. Changes to Existing Items other than Federal Supply Class (FSC) or Logistics Management.

(1) The wholesale manager prepares and transmits to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDD) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.10.

(2) DLSC will record the wholesale manager's segment H data in the future file and forward a CMD transaction (DIC KIM) to the Integrated Materiel Manager-supported Service(s) (except Coast Guard) in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. DLSC will update/build Coast Guard CMD records and update existing Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Service CMD records automatically from the wholesale manager's input based upon criteria contained in appendix 6-2-D.

(3) The Service(s) will review the KIM and, as necessary, prepare and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDD) as prescribed in section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.10. Response to DIC KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically updated from the wholesale manager's input.

(4) DLSC will record the Service segment H

data in the future file and generate output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

c. Change in FSC Only - No Change to Logistics Management.

(1) When an LCG is submitted without concurrent CMD, FLIS will build a D Phrase Code for the item manager line of CMD. The D Phrase Code will only be maintained while the FSC change is in the future file. Upon the effective date, the D Phrase Code will be removed. If CMD is submitted concurrently with the FSC change, the item manager will be required to submit the D Phrase Code. For I&S items, a D Phrase Code will continue to be submitted when DICs LCG and LCM are submitted in an LMX package.

(2) DLSC generates and transmits to the IMM/LS-supported Service(s) (except Coast Guard) a CMD transaction (DIC KIM) in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. DLSC will update/build Coast Guard CMD records and update existing Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Service CMD records automatically from the Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM)/Lead Service (LS) input based upon criteria contained in appendix 6-2-D. (Navy records will be updated from IMM input only.)

(3) The supported Services will review the KIM and, as necessary, prepare and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LCD or LCM) in accordance with section 6.2.9 or 6.2.6. Response to DIC KIM is not required for Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically updated by the IMM input.

(4) DLSC records the Service segment H data in the future file and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in

appendix 6-2-A. On the effective date of the FSC change, the input Phrase Code D will be removed.

(5) If an FSC for an item changes from a commodity oriented FSC to a weapons oriented FSC, the Item Management Code (IMC, Data Record Number 2744) and Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA, DRN 2748) are no longer required. On the effective date of the FSC change (LCG), DLSC will automatically delete the IMC/IMCA and will output a DIC KDD to all data receivers recorded on the item. The KDD will reflect DRNs 8290, 2744, and 2748. If the Service PICA Level of Authority (LOA) is 06 or 23, only one KDD will be output containing the Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule, IMC, and IMCA recorded on the manager's (PICA) segment B record. If the Service PICA LOA is 22 or 26, a KDD will be output for each Service MOE Rule on the item. The Document Control Serial Number in the DIC KDD header will be that of the input DIC LCG.

(6) If a Federal Supply Class (FSC) for an item changes from a weapons oriented class to a commodity oriented class, the Item Management Code (DRN 2744) is required. On the effective date of the LCG, DLSC will output Conflict Notification Code 8K notifying the authorized submitters that the IMC must be added.

d. Change in Logistics Management (IMM to IMM) without FSC Change.

(1) The Gaining Inventory Manager (GIM) will prepare a DIC LMD package containing the MOE Rule change (DIC LCU) and the appropriate CMD transaction (DIC LAM/LCM) and transmit it to DLSC to accomplish the logistics reassignment (LR). The General Services Administration (GSA) will not submit CMD with an LCU if the LCU changes its LOA from 02 to 11 or from 11 to 02, and it has CMD recorded in the FLIS data base. DLSC will move the GSA CMD to the appropriate line

(Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM) or Civil). When the LCU changes from GSA, Activity 73, LOA 02 to GSA Activity 75, LOA 11 or from Activity 75, LOA 11 to Activity 73, LOA 02 CMD must be submitted.

(2) Upon acceptance, DLSC will record the transaction package in the FLIS data base future file. On the 74th day preceding the effective date of the LR transaction, the Losing Inventory Manager (LIM) CMD will pushed to the GIM in DIC KIR (Interrogation Results). Subsequent to this push, the LIM will be locked out from update to the FLIS data base for the transferred National Item Identification Number (NIIN).

(3) DLSC records the wholesale manager's data in the future file and transmits to the wholesale manager-supported Service (except Coast Guard) a CMD transaction (DIC KIM) in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. DLSC will update/build Coast Guard CMD records and update existing Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Service CMD records automatically from the wholesale manager's input based upon criteria contained in appendix 6-2-D. On the effective date cited in the transaction, the gaining wholesale manager's CMD will overlay the losing wholesale manager's data in the FLIS data base.

(4) The Service(s) supported by the new wholesale manager will review the KIM and, as necessary, prepare and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LCD or LCM) in accordance with section 6.2.9 or 6.2.6. Response to DIC KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically updated from the wholesale manager's input.

(5) DLSC records the Service segment H data in the future file and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

e. Change in Logistics Management (Wholesale Manager to Wholesale Manager) and FSC.

(1) The GIM will process the Change MOE Rule (LCU) and Change (including D Phrase Code reflecting FSC change)/Add CMD, (LCM, LAD, LAM) as indicated in paragraphs 6.2.1.d.(1) and 6.2.1.d.(2), including an FSC change transaction (DIC LCG) in the LMD package.

(2) DLSC records the wholesale manager's data in the future file, and transmits to the gaining wholesale manager-supported Services (except Coast Guard) a CMD transaction (DIC KIM) for the old NSN in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. DLSC will update/build Coast Guard CMD records and update existing Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Service CMD records automatically from the wholesale manager's input based upon criteria contained in appendix 6-2-D. On the effective date cited in the transaction, the gaining wholesale manager's CMD will overlay the losing wholesale manager's data in the FLIS data base.

(3) The Service supported by the new wholesale manager will review the KIM and as necessary prepare and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction for the old NSN (containing Phrase Code D) (DIC LCD or LCM) in accordance with section 6.2.9 or 6.2.6. Response to DIC KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically updated from the wholesale manager's input.

(4) DLSC records the Service segment H for the old NSN in the future file and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A. On the effective

date of the change action, the input Phrase Code D will be dropped.

f. Change in Logistics Management IMM to Military Service.

(1) The GIM will prepare and DLSC will process the LR package as indicated in paragraphs 6.2.1.d.(1) and 6.2.1.d.(2). On the effective date of the LR package, the IMM CMD will be purged from the FLIS data base.

(2) DLSC records the Service segment H data in the future file and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

(3) DLSC will purge the IMM CMD record from the FLIS data base on the effective date reflected in the transaction changing the MOE Rule Number.

g. Change in Retail Management (SICA to SICA within Same Service, No PICA Change).

(1) The wholesale manager will submit to DLSC the LCU changing retail manager.

(2) DLSC will process the LCU and output DIC KIM containing the wholesale manager CMD to the new SICA in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h.

(3) The new SICA will review the KIM and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LAM, LCD, LCM, or LDD) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.4, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.10 if a change is required for the SICA CMD.

h. Cancelled Items without Replacement.

(1) The wholesale manager will submit the Federal item identification (FII) cancellation transaction (DIC LKV) and concurrently submit CMD (LAD or LCM) to add an inactive Phrase Code.

(2) DIC KIR reflecting the manager's CMD for the cancelled item will be forwarded to the manager of the cancelled item 75 days prior to the effective date of the cancellation.

(3) DLSC records the IMM segment H input in the future file, and transmits to the IMM-supported Service(s) a CMD transaction (DIC KIM) in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h.

(4) The supported Services will review the KIM and transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.7

(5) DLSC records the Service update or delete of the segment H in the future file, and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

(6) Thirty days after the effective date of the cancellation, an 8J conflict code will be sent to any SICAs who have not inactivated their segment H. If no action has occurred in another 30 days, a listing of the delinquent NSNs will be sent to that Service headquarters.

i. Cancelled Items with Replacement.

(1) The wholesale manager of the retained item concurrently submits with a cancellation action (DIC LKD/LKU) a CMD action (DIC LAD, LCD, or LCM) for the cancelled NSN in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, or 6.2.6. This CMD will be furnished to the manager of the retained item by the manager of the cancelled item and will reflect the cancelled item manager as the originator. A CMD transaction (DIC LAM) will be submitted for the replacing NSN (if the IMM is not already recorded

on the replacement item) in accordance with section 6.2.4.

(2) DIC KIR reflecting the manager's CMD for the cancelled item will be forwarded to the manager of the cancelled item 75 days prior to the effective date of the cancellation.

(3) DLSC records the IMM segment H input for the cancelled NSN and establishes an NSN segment H record for the replacing NSN (if applicable) in the future file. DLSC transmits to the supported Service(s) (except Coast Guard) a CMD transaction (DIC KIM) for the cancelled NSN and for the replacing NSN in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. DLSC will update/build Coast Guard CMD records and update existing Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Service CMD records automatically from the IMM input based upon criteria in appendix 6-2-D. On the effective date cited in the transaction, the IMM record for the cancelled NSN will be updated in the FLIS data base.

(4) The Military Service reviews the KIM and, as necessary, transmits to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LCD or LCM) for the cancelled NSN and a CMD transaction (DIC LAM) for the replacing NSN (if applicable) in accordance with section 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.4. Response to the DIC KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically updated from the IMM input.

(5) DLSC records the segment H data for the cancelled NSN in the future file and establishes a segment H record for the replacing NSN for the Military Service(s) in the future file (if applicable). DLSC generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitter and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

j. Deletion of Secondary Inventory Control Activity MOE Rules

(1) The recorded IMM initiates or receives from the Service a request for withdrawal of interest and forwards to DLSC a Delete MOE Rule transaction (DIC LDU).

(2) DLSC updates the NSN segment B record and generates required output to submitter/originator and other authorized data receivers. When withdrawing Service has active CMD recorded (record contains no Phrase Code or Phrase Code is other than A, C, L, M, N, P, T, V, or Z), DLSC will generate output notification KNI with conflict code 8J to the Service.

(3) The Service will review the KNI and transmit to DLSC the applicable data in a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.7 to delete the CMD record or render it inactive.

(4) DLSC records the Service update or delete of segment H in the futures file and generates output notification and file maintenance to other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

(5) The SICA may submit an L, M, N, P, T, V or Z Phrase Code while recorded in segment B.

(a) If a SICA submits Phrase Code L, N, V or Z, DLSC will generate an LDU for that SICA's MOE Rule and place it in the futures file. The LDU will contain an effective date of two months after the effective date of the CMD and a Deletion Reason Code of 7. The Document Control Serial Number will consist of 9T9T as the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the CMD DCSN. KIFs as a result of the LDU will be output on the processing date, as well as normal file

maintenance on the effective date.

NOTE: When DLSC generated LDU removes the last Military Service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA01), an LAU with MOE Rule D--1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

(b) If a SICA submits a T Phrase Code, DLSC will generate an LDU for that SICA with an effective date of 30 days in the future, adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month. The LDU will contain a Deletion Reason Code 7 and a DCSN with 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the CMD DCSN. KIFs as a result of the LDU will be output on the processing date, as well as normal file maintenance on the effective date. If the DLSC generated LDU removes the last Military Service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA 01), an LAU with MOE Rule D--1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

(c) A SICA may only submit an M or P Phrase Code while recorded in segment B if the PICA reflects the same Phrase Code.

(6) The recorded SICA may transmit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing a deletion of MOE Rule (DIC LDU) and appropriate CMD update (DIC LCM or LAD) to add to inactive phrase code. Coast Guard SICAs may submit DIC LDU without CMD. DLSC will automatically delete Coast Guard CMD on the effective date of the LDU. Output will be generated per Appendix 6-2-b.

NOTE: If the LDU removes the last military service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA 01), an LAU with MOE Rule D--1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

k. Withdrawal of Wholesale Management.

(1) The manager will transmit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing a deletion of MOE Rule (DIC LDU) and appropriate CMD update (LCM or LAD) to add an inactive Phrase Code, if the CMD does not currently reflect inactivation of the CMD record. DIC LDM may be submitted with DIC LDU if the CMD is already inactive. Output will be generated per appendix 6-2-B.

(2) When the LMD is submitted deleting GSA IMM CMD, DLSC will delete the CMD and automatically apply the IMM CMD to the FLIS data base in the GSA Civil CMD line (if any MOE Rule indicates GSA as a PICA with a LOA of 11). Output normal transactions from GSA Civil CMD input (MOE Code TG).

(3) The manager (PICA) may submit an M, P or T Phrase Code while recorded in segment B.

(a) If a PICA submits Phrase Code M or P, DLSC will generate LDUs for the PICA and its SICAs with an effective date of two months after the effective date of the CMD. The LDUs will contain Deletion Reason Code 7 and a Document Control Serial Number with 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the CMD DCSN. KIFs as a result of the LDU will be output on the processing date, as well as normal file maintenance on the effective date.

(b) If a PICA submits a T Phrase Code, DLSC will generate LDUs for the PICA and its SICAs with an effective date of 30 days in the future, adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month. The LDU will contain Deletion Reason Code 7 and a DCSN with 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the CMD DCSN. KIFs as a result of the LDU will be output on the processing date, as well as normal file maintenance on the effective date.

l. Reactivation of DoD Wholesale Manager Interest on Existing NSNs.

(1) The Department of Defense (DoD) wholesale manager will submit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing DIC LAU (Add MOE Rule) to record the reactivation of wholesale management and DIC LAM/LCM to record the wholesale manager's CMD.

(2) DLSC will record the management data in the FLIS data base and output Item Status/CMD notification/ maintenance per appendix 6-2-B.

(3) When an LMD is submitted establishing GSA as a IMM, DLSC will update the IMM CMD line in the FLIS data base and delete any recorded GSA Civil CMD. Output normal transaction from deletion of GSA Civil CMD.

m. Changes to Existing Items other than FSC or Logistics Management by a Retail Service.

(1) The Service transmits to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDD) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.10.

(2) DLSC records the Service(s) segment H data in the future file and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitter and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

n. Cancellation without Replacement. (Lead Service)

(1) The Military Service will submit the cancellation (cancelled-invalid) without replacement, and transmits to DLSC a concurrent CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, or 6.2.7.

(2) DIC KIR reflecting the manager's CMD for

the cancelled item will be forwarded to the manager of the cancelled item 75 days prior to the effective date of the cancellation.

(3) Where a Military Service/Civil Agency is designated as a Lead Service, DLSC transmits to the focal point or Service manager of a supported Service a transaction (DIC KIM) containing an image of the supporting Service activity input transaction in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. Existing Army, Air Force and Marine Corps Service CMD records will be automatically updated from Lead Service input based upon criteria contained in appendix 6-2-D.

(4) The supported Service activity reviews the data and as necessary submits a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, LCM, or LDM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6 or 6.2.7. Response to DIC KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force and Marine Corps records automatically updated from Lead Service input.

(5) DLSC records the Service segment H data in the future file and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

o. Cancellation with Replacement. (Lead Service)

(1) The Military Service will submit the cancellation action with replacement NSN (cancel-duplicate or cancel-use), and transmits to DLSC a concurrent CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, or LCM) for the cancelled NSN and a CMD transaction (DIC LAM) for the replacing NSN (if the activity is not already recorded on the item) in accordance with sections 6.2.8, 6.2.9, 6.2.6, and 6.2.4.

(2) DIC KIR reflecting the manager's CMD for the cancelled item will be forwarded to the manager

of the cancelled item 75 days prior to the effective date of the cancellation .

(3) Where a Military Service/Civil Agency is designated as a Lead Service, DLSC transmits to the focal point or Service manager of the supported Service a transaction (DIC KIM) containing an image of the supporting Service activity input transaction for the cancelled and replacing NSN in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11.h. Existing Army, Air Force and Marine Corps Service CMD records will be automatically updated from Lead Service input based upon criteria contained in appendix 6-2-D.

(4) The supported Service will review the data and, as necessary, transmit to DLSC a CMD transaction (DIC LAD, LCD, or LCM) for the cancelled NSN and a CMD transaction (DIC LAM) for the replacing NSN (if the Service is not already recorded on the new item) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9 or 6.2.6, and 6.2.4. Response to DIC KIM for those Army, Air Force and Marine Corps records automatically updated from Lead Service input is not required.

(5) DLSC records the segment H data for the cancelled NSN and establishes a segment H record for the replacing NSN in the future file (as applicable), and generates output notification and file maintenance to the submitting activity and other CMD recipients within the time frames indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

6.2.2 Unit of Issue Change. In accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 4140.36, The Unit of Issue in Materiel Management, to ensure that there is only one Unit of Issue assigned to an item of supply, the following procedures for changing the data element and maintaining compatibility are prescribed. This method uses the CMD file at DLSC for FLIS phase I.

a. A Unit of Issue change can only be initiated by the item manager. When the Unit of Issue for an NSN meets the criteria for change in the DoD instruction, the manager interrogates, if required, (DIC LTI, Output Data Request Code DRN 9936) to obtain all direct relationships reflected in the CMD file for the action NSN. The resulting output will include the Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM) segment H (if applicable), the recorded Service(s) segment H, and related future file data.

b. Phrase Codes A, E, and J will be used to determine which NSNs are affected by the Unit of Issue change. The Unit of Issue in these NSNs in the Phrase Code/related NSN combinations will be the same as the action NSN. Recognizing only these combinations, the initiator will accomplish required coordination (in accordance with volume 2, chapter 2.2) with all other managing activities of the related NSNs, as indicated in paragraph VI. C., DoD Instruction 4140.36.

c. The initiator will prepare and transmit to DLSC a DIC LCD or LCM transaction for the action NSN and for each of his (managed) related NSNs as required in accordance with specified Phrase Codes. These transactions will contain DRN 2128 (Date, Effective, Logistics Action) reflecting, as a minimum, a 48 day lead time. The effective date in the Service/Agency response to the change will be the same as established by the initiating activity.

(1) When DIC LCM is used to initiate the change, it will contain all mandatory data elements and DRN 3053 (Unit of Issue Conversion Factor), DRN 8875 (Quantitative Expression) when appropriate, and applicable Phrase Codes with related data. On the effective date the transaction will overlay the initiating manager's segment H in the FLIS data base. DIC LCM must be used to initiate a Unit of Issue change when the change is from a definitive to nondefinitive Unit of Issue or from a nondefinitive to definitive Unit of Issue.

(2) DIC LCD may be used to initiate a Unit of Issue change only when the change is from a definitive to definitive Unit of Issue or from a nondefinitive to nondefinitive Unit of Issue. When DIC LCD is used to initiate the change, it will contain a segment R or a series of R segments in the format prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1. Refer to section 6.2.9 for unique processing criteria.

d. Upon receipt of the DIC LCD/LCM transactions from the initiator of the change, DLSC will process through normal edit/validation.

(1) If the initiator is an IMM/Lead Service, a DIC KIM output will be furnished in accordance with established release dates to those Service CMD focal points/Inventory Control Points (ICPs) that have CMD recorded on the action NSN reflected in the input header. Other output will be generated as indicated in appendix 6-2-A.

(2) For multi-managed items (non-IMM/Lead Service), a KIF output will be furnished, on the date of processing, to other managers that have recorded CMD on the action NSN. The first Service LCD/LCM processed will be designated as the Lead Service record for the purpose of comparing subsequent Unit of Issue change updates until all involved managers respond.

e. Recipients of the KIM or KIF output announcing the change will respond with a change transaction for the action NSN and for those related NSNs on which he has recorded CMD. The effective date should be equal to that established by the initiator; if less, the input will be returned. Retail manager responses will be subjected to a vertical check against IMM/Lead Service transactions in the future file for compatibility of those data elements that must be the same. If the Unit of Issue, Shelf Life Code, Quantity per Unit Pack Code, Dollar Value Unit Price or Quantitative Expression submitted by the Air Force or Marine Corps as a retail manager is in conflict with the IMM/Lead Service, the data element in conflict will be changed by DLSC to agree with the IMM/Lead Service, and processing will continue. If the Unit of Issue submitted by the Coast Guard is in conflict with the IMM/LS, the Unit of Issue will be changed by DLSC to agree with the IMM/LS.

f. On the effective date DLSC will update the FLIS data base to reflect the change. After a Unit of Issue change has been effected, the Former Unit of Issue and the Unit of Issue Conversion Factor will be retained in the segment H record for one publication and dropped from the record. The action NSN; Former Unit of Issue; Unit of Issue Conversion Factor; Date, Effective, Logistics Action; and the Primary Inventory Control Activity of the action NSN will be retained indefinitely in the system history file.

6.2.3 Maintenance Action Codes

a. Defense Supply Centers (IMMs) need not submit the Maintenance Action Code (MAC, DRN 0137). For segment H input transactions (LAM, LCM, LDM) the maintenance code field will be blank. For segment R input transactions (LAD, LCD, LDD) the Maintenance Action Code will not be submitted. Upon receipt of a CMD segment R transaction from a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) IMM (DSC submitting activities AX, CX, CY, CZ, KX, KY, KZ, or TX), DLSC will add a blank reply for DRN 0137 to the input transaction after the segment R containing the effective date (DRN 2128).

b. GSA, NWS (Activity 47) and FAA (Activity 48) must submit a blank Maintenance Action Code when GSA, NWS (Activity 47) and FAA (Activity 48) are an IMM for DoD Services/Agencies. For

segment R input transactions (LAD, LCD, LDD), the Maintenance Action Code (DRN 0137) must be submitted with a blank reply when GSA, NWS (Activity 47) and FAA (Activity 48) are an IMM for DoD Services/Agencies. When GSA, NWS (Activity 47) and FAA (Activity 48) are a Lead Service, Maintenance Action Code SS must be submitted. When GSA is not a IMM for DoD Services/Agencies or a Lead Service, MOE Code TG (DRN 2833) must be input.

c. Three MACs (MM, MS, and SS) are used in all CMD transactions input by a Military Service retail manager, Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM), and the Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) to identify the specific CMD record(s) being established, changed, or deleted.

(1) Code MM is only valid for IMM/TACOM transactions and will indicate that the requested action applies only to the submitter's IMM record. There are conditions in which this code should not be used: (1) when the action is to establish an IMM record, and the Service of the submitter (IMM) is a user of the item and a retail manager record for his Service is required in accordance with the MOE Rule recording on the NSN; (2) when the value of the data element (DRN 2863, 2943, 3050, 3690, 2948, 6106, 7075, or 8575) to be changed must be compatible between the IMM and retail manager record and there is a retail manager record present for his Service.

(2) Code MS is only valid for IMM/TACOM transactions when multiple record actions are requested. When present in the input, it will indicate action to the IMM record plus his Service record. It should only be used when the action to the data is to be provided to supported retail activities via the KIM output. The following exceptions apply:

(a) When the Army submits an Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) of A, B, C, M, or R with an MS MAC, the IMM record will be updated with a D AAC while the Service CMD record will reflect the submitted AAC. However, if the Army submits an LMD package containing DICs LDU and LCM, the Acquisition Advice Code submitted in the LCM will not be converted to AAC D for the IMM record; the AAC in the LCM will update both the IMM and Service CMD records for the Army.

(b) When Activity JN submits an Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) of A with an MS MAC, the IMM record will be updated with a D AAC while the Service CMD record will reflect the submitted AAC of A. However, if Activity JN submits an LMD package containing DICs LDU and LCM, the AAC submitted in the LCM will not be converted to AAC D for the IMM record; the AAC in the LCM will update both the IMM and Service CMD records for Activity JN.

(c) When Activity JN submits Phrase Codes L, N, Q or R with an MS MAC, the Phrase Codes will be applied only to the Service line of CMD.

(d) When the Army submits a Phrase Code of L or N with an MS MAC, the L or N Phrase Code will be applied only to the Service line of CMD.

(e) When the Air Force submits an Acquisition Advice Code of A, B, or M with an MS MAC, the IMM record will be updated with a D AAC while the Service CMD record will reflect the submitted AAC.

(f) When Phrase Codes Q or R are submitted with an MS Maintenance Action Code, the Q or R Phrase Code will be applied only to the Service line of CMD.

(3) Code SS is to be used by the Lead Service or Service manager responsible for the retail record maintenance, to indicate that requested action applies to his Service record only. This involves

actions by the Service manager when he is the recorded PICA. This code will be used in a Service input that is in response to an IMM action, or by the IMM when he has the responsibility for the Service record maintenance, when the input includes data that is only applicable to the Service record or is not permitted in his IMM record (i.e., Phrase Code, L, N, and V or Acquisition Advice Code A, B, C, and E).

(4) When Maintenance Action Code MS is submitted, and either IMM CMD or the submitter's Service CMD is not present on the FLIS data base, the CMD on file will be updated and CMD will be added where it was not recorded if the submitted CMD is effective dated.

(5) If a IMM (LOA 06) submits CMD (segment H or R) using Maintenance Action Code MS that only changes Service-peculiar data, the transaction will not reject as a result of the return code SM edit. If the Navy is the IMM and the change to its Service-peculiar data (segment H or segment R with Maintenance Action Code MS) results in a Source of Supply change, the IMM and Service columns in the DLSC Source of Supply file and at the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) will be updated accordingly. Changes to Service-peculiar data by the Navy using Maintenance Action Code SS when the Navy is a IMM will not update the DLSC Source of Supply file or DAAS.

d. MOE Code VA must be submitted by the Veteran's Administration when they submit CMD as a PICA LOA 12 manager.

e. When segment H is input concurrently with other segments, only one segment H record may be submitted in the package, and the Maintenance Action Code will be MM, SS, MS, TG, VA, or blank.

6.2.4 Add Catalog Management Data. This section contains procedures for establishing a Service/Agency CMD record. An Add Catalog Management Data transaction, DIC LAM, will be used to input that portion of the FLIS data base pertaining to management data for a specific NSN. The complete range of data elements and the format in which they must appear in the input are contained in voume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1. (NOTE: Segment H will be contained in packages requesting NSN assignment (DICs LN __, LB __, LCP) and will be subjected to normal CMD edits for LAM inputs.) When Maintenance Action Code MS is submitted on segment H, and either IMM CMD or the submitter's Service CMD is not present on the FLIS data base, the CMD on file will be updated and CMD will be added where it was not recorded if submitted CMD is effective dated.

a. Edit/Validation. The transaction will be subjected to edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. After edit/validation, required output will be generated and the FLIS data base updated, or the input data will be recorded in the future file of the FLIS data base for subsequent output based on requirements and time frames in appendix 6-2-A or 6-2-B. On the effective date indicated in the transaction, the data will be removed from the future file to establish a Service/Agency CMD record in the FLIS data base against the NSN in the input header. Submitted LAMs that match an existing segment H in the FLIS data base will be treated as LCMs except as follows:

(1) There will be no change in processing zero effective dated LAMs, unless the submitter is a Single Service User or a retail manager (SICA).

(2) Results of processing will be output as if generated by the originally submitted LAM.

(3) Output notification will contain an indicator

in the File Maintenance Sequence Number field to show that the input transaction was treated as an LCM. Indicator code will be the letter C and will indicate that the input LAM processed as an LCM.

(4) If DIC LAM is submitted by GSA SICA LOA 8C or 68, expected results will be a RS reject code.

b. Add Data Element. The procedure for adding an individual data element to an established CMD record is contained in section 6.2.8.

c. Effective Date Criteria. Service (not IMM) submittals may reflect the same or a greater effective date as that previously submitted in the applicable Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU). (See chapter 6.3 and volume 2, chapter 2.8.)

6.2.5 Reinstate Catalog Management Data. The procedure for developing and processing a reinstatement action is the same as outlined for LAM above.

6.2.6 Change Catalog Management Data. This section contains procedures for changing a Service/Agency CMD record. A Change Catalog Management Data transaction, DIC LCM, will be used to change that portion of the FLIS data base pertaining to management data for a specific NSN. The complete range of data elements and the format in which they must appear in the input are contained in volume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1.

a. Edit/Validation. The transaction will be subjected to edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. After edit/validation, required output will be generated. The input data will be recorded in the future file of the FLIS data base for subsequent output based on requirements and time frames in appendix 6-2-A. On the effective date indicated in the transaction the data will be moved from the future file to overlay the Service/Agency CMD record in the FLIS data base against the NSN in the

input header. Submitted LCMs that do not match an appropriate segment H in the FLIS data base will be processed as LAMs except as follows:

(1) Results of processing will be output as if generated by the originally submitted LCM.

(2) Output notification will contain an indicator in the File Maintenance Sequence Number field to show that the input transaction was treated as an LAM. Indicator code will be the letter A and will indicate that the input LCM processed as an LAM.

b. Unit of Issue Change. Refer to section 6.2.2 for Unit of Issue change criteria. When DIC LCM is used to initiate the change or in response to a notification (DIC KIM or KIF) of a Unit of Issue change, DRN 3053 (Unit of Issue Conversion Factor) is mandatory. DIC LCM must be used to initiate a Unit of Issue change when the change is from a definitive to nondefinitive Unit of Issue or from a nondefinitive to definitive Unit of Issue.

c. Change Data Element. The procedure for changing an individual data element in an established CMD record is contained in section 6.2.9.

d. Effective Date Criteria. Retail CMD submissions resulting from a logistics management transfer (DIC LCU) or for a Delete MOE Rule (DIC LDU) should be equal to, but may be greater than, the effective date previously submitted in the applicable MOE Rule transaction. (see chapter 6.3 and volume 2, chapter 2.8.)

6.2.7 Delete Catalog Management Data. This section contains procedures for deleting a Service/Agency CMD record. A Delete Catalog Management Data transaction, DIC LDM, will be used to delete that portion of the FLIS data base containing management data for a specific NSN. The complete range of data elements and the format in which they must appear are contained in volume 8, chapter 8.1

and volume 9, chapter 9.1.

a. Edit/Validation. The transaction will be subjected to edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. After edit/validation, required output will be generated. The input data will be recorded in the future file of the FLIS data base for subsequent output based on requirements and time frames in appendix 6-2-A. On the effective date indicated in the transaction, the data will be moved from the future file to delete a Service/Agency CMD record from the FLIS data base against the NSN in the input header.

b. Delete Data Element. The procedure for deleting an individual data element from an established CMD record is contained in section 6.2.10.

c. Effective Date Criteria. Retail CMD submissions resulting from a Delete MOE Rule transaction (LDU) may reflect an effective date equal to or greater than that previously submitted in the applicable LDU transaction. This LDM transaction, however, must have been preceded by an LAD or LCM transaction if the LDM reflects a greater date than that contained in the applicable LDU transaction. (See chapter 6.3 and volume 2, chapter 2.8.)

6.2.8 Add Data Element(s). This section contains procedures for adding data elements to an established CMD record. An Add Data Element(s) transaction, DIC LAD, will be used to effect the addition.

a. Format and Content. The data elements that can be added with the LAD input are limited and must be submitted in data element sequence as reflected in volume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1.

b. Edit/Validation. The transaction will be subjected to edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. After edit/validation, required output

will be generated. The input data will be recorded in the future file of the FLIS data base, as part of a complete segment H record, for subsequent output based on requirements and time frames in appendix 6-2-A. On the effective date the data will be added to the applicable CMD record in the FLIS data base. The submitted DIC LAD that attempts to add a DRN that already exists in the segment H will be processed as a DIC LCD, except as follows:

(1) Results of processing will be output as if generated by the originally submitted DIC LAD.

(2) Output notification will contain an indicator in the File Maintenance Sequence Number field to show that the input transaction was processed as a DIC LCD. The indicator code will be the letter C and will indicate that the input DIC LAD was processed as a DIC LCD.

c. For the Air Force, if the DIC LAD transaction is submitted without a Price Validation Code (PVC) (DRN 0858), the FLIS data base will be checked; if a blank or invalid code exists on this file, DLSC will load a PVC of "N" in the field. If an invalid PVC is submitted the transaction will be rejected.

6.2.9 Change Data Element(s). This section contains procedures for changing data elements in an established CMD record. A Change Data Element(s) transaction, DIC LCD, will be used to effect the change. The data elements that can be changed with the LCD input are limited and must be submitted in data element sequence as reflected in volume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1.

a. Edit/Validation. The transaction will be subjected to edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. After edit/validation, required output will be generated. The input data will be recorded in the future file of the FLIS data base, as part of a complete segment H record, for subsequent output

based on requirements and time frames in appendix 6-2-A. On the effective date the data will be moved into the applicable segment H in the FLIS data base replacing the data previously recorded. A submitted DIC LCD which does not match an appropriate segment H data element will be processed as a DIC LAD, except as follows:

(1) Results of processing will be output as if generated by the originally submitted DIC LCD.

(2) Output notification will contain an indication in the File Maintenance Sequence Number field to show that the input transaction was processed as a DIC LAD. The indicator code will be the letter A and will indicate that the input DIC LCD was processed as a DIC LAD.

b. Unit of Issue Change. DIC LCD may be used to initiate a Unit of Issue change only when the change is from one definitive to another definitive Unit of Issue or from one nondefinitive to another nondefinitive Unit of Issue. When DIC LCD is used for the Unit of Issue change, the following procedures for changing the data element and maintaining compatibility apply. For basic processing criteria, see section 6.2.2.

(1) After the required collaboration (in accordance with volume 2, chapter 2.2) has been accomplished with managing activities recorded on the NSNs involved, the responsible manager transmits to DLSC a CMD record (DIC LCD) consisting of a series of segment Rs in the format prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1.

(2) The electrical transmission/magnetic tape transaction package will include the input header followed by a separate segment R for DRNs 0218 (Unit of Issue Change Data) and 8575 (Quantitative Expression), when required, with values and in this sequence. The EAM card package will include a header card followed by the number of cards re-

quired for a segment R submittal.

(3) DRN 0218 (Unit of Issue Change Data) and value are mandatory for this DIC when used to effect a Unit of Issue change. The last two positions of this data chain (DRN 8472, Former Unit of Issue) will be blank in the input transaction, and the Unit of Issue that formerly applied to the NSN will appear in this field of the KIM/KIF output.

(4) DRN 8575 (Quantitative Expression) and value are mandatory for this DIC only when the change is from one nondefinitive to another nondefinitive Unit of Issue. This change will be treated as an overlay of the recorded data element.

(5) On the effective date indicated in the transaction, an overlay of all applicable fields in the CMD record of the submitting activity will be accomplished. The fields to be updated consist of the Unit of Issue, Dollar Value Unit Price, Quantity Unit Pack, Unit of Issue Conversion Factor, and the Quantitative Expression when submitted. The "old" Unit of Issue will be recorded in the Former Unit of Issue field.

(6) The effective date in the Service input in response to the change will be the same as that established by the initiating manager.

c. For the Air Force, if a DIC LCD transaction is submitted without a Price Validation Code (PVC) (DRN 0858), the FLIS data base will be checked; if a blank or invalid code exists on this file, DLSC will load a PVC of "N" in the field. If an invalid PVC is submitted, the transaction will be rejected.

6.2.10 Delete Data Element(s). A Delete Data Element transaction, DIC LDD, will be used to delete a data element from an established CMD record.

a. Format and Content. The data elements that can

be deleted with the LDD input are limited and must be submitted in data element sequence as reflected in volume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1.

b. Edit/Validation. The transaction will be subjected to minor edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. After edit/validation, required output will be generated. A complete segment H record, made up of the latest applicable CMD recorded minus the input data, will be recorded in the future file of the FLIS data base for subsequent output based on requirements and time frames in appendix 6-2-A. On the effective date the data in the future file will overlay the applicable CMD record in the FLIS data base.

c. Price Validation Code Edit/Validation.

(1) A Price Validation Code (PVC) may not be deleted with a DIC LDD.

(2) If a DIC LDD is submitted to delete DRNs other than the PVC (DRN 0858), the FLIS data base will be checked; if a blank or invalid code exists on this file, DLSC will load a PVC of "N" in the field.

6.2.11 Outputs Generated from Processing Catalog Management Data (CMD).

a. This section contains procedures for the output of data generated from processing input transactions to DLSC for additons, reinstatements, changes, and deletions of CMD for an NSN. These outputs satisfy program requirements for generating file maintenance, approvals, returns, and informative notifications to system participants.

b. The CMD receivers are not in all cases receivers of item identification data. For this and other reasons, the File Maintenance Sequence Number (DRN 1515) is not incremented by a CMD transaction. It will either be extracted from the file and output in these transactions, or the field will contain

blanks in the first two positions with the Type of Special Processing Indicator Code in the third position. (See volume 10, table 125.)

c. Outputs are generated and forwarded to authorized receivers of CMD in the time frames established in appendices 6-2-A, or 6-2-B.

(1) File maintenance output to requesting North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/foreign countries will be based on registration on the item and will contain the total segment H (fixed format) as recorded in the FLIS data base after each update action. Futures file data will not be provided to these countries.

(2) Output of file maintenance data to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) will be provided once a month on the effective date in segment H format. Zero filled effective dated input resulting in a KAM output will be output on the date of processing approved CMD input. Add, change, or delete data element(s) (LAD LCD, LDD) actions will be processed into the FLIS data base and will result in a KCM output to DIPEC.

d. The quantity of segment H (CMD) EAM cards needed to provide complete segment data varies. DIC KDM requires only one card. All other CMD DICs will require a minimum of two cards, with the possibility of additional cards being used if Phrase Codes (DRN 2862) and related data are input, up to a maximum of 50 Phrase Codes.

e. Add Catalog Management Data, Document Identifier Code, KAM, is generated by DLSC on the date of processing a zero filled effective dated LAM, or on the effective date, and output to designated CMD receivers. This action is taken as a result of Service/Agency input to DLSC to add Catalog Management Data as a result of a new or adopted item identification or reinstated item identification.

Receipt of output will indicate to the receiver that an input transaction to add CMD was processed into the FLIS data base on the date reflected. The data for the NSN should be added to the recipient's file. The format and sequence of data elements of the KAM are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2, and reflect the data contained in the applicable input transaction.

f. Change Catalog Management Data, DIC KCM, is generated by DLSC on the effective date reflected in the transaction and output to designated CMD receivers. This action is taken as a result of Service/ Agency input to change a CMD record previously recorded in the FLIS data base. Receipt of output will indicate to the receiver that an input transaction to change CMD has been processed into the FLIS data base. The output data is a replacement for like data for the NSN in the recipient's file. The format and sequence of data elements of the KCM are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2, and reflect the data contained in the applicable input transaction.

g. Delete Catalog Management Data, DIC KDM, is generated by DLSC on the effective date and output to designated CMD receivers. This action is taken as a result of Service/Agency input to delete a complete CMD record from the FLIS data base. Receipt of output will indicate to the receiver that an input transaction to delete the CMD record has been processed into the FLIS data base. The CMD record for the NSN should be deleted from the recipient's file. The format and sequence of data elements of the KDM are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2 and reflect the data contained in the applicable input transaction.

h. Catalog Management Data as a Result of IMM/Lead Service Input, DIC KIM, is generated by DLSC in the time frames established in appendices 6-2-A and 6-2-B and output to the applicable retail manager recorded on the NSN, or to those that have an active segment H record in the FLIS data base. It is output as a result of processing an IMM/Lead Service input transaction to (1) add, reinstate, change, or delete Catalog Management Data (LAD, LCD, LDD, LAM, LCM, or LDM); (2) add or change MOE Rule Number and related Data (LAU, LCU) as a result of certain adopt actions, change in intra-Service responsibility, or change involving Lead Service management. KIM is also output as a result of a roll-up of two or more transactions (LAD, LCD, or LDD) affecting different CMD data elements for the same NSN and with the same effective date.

(1) Format and Content. The format and sequence of data elements of the KIM are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2. The output will reflect either the data contained in the input transaction and/or the data brought forward from the FLIS data base.

(2) DLSC Action.

(a) On the date of processing a zero effective dated LAM, or LAU, DLSC will generate and transmit the KIM to the Service(s) being supported by the IMM/Lead Service and to Fleet Material Support Office (FMSO, activity GM) for non-Navy IMM/Lead Service transactions. KIM will be generated as a result of an LAU only when the LAU is for an adopt action and there is active IMM CMD on the item.

(b) On the 15th day of the month and 45 days prior to the effective date, DLSC will accomplish roll-up (if applicable), combining input data with elements from the FLIS data base to complete a segment H. Transactions resulting from effective dated LAD, LCD, LDD, LAM, LCM, or LDM inputs will be generated. DIC KIM will be output to the Services being supported by the IMM/Lead Service and to FMSO(GM) for non-Navy IMM/Lead Service transactions. A KIM will be

output to the Veteran's Administration 45 days prior to a Unit of Issue change by the IMM/LS when the VA is recorded on the item as a PICA LOA 12.

(3) Military Service Action. The Service(s) will review the KIM and submit the applicable transaction to update or establish their segment H record in the FLIS data base. Response to the KIM is not required for those Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps records automatically established/ updated by DLSC from the IMM input.

i. Notification of Approval, DIC KNA, is generated by DLSC on the date of processing of an input transaction which was approved and the data recorded in the current or future FLIS data base. It is transmitted to the submitter represented by the Document Control Number. The KNA consists of an output header only. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2.)

j. Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Actions, DIC KIF, is a notification that an effective dated transaction has been processed and recorded in the future file. The FLIS data base will be updated on the effective date indicated in the transaction for the NSN reflected in the output header. DLSC will generate the KIF output in accordance with time frames in appendices 6-2-A and 6-2-B. For zero effective dated CMD actions (non-LAM), the Air Force and Marine Corps will receive DIC KIF output on the process date. The effective date reflected in the Segment H data will be the first day of the month that the transaction processed in.

(1) Unit of Issue Change. The KIF is used to disseminate information to other Services as a result of a Unit of Issue change (DIC LCD or LCM) when the item is multi-Service managed. The output will be an image of the input, and the recipient will react only to those NSNs in Phrase Code A, G, or J family

on which the destination activity has recorded CMD in the FLIS data base.

(2) Format and Content. The format and sequence of data elements of the KIF are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2.

k. DAAS Source of Supply Update, DIC KSS, is generated by DLSC on the effective date of an input CMD transaction which causes an addition, change, deletion, or inactivation of a Source of Supply record. It is transmitted to the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) on the effective date of the input transaction (date of processing for zero effective dated transactions). DAAS utilizes the KSS output to update their Source of Supply file, which is used for routing MILSTRIP requisitions.

l. Notification of Return (Submitter), DIC KRE, is generated by DLSC on the date of processing an input transaction. If gives notification that the input transaction, identified by the Document Control Serial Number reflected in the output header, is returned because of an error condition(s).

(1) Identification of errors will be accomplished by return of either a segment P or a segment Q with the applicable return code. A KRE with a segment P will identify the Data Record Number (DRN) and the return code; while a segment Q will identify the DRN, the return code, and the value of the DRN. Return codes are defined in volume 10, chapter 10.2.

(2) Format and Content. The format and sequence of data elements and segments are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2.

m. NIIN/PSCN Status/Index, DIC KFS, will be output to identify a NIIN/PSCN (Permanent System Control Number) Status Code which is recorded in the FLIS data base for the submitted NIIN/PSCN. The submitter is requested to verify the submitted

NIIN/PSCN, correct and resubmit. This output is applicable to CMD input processing only when the input transaction is DIC LAM and the input NSN is a cancelled item (recorded) NIIN/PSCN Status Code for the NIIN in the input header is other than 0 or 6). (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for format.) (See volume 10, table 18 for NIIN/PSCN Status Code definitions.)

n. Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter), DIC KRU, is generated by DLSC and output to the submitter when an input transaction is unprocessable because a control element(s) required for processing is missing or not identifiable. The format and sequence of data elements of the KRU are prescribed in volume 8, chapter 8.2 and volume 9, chapter 9.2.

(1) DLSC Action. DLSC, on date of processing, will output the KRU with segment(s) P and/or Q. Segment P will identify the applicable Data Record Number(s) and the return code; segment Q will identify the applicable DRN(s), the return code, and the edited value of the DRN.

(2) Service/Agency Action. The Service/Agency will review the segment(s) P and/or Q, correct, and resubmit the entire transaction.

6.2.12 Effective Date Processing Criteria.
All CMD transactions are subject to effective date control as specified in volume 2, chapter 2.8. Specific concepts are outlined below.

a. CMD transactions input to DLSC will reflect a future effective date, except initial segment H records in DIC LAM related to initial CMD contained in requests for NIIN assignment or reinstatement and Coast Guard-submitted LAMs, LCDs and LCMs, in which instances the effective date field will be zero filled. CMD actions submitted by a Single Service User or the retail manager (SICA) may also be zero effective dated.

b. Future effective dated transactions will be suspended in the futures file of the FLIS data base until the future date. These inputs will then be processed through the system.

c. Zero effective dated transactions will be entered into the basic FLIS data base upon processing, with the five zeros in the effective date field changed by DLSC to the first day of the month the transaction was processed. Immediate update notification will be generated to the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS).

d. Concurrently with the approval of the input transaction, an output Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be forwarded to the submitter, with applicable notification/file maintenance generated to CMD receivers based on requirements and time frames indicated in appendices 6-2-A and 6-2-B. In addition to normal output to data receivers, future effective dated CMD recorded in the futures file will be furnished as a result of interrogation by an authorized activity.

e. Min/Max time frames include the processing date but DO NOT include the effective date. The processing date is the date DLSC receives the transaction into the system. The following minimum/maximum effective date standard time frames apply to CMD transactions:

Action/Condition	Min/Max (Days)
CMD (IMM/Lead Service input). Involves establishment/ deletion of a segment H or changes to an existing segment H record using DICs *LAM, LCM, **LDM, LAD, LCD, and LDD.	48/78

Action/Condition	Min/Max (Days)	Action/Condition	Min/Max (Days)
*DIC LAM which relates to a new NSN must cite a zero effective date. **CMD contained in a new NSN request (DIC LN__) or reinstatement (DIC LB__) must cite a zero effective date.**		*For editing purposes the minimum date for submitting effective dated CMD is the effective date. However, effective dated CMD must be input at least by the beginning of the month prior to the effective date in order to meet the cut- off date for publication in the Service-tailored Management Data List and Consolidated Management Data List (ML-C).	
**DIC LDM with a MAC of MM or MS requires 0/75 day timeframe. LDM with MAC SS requires 0/60 day timeframe. LDM with blank MAC requires 48/78 day timeframe.			
CMD (IMM (without a Service Item Control Center (SICC)) or Lead Service (without a supported Service) input). *Involves CMD input with maintenance action code (MAC) of MM, MS or SS only.* Involves changes to existing segment H record using DICs **LAM, LCM, LDM, LAD, LCD, and LDD. Zero effective date allowable for all Services except Army. For the Army, the effective date cannot be less than 30 days.	*0/75	CMD submitted by the former IMM when there is no longer a DoD manager will be accepted between 0 and 75 days prior to the submitted ED. CMD submitted by the former Lead Service when there is no longer a DoD Manager will be accepted between 0/60 days prior to ED. **DIC LAM which relates to a new NSN must cite a zero effective date. CMD contained in a new NSN request (DIC LN__) or reinstatement (DIC LB__) must cite a zero effective date.**	
		CMD (Service input). Involves establishment or change to segment H record using DICs **LAM, **LCM, LDM, LAD, **LCD and LDD.	*0/60

Action/Condition	Min/Max (Days)

*For editing purposes the minimum date for submitting effective dated CMD is the effective date. However, effective dated CMD must be input at least by the beginning of the month prior to the effective date in order to meet the cut-off date for publication in the Service-tailored Management Data List and ML-C. For the Army, the effective date cannot be less than 30 days.

**DIC LAM which relates to a new NSN must cite a zero effective date. DICs LAM, LCD and LCM submitted by Coast Guard must cite a zero effective date. *CMD contained in a new NSN request (DIC LN__) or reinstatement (DIC LB__) must cite a zero effective date.*

NOTE 1: CMD input under DIC LMD will conform to the effective date standards cited in volume 10, table 145.

NOTE 2: DIC LAM, LCM, LDM, LAD, LCD, LDD may be zero filled, except for Army, when no future CMD PICA or SICA transactions exist on the file.

f. Multiple CMD records for the same NSN and the same activity (MOE) will be recorded in the future file under the following conditions:

(1) A maximum of four segment H CMD transactions will not be exceeded when the input transactions contain a different effective date.

(2) Once a transaction is recorded in the future file, subsequent transactions containing an earlier effective date will be returned unless the CMD in the future file is not effective within 75 days.

(3) Maintenance actions, those subsequent transactions containing an effective date equal to the date in the latest transaction suspended in the future file, will overlay the recorded DRN/segment. Multiple segment R CMD input for different DRNs with the same effective date will update the segment H on the FLIS data base on the effective date. Maintenance actions from an IMM/Lead Service must be received by DLSC by the minimum established time frames.

g. DLSC will "roll-up" IMM/Lead Service pending CMD actions (involving different DRNs) for a given NSN with the same effective date and output them to the supported Services in a single transaction. The outputs will be generated once a month, 45 days prior to the effective date, using DIC KIM as prescribed in paragraph 6.2.11.h.

(1) When a segment H is in the future file and a segment R is received with an equal effective date, it will be rolled up into the segment H at the time of acceptance.

(2) When a segment H is in the future file with a lesser effective date than a submitted segment R or no segment H is in the future file, the latest applicable segment H will be used to produce a new segment H record with the submitted segment R applied to it. It will be placed in the future file with an effective date equal to the effective date of the submitted R segment.

h. If a submitted effective dated CMD transaction misses the DLSC ML publication cut-off date (i.e., freeze period), it will be accepted and recorded in the futures file under its submitted effective date. Although this action will be processed into the FLIS

data base on the effective date, it will be carried forward into the next month's publication unless replaced by a subsequent change. (See volume 2, chapter 2.8 - Effective Date Processing.)

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LN-, LB-, LCP
DIC ACTION: ESTABLISH/REINSTATE FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION (FII) OR CONVERT PERMANENT SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (PSCN) TO NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER (NSN)

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KNA		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon approval of input transaction for DLSC processing.
KRE		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as a result of DLSC edit/validation contained in volume 11.
KRU		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as unprocessable due to invalid or missing control data elements.
KSE		Processing Date	Originator	When the input NSN is recorded in the FLIS data base with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code S and the originator is different from submitter.
KFM		Processing Date	Specified Receivers	To receivers who request that file maintenance be suppressed.
KPM		Processing Date	All Receivers	Identifies input which has been reprocessed after correction of a DLSC processing malfunction.
KMU	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Return as an exact match of an existing FII, and contained errors.
KPE	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Originator	Input contained errors and is a possible duplicate of an existing FII.
KRM	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Exact match by reference number and/or characteristics data of existing FII.
KRP	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Possible match of existing FII.
KAS	LN-, LCP	Processing Date	All Receivers	Add standardization data for new FII.
KAT	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	All Receivers	Add FLIS data base data for submittal.
KCP	LCP	Processing Date	All Receivers	When PSCN is changed to NSN.
KCS	LB-	Processing Date	All Receivers	Change standardization data on reinstated FII.
KFA	LN-, LB-	Processing Date	Submitter	Possible duplicate through match by association.
KFC	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Submitter	FLIS data base data without security classified characteristics data.
KFD	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Submitter	FLIS data base data for review (secondary output).

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LN-, LB-, LCP
DIC ACTION: ESTABLISH/REINSTATE FII OR CONVERT PSCN TO NSN

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KIM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Retail Service	Output per note 1 on appendix 6-2-A and to GM if Navy is wholesale manager of input NSN.
KIM	LN-, LB-, LCP	60 Days after original	Delinquent Retail Service	Listing to headquarters of delinquent retail Service (to Army via *electronically*).
KSS	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)	Build Source of Supply.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	DIPEC	If the Federal Supply Class (FSC) is one on which the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center requests file maintenance.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activities, XF, XG, XH	When recorded as a SICA on the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activities XN, XP, XW, 48	When recorded as a Primary/Secondary Inventory Control Activity (PICA or SICA) on the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	NATO	When North Atlantic Treaty Organization is recorded on the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Army Receivers/Submitter/Catalog Data Activity (CDA)	When Army is the wholesale manager of the NSN and input contains Maintenance Action Code (MAC) MS or SS.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activity SA	When Air Force is the wholesale manager of the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activity GM	When Navy is the wholesale manager of the NSN.
KAM	LN-, LB-, LCP	Processing Date	Activity PA	When Marine Corps is the wholesale manager of the NSN.
KDS	LN-, LCP	Date of Processing	Authorized Data Receiver	If standardization relationship is submitted or recorded in the FLIS data base.
KEC	LN-, LB-	Date of Processing	Submitter	Output exceeds *electronic transfer* limitations.
KNI	LN-, LB- (except LNK or LBK)	Date of Processing	Submitter	To submitter and originator if different for correction of missing or erroneous Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG) section III data. (Code 8M or 8N)
KFS	LB-	Date of Processing	Submitter	When the input NSN is recorded with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code other than 4 or 8.
KFS	LCP	Date of Processing	Submitter	When the input NSN/PSCN is recorded with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code other than 0 or 6.
KFP	LBC, LBW, LNC, LNK	180 days after Effective Date	Submitter	FII (type 2,4,4A(M), or 4B(N)) has Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code (RPDMRC) of 5 for 180 days.

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LMD (CONTAINING DICs LDU AND LCM OR LDM OR LAD)
DIC ACTION: WITHDRAWAL OF LAST DoD/CIVIL MANAGER AND WITHDRAWAL OR
INACTIVATION OF CMD (UNLESS CMD IN FLIS DATA BASE CONTAINS AN INACTIVE
PHRASE CODE)

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KIF	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Processing Date	Activity AN	When Army is the wholesale manager of the input NSN and input contains MAC MS or SS.
KCM/ LDM	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Effective Date	DIPEC	When the FSC for the input NSN is one on which DIPEC requests file maintenance.
KCM/ KDM	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Effective Date	DSC	When a DSC is the wholesale manager of the input NSN.
KCM/ KDM	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Effective Date	NATO	When NATO is recorded on the input NSN.
KCM	LAD/LCM	Effective Date	Army Receivers/Submitter	
KIM	LAD/LCM/ LDM	45 days prior to Effective Date	Retail Services	When Army is the wholesale manager of the input NSN and input contains MAC MS or SS. Output per note 1 on appendix 6-2-A.
KSS	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Effective Date	DAAS	Update Source of Supply.
KIF	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Processing Date	GSA	If GSA IMM, Lead Service, or Civil Agency CMD is being added/changed/deleted, and GSA is or will be re-corded as PICA with LOA 02, 11 or 22; or DLA CMD is being added/changed/deleted on an item in an FSC assigned to GSA integrated management. If National Weather Service, (Activity 47), IMM, Lead Service or Civil Agency CMD is being added/changed/deleted and NWS is or will be recorded as PICA with LOA 02, 11 or 22; or DLA CMD is being added/changed/deleted on an item assigned to NWS integrated management.
KCM/ KDM	LAD/LCM/ LDM	Effective Date	GSA	If GSA IMM, Lead Service, or Civil Agency CMD is being added/changed/deleted, and GSA is or will be re-corded as PICA with LOA 02, 11 or 22; or DLA CMD is being added/changed/deleted on an item in an FSC assigned to GSA integrated management. If National Weather Service, (Activity 47), IMM, Lead Service or Civil Agency CMD is being added/changed/deleted and NWS is or will be recorded as PICA with LOA 02, 11 or 22; or DLA CMD is being added/changed/deleted on an item assigned to NWS integrated management.
KCM	LAD/LCM	Effective Date	DSC	When a DSC is the wholesale manager of the NSN.

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LMD (CONTAINING DICs LDU AND LCM/LAD)
DIC ACTION: SICA SUBMITTED WITHDRAWAL OF SICA MOE RULE AND INACTIVATION OF CMD

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KNA		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon approval of input for DLSC processing.
KRE		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as a result of DLSC edit/validation contained in Volume 11.
KRU		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as unprocessable due to invalid or missing control data elements.
KSE		Processing Date	Originator	When the input NSN is recorded in the FLIS data base with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code S and the originator is different from the submitter.
KFM		Processing Date	Specified Receivers	To receivers who request that file maintenance be suppressed.
KPM		Processing Date	All Receivers	Identifies input which has been reprocessed after correction of a DLSC processing malfunction.
KFS	LDU	Processing Date	Submitter	When submitted NSN is recorded with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code of 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.
KFD	LDU	Processing Date	Submitter	FLIS data base data output NIIN is recorded with a NIIN/PSCN Status Code of 3, 5, 6, or 7.
KDU	LDU	Effective Date	All Receivers	To those activities recorded on the item.
KIF	LDU	Processing Date	Class Manager/PICA/Receivers	Containing Segment B delete action.
KIF*	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activities XF, XG, XH	When recorded as SICA on input NSN.
KIF*	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activities XN, XP, XW, 48	When recorded as SICA on input NSN.
KIF*	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activity SA	To AF Activity SA when AF is the SICA, except for MOE Rules FSKX, FSYK, or FSYC then send notification to Activity TT.
KIF*	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activity PA	When the Marine Corps is a SICA on the input NSN.
KIF*	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activity GM	Will be output to Activity GM if the submittal is submitted by other than GM.
KIF*	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activity AN	When recorded as SICA on the input NSN.
KCM*	LAD/LCM	Effective Date	Army Receivers/Submitter	
KSS	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	DAAS	Update Source of Supply.

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

INPUT DIC: LMD (CONTAINING LKU OR LKD WITH LAD OR LCM ZERO EFFECTIVE DATED)
DIC ACTION: CANCELLATION OF SINGLE SERVICE USER FII TO ANOTHER SINGLE SERVICE USER FII AND INACTIVATION OF CMD (UNLESS APPROPRIATE PHRASE CODE IS PRESENT), CHANGE UNIT OF ISSUE (IF NECESSARY).

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KNA		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon approval of input transaction for DLSC processing.
KRE		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as a result of DLSC edit/validation contained in volume 11.
KRU		Processing Date	Submitter	Upon return of the input transaction as unprocessable due to invalid or missing control data elements.
KSE		Processing Date	Originator	When the input NSN is recorded in the FLIS data base with a NIIN/PSCN status code S and the originator different than the submitter.
KFM		Processing Date	Specified Receivers	To receivers who request that file maintenance be suppressed.
KPM		Processing Date	All Receivers	Identifies input which has been reprocessed after correction of a DLSC processing malfunction.
KFS	LKU/LKD	Processing Date	Submitter	When the input NSN is recorded *with* a NIIN/PSCN Status Code other than 0 or 6.
KFD	LKU/LKD	Processing Date	Receivers	FLIS data base data for replacement NSN.
KCS	LKU	Processing Date	All Receivers	If Standardization relationship *is recorded on* the FLIS data base.
KFC	LKU/LKD	Processing Date	Submitter	FLIS data base data without security classified characteristics.
KKU	LKU	Processing Date	Receivers	Containing segment K cancellation record.
KKD	LKD	Processing Date	Receivers	Containing segment K cancellation record.
KAT	LKD	Processing Date	NATO	Transfer of NATO MOE Rules to replacement item.

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-B
CROSS REFERENCE OF CONCURRENT SUBMITTAL INPUT TO OUTPUT DICs

PUT DIC: LMD (CONTAINING DICs LDU AND LCM OR LDM OR LAD ZERO EFFECTIVE DATED)
DIC ACTION: WITHDRAWAL OF SINGLE SERVICE MANAGER AND WITHDRAWAL OR INACTIVATION OF CMD (UNLESS CMD CONTAINS AN INACTIVE PHRASE CODE)

OUTPUT DIC	DIC INPUT	OUTPUT SCHEDULE	OUTPUT RECIPIENT	DLSC ACTION/OUTPUT CONDITION
KAR	LKD	Processing Date	Recorded Receivers	Transfer of reference numbers to replacement item.
KDS	LKD	Processing Date	Data Receivers	If standardization relationship is recorded in the FLIS data base.
KNS	LKD	Processing Date	Originator	To originator of standardization change.
KRF	LKU/LKD	Processing Date	Submitter	Replacement item submitted is invalid.
KIF	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activity SA	When the Air Force is the Single Service Manager of the input NSN.
KIF	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Activity PA	When the Marine Corps is the Single Service Manager of the input NSN.
KAS/KCS	LKD	Processing Date	Current Receivers	Add standardization relationship from submitted replacement item.
KCM	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	DIPEC	When the FSC for the input NSN is one on which DIPEC requests file maintenance.
KCM	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	DSC	When a DSC is the wholesale manager of the cancelled NSN.
KSS	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	DAAS	Update Source of Supply.
KCM	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	NATO	When NATO is recorded on the cancelled NSN.
KIR	LAD/LCM	Processing Date	Wholesale Manager Cancelled NSN	Contains segment H concurrently submitted with LKU/LKD.

(PICA LOA 06 or 22), supplementary data collaborator/receiver recordings must be submitted through the IMM or Lead Service.

e. Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC - DRN 0076) changes must be submitted under DIC LCD and must contain a Date, Effective, Logistics Action (DRN 2128).

(1) If current NIMSC recorded in the DLSC FLIS data base is 5 or 6 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to NIMSC 1, 2, 3, or 8, the effective date (DRN 2128) time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

(2) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, or 9 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to NIMSC 5 or 6, the effective date time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

(3) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is 5 or 6 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to 5 or 6, the effective date time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

(4) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, or 9 and the LCD transaction reflects a change to NIMSC 1, 2, 3, or 8, the effective date time frame must be 0 to 120 days.

(5) If current NIMSC recorded in the FLIS data base is alpha and the LCD transaction reflects a change to a different alpha NIMSC, the effective date time frame must be 0 to 120 days.

6.3.2 MOE Rule and FSC Tables are maintained in volume 13. Reference should be made for information regarding use of and changes to these tables in the FLIS System Support Records (SSRs). Volume 13 also contains Service/Agency contact points for changes to the tables, a cross reference listing from activity to MOE Rule, and instructions and tables used for registration of activity interest by IMMs.

Policy concerning the tables is reflected in volume 2, chapter 2.1 and volume 4, section 4.2.1 of this manual and in the Federal Catalog System Policy Manual. Output data reflecting changes made to the SSR is explained in paragraph 6.3.11.aa.

a. When file maintenance to SSR/FLIS data base data is required by a Service/Agency due to a FLIS System Change Request (SCR) (e.g., logistics transfer), DLSC-S will monitor the results through the Item Management Statistical Series section 21 report, MOE Rule Distribution (IMSS-21).

b. If a Service/Agency has not input the transaction(s) necessary to update pending erroneous segment B or future effective dated file records to the FLIS data base, DLSC-S will interrogate the FLIS data base for those MOE Rules recorded on items and output the results to the responsible Service/Agency for initiation of corrective action.

c. Upon completion and notification of the updated transaction(s), the affected Service/Agency focal point will provide DLSC-S with the required information for retention, cancellation, and/or deletion of specific MOE Rule(s) from the SSR files. (See volume 2, section 2.8.3 and volume 13, section 13.1.5.)

6.3.3 Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers (DIC LDZ)

a. For items in commodity oriented FSC classes, the gaining inventory manager and the Item Management Classification Agency for the item must determine the validity of challenged logistics transfers. For items in FSC classes other than commodity oriented, the gaining and losing inventory managers must determine the validity of challenged logistics transfers. Transfers involving an FSC change are not subject to deletion.

b. If a logistics transfer is determined to be invalid by the appropriate activities, the DLA Logistics Reassignment Monitor (DLA-OPL) may authorize the DLSC program manager (DLSC-S) to delete the logistics transfer from the DLSC futures file, provided that the effective date of the transfer is at least 60 days in the future.

c. The DLSC program manager (DLSC-S) only may input the Delete Logistics Transfer (DIC LDZ) transaction to delete all futures file segment Zs containing segments B, H, or T that effect the logistics transfer.

d. If the deleted transactions were contained in a DIC LMD package with other transactions, the remaining transactions will be processed immediately into the FLIS data base, if they have not already been recorded on the FLIS data base on date of processing.

6.3.4 Nonuser (Storage) Function MOE Rules. A Military Service/Agency may perform the storage function but not provide cataloging and inventory management for an item of supply. It may record the storage function on the DLSC FLIS data base and receive item manager/Lead Service Catalog Management Data by using a nonuser-storage (first position T) MOE Rule Number.

a. The T MOE Rule may only be added or deleted. The effective date must be zero-filled.

b. Item Status and Item Management Coding Data are not permissible on T MOE Rules.

c. Output as a result of T MOE Rule actions will be limited to the submitting activity and the storage activity. The storage activity is recorded in the second and third positions of the T MOE Rule Number.

6.3.5 Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data

(DIC LAU). To record the adoption of an existing NSN or North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Stock Number by a participating activity by application of a pre- established MOE Rule, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with Document Identifier Code LAU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) (See volume 4, chapter 4.15 for instructions pertaining to NATO Stock Numbers.)

a. When a supported Service (SICA) MOE Rule being added represents IMM/Lead Service/DoD manager (PICA LOA 06, 22, 23) management, the PICA MOE Rule must be recorded on the FLIS data base or submitted with the SICA Rules. This input transaction may include the recording of additional authorized II data collaborators/receivers when supplementary to the submitted MOE Rule. A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be added to an NSN under one Document Control Number.

b. Effective Date Criteria: When adding a MOE Rule, the effective date field may contain zeros (00000) for an immediate effective date; or it may contain a valid Julian date, not to exceed 120 days, adjusted to the first day of a month. Exception: NATO/FG (foreign government) recordings (LOA 81) must be zero filled or blank.

c. On the output date of a KIM as a result of an LAU transaction recording a retail manager, a 60-day suspense will be established for receipt of Catalog Management Data (CMD). If CMD is not received within this period, the delinquent retail manager will be sent a second KIM, and a listing of the NSNs will be sent to the Service's headquarters. Second KIMs to Army headquarters will be output *electronically*. The addresses for the listings are as follows:

Air Force - CASC-CBR
Marine Corps - USMC-CSY-10/1
Navy - NAVSUP Code 04511A

d. If the submitted Add MOE Rule Data transaction (DIC LAU) represents a DoD/Civil wholesale manager (recorded PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 11, 22, 23, or 26 (military)) and the submitter is the PICA, the LAU must be input concurrently with the manager's CMD under DIC LMD. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for LMD format.)

e. When an Add MOE Rule data transaction (DIC LAU) is processed to add a SICA MOE Rule reflecting SICA LOA 5D, 7D or 9D to an item for which the only MOE Rule recorded is that of a Defense Supply Center (DSC) (i.e., first position of the MOE Rule is a D, PICA LOA 01, and no SICA), DLSC will automatically delete the DSC MOE Rule at the time the Service/Agency MOE Rule is recorded in the B segment. A DSC MOE Rule reflecting IMM may not be recorded on the FLIS data base when one or more SICA MOE Rules with a SICA LOA of 5D, 7D or 9D are recorded. If a DSC MOE Rule is recorded in the futures file, no SICA MOE Rules with SICA LOAs of 5D, 7D or 9D may be recorded with an effective date less than that of the DSC MOE Rule.

f. DLSC Generation of DIC LAU. When a recorded SICA, with PICA LOA 01, submits an inactive Phrase Code (L,N,T,V, or Z), DLSC will generate an LDU to remove the submitting services MOE Rule. If this LDU will delete the last recorded service MOE Rule, DLSC will also generate an LAU with MOE Rule D--1 for the recorded PICA using the effective date of the LDU.

g. When an Add MOE Rule Data transaction (DIC LAU) is processed to add a PICA MOE Rule reflecting PICA LOA 22 or 99 to an item, DLSC will automatically delete any existing Integrated Material Management (IMM) CMD record. This will occur on the effective date of the LAU transaction.

6.3.6 Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC LCU). To record a change of management responsibility for an existing NSN, such as a logistics transfer of management responsibility, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LCU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be changed on an NSN under one Document Control Number. An LCU transaction must contain a MOE Rule change and may contain any other appropriate related data element changes. If the MOE Rule is not being changed, use DIC LCD (Change Data Elements) to submit segment B data element changes.

a. MOE Rule change actions will be submitted by the authorized submitter for the gaining manager's MOE Rule.

b. A change of MOE Rule involving an IMM as the losing manager and a Lead Service as the gaining manager, which affects the Source of Supply for an item, will result in a pseudo Source of Supply (to delete the IMM SoS) being generated internally by DLSC. The IMM SoS will be deleted from both the DLSC and Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) SoS files on the effective date of the MOE Rule change.

c. When changing a MOE Rule, all data for the new MOE Rule must be submitted (including any supplementary collaborators/receivers). The former MOE Rule and related segment B data will be deleted (including any supplementary collaborators/ receivers recorded on the item). NOTE: On LCU transactions, DLSC will automatically transfer all Supplemental Collaborator/Receiver Codes recorded with the losing MOE Rule to the Supplemental Collaborator/Receiver field in the FLIS data base for NSN with the gaining MOE Rule.

d. When a MOE Rule change involves an Inte-

grated Materiel Manager/Lead Service transfer, the effective date must not be less than a minimum of 75 days, adjusted to the first day of a month. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 180 days. (See volume 2, paragraph 2.8.4.h.)

e. When a MOE Rule change involves transfer of a Coast Guard (USCG) peculiar item (MOE Rule with USCG as PICA LOA 26) on which no Military Service users are recorded to management (MOE Rule with USCG as SICA LOA 5D, 5G, 67), the effective date field may be zero filled for an immediate effective date. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 120 days.

f.' When a MOE Rule change does not involve an IMM/Lead Service transfer, the effective date must not be less than a minimum of 30 days, adjusted to the first day of a month. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 120 days. (See volume 2, paragraph 2.8.4.j.)

g. When a Change MOE Rule Data transaction (DIC LCU) is processed to reassign an item from an IMM/Lead Service manager to a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) manager, the former IMM/Lead Service Source of Supply will be inactivated and retained. In the case of a former lead service, it's inactivated source of supply will be moved to the IMM field of the FLIS SOS file.

6.3.7 Delete MOE Rule Number (DIC LDU). To record the deletion of management responsibility from an existing NSN or NATO Stock Number by a participating activity, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LDU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) (See volume 4, chapter 4.15 for instructions pertaining to NATO Stock Numbers.)

a. When two or more MOE Rules are recorded and these rules represent a IMM/Lead Service type relationship, the PICA cannot delete the MOE Rule

for his Service/Agency unless a deletion of the supported activity(s) MOE Rule(s) is included or in process with a less-than or equal effective date. In addition to deleting the MOE Rule Number, this transaction will remove the item status codes and authorized data collaborators/receivers which are recorded as supplementary to the MOE Rule being deleted. A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be deleted from a stock number under one Document Control Number.

b. If the submitted Delete MOE Rule data (DIC LDU) represents withdrawal of wholesale manager interest (recorded PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 11, 22, 23, or 26 (military)) and the MOE Rule being deleted is the last MOE Rule recorded on the FLIS data base and active CMD is currently recorded on the DLSC FLIS data base, the LDU must be submitted concurrently with the action deleting/inactivating the CMD (DIC LDM/LCM/LAD) under DIC LMD. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for LMD format.)

c. Deletion of the single manager MOE rules can not result in deletion of VA single submitter MOE Rules when KX or CZ and VA are both recorded on items in FSG 65 and 89.

d. Coast Guard Catalog Management Data (segment H) will automatically be purged from the FLIS data base when an LDU transaction removes the Coast Guard MOE Rule for that NSN.

e. When deleting MOE Rule Number (except for DNA, NSA, and DIPEC interest-only rules), the effective date must not be less than 30 days or exceed 120 days. The date must be adjusted to the first day of a month following date of processing. (See volume 2, paragraph 2.8.4.m.)

f. When deleting a DNA, NSA, or DIPEC interest- only MOE Rule Number, the effective date may be zero filled (00000); when deleting a NATO/

FG MOE Rule Number, it must be zero filled or blank.

(1) The recorded service (SICA) may transmit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing a deletion of MOE Rule (DIC LDU) and appropriate CMD update (DIC LCM or LAD) to add an inactive Phrase Code. CG SICA may submit DIC LDU without CMD. DLSC will automatically delete CG CMD on the effective date of the LDU. Output will be generated per Appendix 6-2-B.

(2) If the LDU removes the last Military Service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA 01), a LAU with MOE Rule D__ 1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

g. DLSC Generation of DIC LDU.

(1) DLSC will generate LDU transactions onto the futures file under the following conditions:

(a) When a SICA submits Phrase Code (DRN 2862) L, N, V, or Z and the SICA MOE Rule is recorded on the FLIS data base, DLSC will generate an LDU for the SICA MOE Rule. The LDU effective date will be *two* months after the effective date of the CMD. (See 6.3.5.f.)

(b) When a SICA submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for the SICA MOE Rule. The LDU effective date will be thirty days in the future, adjusted to the first day of subsequent month. (See 6.3.5.f.)

(c) When a PICA (PICA LOA 06, 22, 23) submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for the PICA MOE Rule and all SICA MOE Rules. The LDU effective date will be thirty days in the future, adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month.

(d) When a Center or GSA (PICA LOA 01,

02) submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for all MOE Rules with an LOA 01/02. The LDU effective date will be 30 days in the future, adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month.

(e) When a PICA (PICA LOA 06, 22 23) submits Phrase Code M or P, DLSC will generate an LDU for the PICA MOE Rule and all SICA MOE Rules. The LDU effective date will be *two* months after the effective date of the CMD.

(f) When a Center or GSA (PICA LOA 01/02) submits Phrase Code M or P, DLSC will generate an LDU for all MOE Rules with a PICA LOA 01 or 02. The LDU effective date will be *two* months after the effective date of the CMD.

(2) DLSC-generated LDU Document Control Serial Numbers will contain 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the CMD Document Control Serial Number. The Deletion Reason Code (DRN 4540) will be 7.

(3) Purging DLSC-generated LDUs. The SM, and HK return code edits will be bypassed, and the LDUs generated by DLSC as a result of a SICA input of Phrase Codes L, N, V, or Z will be removed from the futures file under the following conditions:

(a) If a delete action (LDU) for the SICA MOE Rule recorded in the futures file as a DLSC-generated delete action is submitted with an effective date that is less than the DLSC-generated LDU effective date, the DLSC-generated LDU will be removed from the futures file and the submitted LDU will be recorded on the futures file. An LDU submitted under LMD will not delete a DLSC-generated MOE Rule in the futures file.

(b) If an adopt action (LAU) for the SICA MOE Rule recorded in the futures file as a DLSC-

generated delete action (LDU) is submitted with a zero effective date, the DLSC-generated LDU will be deleted from the futures file. Output as a result of the LAU will be generated on the date of processing. An LAU submitted under LMD will not delete a DLSC-generated MOE Rule in the futures file.

h. Removal of T MOE Rule. If a storage function (first position T) MOE Rule is recorded on the DLSC FLIS data base and another MOE Rule for the same Service/Agency is added with DIC LAU, DLSC will take the following actions:

(1) Remove the T MOE Rule from the FLIS data base on the processing date of the LAU.

(2) Generate a zero effective dated DIC KDU for the T MOE Rule. The Document Control Serial Number for the KDU will contain 9T9T for the originator and submitter, the current date, and the last seven positions of the DIC LAU Document Control Serial Number.

i. Deletion of Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) MOE Rules.

(1) The recorded SICA may transmit to DLSC a DIC LMD containing a deletion of MOE Rule (DIC LDU) and appropriate CMD update (DIC LCM or LAD) to add an inactive phrase code. Coast Guard SICAs may submit DIC LDU without CMD. DLSC will automatically delete Coast Guard CMD on the effective date of the LDU. Output will be generated per Appendix 6-2-b.

(2) If the LDU removes the last military service MOE Rule reflecting DLA as the PICA (LOA 01), an LAU with MOE Rule D--1 will be generated using the effective date of the LDU.

6.3.8 Add, Change, Delete Data Element(s)

a. Add Data Element(s) (DIC LAD). To record additional permissible data elements for a specific

MOE Rule for an existing NSN, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LAD. See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format; refer to the LAD input format for the table of permissible DRNs which can be added.

b. Change Data Element(s) (DIC LCD). To record changes to previously recorded data elements for a specific MOE Rule on an existing NSN when the MOE Rule is not being changed, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LCD. LCD for Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC - DRN 0076) changes must be effective dated. See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format; refer to the LCD input format for the table of permissible DRNs which can be changed.

c. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC LDD). To record the deletion of previously recorded data elements for a specific MOE Rule for an existing NSN, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LDD. See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format; refer to LDD input format for the table of permissible DRNs which can be deleted.

6.3.9 Multiple DIC Input (DIC LMD). When it is necessary to accomplish input actions simultaneously, multiple DIC transactions may be submitted under the same document number for an existing NSN. Input to DLSC files will be prepared in accordance with the acceptable input DIC combination grid included with Document Identifier Code LMD (Multiple DIC Input). See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format. (See volume 4, chapter 4.15 for instructions pertaining to NATO Stock Numbers.)

a. Concurrent submittal of segment B and segment H data will be input under DIC LMD for the following conditions:

(1) Change in Logistics Management (Logistics

Reassignment (LR)). If there is a change of logistics management involving a change of PICA, the gaining manager must submit the MOE Rule data changes (DIC/LAU/LCU/LDU) for each Service or DoD activity retaining interest on the item and the gaining IMM CMD (DIC LCM/LAM) under DIC LMD.

(2) Change in Logistics Management (LR) and FSC. If there is an FSC class change on the item involved in the logistics reassignment (change of logistics management involving a change of PICA), the gaining manager must submit the proposed FSC change (DIC LCG), the MOE Rule data changes (DIC LAU/LCU/LDU) for each Service or DoD activity retaining interest on the item, and the gaining IMM CMD (DIC LCM/LAM) under DIC LMD.

(3) Add Wholesale Interest. If the MOE Rule data to be added represents wholesale management (PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 22, 23, or 26 (military)), the new manager must submit the Add MOE Rule (DIC LAU) and Add CMD (DIC LAM) under DIC LMD.

(4) Withdrawal of Wholesale Interest. If the MOE Rule to be withdrawn is the last MOE Rule recorded on the item and represents wholesale management (PICA Level of Authority is 01, 02, 06, 11, 15, 22, 23, or 26 (military)) and active CMD is currently recorded on the FLIS data base, the current item manager must submit the Delete MOE Rule Data (DIC LDU) and the withdraw/inactivate CMD (DIC LDM, LCM, LAD) under DIC LMD.

(5) Cancellation with Replacement. If an item identification (II) is being cancelled as a duplicate item or with a replacement NSN, the retained item manager will submit the cancellation action (DIC LKD or LKU) and the related inactive CMD under DIC LMD.

b. Effective dates for all DICs submitted under the LMD must be the same. For effective date time frame standards, see volume 10, table 145.

c. Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers. If a logistics transfer is contained in an LMD package, it may be deleted in accordance with section 6.3.3 along with related CMD (segment H) transactions. All other transactions contained with the deleted logistics transfer under DIC LMD will be processed into the FLIS data base immediately.

6.3.10 Outputs Generated from Processing MOE Rule and Related Data. The following paragraphs set forth the various types of output which will be generated from processing additions, changes, and deletions of MOE Rules and related data for an existing National Stock Number (NSN). For applicable input/output Document Identifier Code (DIC) chart, refer to volume 10, section 10.3.3. For edit/validation criteria, see volume 11. Return codes are located in chapter 10.2.

a. Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC KAU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN to provide the MOE Rule and related item status data which have been recorded in the FLIS data base for the NSN. In addition, the output record may include Item Management Coding and authorized II data collaborators/receivers which are supplementary to the submitted MOE Rule. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Add this data to your file.

b. Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC KCU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when the former MOE Rule has been changed in the FLIS data base. In addition to the former MOE Rule, the new MOE Rule and all applicable data will be reflected. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for

output format.) Remove the former MOE Rule and its related data (including the item status codes and supplementary authorized II data collaborators/ receivers) and replace with this new MOE Rule and its related data.

c. Delete MOE Rule Number (DIC KDU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN to provide for the deletion of a MOE Rule from the FLIS data base. All related data including item status codes and any supplementary authorized II data collaborators/receivers which were recorded against the deleted MOE Rule have also been removed. See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.

(1) If the deleted MOE Rule is for your activity, remove all data for this NSN from your files.

(2) If the deleted MOE Rule is not for your activity, remove only the deleted MOE Rule (with its related data including supplementary authorized II data collaborators/receivers) from your file.

d. Add Data Element(s) (DIC KAD) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when permissible data elements have been added to the FLIS data base for the NSN. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Add these data elements to your file for the cited MOE Rule.

e. Change Data Element(s) (DIC KCD) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when permissible data elements have been changed in the FLIS data base for the NSN. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Replace the data elements in your file with these corresponding data elements for the cited MOE Rule. If a supplementary authorized II data collaborator/receiver is being changed, the former authorized II data collaborator/receiver will also be reflected in this output.

f. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC KDD) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when permissible data elements have been deleted from the FLIS data base for the NSN. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Delete these data elements from your file for the cited MOE Rule.

g. Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be output to the submitter and originator, if different, to advise that a transaction was processed and approved. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

h. Notification of Return (Submitter) (DIC KRE) will be output to the submitting activity of a transaction which contained errors. This output will reflect the Data Record Number (DRN) and applicable return code identifying the error condition(s). The value of the DRN will be included, when applicable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

i. Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU) will be output to the submitting activity when the input transaction is unprocessable because a control element required for processing was missing or not identifiable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Correct and resubmit the transaction in its entirety.

j. NIIN/PSCN Status Index (DIC KFS) will identify the status recorded in the FLIS data base for the submitted National Item Identification Number/ Permanent System Control Number. Verify the NIIN/PSCN, correct and resubmit. If the NIIN/ PSCN is correct, follow the instructions for the applicable NIIN/PSCN Status Code. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) (See volme 10, table 18 for NIIN/PSCN Status Codes.)

k. Notification to Increment FMSN (DIC KFM) will be output to data receivers for which mechanized output file maintenance data has been suppressed. The transaction represented by the input DIC reflected in this output header has been processed, the FLIS data base updated, and the File Maintenance Sequence Number incremented. Use this record to increment the File Maintenance Sequence Number in your mechanized file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

l. Submitted NIIN/PSCN Security Classified (Originator Only) (DIC KSE) will be output to the originating activity, when different from the submitting activity, for a transaction which was returned to the submitter because the item is security classified. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) This notification is to advise your activity of this condition.

m. DAAS Source of Supply Update (DIC KSS) will be generated internally by DLSC. It will reflect a source of supply generated from a MOE Rule add/change/delete action. See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format (card format only).

n. Conflict Notification (DIC KNI). The input DIC identified in the output header has been processed and the data recorded in the FLIS data base or future file; however, a conflict was revealed during processing as indicated by a conflict code. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format; see volume 10, table 109 for conflict codes.)

o. Follow-up Notification (DIC KFP) will be output when data to be added or changed for the NSN reflected in this output header has not yet been received by DLSC. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format; see volume 10, section 10.3.7 for Follow-Up Condition Codes.)

p. Item Management Coding Advice Notification (DIC KVI) will be generated by DLSC as a result of a special project for the reason identified by the IMC Card Identification Code. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output formats.) Appropriate IMC information must be submitted to DLSC.

q. Advance Informative FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KIE) will be output as a result of recording an effective dated add (LAU) or change (LCU) MOE Rule transaction in the FLIS data base future file. This output contains the current file data and the segment B record(s) from the LAU or LCU. It will be furnished to those II data receivers pre-established for the MOE Rule which will be recorded on the effective date and any supplementary receivers included on the input segment B. Normal file maintenance data will be furnished on the effective date. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

r. Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Actions (DIC KIF) will be output when an effective dated transaction has been processed and recorded in the future file. This output will be furnished to those II data receivers pre-established for the MOE Rules currently recorded in the FLIS data base. DIC KIF output to NATO/FG will be suppressed. Any supplementary II data receivers and receivers of FSC file maintenance data will also receive this output. A segment Z will contain the data which was recorded in the future file. It will also reflect the effective date, the input DIC, and the originator of the transaction. The FLIS data base will be updated on the effective date, and normal file maintenance data will be furnished. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

s. File Data for Replacement NSNs/PSCNs when not Authorized for Procurement (DIC KFR) (Item Standard-ization Code 3) will be secondary output as a result of processing an adopt action by your

activity when the NSN is "not authorized for procurement". FLIS data base data for the Replacement NSN is forwarded. The document number is identical to the document number used in your adopt transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) This data may be added to your file if applicable.

t. FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KFD) will be a secondary output forwarded because the submitted item (1) was previously cancelled as a duplicate (KFD data is for duplicate item); or (2) was cancelled to use another item (KFD data is for "use" item); or (3) was cancelled with replacement (KFD data is for replacement item); or (4) is inactive (no recorded MOE Rule); or (5) contained error conditions found during processing which prohibit introducing the submitted data into the FLIS data base. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Review this FLIS data base data in conjunction with your submittal and other output DICs in this package and initiate appropriate corrective action.

u. Add FLIS Data Base Data (DIC KAT) will be output as a result of (1) new NIIN/PSCN assignment, (2) reinstatement of an NSN, or (3) your activity being added as a data receiver to this item. New authorized II data receivers will be furnished a complete item data package as recorded in the FLIS data base. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

v. Multiple DICs (DIC KMD) will be the primary output DIC in the header to indicate that an output from DLSC contains multiple file maintenance DICs under the same document number. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Update your file in accordance with instructions for the other output DICs in this package.

w. Catalog Management Data Related Outputs.

(1) Add Catalog Management Data (DIC KAM) will be selectively output to Army activities (Army CMD only), if CMD is available on file, when collaborators/receivers are added to an NSN as a result of an LAD or LCD transaction. It may also be output to applicable Army collaborators/receivers on the replacing MOE Rule as a result of processing an LCU transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Add this data for this NSN to your file.

(2) Delete Catalog Management Data (DIC KDM) will be output to the losing IMM when an LCU is submitted changing logistics management from IMM to Service. PICA CMD (DIC KIM) will be output to the recorded SICA when a change (DIC LCD) is processed against its segment B to change a 1-5 or 9 NIMSC to 6. This output will set triggers for follow-ups for submission of CMD update as applies for DIC KIM. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Delete (IMM) CMD from your file.

(3) Catalog Management Data as a Result of IMM Input (DIC KIM) is output to CMD submitting activities for Services supported by IMM/Lead Service as result of IMM/Lead Service input of Add/Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (LAU, LCU). IMM/Lead Service CMD is recorded on the futures file and reflected in this output. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9 chapter 9.2 for output format.) Submit your Service-peculiar CMD as applicable. Changed CMD data elements recorded on the future file may be reflected in this output.

(4) DIC KIM will also be output to storage function (first position T) MOE Rules when a T MOE Rule is added to an item (DIC LAU) or the IMM/Lead Service CMD is changed. KIM output to the storage activity will reflect the letter T in the third position of the File Maintenance Sequence Number.

x. Processing Malfunction (DIC KPM) is output to all data recipients of output transactions generated by DLSC during a hardware/software malfunction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Data output by KPM is used to replace erroneous data previously transmitted or missing output data lost between processing and transmission. Recipients of this DIC must consider all data previously received with a matching Document Control Number as being erroneous. If corrective action by DLSC generates new output for a recipient, the generated output DICs will immediately follow this transaction.

y. Delete Logistics Transfer (DIC KDZ) will be output to destination activities recorded on the input transaction (DIC LDZ) when a logistics transfer has been deleted from the DLSC future file. All future file transactions (segments B, H, R, and T) effecting the logistics transfer will be deleted. If these transactions were contained with others under DIC LMD, all other future effective dated transactions will have been processed to the FLIS data base. Delete the logistics transfer as indicated in this notification. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

z. Interrogation Results (DIC KIR) will be output as a result of (1) a logistics transfer (change of PICA) to provide all CMD to the gaining inventory manager, and (2) a deletion of invalid logistics transfer to provide affected activities with current and future FLIS data base data as it appears after deletion. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

aa. SSR MOE Rule/FSC Record Related Outputs.

(1) Add Total SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC KUA) will be output to those data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to establish a new SSR MOE Rule or to reinstate a previously cancelled SSR MOE Rule. Add the total new MOE Rule record to your file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(2) Cancel SSR MOE Rule with Replacement (DIC KUB) will be output to data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to cancel a MOE Rule and replace it with another MOE Rule. The MOE Rule reflected in segment 801 has been cancelled and replaced with the MOE Rule included as the first four positions in the management exception rule notes column of segment 803. Your segment 802 data will be retained with the new (replacement) MOE Rule. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(3) Change SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC KUC) will be output to data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to change an II Data Submitter/Collaborator/Receiver Code or management exception rule note for an established MOE Rule. Replace your total MOE Rule record with the data furnished in this output transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(4) Cancel without Replacement or Delete SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC KUD) will be output to data receivers, designated by the requiring Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to: (a) delete a MOE Rule in its entirety, or (b) cancel a MOE Rule based upon MOE Rule Status Code change to 1. If the MOE Rule Status Code equals 1, retain the cancelled MOE Rule as reference information in your file.

If the MOE Rule Status Code is not present, delete the MOE Rule from your file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(5) New SSR Standard FSC Management Record (DIC KUE) will be output to data receivers, designated by the appropriate Service/Agency, as a result of the DLSC-S program manager's transaction to establish a new FSC management record or to update an FSC management record due to data elements being added, changed, or deleted. The total overlay concept applies. For the cited FSC, add this new/updated management record to your file. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

(6) Delete Total SSR Standard FSC Management Record (DIC KUF) will be output to data recipients, designated by the appropriate Service/Agency, when an FSC is no longer valid. Delete the FSC and the related management data from your files. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format.)

bb. Change Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship (DIC KCS) will be output when the last U.S. MOE Rule is removed from a U.S. item with an ISC of 3 or E, leaving NATO/Foreign Government MOE Rules recorded on the item, to change the NIIN/PSCN Status Code to "1". KCS will be output on the ISC 3/E NSN and the reciprocol ISC 1/B NSN.

6.3.11. Depot Source of Repair (DSOR). The Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) Code identifies an organic or contract activity designated as the source to provide depot maintenance of equipment. Only each Service's Maintenance Interservice Support Management Office (MISMO) assigns DSOR codes through PICA Service cataloging function.

a. The DSOR is a mandatory data element for all Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps managed or used nonconsumable items LOAs 22/8D (deter-

mined by the presence of the Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC)). Volume 10, Table 126 identifies the DSOR to NIMSC compatiblity.

b. The DSOR will be submitted for all new, reinstatement and add/change MOE Rule inputs. The DSOR must be submitted by the PICA (LOA 22) only.

c. All submitted DSOR Codes must be valid in accordance with Volume 10, Table 117.

d. The edit/validation criteria for DSOR submittals are specified in Volume 11, Chapter 3. The outputs are similar to current MOE Rule and Related Data outputs (see Section 6.3.10).

CHAPTER 7
SOURCE OF SUPPLY

6.7.1 Introduction

a. The following transactions submitted to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) for normal Catalog Management Data flow, Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule changes and deletions, critical Source of Supply inputs, or Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) Source of Supply inputs, all may result in updates to the FLIS Source of Supply file and output of DAAS Source of Supply Updates (DIC KSS) to the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS):

DIC	Title
LAD	Add Data Element(s)
LAM	Add Catalog Management Data
LCD	Change Data Element(s)
LCG	Change FSC
LCM	Change Catalog Management Data
LCU	Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data
LDD	Delete Data Element(s)
LDM	Delete Catalog Management Data
LDU	Delete MOE Rule Number
LSS	DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update
LTU	Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply (Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) only)
LTV	Change Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply (DNA only)
LTW	Delete Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply (DNA only)

(See chapters 6.2 (Catalog Management Data) and 6.3 (MOE Rule and Related Data), and sections 6.7.2 and 6.7.7. NOTE: The above Document Identifier Codes (excluding LTU, LTV, and LTW) apply to the Marine Corps when that Service is acting as an Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM).)

b. All updates to the FLIS TBJ Source of Supply file will occur on the effective date of the input transaction which resulted in the update. For zero effective dated input transactions, this will be the same as the processing date. All DIC KSSs will be output to DAAS on the effective date of the input transaction which resulted in the DIC KSS (processing date for zero effective dated transactions).

6.7.2 DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update (DIC LSS).

This section contains the data necessary to effect immediate Source of Supply updates to DAAS. DIC LSS will be input to DLSC, either by telephone or *electronic transmission*, by authorized Source of Supply data submitters to effect corrective actions or emergency changes that are to be processed to DAAS immediately. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for DIC LSS format and content.)

a. Critical Source of Supply Update requests involving Logistics Reassignments will be made to the Logistics Reassignment Monitor (DLA-OPL). If the Critical Source of Supply Update is approved, the monitor will advise the DLSC-S Program Manager of the National Stock Number (NSN), proper Source of Supply/Pseudo Source of Supply, Navy Special Source of Supply, and required effective date, as applicable.

b. For all other Critical Source of Supply Update requests, the Integrated Material Manager (IMM)/Service will contact the DLSC-S Source of Supply Program Manager directly, providing the required information. DLSC will assure that all such requests are handled as emergency changes. Upon notification from an IMM/Service/Logistics Reassignment Monitor of a Critical Source of Supply Change, the DLSC-S Program Manager will contact DAAS (by telephone) and will confirm the change by inputing as LSS which will in turn generate a KSS to DAAS. DLSC will generate a DIC KFP follow-up to the submitting IMM/Service if supporting CMD (when

required) has not been received within 15 days of the LSS input. Input of an LSS transaction will not update the Source of Supply field of FLIS CMD records. It will only update the FLIS TBJ Source of Supply file and DAAS.

c. If a Service/Agency submits more than one Critical Source of Supply Update for the same National Item Identification Number (NIIN), an overlay concept will be applied. CMD follow-up will be required for the last emergency update processed. Upon receipt of the CMD, if the submitted Source of Supply does not match the last emergency Source of Supply Update processed, normal processing will occur and the submitted CMD Source of Supply will be used to update the FLIS Source of Supply file and to generate a KSS to DAAS.

d. Any Service/Agency, providing support to other Services/Agencies, that is changing a Source of Supply by LSS (telephone or mechanical) is responsible for notification to all users of the action taken. This will allow the user to update his Source of Supply and reduce any conflicts within the file.

e. The program manager for Source of Supply at DLSC is the Directorate of Cataloging (DLSC-S) -during normal duty hours (0745-1630, Monday through Friday), *DSN* 932-4470. For other than duty hours, contact DLSC Staff Duty Officer, *DSN* 932-4233 or commercial 1-616-961-4233.

6.7.3 FSC Change. A Source of Supply update (DIC KSS) will be provided to DAAS for Federal Supply Class (FSC) changes when a DIC LCM/LAD containing a Phrase Code D is received, or when the FSC change is received from DNA in DIC LCG.

a. FSC changes that involve a Source of Supply change will be provided concurrently with the Source of Supply update.

b. FSC changes that do not involve a Source of Supply change will be provided to the DAAS reflecting the FSC change. The resulting DIC KSS will contain a full range of data.

6.7.4 Maintenance Action Codes (MAC). The Maintenance Action Codes contained in CMD submittals by Military Services are used to determine the loading of IMM/Service columns in the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File and at DAAS. The application of the MAC in the Source of Supply program will be as follows:

a. Upon processing a CMD transaction with a MAC of MM or MS that generates/changes a Source of Supply, output a KSS update to DAAS (activity code U3). This KSS update will load the IMM and submitting Service columns in the DLSC and DAAS Source of Supply files.

b. Upon processing a CMD transaction with a MAC of SS that generates/changes a Source of Supply, output a KSS update to DAAS. This action will update the submitting activity's Service Source of Supply column in the DLSC file and at DAAS.

(1) If input by a IMM, no KSS update will be output to DAAS.

(2) When CMD is submitted concurrently with segment B data for a logistics reassignment from one Navy IMM to another Navy IMM and the only change to the Navy CMD is to the Service-peculiar data in the Service line, the Navy will submit an MS MAC. DLSC will update the IMM and Service columns in the DLSC and DAAS Source of Supply files.

6.7.5 Tables

a. A Routing Identifier Code (RIC) versus Cataloging Activity Code table, volume 10, table 103, and a Source of Supply Modifier Code table, volume

10, table 59, are maintained by DLSC based on requirements established by the Military Services, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA), and the Coast Guard. The Source of Supply/Source of Supply Modifier Code submitted in the CMD update is checked against these tables for validity. Source of Supply Modifier Codes are converted by DLSC to Pseudo Source of Supply Codes, volume 10, table 110. Only valid RICs and Pseudo Source of Supply Codes are established in the FLIS Source of Supply file and forwarded to DAAS. A RIC Code and a Source of Supply (SOS) Code are synonamous.

b. The criteria for DLSC to determine whether to load Source of Supply changes in the IMM record of the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File and the DAAS file are contained in volume 10, table 114. Maintenance of this table is the responsibility of the Military Services, DLA and GSA.

6.7.6 Service/Agency Source of Supply Update Criteria

a. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File for the GSA and subsequently released to DAAS will be based on data contained in the Catalog Management Data submitted to DLSC by GSA.

(1) When the submitted MOE Code is blank and

(a) The submitted Source of Supply Code is GGE or G13 load the submitted Source of Supply Code (DRN 3690) to the IMM column in the TBJ file.

(b) The submitted Source of Supply Code is other than GGE or G13 and the submitted Acquisition Advice Code is other than L, load the submitted Source of Supply Code (DRN 3690) to the IMM column in the TBJ file.

(c) The submitted Source of Supply code is other than GGE, G13 or G69 and the submitted Acquisition Advice Code is L, a Pseudo Source of Supply Code of XDG (Volume 10, Table 110) will be generated to update the IMM column in the TBJ.

(2) When the submitted MOE Code is TG (GSA, Supporting Civil Agencies), the submitted Acquisition Advice Code (DRN 2507) is G, K, P, V or Z, and there is no DoD Source of Supply in the IMM column of the TBJ file and there is no PICA LOA 22, 26 or 99 recorded in segment B, a Pseudo Source of Supply of XFG (Volume 10, Table 110) will be generated to update the IMM column in the TBJ file. When XFG is loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ file, and GSA submits a CMD transaction to change its Acquisition Advice Code from G, K, P, V or Z to another Acquisition Advice Code, or GSA submits an LCM to inactivate its Civil Agency CMD or submits an LDM to delete its Civil Agency CMD, the XFG will be deleted and XZZ will be loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS files. However, if the FSC is under DLA management and GSA CMD is inactivated/deleted, the decentralized DoD SOS (D9 __I) will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS files. (When GSA is changing AAC as noted above and retaining active management, XZZ will be loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ regardless of the FSC.)

b. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the DLA and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Defense Supply Center (DSC). If a J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code is received from a DSC, it will be converted to a D9-Pseudo Source of Supply (see volume 10, table 110 for definition of codes) or an S9-Source of Supply based on the following criteria:

SOS
Modifier   DLSC Creates
Submitted   SOS/PSOS Code*

JCL	S9-
JCK	S9-
JDS	D9-
JDC	D9-
JDF	No-Load Condition

*The third position of this converted SOS/PSOS Code will be based on the submitter (e.g., S9E-DESC, Defense Electronics Supply Center).

c. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the Air Force and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from CMD submitted to DLSC by the Air Force. If the Air Force Catalog Management Data contains a J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code, the Military Routing Identifier (MIL-RI) for the centralized IMM (Source of Supply reflected in the TBJ IMM column) will be furnished to DAAS, except for CMD records having a Source of Supply of JDF. This is a no-load condition (see paragraph 6.7.5.b above) for the DLSC and DAAS files.

d. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the Army and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Army. If a different Source of Supply from that supplied by the IMM is to be established in the TBJ file, it will be established based on criteria outlined in volume 10, table 119, Army Source of Supply Conversion.

e. The Navy Source of Supply and the Navy Special Source of Supply Code (when appropriate) to be loaded in the TBJ file and subsequently released to DAAS will be based on the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Navy. The criteria for generating the Source of Supply update (IMM and/or Service field) in the TBJ file are outlined in volume 10, table 111. NOTE: When the CMD input from the Navy contains Maintenance Action Code (MAC) MM, the criteria in table 111 will be bypassed. The KSS update to DAAS will be based on the Source of Supply contained in the CMD, plus a constant of ZZ for the Navy Special.

f. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the Marine Corps and subsequently released to the DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Marine Corps. Therefore, when the Marine Corps is managing an item as a IMM, a Source of Supply update (DIC KSS) will be generated reflecting the Marine Corps MIL-RI of MPB. NOTE: The FLIS and DAAS do not maintain a Service Source of Supply field for the Marine Corps.

g. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the Coast Guard and subsequently released to the DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by the Coast Guard. NOTE: The Coast Guard only submits CMD when they are a wholesale manager and the item is not currently managed by a IMM.

(1) When the Coast Guard is managing an item as a wholesale manager, subject to the above exclusion, a Source of Supply update (DIC KSS) will be generated reflecting the MIL-RI of the Coast Guard manager and a MOE Code of GP in card columns 41-42.

(2) The Coast Guard Source of Supply will be deleted (Pseudo SOS Code XZZ) from the FLIS TBJ file when the Coast Guard MOE Rule is deleted or changed to a MOE Rule reflecting IMM management.

h. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the Veterans Administration (VA) and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived as follows: When the submitted MOE Code is VA, the

submitted AAC (DRN 2507) is G or V, there is no DoD Source of Supply present in the IMM column of the TBJ file, and there is no PICA LOA 22 recorded in Segment B, a Pseudo Source of Supply XFV is loaded in the IMM column of the TBJ. When XFV is loaded into the IMM column of the TBJ file (active or inactive), and VA submits a CMD transaction to change the AAC from G or V to another AAC or VA submits an LCM to inactivate its Civil Agency CMD or submits an LDM to delete its Civil Agency CMD, the XFV will be deleted from the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS files and if applicable, the decentralized DoD SOS will be loaded in the IMM column.

SOS/SOS Modifier Submitted	DLSC Creates SOS/ Pseudo SOS Codes
G36	XFV
JVC	XFV
JVS	XFV

i. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the National Weather Service (NWS), activity 47, will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by GSA, Activity 75. The SOS Code of G13 will be the only SOS used on CMD input when NWS is managing an item as a wholesale manager. The TBJ file and the DAAS SOS file will not be updated when NWS is LOA 22 since there is no unique SOS field for NWS in either file. The TBJ and DAAS SOS files will be updated when Military Service CMD (LOA 8D) is recorded on the FLIS data base. Upon inactivation or cancellation an inactive G13 SOS code will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS file.

j. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file (IMM field only) for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Activity 48, and subsequently released to DAAS will be derived from the CMD submitted to DLSC by FAA. The SOS Code "G69" will be the SOS used on CMD input when FAA is managing an item as a wholesale manager. The TBJ file and the DAAS SOS file will not be updated when FAA is LOA 22 since there is no unique SOS field for FAA in either file. The TBJ and DAAS SOS files will be updated when a Military Service CMD (LOA 8D) is recorded on the FLIS data base. Upon inactivation or cancellation on inactive "G69" will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS file.

6.7.7 Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) Source of Supply Criteria. The DNA does not submit Catalog Management Data (CMD) to the FLIS. Therefore, to update the FLIS Source of Supply (TBJ) File and the DAAS, the following criteria applies:

a. Activity code XA is the authorized submittter for DNA Source of Supply maintenance for all National Stock Numbers in Federal Supply Group 11 and all NSNs in other FSGs which reflect a reference number with Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGEs) 57991, 67991, 77991, or 87991. The DICs and their definitions are as follows (see volume 8, chapter 8.1 for input format and content):

(1) LTU - Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply. Used to add Source(s) of Supply. A single KSS output record will be provided to DAAS containing all IMM and Service Source of Supply columns.

(2) LTV - Change Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply. Used to change Source of Supply Code(s) for a nuclear ordnance item to another Source of Supply. A single KSS output record will be provided to DAAS containing all IMM and Service Source of Supply columns.

(3) LTW - Delete Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply. Used to inactivate/delete Source of Supply Code(s) for a nuclear ordnance item. A single KSS output record will be provided to DAAS containing all IMM and Service Source of Supply columns.

b. FSC Changes: All FSC changes will be provided to DLSC using DIC LCG. All FSC changes submitted by DNA must contain a Source of Supply in DLSC's file for the applicable NIIN. This input will cause complete FSC changes to all users recorded on the DLSC/DAAS file.

c. Effective Date Criteria for LCG, LTU, LTV, and LTW: All Source of Supply updates must be zero (00000) filled or future effective dated. All FSC changes must be future effective dated. The effective date will be the first day of any given month, and the transaction must be submitted to DLSC 30-180 days prior to the effective date for Source of Supply updates and 45-180 days prior to the effective date for FSC updates.

d. If the submitted input transaction (LTU-LTV-LTW) is impacting the Navy Source of Supply or the Navy Special, it is mandatory that both Navy Source of Supply and Navy Special be submitted in each transaction.

e. In the event of a logistics transfer from one IMM to another IMM, DNA will submit a complete LTW transaction to delete/inactivate all Source of Supply for that NSN. Simultaneously, DNA will provide an LTU transaction to add the Source of Supply for the gaining manager as well as all users.

f. All add/change transactions (LTU-LTV) submitted to DLSC will be rejected if a segment B MOE Rule X001 is not recorded on the DLSC file. However, an LTW (delete) will always be accepted regardless of MOE Rule registration.

g. The J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code

will never be submitted to DLSC. The DNA will convert these codes in accordance with section 6.7.6 above.

h. If the submitted add transaction (LTU) is for the IMM portion of the DLSC/DAAS file and the IMM position contains a MIL-RI other than HAD, the same MIL-RI must be submitted in the Service column of the managing Service or already be on file in that Service's column.

6.7.8 Source of Supply Inactivation and Deletion

a. A Source of Supply will be inactivated under the following conditions:

(1) By CMD inactivation or CMD deletion for a Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) Source of Supply field. CMD inactivation is accomplished by submittal of an A,C,L,M,N,P,T,V or Z Phrase Code.

(2) When an item is reassigned from an IMM or Lead Service manager to a Foreign Military Sales manager (PICA LOA 99), the former IMM or Lead Service Source of Supply will be inactivated and retained. In the case of a former Lead Service, it's inactivated Source of Supply will be moved to the IMM field of the TBJ SOS file.

(3) Pseudo Source of Supply Code XXX will only be used for Delete DNA Source of Supply (DIC LTW) submittals by DNA to inactivate Source of Supply(s) for a nuclear ordnance design controlled item.

(4) A Source of Supply is inactivated by establishing an "I" after the actual Source of Supply code.

b. Pseudo Source of Supply Code XZZ will be generated to "delete" an Source of Supply under the following conditions:

(1) To delete an IMM Source of Supply for an item that has been logistically reassigned (DIC LCU) from IMM to Lead Service management and no Source of Supply responsibility is retained by the IMM. The Source of Supply contained in the gainer's CMD will update the Service Source of Supply field.

(2) To delete an IMM Source of Supply when a Lead Service adopt action (DIC LMD with an LAU/LAM) is processed against an active item which has no DoD MOE Rules recorded.

(3) By CMD inactivation or CMD deletion for a Service Source of Supply column, when that Service is a retail manager (Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA)).

(4) To delete an IMM or Service Source of Supply for an item which has been recorded in error and for which there is no applicable Source of Supply. This action will be accomplished by telephone between the affected IMM/ Service and the DLSC program manager (DLSC-S).

(5) By LTW for nuclear ordnance design controlled items (see section 6.7.7).

(6) By CMD inactivation for a Foreign Military Sales (PICA LOA 99) Manager.

6.7.9 Last-Known Source of Supply. The DAAS is required to maintain a last-known source of supply for all cancelled/inactivated NSNs on its file. In support of this requirement, when an NSN is cancelled/inactivated, a KSS will be output to DAAS such that the Source of Supply of the last PICA on the NSN will be retained in an inactive status. This last-known Source of Supply will be maintained in both the DAAS and FLIS TBJ Source of Supply files. The last known Source of Supply will be retained in the IMM field of the FLIS TBJ

and DAAS files until the NIIN is either reactivated or reinstated. A Foreign Military Sales PICA will not be returned as a last known Source of Supply unless there was no previous DoD manager.

6.7.10 Source of Supply Error Reporting

a. If DAAS discovers errors resulting from file maintenance actions effecting Source of Supply updates, it should report them to the DLSC program manager, by telephone, immediately. DLSC will take the necessary corrective actions and generate a Source of Supply update to correct the DAAS file.

b. If Source of Supply errors are discovered by the Services/Agencies, as a result of Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) requisition routing, prepare a DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update transaction, DIC LSS, and submit to DLSC immediately.

c. Any Critical Source of Supply Update (LSS), either input by the DLSC program manager or transmitted by a Service/Agency, that contains any error condition will not be returned to the submitter. All rejects will be provided to the DLSC program manager for immediate resolution with the submitter and resubmittal into the system.

6.7.11 Outputs Generated from Processing Source of Supply Data. The following paragraphs set forth the outputs generated from processing Source of Supply update data. For applicable input/output Document Identifier Code chart, see volume 10, section 10.3.3.

a. DAAS Source of Supply Update (DIC KSS). Source of Supply and/or FSC updates will be furnished to DAAS by DLSC using DIC KSS (see volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format and content). A single DIC KSS will be output on the effective date of the input transaction which gener-

ated the KSS (or on the processing date, if the input transaction was zero effective dated). This DIC KSS will contain the current Source of Supply record for each IMM/Service field. Source of Supply/FSC update data will be derived from:

(1) File maintenance actions resulting from normal Catalog Management Data (CMD) flow.

(2) MOE Rule changes and deletions.

(3) Critical Source of Supply actions.

(4) Special Source of Supply updates submitted by the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) for certain unique items in the FLIS.

(5) Federal Supply Class (FSC) changes that do not change the Source of Supply.

b. Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) will be output to the submitter to advise that a transaction was processed and approved. These notifications are provided to the originator/submitter on a daily cyclic basis. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format and content.)

c. DIC LSS input that is not processable through DLSC input control will be returned to the submitter/originator for resolution and resubmittal in one of the following formats (see volume 8, chapter 8.2):

Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU).

Processing Malfunction (DIC KPM).

d. Notification of Return (Submitter) (DIC KRE) will be output to the submitting activity of a transaction which contained errors. It will reflect the Data Record Number and return code identifying the error condition(s). The value of the DRN will be included, when applicable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) (See volume 10, chapter 10.2 for return codes and definitions.)

e. Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter) (DIC KRU) will be output to the submitting activity when the input transaction is unprocessable because a control element required for processing was missing or not identifiable. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Correct and resubmit the transaction in its entirety.

f. DICs KRE, KRU, KPM, and KSE resulting from DIC LSS input by the DLSC program manager are output to the DLSC program manager in lieu of the originator/submitter for resolution.