



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
 DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICES CENTER
 74 WASHINGTON AVE N
 BATTLE CREEK MI 49017-3084



CHANGE NO. 7
 DoD 4100.39-M

CH 7
 DoD 4100.39-M-
 Volume 6 - CHG-7

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 1 July 1996

FEDERAL LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FLIS) PROCEDURES MANUAL

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.

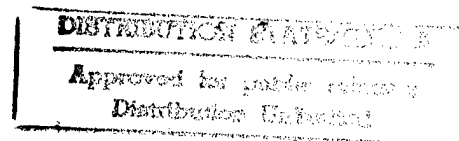
	<u>REMOVE OLD</u>	<u>INSERT NEW</u>
Glossary	iii thru xxxviii	iii thru xxxviii
Table of Contents	1 thru 5	1 thru 5
Chapter 2	6.2-3 thru 6.2-21	6.2-3 thru 6.2-20
Appendix 6-2-D	31 and 32	31 and 32
Chapter 3	6.3-1 and 6.3-2, 6.3-9 and 6.3-10, 6.3-15	6.3-1 and 6.3-2, 6.3-9 and 6.3-10, 6.3-15
Appendix 6-3-A	3	3
Chapter 6	6.6-21 thru 6.6-26	6.6-21 thru 6.6-26
Chapter 8	6.8-1 thru 6.8-10	6.8-1 thru 6.8-10
Chapter 9	6.9-1 and 6.9-2	6.9-1 and 6.9-2
Chapter 11	6.11-1 thru 6.11-24	6.11-1 thru 6.11-24

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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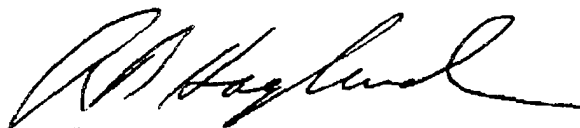


DLSC - The Key to Readiness

CH 7
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

III. This change sheet will be filed in front of Volume 6 for reference purposes after changes have been made.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR:



RANDALL B. HAGLUND
Colonel, USMC
Commander
Defense Logistics Services Center

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GLOSSARY
PART I - ACRONYMS

		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	

CH 7
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
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	DISC	Defense Industrial Supply Center	2, 14
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System	1, 2, 6	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
DAASO	Defense Automatic Addressing System Office	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14	DLAH	Defense Logistics Agency Handbook	
DAC	Document Availability Code	4	DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency Regulation	6, 13
DCN	Document Control Number	1, 4	DLSC	Defense Logistics Services Center	All
DCSC	Defense Construction Supply Center	2, 14	DM	Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2, 14
DCSN	Document Control Serial Number	6	DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency	2, 4, 6, 13, 14
DD Form	Department of Defense Form	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15	DNACA	Defense Nuclear Agency Cataloging Activity	4
DEMIL	Demilitarization	4, 15	DoD	Department of Defense	All
DESC	Defense Electronics Supply Center	2, 14	DoDAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code	
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center	2, 14			
DGSC	Defense General Supply Center	2, 14			

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

CH 7
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
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
GHIC	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	JAIEG	Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group	4
II	Item Identification	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13	JAN	Joint Army-Navy	2
IIM	Item Intelligence Maintenance	2	JANAP	Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication	2, 7

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
JTC	Jump-to-Code	6	MILSCAP	Military Standard	1, 7, 15
LCL	Less Than Carload Rating Code	15		Contract Administration Procedure	
LIM	Losing Inventory Manager	6	MILSPEC	Military Specification	3
LMF	Language Media Format	2	MILSTAAD	Military Standard Activity Address Directory	
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 Code-AF	1, 13
MEC	(Marine Corps) Management Echelon Code	13, 15	MMC	Materiel Management Category Code-DoD (Commodity)	13
MFR	Manufacturer	4			
MIL-RI	Military Routing Identifier	6	MOE	Major Organizational Entity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14

CH 7
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
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
NDUP	Non-Duplicate	4	PC	Phrase Code	6
NHCI	Nuclear Hardness Critical Item	2, 4	PDM	Partial Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	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
NIMSC	Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code	2, 6	PMIC	Precious Metals Indicator Code	6, 15
NMFC	National Motor Freight Classification (Code)	1, 2, 6, 15	PORM	Plus or Minus	2, 3
			PSCN	Permanent System Control Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15
			PSMAT	Provisioning Screening Master Address Table	1, 5, 7

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
PSN	Package Sequence Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	RPDMRC	Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code	1, 2, 4
PSOS	Pseudo Source of Supply	6	S/A	Military Service/Civil Agency	2, 13, 14
PVC	Price Validation Code		SAC	Secondary Address Code	3, 4
Q/R	Query Response, Electronic Data Transmission		SADC	Service/Agency Designator Code	2, 4, 15
QUP	Quantity Unit Pack	2, 6, 15	SAIC	Secondary Address Indicator Code	
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	SMIC	Special Material Identification Code	15
RNSC	Reference Number Status Code	4	SNOCA	Service Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Activity	4
RNVC	Reference Number Variation Code	5, 6, 15	SoS	Source of Supply Code	1, 2, 4, 6, 4, 15
ROFC	Remote Output Format Code	16			

CH 7
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
SoSM	Source of Supply Modifier Code		TIC	Terminal Identifier Code	
SPSN	Submitted Package Sequence Number		TSN	Terminal Serial Num- ber	
SR	Standard Require- ment	4	UFC	Uniform Freight Classification (Code)	1, 6, 15
SSR	Supply Support Re- quest	1, 2, 6, 13	U/I	Unit of Issue	2, 6, 15
	System Support Record	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15	U/M	Unit of Measure	
STDB	Standard Test Data Base	1	U/P	Unit Price	15
			USCG	United States Coast Guard	1, 2, 6
TACOM	U.S. Army Tank- Automotive Com- mand	2, 6, 13, 14			

GLOSSARY
PART II - TERMS

	Volume(s)
Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). The maximum percent defective that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory.	2, 4, 14
Accounting Requirements Code (ARC). See DRN 2665, volume 12.	15
Acquisition Advice Code (AAC). See DRN 2507, volume 12.	2, 6, 14, 15
Acquisition Method Code (AMC). See DRN 2871, volume 12.	6,14
Acquisition Method Suffix Code (AMSC). See DRN 2876, volume 12.	6,14
Activity Code. A two-character code assigned by DLSC, upon request, for use in the Federal Catalog System to identify an activity for cataloging, standardization, or other management purposes.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Adopt Coding. Application of the approved IMC criteria by an ICP to items of supply currently managed by a IMM, wherein the ICP or another activity within the same Service is not currently recorded as a user in the FLIS data base and desires to add user interest and obtain supply support from the appropriate IMM.	6
Advance Change Notice - See FLIS Advance Change Notice	
Air Commodity/Special Handling Code. See DRN 9215, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Air Dimension Code (ADC). See DRN 9220, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Air Force Fund Code. See DRN 2695, chapter 12.2.	
American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). The bit configuration standard subset requirement for FLIS and all Government computer systems.	2
Applicability Key. The code used to reference the applicability of a requirement to an item name in a FIIG.	3
Approved Item Name (AIN). The name which is selected (approved by the Directorate of Item Identification, DLSC, as the Official designation for an item of supply), and delimited where necessary, to establish a basic concept of the item of supply to which the item belongs and with which it should be compared. It may be a basic name, or a basic name followed by those modifiers necessary to differentiate between item concepts having the same basic name. Approved item names, basic names, and colloquial names are published in Cataloging Handbook H6. When two or more names are applicable to an item, the name which is most commonly used by the Government and industry shall be selected as the item name. The other name(s) shall be cross-indexed to the selected name.	3, 4, 6, 15

	Volume(s)
Approved Item Name Reclassification Program (AINRP). A DoD-directed program designed to (1) identify item names (by five-digit code) which represent large quantities of consumable items originally classified in FSC classes for the next higher assemblies; (2) take action to reclassify such items from the next higher assembly FSC to the "home" FSC class; and, (3) apply IMC procedures to items migrating from weapons system oriented to commodity oriented FSC classes.	6
Association Code. A code number assigned by DLSC, for internal use, to a corporate complex which has two or more divisions, branches, subsidiaries, etc., each of which has been assigned a different Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE). This code number is used by DLSC in screening operations for determining duplication and possible duplication when the reference number is the same but the CAGE Code is different.	1, 4, 5, 14
Association Package Sequence Number (APSN). See DRN 8252, volume 12.	
Authorized Item Identification Collaborator Code. See DRN 2533, volume 12.	2, 6
Automatic Data Processing Equipment Code (ADPEC). See DRN 0801, volume 12.	8, 9, 10, 15
Bachelor Item. An item of supply which is neither interchangeable with nor substitutable for another item of supply.	6
Cancelled Federal Item Identification. A Federal item identification which is no longer authorized for use to identify an item of supply.	2, 4, 6
Card Identification Code, Item Management Coding. See DRN 0099, volume 12.	1, 2, 6, 14
Catalog Management Data (CMD). The total range of information compiled and published in Management Data Lists including requisitioning, stock, and financial management and other management control data; and including various referenced relationships to other items, documents, or materiel management conditions.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
Cataloging Handbook H2. A handbook containing Federal Supply Classification data. This handbook consists of the structure of the Federal Supply Classification showing all groups and classes in the four-digit FSC code numbering system. Where appropriate, the main inclusions and exclusions which delimit the coverage of a particular class are shown.	3, 4, 15
Cataloging Handbook H6. Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging.	3, 4, 15
Cataloging Statistical Series (CSS). A series of informational type documents which provide statistical data in support of the Federal Cataloging Program.	2, 14

Volume(s)

- Category A Single Submitter.** Where management responsibility includes all items of supply in a given FSC, the IMM is the sole submitter of cataloging actions related to items of supply in the applicable class. *The IMM is the sole submitter of cataloging actions, both new or changed data and new, reinstatement, or revised item identifications, for items managed in the applicable class. This also includes proposals for new or revised cataloging tools related to FSCs under the activity's cognizance.* 2, 4
- Category B Single Submitter.** Where management and cataloging responsibility is established on a by item basis within a given FSC, *the IMM is the sole submitter of proposed catalog data changes against existing item identifications representing items of supply under the management cognizance of that activity. This includes cataloging action, both new or changed data, and new, reinstatement, or revised item identifications, for items managed under the activity's cognizance.* 2
- Central Catalog File.** See FLIS Data Bank. 2, 4
- Change Bulletin.** Publications issued following a basic edition for updating purposes. The data content is cumulative. Change bulletin is synonymous with the terms "advance notice" and "supplement". 15
- Change Coding.** The method of changing data elements previously furnished as a result of IMC. Excluded are changes from Service management to Integrated Materiel Management or vice versa. Such latter changes shall be accomplished under initial, maintenance, retroactive, or return coding as appropriate. 6
- Change Indicator.** See DRN 0122, volume 12. 6
- Characteristics Reply.** The total reply to a FIIG requirement in MILSTICCS format. It consists of the primary address code and may consist of a secondary indicator code, along with a secondary address code (if applicable), or it may consist of a double dollar symbol (\$\$) to identify the AND condition or a single dollar symbol (\$) to identify the OR condition. These symbols will be used to chain materials and the like which do not govern other requirements. Also included is the mode code and the item characteristics (either clear text or coded or a combination of the two as specified in the FIIG) followed by the record separator symbol). 3, 4
- Codification Project Code.** A two-character alphabetic code assigned by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) to identify catalog data related to a codification project for NATO or other foreign countries. 4
- Collaborating Activity.** An activity designated by a Military Service or participating agency to review proposed item logistics changes. 2, 4

	Volume(s)
Collaborator Code. See DRN 2533, volume 12.	2, 13
Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE). Any reference number entered into the Federal Catalog System will have a CAGE Code assigned to it prior to entering the central catalog file. The CAGE Code is a five character data element assigned to establishments which are manufacturers or have design control of items of supply procured by the Federal Government. The first and last positions of a CAGE Code will be numeric. Under certain conditions revision actions shall be initiated by DLSC: When a CAGE Code is cancelled and replaced by a code assigned to a single manufacturer; or when DLSC cannot determine, without collaboration, which items formerly manufactured by a defunct organization are now manufactured by the acquiring organization(s).	
Where the applicable CAGE Code cannot be determined under the conditions cited above, recorded cataloging activities shall initiate appropriate action to update the central catalog file. DLSC will not cancel a CAGE Code until all numbers of that manufacturer have been withdrawn.	
Commodity Materiel Management Category Code - DoD. See DRN 2611, volume 12.	
Compiler. A term used to denote the activity responsible for the preparation and maintenance of a catalog.	
Concept Change. A concept change is determined to exist when the identification characteristics expressed by the proposed revision of a Federal item identification differ in content from those expressed by the Federal item identification, and both item identifications represent possible items of supply.	4
Condition Codes. A condition code is assigned to Approved Item Names to indicate whether the name may be classified in single or multiple FSC(s) as follows: Code 1 - The AIN may be classified in only one specific FSC. Code 2 - The AIN may be classified in two or more specific classes of the FSC structure. Code 3 - The AIN may be classified in any logical class of the FSC structure.	
Consolidated Publication. An Identification List, Management Data List, or Master Cross Reference List which contains all applicable items regardless of user interest or how the items are managed.	2, 15
Consumable Item Transfer (CIT). A special project transferring consumable items now managed by military services to DLA or GSA.	6

	Volume(s)
Content Indicator Code. The Content Indicator Code (CIC) consists of four alphabetic characters which appear in positions 5 through 8 of an Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) message header and End of Transmission (EOT). It is designed primarily for use by the receiving communications terminal as an aid in determining distribution of data messages. All catalog data being transmitted requires a CIC.	2
Continuation Indicator Code (CIC). See DRN 8555, volume 12.	1, 4
Contract Administration Office Code (CAO). See DRN 8870, volume 12.	1, 15
Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC). See DRN 2863, Volume 12.	15
Conversion. The transformation of a value to an equal or equivalent value in a different term or scale.	3
Coordinating Activity. An activity having the responsibility for inter-Service/Agency coordination.	
Criticality Code. See DRN 3843, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 15
Data Chain. A name given to the use of two or more logically related data elements. For example, the data chain Document Control Number (DRN 1015) is composed of data elements: Originating Activity Code (DRN 4210), Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720), Date Transaction (DRN 2310), and Document Control Serial Number (DRN 1000).	4, 5
Data Changes. All revisions of published Federal Item Logistics Data Records (FILDRs); all transfers between the descriptive method and the reference method; all reference number changes, item status code changes, withdraw or add owner actions, and cancellations regardless of type of item identification; and item (or part) name and FSC changes for type 2 item identifications.	2, 4, 6
Data Code. A number, letter, character, symbol, or any combination thereof used to represent a data item. For example, the data codes JV, KX, and XB represent the data items: Strategic Systems Project Office; Defense Personnel Support Center; and Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency, respectively, under the data element: Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720).	1
Data Element. A grouping of informational units which has a unique meaning and sub-units (data items) of distinct value. Examples of data elements in FLIS are State/U.S. Possession Abbreviation (DRN 0186), Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720), and DoD Activity Address Code (DRN 3755).	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15

	Volume(s)
Data Element Dictionary (DED). An authoritative reference containing the definition and related features of data elements, data chains, and data use identifiers. See volume 12.	1
Data Element Terminator Code. See DRN 8268, volume 12.	1, 4
Data Exchange. The submittal of data, not requiring collaboration, through the single submitter to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC).	2
Data Item. A sub-unit of descriptive information or jvalues classified under a data element. For example, the data element Submitting Activity Code (DRN 3720) contains data items such as U.S. Army Electronics Command, Naval Training Device Center, and San Antonio Air Logistics Center.	
Data Range Criteria. Information providing the means (manual or mechanical) for determining item equivalency and substitutability relationships for each item characteristic.	3
Data Record Number (DRN). See DRN 0950, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15
Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program. A program designed to use inter-Service transfers of material and logistics services to achieve the greatest possible effectiveness and economy in the operations of DoD activities.	
Deletion Reason Code. See DRN 4540, volume 12.	6, 14
Demilitarization. The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or materiel. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of equipment and materiel for its originally intended military or lethal purpose.	4, 15
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.	

	Volume(s)
Depot Source of Repair (DSOR). 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 the PICA Service Cataloging function.	6
Design Control Reference. The primary number used to identify an item of 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.	2,4
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 specific functions such as the Federal Catalog Program (DLA-MMSL), Item Management Coding (DLA-OP), Freight Classification Data (MTMC).	1
DOE Controlled Commercial Items. End items, assemblies, components, and parts (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.	4
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

	Volume(s)
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
Estimated Demand. See DRN 0727, volume 12.	
Estimated or Actual Price. See DRN 0731, volume 12.	
Expendability, Recoverability-Reparability Code (ERRC). See DRN 2655, volume 12.	
Extra Long Characteristics Description (ELCD). Characteristics description data which consists of 5,000 characters or more.	2, 3, 4

	Volume(s)
Family Structure. (See I&S Family Structure)	6
Federal Catalog System. A Federal program administered by DoD in conjunction with GSA. It shall name, describe, classify, and number each item repetitively used, bought, stocked, or distributed by the Federal Government so that only one distinctive combination of letters or numerals (or both) identifies the same item throughout the Federal Government.	1, 3, 4, 6, 14, 15
Federal Cataloging Program Statistical Series. A series of statistics required to reflect information pertaining to all Federal Cataloging Program transactions recorded in FLIS files against items which are managed by DoD activities, Civil Agencies, or foreign countries participating in the Federal Cataloging Program.	14
Federal Item Identification (FII). A description of an item of supply which consists of minimum data essential to establish those characteristics which give an item its unique character, and differentiate it from every other item of supply within the Federal Catalog System, and required related management data.	2, 4, 6
Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG). A guide prescribing standard requirements, formats, and machine oriented coding structure for the collection of item characteristics and other item-related logistics data.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 15
Federal Item Name Director(FIND). Published as Cataloging Handbook H6 Series; provides item name data to Services/Agencies for use in development of item identifications.	4, 15
Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS). An ADP system designed to provide a centralized data bank in support of the Department of Defense, Federal Civil Agencies, and foreign countries participating in the integrated logistics support program.	All

	Volume(s)
Federal Supply Classification (FSC). Permits the classification of all items of personal property used by participating activities. Groups and classes have been established for the universe of commodities with emphasis on the items known to be in the supply systems of participating activities. This classification system with its present structure of groups and classes represents those groupings and relationships which are based on current, as well as anticipated, management needs. The Federal Supply Classification structure is modified, as the needs of management change, by the addition of newly developed groups and classes, the subdivision of existing classes, and the revision of definitions of classes. The uniform Federal Supply Classification is governed by daily management requirements and provides uniform management categories throughout military activities and Civil Agency organizations, functions, operations, and supply pipelines. It permits greater uniformity within and between Military Services and Civil Agencies in the operations of reporting, accounting, financial management, inventory control, and budgeting.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
Federal Supply Classification Group 11, Nuclear Ordnance. A Federal Supply Classification group which includes those nuclear ordnance items which are not specifically commodity classified elsewhere.	4
Federal Supply Group (FSG). See DRNs 3994 and 3996, volume 12.	1, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15
File Maintenance Sequence Number (FMSN). See DRN 1515, volume 12.	4, 6
Financial Inventory Accounting (FIA). Establishment and maintenance of inventory accounts in monetary terms and the rendition of reports thereon. Covers materiel in storage, in process, on hand, in transit, and on consignment.	
FLIS Advance Change Notice. A notification, to users of DoD 4100.39-M, of changes that must be implemented in the period between quarterly publication of changes and revisions.	1
FLIS Data Bank. A totally integrated logistics information repository, including graphics, necessary to support the various logistics functions. The central data bank is organized in two segments, the Total Item Record segment and the System Support Record segment.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15
Foreign Countries (FC). (Changed from: Friendly Foreign Governments). A non-NATO nation participating in the Federal Cataloging Program through an agreement which provides for the furnishing of Federal catalog data and cataloging services by the United States on a reimbursable basis.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15
Freight Classification. The division of articles into groups according to physical characteristics for the purpose of transportation.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15

	Volume(s)
Full Descriptive Method of Item Identification. The descriptive method of item identification establishes and delimits the concept of an item of supply by the delineation of the essential characteristics of the item which give the item its unique character and serve to differentiate it from every other item of supply. It may contain other characteristic data not used in the assignment of an NSN as specified in section III of the specific FIIG. The Full Descriptive Method (FDM) technique of item identification is a type 1 item identification which contains all essential characteristics of an item and differentiates it from every other item of supply.	2, 4, 14
Functional Description (FD). The FLIS FD provides:	1, 8, 9
a. The system requirements to be satisfied which will serve as a basis for mutual understanding between the user and the developer.	
b. Information on performance requirements, preliminary design, and user impacts including fixed and continuing costs.	
c. A basis for the development of systems tests.	
Functional Manager, DoD/Federal. See DoD/Federal Functional Manager.	
Functional/Operational Index (F/O). An index in grid form designed to assist the user in relating the item identification characteristics with the various logistic functions for data output products.	3, 5, 15
Gaining Inventory Manager (GIM). The inventory manager responsible for assuming wholesale materiel management functions.	2, 6
Generic Master Item. An NSN which applies to a military, federal or adopted industry specification/standard and which is used to procure actual items of supply which meet the specification/standard. Assets are not stocked under a generic NSN.	6
Generic Item Indicator Code (GIIC). See DRN 0795, volume 12.	6
Generic Specific Related Item. An item of supply which is procured under a military, federal or adopted industry specification/standard which applies equally to other items of supply. Generic specific items are assigned different NSNs for supply management purposes.	6
Guide Number, Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG). See DRN 4065, volume 12.	2, 4
Hazardous Materiel Code (HMC). See DRN 2720, volume 12.	1, 6, 15
Hazardous Material Indicator Code. A code instructing the user on the type of hazardous material(s) used.	8, 9, 10, 15

	Volume(s)
Immediate Response. The time elapsed from the point at which DLSC receives the last character of input data until DLSC transmits the first character of output data will not exceed one minute.	16
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE). IPE is that part of DoD-owned plant equipment with an acquisition cost of \$1000 or more; used for the purpose of cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, testing, measuring, heating, treating, or otherwise altering the physical, electrical, or chemical properties of materials, components, or end items entailed in manufacturing, maintenance, supply, processing, assembly, or research and development operations. IPE is further identified by noun name in joint DoD Handbooks, DLAH 4215 series.	
Initial Coding. Application of the established IMC criteria by the ICPs to all National Stock Numbered items existing in FSC classes newly designated as commodity oriented.	6
Initiating Activity. An activity assigned the responsibility for the development, coordination, reconciliation, and submittal to DLSC of a completed FIIG and follow-up maintenance.	3
Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM). <i>The DoD activity or agency that has been assigned wholesale integrated materiel management responsibility for the DoD and participating Civil Agencies. Integrated materiel management responsibilities include cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul repair and disposal of materiel. The terms Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM), Inventory Control Point (ICP) and Materiel Manager are synonymous.</i>	1, 2, 4, 6, 13
Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S). Conditions which permit the exchange of one item for another without affecting design or performance beyond acceptable limits.	1, 5, 6, 14
Interchangeable Item. An item which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance, reliability, and maintainability, to another item of similar or identical purposes; and is capable of being exchanged for the other item without selection for fit or performance and without alteration of the item themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment.	6
I&S Coding Assignments. A series of codes assigned to document the I&S relationships between members of an I&S Family Group. The series consists of Order of Use codes, Jump-To codes and I&S Phrase codes.	6

	Volume(s)
I&S Family. An entity of items which possess physical and functional characteristics such as to provide comparable performance for a given requirement under given conditions. Also, the full range of items determined by the managing or using Services/Agencies to have unconditional interchangeable or substitutable relationships with each other and for which a common master item is at minimum a suitable substitute.	6
I&S Family Group. The range of items within a DoD I&S Family which is assigned to an individual Service/Agency for management or in which a recorded SICA has retail interest.	6
I&S Family Relationship Group. See DRN 0794, Volume 12.	6
I&S Family Structure. The range of items in an I&S family and with a given master item, as contrasted with the specific I&S relationships between/among the items included.	6
I&S Phrase Codes. Those phrase codes which describe unconditional interchangeable or substitutable relationships. By definition, restricted to Phrase codes E, F, G, J, S, U, 3, and 7.	6
I&S Relationship. A relationship of unconditional interchangeability or substitutability between/among items of supply.	6
Inventory Account Code - Coast Guard. See DRN 0708, volume 12.	1
Inventory Control Point (ICP). An organizational unit within the supply system of a Military Service/Defense Logistics Agency which is assigned the primary responsibility for the management of a group of items, either within a particular Military Service or for the DoD as a whole. Responsibilities include computation of quantitative requirements; the authority to require procurement, repair materiel, or initiate disposal; development of world-wide quantitative and monetary inventory data; and the positioning and repositioning of materiel.	6, 13, 14
Item Characteristics. Physical, performance, and other item-related logistics data required to describe, differentiate, and manage items of supply.	3, 4
Item Identification (II). A collection and compilation of data to describe an item. The minimum data to develop an item identification are a combination of the item name, CAGE Code, manufacturers' identifying part/reference number, Reference Number Category Code (RNCC), and Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC). The maximum data required are the item name, all of the physical and performance characteristics data prescribed by a specific FIIG, and the manufacturers' identifying part/reference number. It may also include additional related reference numbers.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15

	Volume(s)
Item Intelligence. The sum total of data for a given item.	4
Item Intelligence Maintenance (IIM). A function in FLIS which provides for the processing of adjustments/revisions to established item identifications and characteristics in the FLIS data base.	
Item Logistics Data Transmittal (ILDT). The medium used for formatting data required to be transmitted to the data bank.	4
Item Management Classification Activity (IMCA). See DRN 4075, volume 12.	2, 6
Item Management Coding (IMC). The process of determining whether items of supply in <i>Federal Supply Classes assigned for Integrated Materiel Management qualify for management by the individual DoD components other than DLA or GSA. Coding is accomplished in accordance with DoD 4140.26-M, Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items.</i>	1, 2, 6, 13, 14
Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA). See DRN 2748, volume 12.	2, 6, 13, 14
Item Management Statistical Series (IMSS). A series of informational type documents providing statistical data in support of the Federal Catalog System.	6, 14
Item Name. See DRNs 5010 and 5020, volume 12.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15
Item Name Code (INC). See DRN 4080, volume 12.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15
Item of Production. Consists of those pieces or objects grouped within a manufacturer's identifying number and conforming to the same engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection.	4
Item of Supply. An item of supply may be a single item of production or two or more items of production that are functionally interchangeable or that may be substituted for the same purpose and that are comparable in terms of use. It is more meticulous (a selection of closer tolerance, specific characteristics, finer quality) than the normal item of production, or may be a modification (accomplished by the user or at request of the user) of a normal item of production.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
Item Standardization Code (ISC). See DRN 2650, volume 12.	1, 4, 5
Jump-To-Code (JTC). See DRN 0792, volume 12.	6
Key Data Element(s). Data element(s) submitted to obtain the desired interrogation/search output as specified by the Output Data Request Code.	5

	Volume(s)
Language Media Format (LMF). A code used for AUTODIN transmission to the FLIS data bank. The code indicates source media and preferred output media.	2
Less Than Carload Rating Code (LCL). See DRN 2760, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Less Than Truckload Rating Code (LTL). See DRN 2770, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
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

	Volume(s)
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
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

	Volume(s)
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
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

Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP). 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

	Volume(s)
National Stock Number (NSN). See DRNs 3960, 0126, 8525, 4120, 4150, 0260, 2895, 8875, 8869, 8878, and 8977, volume 12.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
NATO Stock Number (NSN). An item of supply produced by a NATO member nation other than the U.S. identified by that nation by the assignment of a NATO Stock Number (e.g., 0000-21-000-0000). When such items enter the supply system of the U.S. Government, they will be identified by the NATO Stock Number if codification agreements have been extended to provide for acquisition of foreign item identification data through DLSC. For such items, the NATO Stock Number will be used and recognized as the National Stock Number in internal management of the item in the U.S.	1, 4, 6
NATO Supply Code for Manufacturers (NSCM). See DRN 4140, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
Navy Cognizance Code. See DRN 2608, volume 12.	1, 13
Next Higher Classifiable Assembly. This term is understood to mean the next higher assembly on or with which the item is used as a subassembly, part, attachment, or accessory. Also, the classification of the higher assembly is indicated specifically in Groups and Classes of the Federal Supply Classification (Cataloging Handbook H2-1) or is listed specifically as an entry in the Numeric Index (Cataloging Handbook H2-2). The term "higher assembly" is used for brevity and may actually include components, sub-assemblies, assemblies, and end items or systems.	4
Nominal Value. A value, excluding tolerance, used for the purpose of general identification usually expressed as a fraction, size number or letter, code number, gage number, or decimal number.	
Non-Approved Item Name (NAIN). See DRN 5020, volume 12.	3
Nonconsumable Items. NSN items of supply which are major end items (principal and secondary), depot repairable components, special management, or inconsistent items.	6
Non-Duplicate (NDUP). When the item identification is sufficiently close to, but not an actual duplicate characteristically of, an existing Federal item identification and there are no matching reference numbers.	4
Nonconsumable Item Material Support Codes. See DRN 0076, volume 12.	6
Normal Source of Procurement. See DRN 0721, volume 12.	

	Volume(s)
Nuclear Hardness Critical Item (NHCI). As defined in DoD-STD-100C. A hardware item at any assembly that is mission critical and could be designed, repaired, manufactured, installed or maintained for normal operation, and yet degrade system survivability in a nuclear environment if hardness were not considered.	
On Hand/Due In. See DRN 0722, volume 12.	
Operational Feasibility. The determination of whether a data system change will operate properly and be properly used once developed and implemented.	1
Operational Need Date. See DRN 0726, volume 12.	
Optical Character Recognition (Reader) (OCR). A data processing technique (device) which converts, by optical means, the characters placed on paper into a code suitable for input to a computer.	1, 2, 7
Order of Use (OOU) Code. See DRN 0793, volume 12.	6
Organizational Entity (O.E.). An organizational element, segment, or entity for cataloging; DoDAAC, bidders, manufacturing, or nonmanufacturing activity or establishment, etc.; and attribute data ascribed in the entity for the purpose of intensifying its meaning, characteristics, responsibility, eligibility, and area(s) of authority.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
Original Federal Item Identification. An item identification which has been approved by the Defense Logistics Services Center and assigned a National Stock Number, but which has not been revised, transferred, or cancelled.	4
Originating Activity. Any participating activity which originates proposed new or revised cataloging tools and/or proposed new or revised item identifications and related data for submittal directly or indirectly to DLSC for approval. It may be a managing activity which prepares its own catalog data for submittal or may be another activity functioning as a catalog agent for the managing activity. In those cases where the originating activity is authorized to submit proposals directly to DLSC rather than through an intermediate monitoring activity (e.g., Defense Supply Center; Defense Nuclear Agency), the originating activity assumes the status also of a submitting activity.	2, 4, 5, 6
Originating Activity Code. See DRN 4210, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 6, 15
Output Data Request Code (ODRC). See DRN 4690, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Package Sequence Number (PSN). See DRN 1070, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14

	Volume(s)
Partial Descriptive Method Item Identification (PDM). A Partial Descriptive Method (PDM) of item identification is a type 4 item identification which contains one or more characteristics in addition to the item name but does not contain all characteristics required for an FDM.	2, 4, 14
Permanent System Control Number (PSCN). See DRN 4250, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15
Phrase Code (PC). See DRN 5241, volume 12.	6
Possible Duplicate Item-of-Supply Concepts. An item-of-supply concept expressed by an existing item identification shall be considered a possible duplicate of a concept expressed by a proposed item identification or another existing item identification when (1) there is enough similarity in descriptive data and/or (2) there is one or more common reference number(s) related to each item to indicate that the same item of production is involved, or that the one single concept is adequate or may be established to identify the item of supply. Such cases warrant reference to the managing activity(ies) for verification of descriptive and/or reference data. Reconciliation of such data normally will result in revision of one or both concepts to more clearly differentiate the items or in a proposal to cancel one of the item identifications as an actual duplicate, as invalid, or to use the other item identification (cancel-use).	4
Precious Metal Indicator Code (PMIC). A code indicating the presence of precious metals (Gold, Silver, Platinum or a combination).	8, 9, 10, 15
Preferred Item. An item of supply which has functional or physical characteristics which render it a higher order of preference for use than that accorded to another similar item of supply.	6
Price Validation Code, Air Force (PVC). See DRN 0858, volume 12.	
Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA). See DRN 2866, volume 12.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
Primary Reference Number. The number used to identify an item of 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 through its engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection requirements. The number is the "design control reference".	4
Priority Indicator Code (PIC). See DRN 2867, volume 12.	2, 4, 5, 14
Production Lead Time. See DRN 0730, volume 12.	

	Volume(s)
Proposed Original Item Identification. An item identification for an item in or entering a supply system which has not yet been approved by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) as a Federal item identification assigned a National Stock Number.	2, 4
Provisioning Screening Master Address Table (PSMAT). See DRN 0232, volume 12.	1, 5, 7
Provisioning Supply Support Request. Indicated by Card Identification Code P to show that a Supply Support Request received by the IMM from an ICP is the origin of the request when the item is in an FSC class subject to IMC.	2, 6
Qualitative Value. The portion of a reply that expresses quality such as color, shape, material, condition, etc.	3
Quantitative Value. The portion of a reply which expresses a numeric value for such characteristics as dimensions, measure, magnitude, electrical rating, etc.	3
Quantity Unit Pack (QUP). See DRN 6106, volume 12.	6, 15
Rail Variation Code. See DRN 4760, volume 12.	1, 2, 6, 15
Reactivation Coding. Application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to inactivated NSNs for which a IMM was the last manager, and the ICP is not currently recorded as a user.	6
Receiver Code. See DRN 2534, volume 12.	
Record Separator. The symbol used to indicate the completion of a characteristic reply or to indicate end of record.	16
<i>Reference Drawing. Reference Drawing Groups (RDG) appear in Appendix B of the Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG). The drawings will be isometric when possible, and will be configured with dimensional requirements necessary to describe basic item features.</i>	
Reference Method of Item Identification (RM). The reference method of item identification establishes and delimits the concept of an item of supply by reference(s) to the item-identifying number(s) of one or more manufacturers denoting the item or items of production included under the concept. Thus, under the reference method the essential characteristics of the item of supply are not delineated in the item identification but are ascertainable by research of the data represented by the manufacturers item-identifying number(s).	2, 4, 6, 14

	Volume(s)
Reference Number. A reference number is any number, other than an activity stock number, used to identify an item of production or, either by itself or in conjunction with other reference numbers, to identify an item of supply. Reference numbers include manufacturers part, drawing, model, type, source-controlling, or specification-controlling numbers and the manufacturers trade name, when the manufacturer identifies the item by trade name only; NATO Stock Numbers; specification or standard part, drawing, or type numbers. The submittal of all known reference numbers related to an item of production or an item of supply, with the applicable Reference Number Category Code, the applicable Document Availability Code, and the applicable Reference Number Variation Code, is mandatory.	2, 4, 5, 14, 15
Reference Number Action Activity Code (RNAAC). See DRN 2900, chapter 12.2.	1, 4
Reference Number Category Code (RNCC). See DRN 2910, chapter 12.2.	2, 4, 5, 6, 15
Reference Number Category Code Combination. Consists of the Reference Number Category Code (RNCC), Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC), and Document Availability Code (DAC) as expressed in volume 10, table 8.	
Reference Number Format Code (RNFC). See DRN 2920, chapter 12.2.	4, 5
Reference Number Justification Code (RNJC). See DRN 2750, chapter 12.2.	1, 4
Reference Number Status Code (RNSC). See DRN 2923, chapter 12.2.	
Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC). See DRN 4780, chapter 12.2.	2, 4, 5, 15
Reference/Partial Descriptive Method Reason Code (RPDMRC). See DRN 4765, chapter 12.2.	1, 2, 4
Reinstated Federal Item Identification. A Federal item identification which has been cancelled but which has subsequently been reauthorized for use to identify an item of supply.	4, 6
Related Item. An item of supply which has functional or physical characteristics which render it a lower order of preference for use than that accorded to the Master Item of an I&S Family.	6
Remote Output Format Code. See DRN 0841, chapter 12.2.	16
Reparability Code - Coast Guard. See DRN 0709, chapter 12.2.	1
Reply. A reply (data item) is the answer to a specific requirement.	3, 4
Reply Code. A code that represents an established reply to an approved requirement.	3, 4

	Volume(s)
Reply Table. A listing of replies (data items) applicable to a requirement or group of requirements derived from a single data element. Each reply in the table is assigned a different reply code.	3, 4
Report Control Symbol (RCS). Set of letters and numbers which identifies an approved report and authorizes its initiation and preparation.	2, 14
Reports Generator. Designed to produce one-time listings or reports from the FLIS files.	1, 5
Requirement. A definition of a required characteristic.	3, 4
Requirement, Lead-In. A general requirement identifying and providing guidance for reply to a specific range of following requirements. A lead-in requirement is never assigned a MRC, nor does it ever require a reply.	3
Requirement, Major. A requirement which, in addition to requiring a reply, may necessitate replies to succeeding subordinate requirements (subrequirements) dependent upon the specific reply given to the major requirement (see definition of Requirement, Lead-In and Requirement, Subordinate).	3
Requirement, Subordinate. A requirement for which the reply is dependent on a lead-in requirement or major requirement (also termed "subrequirement").	3
Retail Manager (RM). A materiel manager or another designated activity within a Military Service/Agency having retail responsibility for an item of supply where the wholesale materiel management functions are performed by a IMM, including DNA, NSA, and TACOM.	6
Retroactive Coding. Scheduled application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to item(s) in FSC classes designated as commodity oriented which were previously coded for Service retention.	6
Return Coding. A request to effect the return of an item currently coded for Integrated Materiel Management to Service management by the application of IMC criteria.	6
Routine Reclassification Action. Indicated by Card Identification Code F to show that DLSC has reclassified an item from a weapons system oriented to a commodity oriented FSC class and IMC criteria must be applied.	6
Routing Identifier Code (RIC). A group of letters or numbers assigned to indicate the geographic location of a station, a fixed headquarters of a command, activity, or unit at a geographic location, and the general location of a tape relay or tributary station to facilitate the routing of traffic over the tape relay networks.	1, 2, 6

	Volume(s)
Secondary Address Code (SAC). See DRN 8990, chapter 12.2.	1, 3, 4
Secondary Address Indicator Code (SAIC). See DRN 9485, chapter 12.2.	3
Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA). See DRN 2938, chapter 12.2.	1, 2, 6, 13, 14
Sequence Code. A single-digit code which specifies the ascending order of preference between/among interchangeable items within a subgroup.	6
Service/Agency Designator Code (SADC). See DRN 4672, chapter 12.2.	2, 4, 15
Service Item Control Center (SICC). An activity which: (1) serves as a Military Service focal point for resolution of support problems for required weapons systems oriented consumable items managed by another Military Service; (2) performs such residual technical functions as configuration control, item qualitative acceptability, allowance list preparation, and maintenance of internal program support responsibility; and (3) provides assistance to the IMM, as necessary, to support requiring Service users on a timely basis.	2, 6, 13, 14
Shelf Life Code (SLC). See DRN 2943, chapter 12.2.	6, 15
Simplified File Maintenance (SFM). FLIS output consisting of a monthly maintenance update, a cumulative monthly basic record, and semiannual basic replacement record for activity files shall be provided for Federal Item Identification Data and Catalog Management Data. It shall be distributed in NIIN sequence to authorized subscribing activities on magnetic tapes via mail. Data furnished from two or more functional areas shall be sequenced together.	1, 2
Single Quality Items. Items (such as nuclear ordnance test and handling equipment) authorized for use on or with both war-reserve and training nuclear weapons.	4
Single Submitting Activity. See DRN 9255, chapter 12.2.	2, 4
Source Controlled Federal Item Identification. A type 1, 1B, 2, 4, or 4B Federal item identification (original, revised, transferred, or reinstated) representing one or more specific manufacturer's items of production certified by an end item manufacturer, or by a Government activity, to be the only known items suitable for the specific application.	4
Source of Supply Code (SOS). See DRN 3690, chapter 12.2.	4, 5, 6, 14, 15
Source of Supply Modifier Code (SOSM). See DRN 2948, chapter 12.2.	6

	Volume(s)
Specially Designed Item. The term “specially designed item” is an abbreviation of the term “specifically designed for specific use on or with specific individual types of equipment” as used in the notes in Cataloging Handbooks H2-1 and H2-2. In order to be accepted as specially designed, an item does not have to be designed specifically for use on a single piece or single model of equipment; the item may be designed for use with categories of equipment, such as all kinds of printing presses, all kinds of diesel engines.	4
Special Packaging Requirement. See DRN 0725, volume 12.	
Standard Requirement. A lengthy requirement which, because it is used repeatedly in many patterns, has been put in standardized form.	4
Standard Test Data Base (STDB). Maintained at DLSC with data input by Services/Agencies participating in the interface test program.	1
Statistical Indicator Code. See DRN 3708, volume 12.	
Subgroup. A range of items within a family group which are interchangeable with each other. Items which have no interchangeable relationship with any other item are the sole members of their subgroups. Items which are not interchangeable are assigned different subgroup code values.	6
Subgroup Code. A two-digit code which either relates interchangeable items or differentiates between items which are not interchangeable.	6
Submitted Package Sequence Number (SPSN). See DRN 8328, volume 12.	
Submitter Code. See DRN 2535, volume 12.	
Submitting Activity. Any participating activity which submits proposed catalog data directly to DLSC for approval. The submitting activity may be the activity which originates the catalog data or an intermediate monitoring activity (e.g., Defense Supply Center; Defense Nuclear Agency) through which the originating activity is required to submit its proposals to DLSC.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Submitting Activity Code. See DRN 3720, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 15
Substitute Item. An item which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged for another only under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items. This term is synonymous with the phrase “one way interchangeability”, such as item B can be interchanged in all applications for item A, but item A cannot be used in all applications requiring item B.	6

	Volume(s)
Supply Management Data. Item data which do not affect NSN assignment but are necessary to support logistics functions.	3, 6
Supply Support and Cataloging Action Request. Indicated by Card Identification Code V to show that an SSR other than provisioning received by the IMM from an ICP is the origin of the request when the item is in an FSC class subject to IMC.	6
Supply Support Request (SSR). A request submitted by the activity responsible for supporting an end item being provisioned to a Integrated Materiel Manager which manages some of the support items or is a potential manager of some new support items used in the end item.	2, 6
Suspense File. The portion of the process control sector (SSR) which will serve as a temporary repository of unique information of functional value to the Service/Agency for the implementation of a logistics data transaction within DLSC.	1, 4, 5
System Change Request (SCR). A formal request for modification of the FLIS.	1, 6, 15
a. Routine - an SCR requiring at least 45 calendar days for Service/Agency coordination and distribution of the system change by DLSC a minimum of 180 days prior to implementation.	
b. Expedite - an SCR requiring at least 45 calendar days for Service/Agency coordination and distribution of the system change by DLSC a minimum of 90 days prior to implementation.	
c. Emergency - an SCR required to maintain the operational status of FLIS.	
System Control Number (SCN). See DRN 3735, volume 12.	4, 6
System Support Record (SSR). The segment of the FLIS data bank containing the sum total of information (guides, program subroutines, tables, rules, controls, statistics, codes, terms) required to support or specify the content and utilization of the FLIS data base. The SSR is comprised of the following files: Organizational Entity, Item Name, FSC, FIIG/DP/Guide, Table Look-Up, Graphics, Process Control, Mass Changes to FLIS data base, Mass Data Retrieval, and Tailored Data Interrogations.	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15
Technical Feasibility. The determination of whether the development of a data system change is possible within the limits of available technology.	1
Training Quality Items. Items designated for use on or with training nuclear weapons or on nuclear ordnance test and handling equipment but not authorized for use on war-reserve nuclear weapons.	4
Type of Cargo Code. See DRN 9260, volume 12.	1, 2, 15

	Volume(s)
Type of Financial Management Control. See DRN 0729, volume 12.	
Uniform Freight Classification Code (UFC). See DRN 3040, volume 12.	1, 2, 6, 15
Unit of Issue (U/I). See DRN 3050, volume 12.	2, 6, 14, 15
Unit of Issue Conversion Factor. See DRN 3053, volume 12.	6
Unprocessable Transaction. Transactions which did not contain the minimum essential control elements required for processing. These transactions are not queued for further processing and are not retained in the FLIS files.	1, 2, 4, 6
Using Service Code. See DRN 0745, volume 12.	
Voluntary Standard. A product standard developed under procedures published by the Department of Commerce. Its adoption by a particular industry, company, or organization is voluntary. It is used as a standard for the procurement and production of a product.	6
War-Reserve Quality Items. Items authorized for use on or with war-reserve nuclear weapons but not designated for use on training nuclear weapons or test and handling equipment.	4
Water Commodity Code. See DRN 9275, volume 12.	1, 2, 15
Withdraw. The word "withdraw" in these procedures refers specifically to activity action to remove existing data from DLSC files.	2, 6

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume/ Chapter/ Section	Title	Page/Appendix
6.1	GENERAL	
6.1.1	Catalog Management Data	6.1-1
6.1.2	MOE Rules and Related Data	6.1-1
6.1.3	Freight Classification Data	6.1-2
6.1.4	Standardization Data	6.1-2
6.1.5	Source of Supply Data	6.1-2
6.1.6	Revision of the DoD Stock Fund Prices	6.1-2
6.2	ADD, REINSTATE, CHANGE, OR DELETE CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA	
6.2.1	Data Flow Procedures	6.2-1
6.2.2	Unit of Issue Change	6.2-8
6.2.3	Maintenance Action Codes	6.2-9
6.2.4	Add Catalog Management Data	6.2-11
6.2.5	Reinstate Catalog Management Data	6.2-12
6.2.6	Change Catalog Management Data	6.2-12
6.2.7	Delete Catalog Management Data	6.2-12
6.2.8	Add Data Element(s)	6.2-13
6.2.9	Change Data Element(s)	6.2-13
6.2.10	Delete Data Element(s)	6.2-14
6.2.11	Outputs Generated from Processing Catalog Management Data	6.2-15
6.2.12	Effective Date Processing Criteria	6.2-18
	Cross Reference of Catalog Management Data Input DICs to Output DICs	6-2-A
	Cross Reference of Concurrent Submittal Input to Output DICs	6-2-B
	Cross Reference of Catalog Management Data/I&S Input DICs Resulting in the Normal CMD Outputs DICs and also unique output DICs Specifically for I&S Data	6-2-C
	CMD Generation From IMM/Lead Service Input	6-2-D
6.3	ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE MOE RULE AND RELATED DATA	
6.3.1	Segments and Data Elements	6.3-1
6.3.2	MOE Rule and FSC Table	6.3-3
6.3.3	Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers (DIC LDZ)	6.3-3
6.3.4	Nonuser (Storage) Function MOE Rules	6.3-4

Volume/ Chapter/ Section	Title	Page/Appendix
6.3.5	Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC LAU)	6.3-5
6.3.6	Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC LCU)	6.3-6
6.3.7	Delete MOE Rule Number (DIC LDU)	6.3-7
6.3.8	<i>Deletion of Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA)</i> <i>MOE Rules</i>	6.3-9
6.3.9	Add, Change, Delete Data Element(s)	6.3-9
6.3.10	Multiple DIC Input (DIC LMD)	6.3-9
6.3.11	Outputs Generated from Processing MOE Rule and Related Data	6.3-10
6.3.12	Depot Source of Repair (DSOR) Item Management Coding Criteria	6.3-15 6-3-A
6.4	FREIGHT DATA	
6.4.1	Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)	6.4-1
6.4.2	Freight Codes	6.4-1
6.4.3	Freight Data Submitters	6.4-1
6.4.4	Freight Data Input Transactions	6.4-1
6.4.5	Integrity Code Processing	6.4-3
6.4.6	Master Freight Table Maintenance and Query Capabilities	6.4-3
6.4.7	Freight Data Outputs	6.4-5
6.5	ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE STANDARDIZATION DATA	
6.5.1	Introduction	6.5-1
6.5.2	Add Standardization Relationship	6.5-1
6.5.3	Change Item Standardization Decision Data in a Standardiza- tion Relationship	6.5-3
6.5.4	Change Item Standardization Data Not in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-3
6.5.5	Delete Standardization Relationship	6.5-3
6.5.6	Permanent System Control Number (PSCN)	6.5-4
6.5.7	National Stock Number (NSN)	6.5-5
6.5.8	Outputs Generated from Processing Standardization Decision Data	6.5-5
6.6	ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTABILITY(I&S) DATA	
6.6.1	Introduction	6.6-1
6.6.2	Excludable Items from DoD I&S System	6.6-1

Volume/ Chapter/ Section	Title	Page/Appendix
6.6.3	Collaboration	6.6-1
6.6.4	I&S Terms	6.6-1
6.6.5	I&S Family Structure	6.6-2
6.6.6	I&S Coding	6.6-3
6.6.7	Order of Use Codes (DRN 0793)	6.6-3
6.6.8	Phrase Codes	6.6-4
6.6.9	Jump to Codes (DRN 0792)	6.6-5
6.6.10	DoD I&S Data Flow Procedures	6.6-6
6.6.11	Input Transactions Non I&S	6.6-6
6.6.12	Input Transactions, Catalog Management Data (CMD) and DoD Interchangeable and Substitutable (I&S) Data	6.6-6
6.6.13	Input Transactions, Data Element Oriented with Value Segment R	6.6-8
6.6.14	Input Segment R, DoD I&S Jump Code Relationship Group Data Chain (Data Record Number (DRN))	6.6-9
6.6.15	Input Transaction; DIC LMD Multiple DIC Input	6.6-9
6.6.16	Input Transaction DIC LMX Multiple NSN DIC Input	6.6-9
6.6.17	The Following Exhibits (A, B, C, D, E and F) Depicts the Basic I&S Family Order of Use (OOU) Structure	6.6-12
6.6.18	IMM/LS PICA Initial Establishment and Revisions of DoD I&S Family Structures	6.6-19
6.6.19	Authorized IMM/LS PICA Submitters of DoD I&S Family Structures and Revisions of I&S Coding Assignments	6.6-19
6.6.20	IMM/LS PICA DoD I&S Coding Requirement Summary	6.6-19
6.6.21	IMM/LS PICA Delete Related Items of DoD I&S Family	6.6-20
6.6.22	SICA DoD I&S Coding Requirement Summary	6.6-21
6.6.23	SICA Delete I&S Related NSN(s) of Entire SICA I&S Family Groups	6.6-22
6.6.24	DLSC I&S Phrase Code Generation	6.6-22
6.6.25	CMD/I&S Phrase Code Recordation Sequence	6.6-23
6.6.26	Service SICA Request to Delete MOE Rule	6.6-23
6.6.27	Withdrawal of Wholesale Management	6.6-23
6.6.28	Master/Related NSN, Non I&S CMD Maintenance	6.6-23
6.6.29	Unique DoD I&S Procedures Processing/Conditions	6.6-23
6.6.30	Logistic Transfer of I&S Families	6.6-24
6.6.31	Superseding an I&S Master NSN	6.6-24
6.6.32	Output Notification Document Identifier Codes (DIC) Gener- ated from Processing I&S Family Data	6.6-24

Volume/ Chapter/ Section	Title	Page/Appendix
6.7	SOURCE OF SUPPLY	
6.7.1	Introduction	6.7-1
6.7.2	DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update (DIC LSS)	6.7-1
6.7.3	FSC Change	6.7-1
6.7.4	Maintenance Action Code (MAC)	6.7-2
6.7.5	Tables	6.7-2
6.7.6	Service/Agency Source of Supply Update Criteria	6.7-2
6.7.7	Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) Source of Supply Criteria	6.7-3
6.7.8	Source of Supply Inactivation and Deletion	6.7-4
6.7.9	Last-Known Source of Supply	6.7-5
6.7.10	Source of Supply Error Reporting	6.7-5
6.7.11	Outputs Generated from Processing Source of Supply Data	6.7-5
6.8	ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING DATA	
6.8.1	Introduction	6.8-1
6.8.2	Data Flow Procedures	6.8-1
6.8.3	Special Projects	6.8-5
6.8.4	Output Generated from Processing IMC Data	6.8-9
6.9	ANNUAL DoD STOCK FUND PRICE CHANGE PROCEDURE	
6.9.1	Introduction	6.9-1
6.9.2	Data Flows	6.9-1
6.9.3	Processing of Surcharge Input	6.9-2
6.10	PACKAGING DATA	
6.10.1	Introduction	6.10-1
6.10.2	Add Packaging Data (DIC LPA)	6.10-1
6.10.3	Change Packaging Data (DKC LPC)	6.10-1
6.10.4	Delete Packaging Data (DIC LPD)	6.10-1
6.10.5	Interchangeability of DICs LPA and LPC	6.10-1
6.10.6	Add Packaging Data Element(s) (DIC LAD)	6.10-2
6.10.7	Change Packaging Data Element(s) (DIC LCD)	6.10-2
6.10.8	Delete Packaging Data Element(s) (DIC LDD)	6.10-2
6.10.9	Interchangeability of DICs LAD and LCD	6.10-2
6.10.10	Multiple DIC Input (DIC LMD)	6.10-2

Volume/ Chapter/ Section	Title	Page/Appendix
6.10.11	NIIN Assignments and Reinstatements (DICs LN__ , LB__ , LCP)	6.10-2
6.10.12	Outputs Generated from Processing Packaging Data	6.10-2
6.11	ALPHABETIC INDEX	6.11-1



(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 be 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) (*except Coast Guard*) 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 *or* LCM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9 *or* 6.2.6.

(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.

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 *or* LCM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9 *or* 6.2.6 to delete the CMD record or render it inactive.

(4) DLSC records the Service update 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.

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.

1. 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 *or* LCM) in accordance with section 6.2.8, 6.2.9 *or* 6.2.6. 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. *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.

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.

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 transac-

tions 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 sub-

mitted, 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 volume 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. *For the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the CMD record must have an inactive Phrase Code recorded before the LDM is processed.* 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 *containing an inactive Phrase Code for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps*. (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 pro-

cessed 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 required 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 additions, 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. It 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 (Sub-

mitter), 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)
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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
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*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.

**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.

Action/Condition	Min/Max (Days)	Action/Condition	Min/Max (Days)
<p>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.</p>	*0/75	<p>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.</p>	
<p>*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).</p>		<p>CMD (Service input). Involves establishment or change to segment H record using DICs **LAM, **LCM, LDM, LAD, **LCD and LDD.</p>	*0/60
		<p>*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.</p>	

Action/Condition

**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

Min/Max (Days)

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-D

9. Accounting Requirements Code (DRN 2665) - If price is adjusted, use ARC build criteria described in paragraph 10.b. under NEW ARMY CMD CREATION.
10. Unit of Issue Conversion Factor (DRN 3053) - Overlay with IMM/LS Conversion Factor.
11. Former Unit of Issue (DRN 8472) - Do not overlay: leave blank.
12. Phrase Code (DRN 2862)/Related NSN (DRN 2895) - If the IMM/LS CMD input transaction contains a Phrase Code, and DLSC cannot update the Phrase Code to the Army SICA CMD in accordance with the following processing criteria, DLSC will not update any data element value changes for the Army; a DIC KIM will be output in accordance with normal CMD procedures. The following grid will be used to determine whether or not DLSC will update submitted IMM/LS Phrase Codes into the Army SICA CMD record.
 - a. For MILT MMC C, apply only the following:
 - (1) If IMM input P/C = A, C, D, K, T, V, or Z, DLSC will update P/C(s)/Related NSN(s) to the Army Segment H record. Do not retain existing P/C(s)/Related NSN(s) except when existing P/C(s), combined with the above incoming IMM P/C(s) are allowable combinations in accordance with DOD 4100.39-M, FLIS Procedures Manual, Volume 10, Table 96, Phrase Code Package Combination Table. In all cases related to the above, push a KIM with I in position 26.
 - (2) When the Army record has a P/C of A, C, D, K, T, V, or Z and the IMM input P/C = blank, do not retain the above Army P/C(s)/Related NSN(s). Push a KIM with I in position 26.
 - (3) For items involved in I&S, if IMM input P/C = A, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, P, S, T, U, V, Y, Z, 3, 7, or Blank (I&S), DLSC will update PIC(s)/Related NSN(s) to the Army Segment H record. This requirement only applies if Army has MOE Rules and CMD on all members of the I&S family and the PICA submits an LMX package with CMD changes to all members of the I&S family.

CHAPTER 2
APPENDIX 6-2-D

PHRASE CODE APPLICATION GRID
RECORDED PHRASE CODE/ARMY SEG H

INPUT IMM/LS PHRASE CODE	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	X	Y	Z	3	7	B	B	
																									L	L	N
																									K	K	O
Consolidated with	A	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Cancelled Replaced by	C	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Changed to FSC	D	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	5
Replaced By	E	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
When Exhausted Use	F	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Use Until Exhausted	G	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Suitable Substitute	H	6	6	6	3	3	3	8	3	6	6	6	6	8	8	3	6	3	6	6	8	6	3	3	3	3	8
Interchangeable With	J	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
U/I Contains	K	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	5
Superseded By	L	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Breakdown Into	M	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	
Disposal	N	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Use Assembly Astmt or Kit	P	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Fabricate or Assemble	Q	6	6	6	3	3	3	8	3	6	6	6	6	8	8	3	6	3	6	6	8	6	3	3	3	3	8
Refer to Tech Document	R	6	6	6	3	3	3	8	3	6	6	6	6	8	8	3	6	3	6	6	8	6	3	3	3	3	8
Stock As	S	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CHAPTER 3

ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE MOE RULE AND RELATED DATA

6.3.1 Segments and Data Elements.

a. Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rules and related data elements are input to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) through use of the following three segments:

(1) Segment B, which consists of the elements of data necessary to portray an individual Service/Agency management profile in relation to an item identification.

(2) Segment R will be used when adding, changing, or deleting single data elements or a combination of data elements. The permissible data elements are reflected with the applicable input formats for the Document Identifier Codes (DICs) that contain this segment.

(3) Segment T, which is used to delete an entire MOE Rule and its related segment B data elements.

b. The related data elements, excluding supplementary type activity registrations, are added, changed, or deleted as reflected in the applicable DIC input formats except as follows:

(1) The Acquisition Method Code (AMC, DRN 2871) and Acquisition Method Suffix Code (AMSC, DRN 2876) are assigned as follows:

(a) By the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) for each item that is Service-managed or retained (PICA Level of Authority (LOA) 06, 22, or 23) for the first MOE Rule established. Subsequent MOE Rule AMC/AMSC submittals must be blank or equal to the first MOE Rule established.

(b) By the Integrated Material Manager (IMM, PICA LOA 01, 02, or 15) for the first MOE Rule established. Subsequent MOE Rule AMC/AMSC submittals must be blank or equal to the first MOE Rule established.

(c) By the Foreign Military Sales PICA (PICA LOA 99) for every MOE Rule established.

(d) By the Civil Agency, Coast Guard (USCG), National Security Agency (NSA), Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) for every MOE Rule established.

(e) AMC and AMSC changes (DIC LCD) submitted by PICA LOA 01, 02, 06, 15, 22, or 23 will automatically be recorded, by DLSC, onto the FLIS data base against applicable Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) segment B records. DIC KCD will be output to the appropriate SICA data receivers whenever the AMC and AMSC are automatically updated.

(2) Item Management Coding. When the Federal Supply Class (FSC) for the submitted stock number is subject to Item Management Coding, the Card Identification Code, IMC (CIC), DRN 0099; the Item Management Code (IMC), DRN 2744; and the Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA), DRN 2748 must be input to segment B records as indicated *in appendix 6-3-A and chapter 6.8*.

(a) When the input Change MOE Rule Data transaction (LCU) involves a change of PICA, the CIC must be input for each Military Service segment B record for submitted PICA LOA 22, and only for the PICA segment B record for submitted PICA LOA 06 or 23. (EXCEPTION: The CIC must not be input when the PICA change is within a Service or from IMM to IMM.) When the input LCU does not involve a change of PICA, the CIC must not be input.

(b) When the segment B transaction is for adopt, new item, or reactivation actions and contains a MOE Rule with a PICA Level of Authority of 01, 02, 22, or 99, the CIC must be included on each PICA/SICA segment B input.

(c) When the segment B transaction is for adopt, new item, or reactivation actions and contains a MOE Rule with a PICA Level of Authority of 06 or 23, the segment B for the Service manager (PICA) line must contain a CIC. The CIC may not be submitted on segment Bs for SICA line(s).

(d) When segment B is input to adopt an item and contains a MOE Rule with a PICA Level of Authority of 26, the CIC must be input.

(e) The CIC will be used for IMC statistics. If the CIC is present on an effective dated item status transaction, it will be stored in the DLSC future file until the effective date. On the effective date, or on date of processing if the item status transaction was zero effective dated, the IMC statistics will be updated and the CIC will be removed from the transaction prior to recording in segment B.

(f) When the item is coded for IMM management (PICA LOA 01 or 02) and the segment B submittal is for a Military Service line, the IMC and IMCA must be included on the PICA/SICA segment B input.

(g) When the item is Lead Service-managed (PICA LOA 22), IMC must be submitted for the Military Service PICA/SICA segment B records.

(h) When the item is Service-managed with a PICA LOA 06, 23, or 26, IMC must be submitted for the PICA segment B record only.

(i) If the IMC/IMCA must be changed for an existing, active NSN, a segment R transaction (LCD) with a CIC of C will be submitted to DLSC to change the IMC (other than Z) for a IMM/Service-managed item in a IMM (DLA or GSA) FSC. Since the IMC change does not cause a PICA/Service activity change, there is no change of IMCA.

(j) If a Federal Supply Class (FSC) for an item changes from a commodity oriented FSC to a weapons oriented FSC, the Item Management Code (IMC) and Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA) 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 Military Service PICA LOA is 06 or 23, one KDD will be output containing the MOE Rule, IMC and recorded on the manager's (PICA) segment B record. If the Military Service PICA LOA is 22 or 26, a KDD will be output for each Military Service MOE Rule on the item. The Document Control Serial Number in the DIC KDD will be that of the input DIC LCG.

c. A segment B (MOE Rule and Related Data) must be furnished concurrently with a request for NSN assignment or when reinstating a previously cancelled NSN (e.g., cancel-inactive, etc.).

d. Registration of supplementary authorized item identification data collaborators/data receivers (DRNs 2533 and 2534) may be accomplished with DICs LAD, LCD, and LDD and may be submitted by any activity within the same MOE Code.

(1) If an item is IMM-managed (PICA LOA is 01, 02, or 23 - excluding management by activity KX) and the FSC is a category B FSC, the supported Service represented by the recorded MOE Rule may bypass the single submitter and submit supplementary data collaborator/receiver recordings directly to DLSC.

(2) If an item is IMM-managed (PICA LOA 01, 02, or 23) and the FSC is a category A single submitter FSC, supplementary data collaborator/receiver recordings must be submitted through the authorized single submitter for the FSC.

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.

(c) 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.

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

a. 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.

b. 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 SICA LDU.

6.3.9 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.

6.3.10 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.

6.3.11 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

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 reciprocal ISC 1/B NSN.

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

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 3
APPENDIX 6-3-A

NOTE	DIC	LOA	IMC	IMCA	CIC
	LCU - SICA Change Only (or no PICA Change)	In LOA 06 or 23	Do not submit.	Do not submit.	Do not submit.

IMC EDITS

- B LOA 06, 22, 23 or 99.
- D LOA 06, 22, or 99.
- E LOA 02 (see note 3), 06, 22 or 99.
- F LOA 02, (see note 2), 06, 22, 23 or 99.
- J LOA 06, 22, or 99.
- L LOA 06, 22, or 99.
- N LOA 06, 22, or 99.
- P No edit by LOA.
- W LOA 06, 22, 23, or 99.
- Z LOA 01, or 02.

NOTES:

1. IMC data is not submitted on MOE Rules whose first position equals B, C, D (LOA 01/08/15), G or R. IMC data will be submitted on supported SICA MOE Rules.
2. Activity 73, when LOA 02 must submit IMC F.
3. Activity 73, when LOA 22 must submit IMC E.
4. NSA will submit IMC data when the SICA = XN and the SICA LOA = 5D or 5G.
5. IMC data submitted in LCD must contain a CIC of C. (Volume 6, Chapter 3.)
6. DIC LAD/LCD DRN 0099 is mandatory if DRN 2744 is submitted, for all LOAs.
7. UV Edit is used for invalid combinations of data elements. (e.g., 0099 UV for invalid combination LOA and CIC).
8. IMC data is required for MOE Rules first position of D with LOA 22. Follow same rules as LOA 22s.

delete of a NSN or the entire DoD I&S Family or Service I&S Group are as follows:

a. Delete Related NSN(s)

(1) The last recorded Service SICA MOE Rule is deleted.

(2) The recorded Service SICA(s) requests formally through collaboration procedures for the IMM/LS removal of the related NSN from the I&S family.

b. Delete entire DoD I&S Family or Service I&S Group.

(1) The last recorded Service SICA MOE Rule is deleted from the last recorded Related NSN(s).

(2) The IMM/LS/SICA decision through formal collaboration procedures to delete the entire DoD I&S Family.

6.6.22 SICA DoD I&S Coding Requirement Summary. Specific detailed Edit/Validation Criteria applicable to the SICA I&S Coding Assignments are contained in Volume 11, Chapter 3. The following is a summary of I&S Coding requirements.

a. The submitter of the CMD I&S transaction must be the authorized CMD submitting activity for their respective Service. (See Volume 10, Table 104).

b. The SICA must submit an I&S OOU for each NSN that has a SICA MOE Rule recorded for their Service.

c. The OOU structure must be in accordance with paragraph 6.6.5.1.

d. The SICA must always assign definitive OOU codes in their I&S Family Group (SICA may not

assign OOU codes ZZZ or XXX).

e. The SICA assigned Master Item must be the same Master Item assigned by the IMM/LS for the DoD I&S Family.

f. The SICA when assigning an OOU against a Generic Master NSN (AAC of W), that SICA must also have an OOU assigned for at least one Related NSN in the generic interchangeable subgroup. When the SICA records an I&S Generic relationship in the CMD Segment-H record, the following general criteria must be adhered to:

(1) The PICA must have the Generic I&S Family established in its CMD Segment-H record and have an Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) of "W" on the Generic Master NSN.

(2) Have a Phrase Code of "S" for every NSN in the generic subgroup.

(3) Have a AAC of "W" assigned to the Generic Master NSN.

(4) Have a phrase code "S" for every Generic Specific Related NSN in the generic subgroup that it has a MOE rule recorded on, if the PICA has a phrase code "S" recorded on the NSN.

(5) All SICAs must have a MOE rule recorded on the Generic Master NSN and at least one Generic Specific Related NSN in the master NSN OOU interchangeable subgroup.

(6) There must be at least two Generic Specific Related NSNs in a generic master NSN subgroup, before a phrase code "J" can be recorded against either generic specific related NSN in the I&S generic family subgroup. Also, a phrase code "J" must be recorded for every generic specific related NSN in the I&S generic family subgroup.

(7) All generic specific related NSNs having a Phrase Code "J" recorded must also have a phrase code "3" recorded reflecting the Generic Master NSN.

6.6.23 SICA Delete I&S Related NSN(s) of Entire SICA I&S Family Group. The SICA may only delete a Related Item(s) from their respective I&S Family Group or their entire I&S Family Group when the following conditions are met:

a. The SICA may delete their related Item(s) when the Item(s) to be deleted do not have a recorded MOE Rule for the applicable SICA as of the effective date of the SICA transaction.

b. The SICA may delete their entire I&S Family Group, when the entire IMM/LS DoD I&S Family will be deleted as of the effective date of the SICA transaction.

c. When the SICA is deleting their recorded Related Item(s) as a result of SICA MOE Rule deletes, the SICA must inactivate their CMD for the effected Related NSN(s) concurrently using DIC LMX procedures.

d. A SICA may delete their entire I&S Family Group as long as they inactivate their SICA CMD for the effected, related NSNs concurrently, using the DIC LMX procedures.

e. A SICA may delete their MOE Rule from a related NSN(s) as long as their phrase code relationships on the Master are concurrently corrected using LMX procedures.

6.6.24 FLIS I&S Phrase Code Generation. The scope of machine generating I&S Phrase Code actions encompasses the capability of adding, changing or deleting I&S phrase codes, manufacturing effective dated CMD transactions for the establishment or maintenance of related NSN forward

I&S phrase code relationships based on the content of the master NSN CMD input transaction. The following depicts the I&S phrase code generation criteria based on individual S/A requirements:

a. Master NSN, Input Segment-H I&S Phrase Code Generation. The IMM/LS/SICA submitter, either DLA, GSA, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Navy have the option of either submitting the master NSN I&S phrase codes ("BLANK", "G", "S", "7") for each occurrence of submitted I&S Order of Use Phrase Statement requiring a master phrase code, or have the CMD/DoD I&S subsystem generate the applicable master NSN I&S phrase code for them. The basic qualifying criteria for master I&S phrase code generation is as follows:

INPUT TRANSACTION - Must be an independent DIC, LA/LCM (must not be included in DIC, LMD/LMX) and the submitted NSN must be an I&S Master NSN.

I&S OOU PHRASE STATEMENT - All occurrences of submitted I&S OOU phrase statements that require a loaded master I&S phrase code value of either "7"; "G"; "S" must have a blank phrase code field.

TRANSACTION SUBMITTER - Must be either DLA; GSA; Air Force; Marine Corps; Navy.

EDIT/VALIDATION - The submitted master NSN transaction must be initially approved to the point of triggering the master I&S phrase code generation process.

b. Related NSN, Forward I&S Phrase Code Generation. The IMM/LS/SICA submitter, either DLA, GSA, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Navy have the option of either submitting concurrently within DIC LMX (Multiple NSN Input) the Individual related NSN CMD transaction effecting the appropriate forward I&S phrase code action (either add, change,

delete), or have the CMD/DoD I&S subsystem manufacture the required CMD transaction for the applicable related NSN for effecting the appropriate forward I&S phrase code action as stated above. The basic qualifying criteria for triggering the manufacturing of I&S related NSN CMD transactions is as follows:

INPUT TRANSACTION - Must be an independent DIC, LAM/LCM (must not be included in DIC, LMD/LMX) and the submitted NSN must be an I&S master NSN.

TRANSACTION SUBMITTER - Must be either DLA, GSA, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy.

I&S OOU PHRASE STATEMENT - The submitted master NSN CMD transaction must effect either an add; change; or delete of I&S order of use.

EDIT/VALIDATION - The submitted master NSN CMD transaction must be initially approved to the point of triggering the manufacturing process.

NOTE: Detailed I&S Phrase Code Generation and Specific Edit/Validation Criteria is contained in Volume 10, Chapter 4, Table 162. Army IMM/LS/SICA I&S Phrase Code Add, Change or Delete actions must be accomplished through DIC LMX procedures.

c. Machine Generation, DoD I&S Data Suspense Processing. The CMD/DoD I&S subsystem when manufacturing the I&S, related NSN CMD transactions for effecting the Add; Change; Delete of forward I&S Phrase codes will suspend all FLIS data base update, and related output for the initially approved submitted master NSN CMD transaction, and each subsequent initially approved manufactured I&S related NSN CMD transaction until the last manufactured related NSN CMD transaction is approved. If an error condition causes any one

transactions to fail, then the total suspended approved CMD transactions package (Master/Related NSNs) will be rejected, and all suspended FLIS data base update records, and output transactions will be purged.

6.6.25 CMD/I&S Phrase Code Recordation Sequence. The following depicts the sequence that the CMD/I&S phrase code's will be recorded in the CMD FLIS data base record when submitted or CMD system generated:

PHRASE CODE'S AND SEQUENCE

K, A, C, D, BLANK (SPACE) G, E, F, H, J, L, M, P, S, Y, Z, Q, R, T, N, V, O, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, X, U.

6.6.26 Service SICA Request to Delete MOE Rule. A service SICA may not submit an L, M, N, P, T, V or Z Phrase code while having a recorded MOE Rule in segment B of an item that is recorded in an IMM/LS DoD I&S Family as of the effective date of the SICA transaction.

6.6.27 Withdrawal of Wholesale Management. The IMM/LS PICA may not submit an M, P, or T phrase code while having a recorded MOE Rule in segment B of an Item that is recorded in the IMM/LS DoD I&S Family as of the effective date of the IMM/LS transaction.

6.6.28 Master/Related NSN, Non I&S CMD Maintenance. The IMM/LS/SICA when performing Non I&S CMD File Maintenance against an I&S Master/Related NSN will prepare the CMD transaction in accordance with CMD procedures contained in Volume 6, Chapter 2. However, I&S Coding Assignment Edit/Validation will also be enforced in accordance with Volume 11, Chapter 3.

6.6.29 Unique DoD I&S Procedures Processing/Conditions.

a. When a Federal Supply Class (FSC) change and a change to the Item Identification Characteristics is required for a DoD I&S Family recorded in the FLIS (FLIS data base) the following phased (step) procedure must be followed:

(1) Step one (1), a DIC LMD input transaction against the I&S Master NSN must be submitted containing a DIC LCM (to dissolve the existing I&S Master NSN, LCG (to change the FSC), LCC (change II Characteristics Data) and may include DIC LCD and LCU as required.

(2) Step two (2), a DIC LMD input transaction against each I&S Related NSN (in the Master NSN Family) must be submitted containing a DIC LCM (to delete the I&S Phrase Code and Related Master NSN), LOG (to change the FSC to match the Master NSN FSC on the effective date), LCC (change II Characteristic Data) and may include DICs LCD and LCU as required.

(3) Step three (3), a DIC LMX input transaction against the Master NSN, containing a DIC LCM reestablishing the DoD I&S Master NSN Family (with the new FSC) and a DIC LCM for each Related NSN (in the Master NSN Family) with the appropriate I&S Phrase Code and Related Master NSN.).

(4) To ensure that all input transactions in steps 1, 2 and 3 above are synchronized, the effective date reflected in all the input transactions must be the same. Also the step 1 transaction should be approved (having received the FLIS output approval notification) prior to submitting the step 2 input transaction. Also, the step 2 transaction should be approved before the step 3 transaction is submitted.

(5) The control of the processing for this condition would be by the submitter of the transaction, properly submitting the step 1 action first, receiving the approval notification and then submit the step 2

transaction, etc., and ensure that all the input transaction have the same effective date.

(6) This input transaction will be an exception to the standard rule that the deletion/dissolving of an I&S Master NSN must concurrently delete/inactive the I&S Phrase Code on the Related NSN. However, on the effective date of all the submitted transactions the I&S Master NSN and the I&S Related NSN will be in a valid I&S relationship.

6.6.30 Logistic Transfers of I&S Families. When an I&S Family (NSNs in an I&S Family) is being logistically transferred from one manager to a new manager, the following will apply:

a. The gaining manager, when picking up an I&S Family from a losing manager, must (pick-up) manage all items in the losing manager's CMD I&S Family (Segment H Record).

b. The losing manager must ensure that the I&S Family to be transferred must be valid I&S relationships as of the negotiated date of the logistic transfer, and not (subsequently) adding/deleting NSNs to/from the I&S Family.

6.6.31 Superseding an I&S Master NSN. When a DoD I&S Master NSN is being superseded (replaced) the input transaction must be a DIC LAM/LCM under a DIC LMX (with the new Master NSN in the LMX header). Only the IMM/LS after collaboration with the using S/A may initiate the superseding action to DLSC.

6.6.32 Output Notification Document Identifier Codes (DIC) Generated From Processing I&S Family Data. The following paragraphs set forth the various types of output notification that will be forwarded to the PICA/SICA as a result of FLIS processing. Add/Delete/Revision of I&S Family Data.

a. DIC KIM. Catalog Management Data as a result of IMM/Lead Service Input, Document Identifier Code (DIC) KIM, is generated by DLSC as a result of CMD or Item Status actions in the time frames established under existing FLIS requirements and output to the applicable Retail Manager(s) (SICA) recorded on the affected NSN, or those who have active CMD, Segment H record in the FLIS data base. The DIC KIM will be modified to reflect IMM/Lead Service DoD I&S Family Data actions with the use of a special processing indicator code in the third position of the file maintenance sequence number field of the master NSN, to define the action taken against the affected I&S Family. (See Volume 10, Chapter 4, Table 125).

b. DIC KIP. DoD I&S Family Data as a result of SICA Input, Document Identifier Code (DIC) KIP, is generated by DLSC as a result of SICA I&S Group file maintenance action (Add/Change/Delete OOU, JTC).

(1) DIC KIP will reflect for an individual SICA an image of the Segment H and will include the SICA I&S Group Data and will be output to the IMM/LS PICA on the processing date of the SICA I&S output transaction.

(2) DIC KIP will also be pushed when the SICA deletes an entire I&S Family. The KIP will contain an image of the H Segment submitted against the Master NSN (no I&S P/C data). However, the KIP

will contain any data that is record in the CMD. This could be other Phrase Codes. (If no phrase data is reflected, only the CMD portion of the Segment H will be output in the KIP; or KIP output without I&S phrase codes of Blanks, S, 7, or G present is indication that the applicable military service I&S data is deleted.).

c. All other Output Notification and File Maintenance DICs as a result of processing I&S/Supply Management data will be output in accordance with Volume 6, Chapter 2, Add, Reinstate, Change, or Delete Catalog Management Data.

d. When a DIC KRE is output as a result of a DIC LMX input transaction (reject), the KRE will contain the I&S Master NSN (Header NSN) and will reflect the NSN that caused the transaction to reject, along with the DRN and Return Code. When a DIC KRE (reject) is output as a result of a DIC LCM manufactured transaction, the KRE will contain the I&S Master NSN submitted in the initial DIC LCM transaction. The Related NSN that caused the manufactured LCM transaction to reject will also be identified along with the DRN and Return Code.

**SUBSTITUTABLE DoD I&S FAMILY
MASTER NSN SEGMENT H RECORD**

MASTER NSN	P/C	RELATED NSN	OOU	JTC
5905 010000001		5905 010000002 5905 010000003 5905 010000004 5905 010000005 5905 010000006		

**INDIVIDUAL RELATED NSN SEGMENT H RECORDS
RECIPROCAL PHRASE CODING**

RELATED NSN	P/C	MASTER NSN	OOU	JTC
5905 010000002		5905 010000001		
5905 010000003		5905 010000001		
5905 010000004		5905 010000001		
5905 010000005		5905 010000001		
5905 010000006		5905 010000001		

CHAPTER 8 ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING DATA

6.8.1 Introduction. This chapter contains procedures for the submission of Item Management Coding (IMC) data to the FLIS data bank. All IMC data furnished to *DLSC* will be submitted in accordance with the policies of DoD 4140.26-M, Defense Integrated Materiel Management *manual for* Consumable Items, and the procedures contained herein.

a. Input transactions forwarded to *FLIS* will be submitted only by an activity authorized to submit IMC data as reflected in volume 10, table 104. These procedures are applicable to *IMMs* (Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)/General Services Administration (GSA)), the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and National Security Agency for all items in *FSCs* subject to IMC. Nuclear items identified by *CAGE Codes* 57991, 67991, 77991, and 87991 are exempt from IMC coding.

b. For items coded for IMM management, the range of data necessary to perform IMC and to allow IMM management of the item (Document Identifier Code LVA) will be input from the Inventory Control Point (ICP) to DLSC. The IMM may also submit DIC LVA to obtain FLIS data base file data for IMC processing. DLSC will provide interrogation results (segments A, B (all except North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)), E, H, applicable futures file data, IMC data (segment 9) and, if the Card Identification Code is D, Source of Supply data) to the IMM.

c. If the IMM finds reject conditions during its IMC processing, it will output reject notification DIC KRE directly to the ICP. Otherwise, the IMM will update the DLSC FLIS data base. The Originating Activity Code, transaction date, and Document Control Serial Number on an input DIC LVA will be perpetuated on all DLSC and IMM output resulting from processing the transaction. For items coded for Service management, the ICP will update the FLIS data base directly, including the Item

Management Code and the Card Identification Code (CIC). IMC statistics will be updated from item status transactions resulting from IMC actions.

d. Goals and Objectives:

(1) To provide more expeditious processing of IMC data by IMM by sending interrogation results along with the IMC data to the IMM.

(2) To produce statistical summaries of IMC actions.

e. DIC LVA will be used to submit IMC data for items in FSC classes subject to IMC which are coded for IMM management. The complete range of data elements and the format in which they appear in the input are contained in volume 8, chapter 8.1 and volume 9, chapter 9.1. The transaction will be subjected to the edit and validation checks outlined in volume 11. Upon passing the edit and validation tests, interrogation results with file data and IMC data for the item will be output to the IMM.

6.8.2 Data Flow Procedures. This section gives the sequence and flow of IMC transactions between DLSC, Service ICPs, and *the DLA/GSA* IMM. Authorized submitters of IMC transactions are identified in volume 10, table 104. Input transactions will generate output notification on the date of processing.

a. Adopt Coding.

(1) A Military Service Inventory Control Point will transmit to DLSC an IMC Data transaction (DIC LVA) with Card Identification Code (CIC) A, provided no other ICP from the same Service is a recorded user on the item.

(2) DLSC will interrogate the FLIS data base for file data on the item and output the results and IMC data (DIC KIR) to the IMM indicated as the

Item Management Classification Agency in the input DIC LVA.

(3) The IMM will transmit to DLSC an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) including IMC, Item Management Coding Activity (IMCA), and CIC A.

(4) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS data base.

b. Change Coding.

(1) If a Service ICP finds it necessary to revise certain permissible data elements on an IMC Data transaction (DIC LVA), the ICP will transmit to DLSC a second IMC Data transaction with CIC C.

(2) DLSC will interrogate the FLIS data base for file data on the item and output the results and IMC data (DIC KIR) to the IMM indicated as the Item Management Classification Agency in the input DIC LVA.

(3) The IMM will transmit to DLSC a Change Data Element transaction (DIC LCD) with CIC C and any other data element requiring change.

(4) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LCD transaction and record the action on the FLIS data base.

c. Reactivation Coding - IMM Management.

(1) The ICP will transmit to DLSC an IMC Data transaction (DIC LVA) with CIC D.

(2) DLSC will interrogate the FLIS data base for file data on the item and output the results, including Source of Supply (Output Data Request Code 0274) data, and IMC data (DIC KIR) to the IMM indicated as the Item Management Classification Agency in the input DIC LVA.

(3) The IMM will transmit to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC D, and appropriate Catalog Management Data.

(4) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS data base.

d. Return Coding. The ICP may desire to regain responsibility for an item previously coded for IMM management. After it has sent acceptable justification to the *DLA* IMM (per DoD 4140.26-M), the ICP will transmit to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of a Change MOE Rule transaction (DIC LCU) with IMC and CIC U and appropriate *CMD*. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LCU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS.

e. Approved Item Name Reclassification Program, Routine Reclassification Action, Initial Coding. DLSC will output an IMC Advice Notification (DIC KVI) to the activity/activities recorded with Primary Inventory Control Activity Level of Authority (PICA LOA) 06, 22, 23, or 26, or with a Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) LOA 8D by special project.

(1) *DLA/GSA* IMM. The ICP will transmit to DLSC an IMC Data transaction (DIC LVA) with CIC B, F, or I.

(a) DLSC will interrogate the FLIS data base for the file data on the item and output the results and IMC data (DIC KIR) to the IMM indicated as the Item Management Classification Agency in the input DIC LVA.

(b) The IMM will submit a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of a Change MOE Rule transaction (DIC LCU) with IMC, IMCA, CIC B, F, or I; appropriate *CMD*; and if applicable, an

FSC change transaction (DIC LCG).

(c) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LCU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS data base.

(2) Service Management. The ICP will transmit to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of an FSC change transaction (DIC LCG) and appropriate *CMD* (DIC LCM). If the ICP is a Navy activity, only the FSC change will be submitted. On the effective date of the FSC change, the ICP will transmit to DLSC an Add Data Element (DIC LAD) with CIC B, F, or I and IMC.

(a) If there is no FSC change, the ICP will submit only the DIC LAD transaction.

(b) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAD transaction and record the actions on the FLIS data base.

f. Maintenance Coding.

(1) New Items - *DLA/GSA* IMM - No Action.

(2) New Items - Service Management. The ICP will transmit to DLSC a request for *NIIN* assignment (DIC LN___), *NIIN* reinstatement (DIC LB-), or Change *PSCN* to *NIIN* (DIC LCP) as appropriate. Segment B of this transaction will contain the IMC and CIC M. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the segment B input and record the new item on the FLIS.

(3) Inactive Item - *DLA/GSA* IMM - No Action.

(4) Inactive Item - Service Management. The ICP will transmit to DLSC a multiple Package (DIC LMD) consisting of an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC and CIC M, and appropriate *CMD*. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record actions on the FLIS.

(5) FSC Change. DLSC will output an IMC Advice Notification (DIC KVI) to activity/activities recorded with PICA LOA 06, 22, 23, or 26, or with SICA LOA 8D by special project.

(a) *DLA/GSA* IMM.

(1.) The Service ICP transmits to DLSC an IMC Data transaction (DIC LVA) with CIC M.

(2.) DLSC will interrogate the FLIS data base for file data on the item and output the results and IMC data (DIC KIR) to the IMM indicated as the Item Management Classification Agency on the input DIC LVA.

(3.) The IMM will transmit to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of a Change MOE Rule transaction (DIC LCU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC M; appropriate *CMD*; and an FSC change transaction (DIC LCG).

(4.) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LCU transaction and record all actions on the FLIS data base.

(b) Service Management. The ICP transmits to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of an FSC change transaction (DIC LCG) and appropriate *CMD* (DIC LCM). If the ICP is a Navy activity, only the FSC change will be submitted. On the effective date of the FSC change, the ICP will transmit to DLSC an Add Data Element transaction (DIC LAD) with CIC B, F, or I and IMC. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAD transaction and record the actions on the FLIS data base.

g. Retroactive Coding. DLSC will output an IMC Advice Notification (DIC KVI) to the activity/activities recorded with PICA LOA 06, 22, 23, 26, or SICA LOA 8D by special project.

(1) No Logistics Reassignment. The ICP trans-

mits to DLSC a Change Data Element transaction (DIC LCD) with CIC R and, if applicable, IMC. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the DIC LCD transaction and record the action on the FLIS data base if IMC is present.

(2) Logistics Reassignment.

(a) The *Service* ICP transmits to DLSC an IMC Data transaction (DIC LVA) with CIC R.

(b) DLSC will interrogate the FLIS data base for file data on the item and output the results and IMC data (DIC KIR) to the IMM indicated as the Item Management Classification Agency on the input DIC LVA.

(c) The *DLA/GSA* IMM will transmit to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of a Change MOE Rule transaction (DIC LCU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC R, and appropriate *CMD*.

(d) DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LCU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS.

h. Supply Support and Cataloging Action Request. The *Service* ICP prepares and transmits a Supply Support Request (SSR) other than provisioning to the IMM.

(1) New Item. The *DLA/GSA* IMM transmits to DLSC a request for NIIN assignment (DIC LN-), NIIN reinstatement (DIC LB-), or Change PSCN to NIIN (DIC LCP), as appropriate. Segment B of this transaction must contain the IMC, IMCA, and CIC V. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the segment B input and record the new item on the FLIS.

(2) Inactive Item. The *DLA/GSA* IMM transmits to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC V, and an appropriate *CMD* transaction. DLSC will update IMC

statistics from the LAU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS.

(3) Active Item. The *DLA/GSA* IMM transmits to DLSC an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC V. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the action on the FLIS.

i. Automatic Recordation of Unrecorded User. The *DLA* IMM (except GSA) transmits to DLSC an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC N when an unrecorded Military Service user makes three or more requisitions against an item within 180 days. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the action on the FLIS.

j. Provisioning Supply Support Request. The ICP submits an SSR to the IMM.

(1) New Item. The IMM transmits to DLSC a request for NIIN assignment (DIC LN-), NIIN reinstatement (DIC LB-), or Change PSCN to NIIN (DIC LCP), as appropriate. Segment B of this transaction must contain the IMC, IMCA, and CIC P. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the segment B input and record the new item on the FLIS.

(2) Inactive Item. The IMM transmits to DLSC a multiple DIC package (DIC LMD) consisting of an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC P, and an appropriate *CMD* transaction. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the actions on the FLIS.

(3) Active Item. The IMM transmits to DLSC an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC P. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the action on the FLIS.

k. Automatic Recordation on Standard Item. The

IMM transmits to DLSC an Add MOE Rule transaction (DIC LAU) with IMC, IMCA, and CIC S to initially record a Military Service on the standard item if it has submitted an IMC action against a nonstandard (Item Standardization Code (ISC) 3 or E) item. DLSC will update IMC statistics from the LAU transaction and record the action on the FLIS.

6.8.3 Special Projects. DLSC has developed a special program to accomplish the following Item Management Coding (IMC) requirements for Consumable Item Transfers (CIT), retroactive coding, logistics reassignments and class changes:

a. Consumable Item Transfer Project.

(1) Background Information.

(a) Consumable Item Transfer (CIT) is a special project transferring consumable items now managed by military services to DLA. The transfers occur in monthly increments of about 30,000 items each. The services provide possible candidate NSNs to DLA for processing through a DLA workload model program. The DLA model balances both service transfers and DLA Center management workload and produces an incremental (monthly) transfer schedule. This schedule identifies, by increment, the FSCs and number of items (NSNs) included in a specific increment for each participating service activity. In the future, the Services may also transfer candidate NSNs to GSA.

(b) From the DLA established schedule, the Military Service periodically identifies and selects the specific NSNs for several increments that meet the schedule criteria. The Services directly forward to DLSC the list of candidate NSNs by tape in the following format:

RECORD POSITION	NO. POSITIONS	EXPLANATION
--------------------	------------------	-------------

RECORD POSITION	NO. POSITIONS	EXPLANATION
1-4	4	Federal Supply Class (FSC)
5-13	9	National Item Identification Code (NIIN)
14-15	2	Increment Number
16-17	2	Submitting Activity Code
18-19	2	Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Code

(2) Processing Incoming Candidate Tapes.

(a) Before generating Item Management Code Advice Notifications DIC (KVIs), DLSC edits each incoming candidate tape. If one of the following conditions occur, DLSC generates an error tape and/or listing of candidate NSNs rejected for one of the following reasons:

REJECT CODE	REJECT CODE DEFINITION	RECORD POSITION	NO. POSITIONS	EXPLANATION
A	Match on FSC Condition Code 1. NSN returned because the Approved Item Name (AIN) reflected does not match the (INC/FSC combination) edit.	14-15	2	Increment Code
		16-17	2	Activity Code
		18-19	2	MOE Code
B	Match on FSC Condition Code 2. NSN returned because the AIN classified in two or more specific classes, none of which recorded on the NSN.	20-21	2	Reject Code (See above paragraph - currently only one-position codes utilized)
C	Cancelled NSN. Review and delete this NSN from local files.	22-25	4	Proper FSC. Applies to Reject Code A only. For other codes this field is blank.
D	NSN not on FLIS data base. Review and delete this NSN from local files.			
E	Item Name Code not found. Review NSN for approved Item Name Code.			
F	NSN contains a recorded future FSC change. FSC submitted on candidate tape does not agree with the FSC recorded in the futures.			
G	NSN does not contain a recorded or future Segment B for the Activity.			

(b) The format of rejected NSNs for both tape and hardcopy as follows:

RECORD POSITION	NO. POSITIONS	EXPLANATION
1-4	4	FSC from the submitted NSN on the military service tape.
5-13	9	NSN

(c) Just before the monthly incremental generation of KVI's, DLSC scans candidate NSNs to determine I&S relationships (Segment H I&S phrase codes). If the primary NSN is a master, DLSC generates a KVI for the master and KVI(s) for each/all related NSNs. Any related NSNs encountered rejects back to the submitting activity.

(3) Generation of DIC (Document Identifier Code) KVI (Item Management Code Advice Notification).

(a) On the first Tuesday of each month, DLSC outputs KVI's for the applicable increment on magnetic tape according to the format specified in the Participating Activity Code (PAC) Table and Volume 10, Table 10 (Output mode/media codes). DLSC forwards all Air Force output to Activity SX (Oklahoma City Logistics Center, Tinker AFB).

(b) DLSC records the letter K in the first position and a Service Identifier Code (A - Army, F - Air Force, N - Navy and M - Marine Corps) in the second position of seven-digit Document Control

Serial Number (DCSN - DRN 1000) on all KVI transactions pertaining to the CIT Logistic Reassignment Project. FLIS system utilizes the unique DCSN to recognize and process CIT transactions.

(4) Updating the CIT Suspense File in FLIS.

(a) To update the suspense file and perform the special CIT edits, submitting activities must perpetuate the unique DCSN in the Losing Item Manager's (LIM) LVA and in the Gaining Item Manager's (GIM) LMD is the trigger mechanism for DLSC to update the CIT Suspense File and create various CIT statistical reports as required in the future.

(b) DLSC generation of KVI transactions results in recording the NIIN, Submitting Activity Code, Increment Number, and the KVI generation date on the suspense file.

(c) A 65-day LVA processing time begins at the point of KVI generation. LVAs received, within the 65-day period in response to DLSC generated KVIs, process and clear the suspense file.

(d) If an incoming LVA exceeds the 65-day timeframe, the Activity Decrement Counter (about ten percent of each Activity's monthly increment) decrements on a transaction by transaction basis, until equaling zero. Once the activity's counter equals zero, all succeeding LVA transactions reject if exceeding the 65-day timeframe.

(e) On the 6th of every month, DLSC resets all decremental counter balances to about ten percent of each activity's succeeding increment transfer schedule.

(5) Editing incoming CIT LVA transactions.

(a) The unique CIT edits apply to all LVA transactions received by DLSC with a Card Identification Code (CIC) (DRN 0099) of B, F, I, M, and

R, and/or with a CIT DCSN (letter K in first position).

(b) If the submitted NSN is not on the Suspense File, DLSC rejects the transaction with the MO return action code.

(c) Should the submitted NSN exceed the 65-day processing window and the Activity's Decrement Counter balance equals zero, DLSC rejects the transaction with the MP return action code.

(d) If submitted NSN contains an invalid submitted/recorded (current/future) INC/FSC combination on the FLIS data base, DLSC rejects the transaction with the MQ return action code.

(6) Output Notification from processing LIM's LVA transactions.

(a) For CIT output transactions, DLSC generates the letter K in the first position of the DCSN for the following DICs:

1. Notification of Approval (DIC KNA) to the submitter advising the transaction processed and approved.

2. Notification of Return (DIC KRE) to the submitter advising the transaction contains errors.

3. Interrogation Results (DIC KIR) to the Gaining Item Manager (GIM) only when DLSC generates a KNA to the submitter (LIM).

4. FLIS data base File Data for Replacement of a Cancelled NSN/PSCN, Related Generic NSN, (DIC KFE) output to the submitter of the LVA transaction as secondary output to KIR or KFS, when applicable.

5. NIIN/PSCN Status/Index (DIC KFS) output to identify the NIIN Status Code recorded on the

FLIS data base if the submitted NIIN is in a cancelled status.

(b) If the LIM reviews a KVI transaction and research dictates the Military Service retain management, submit a LVI vice a LVA transaction to clear the KVI suspense file. The LIM transaction must contain the letter "K" in the first position of DCSN for updating the Suspense File.

(7) Transferring Item Management to GIM.

(a) GIM submits a LMD or LMX package, in response to a KIR, consisting of MOE Rule data involved in applicable LMD requirements according to Volume 8 or 9.

(b) LIM submits a LVA or LVI and GIM response with any DIC allowed with an LMD package. LVI, LDU, LAD, updates suspense file, but the LDU and LAD must be within an LMD package.

(c) LIM submits a straight LCU transaction in response to the KIR, if GIM is GSA (Activity 75) and the item contains Civil Agency (PICA LOA11) MOE Rule and GSA Civil Agency *CMD*.

(d) Perpetuate the letter K in DCSN in GIM's transactions to update the Suspense File.

b. Other special project requirements for IMC Advice Notification (DIC KVI) will be generated by DLSC on a special-project basis. This occurs upon receipt of a letter from the DoD Integrated Materiel Management Committee (IMC) chairman specifying (1) the National Stock Numbers for the KVI (if pull is to be made by NSN), (2) the affected FSC class and assigned IMM, (3) the approximate number of items in FSC, (4) the Card Identification Code (CIC, Data Record Number 0099) to be used, and (5) the closing date for receipt of responses to the KVIs.

(1) DLSC will output a DIC KVI in NSN sequence to the PICA of each active item in the

affected FSC that is under Service management (PICA LOA 06, 22, 23 (activity AZ), and 26 (military)). Subject KVIs will be on magnetic tape formatted in the output media obtained from the Participating Activity Code (PAC) table. All Air Force output will be forwarded to the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC, activity code SA) regardless of the PICA. Upon receipt of the KVIs and review of applicable records, the activity will begin submitting appropriate IMC transactions to DLSC. These transactions will contain the letter K in the first position of the DCSN (seven-digit Document Control Serial Number - DRN 1000).

(2) A suspense file will be established at DLSC for all KVI notification. The Service can clear its suspense by submitting one of the following:

(a) DIC LVA (IMC Data transaction). Note: At this point the suspense will be cleared for the Service and a suspense established against the IMM. The suspense against the IMM will be cleared upon receipt of segment B data reflecting IMM management.

(b) DIC LAD (Add Data Element). When the KVI is generated for items that involve changing FSC assignment to a IMM or establishing Item Management Coding, the activity will review the item and submit DIC LAD with the appropriate Item Management Code (DRN 2744).

(c) DIC LCD (Change Data Element). When the Service reviews a KVI transaction and research indicates the IMC (DRN 2744) is in error and should be a different Service retention code, the activity will submit a DIC LCD transaction to change the IMC to the correct Service retention code.

(d) DIC LCU (Change MOE Rule). When the Service reviews the KVI transaction and research indicates the Service should retain management under a different Service management PICA Level

of Authority (06, 22), the gaining Service/activity will submit a DIC LCU transaction to change the MOE Rule Number(s) and the IMC (DRN 2744).

(e) DIC LDU (Delete MOE Rule). When the Service reviews a KVI transaction and research indicates the item is no longer required, it will initiate a DIC LDU to delete the MOE Rule(s).

(f) DIC LVI (item to remain the same). When the Service reviews the KVI and determines that an item is correctly coded, it will submit a DIC LVI. The LVI is not a file maintenance update transaction. It will be used by DLSC for statistical reports when follow-up action is initiated by the DoD IMMC chairman to count those items that require no change in Item Management Coding.

(3) If coding activities are unable to meet a suspense date due to extenuating circumstances, the Service member of the IMMC will notify the chairman of the circumstances and request an extension. Upon approval, DLSC will be requested to re-establish the suspense date.

(4) If the IMM has not cleared its suspense by submitting segment B data for the item within 45 days after the closing date, a follow-up will be output to the IMM. This follow-up will consist of DLSC resubmitting the LVA to the FLIS, thereby causing KIR output for the IMM. If the IMM has not taken action to clear its suspense within 30 days after the follow-up, the IMMC chairman will decide what action is required to complete the project and clear pending suspenses.

c. Special Project Requirement for Listing of Newly Assigned NSNs for Audit. DLSC must maintain the capability of sampling a population of new NSNs entering the FLIS data base during the preceding fiscal year in accordance with Military Standard (MILSTD) 105D. The sample will be output by

listing to the Integrated Materiel Management Committee and will reflect the ICP activity code, NSN, IMC Code, and Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule. Request for these listings will come from the DoD IMMC and will include the desired FSC class or classes.

d. Special Project Requirement for Listing NSNs in a Given FSC Class. DLSC must maintain the capability of listing all NSNs in a given FSC and coded with a given IMC Code by a given ICP (e.g., NSNs in FSC class 3710 that were coded with IMC Code D by activity code CL). The FSC, IMC Code, and ICP will be provided to DLSC by the DoD IMMC by letter. The listing of the NSNs will be sent to the Integrated Materiel Management Committee and will reflect the ICP activity code, NSN, IMC Code, and MOE Rule.

6.8.4 Output Generated from Processing IMC Data. The following paragraphs set forth the types of output generated from processing Item Management Coding (IMC) data for an existing National Stock Number (NSN). For applicable input/output 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. Interrogation Results (DIC KIR) will be output to the Item Management Classification Agency reflected in the input transaction to provide the IMM with IMC data (segment 9) and file data on the item. This consists of segments A, B (all except NATO), E, H, applicable futures file data and, if the input Card Identification Code is D, Source of Supply (ODRC 0274) data. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.)

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

CH 7
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

c. 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 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).

d. 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.

e. FLIS Data Base File Data for Replacement of a Cancelled NSN/PSCN, Related Generic NSN, or Reference Number Screening Results (DIC KFE) will be output to the submitter of a DIC LVA transaction against a cancelled NSN or a generic specific NSN. DIC KFE, containing file data for the standard or generic item (Segments A, B (except NATO), E, H and applicable futures file data, and Source of Supply data (if the item is inactive)), will be output to the IMM if the LVA was processed and

approved against a nonstandard item (Item Standardization Code 3 or E) or a generic specific item (Item Standardization Code 2). DIC KFE will be secondary output to DIC KRE or KIR, as appropriate, and will reflect the same Document Control Serial Number as the primary DIC. (See Volume 8, Chapter 8.2, or Volume 9, Chapter 9.2 for output format.)

f. NIIN/PSCN Status/Index (DIC KFS) will be output to identify the NIIN/PSCN Status Code which is recorded on the FLIS data base if the submitted NIIN/Permanent System Control Number is in a cancelled status. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) (See volume 10, table 18 for applicable NIIN/PSCN Status Codes.)

g. FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KFD) will be a secondary output forwarded because the submitted item 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 corrective action accordingly.

CHAPTER 9
ANNUAL DoD STOCK FUND PRICE CHANGE PROCEDURE

6.9.1 Introduction. The stock-fund price stabilization policy requires that prices on stock-fund items be revised annually. This is accomplished at the beginning of the fiscal year. To allow for inflation during the year, a surcharge is added to all materiel categories except subsistence and fuel. This surcharge is determined on an annual basis by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and distributed by memorandum to the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency. The Defense Logistics Agency has responsibility for overall management of the annual surcharge. The surcharge directive is distributed by DLA during May or June each year.

6.9.2 Data Flows

a. Input Data Flows.

(1) The Service or Agency exercising wholesale management responsibility will prepare a special price change record in lieu of the **CMD** transaction normally required to initiate price changes.

(2) The format for the special price change record is:

Position	Entry
1-2	Submitting Activity Code
3-4	MOE Code (See below)
5-6	MAC (See below)
7-19	National Stock Number (NSN)
20-28	Price
29-37	Optional - Spaces, zeroes or presurcharge price

(a) Major Organizational Entity (**MOE**) Codes are:

DS for Defense Supply Centers
DA for Army activities

DF for Air Force
DM for the Marine Corps
DN for Navy activities

(b) Maintenance Action Codes are:

Spaces (bb) for Defense Supply Centers
MM or MS for Integrated Materiel Managers (Level of Authority 06 *or* 23)
SS for Lead Service (LOA 22), or Foreign Military Sales (LOA 99).

(3) The special price change records will be forwarded to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC-S) on magnetic tape no later than 15 July. Magnetic tapes should be accompanied by a transmittal letter identifying the submitting activity, the number of records and the tape specifications (e.g., density, blocking factor, parity, etc.).

b. Output Data Flows.

(1) Around 15 August, DLSC will provide notifications on magnetic tape to supported Services and Agencies. Notifications will also be provided to Army activities which submit price changes. The notifications will be output in Document Identifier Code (DIC) KCD format. KCDs will be distributed to Service focal points (Catalog Data Activity (CDA) for Army, Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC), Navy, Fleet Materiel Support Office (FMSO), and Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany) and to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), National Security Agency (NSA) and U.S. Coast Guard.

(2) DLSC will provide price updates (DIC KCDs) to NATO/Foreign Governments (FG) receiving Segment H data. Output will be provided on magnetic tape in accordance with the Participating Activity Code (PAC) table.

(3) The KCD notifications will be provided in the following format:

(a) A two-line record containing a header line and a Segment R line will be provided to the Army, Coast Guard, FAA, and the appropriate NATO/FG activity. The Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and NSA will receive only the Segment R record (one line).

(b) Positions 1 through 39 of the header and segment R portions of each record will contain the following data:

Position	Field	Entry
1-3	DIC	KCD
4-6	Package Sequence Number	A01 in header; Z02 in segment R
7	Priority Indicator Code	4
8-9	Originating Activity Code	(Submitting activity from input)
10-11	Submitting Activity Code	(From input)
12-16	Transaction Date	(Date of processing)
17-23	Document Control Serial Number	(Sequentially assigned)
24-26	Unassigned	Spaces
27-39	Assigned NSN	(From input)

(c) Positions 40 through 80 of the header portions of each record will contain the following data:

Position	Field	Entry
40-41	Unassigned	Spaces
42-44	DIC, Input	LCD
45	Unassigned	Space
46-47	Destination Activity Code, Output	(See below)
48-80	Unassigned	Spaces

Output Destination Activity Codes are:

AN for Army	XF for Coast Guard
SA for Air Force	XP for NSA
GM for Navy	48 for FAA
PA for Marine Corps	

The appropriate NATO/FG Activity Code

(d) Positions 40 through 80 of the segment R portion of each record will contain the following data:

Position	Field	Entry
40	FLIS Segment Code	R
41-44	Data Record Number	2128
45	Unassigned	Blank
46-50	Effective Date	(1 October of current year)
51	Data Element Terminator Code	#
52-55	Data Record Number	7075
56	Unassigned	Blank
57-65	Surcharge Price	(From input)
66	Data Element Terminator Code	#
67-80	Unassigned	

6.9.3 Processing of Surcharge Input

a. DLSC will use the Sequential Total Item Record (STIR) to validate the input transactions.

b. Validations will be made to ensure that input records are correct. Records found to be incorrect will be returned to the submitter on magnetic tape. The error records will consist of the input record and a numeric return code. Errors will be returned to the submitter by 1 September. Correction of these errors will be resubmitted to DLSC as normal Catalog Management Data transactions and not as a part of the annual surcharge update.

c. Return codes are defined as follows:

CHAPTER 11
ALPHABETIC INDEX

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
ANNUAL DoD STOCK-FUND PRICE CHANGE PROCEDURE	6.1-2, 6.9-1	6.1.6, 6.9	
Input Data Flow	6.9-1	6.9.2.a	
Output Data Flow	6.9-1	6.9.2.b	vol 8, DIC KCD
Processing of Surcharge Input	6.9-2	6.9.3	
CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA	6.1-1, 6.2-1	6.1.1, 6.2	
Add as a Result of IMM/Lead Service Input	6.2-16	6.2.11.h	vols 8/9, DIC KIM
Add CMD	6.2-11, 6.2-15, 6.3-13	6.2.4, 6.2.11.e, 6.3.11.w(1)	vols 8/9/11, DICs LAM, KAM
Annual DoD Stock Fund Price Change Procedure	6.1-2, 6.9-1	6.1.6, 6.9	
Authorized Submitters	6.1-1, 6.2-1	6.1.1.a, 6.2.1	vol 10, table 104
Automatic Update from IMM/Lead Service Input	6.2-1, -2, -3, -4, -7	6.2.1.a, b, c, d, e, i, n, o	vol 10, table 122
Cancelled Items with Replacement IMM	6.2-4	6.2.1.i	6-2-A, 6-2-B vols 8/9, DICs LAM, LAD/ LCD/LCM, LKD/LKU, KIM KIR
Non-IMM	6.2-7	6.2.1.o	6-2-A, 6-2-B vols 8/9, DICs LAD/LCD/ LCM/LDM, LKV, KIM KIR
Cancelled Items without Replacement IMM	6.2-4	6.2.1.h	6-2-A, 6-2-B vols 8/9, DICs LAD/LCD/ LCM/LDM, LKV, KIM KIR
Non-IMM	6.2-7	6.2.1.n	6-2-A, 6-2-B vols 8/9, DICs LAD/LCD/ LCM/LDM, LKV, KIM KIR
Change CMD	6.2-12	6.2.6	vols 8/9/11, DICs
Change FSC Only	6.2-16 6.2-2	6.2.11.f 6.2.1.c	LCM, KCM, vols 8/9, DICs LCG, KCG
Change in Logistics Management (IMM to Military Service - not IMM)	6.2-4	6.2.1.f	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Change in Logistics Management (IMM to IMM) without FSC Change	6.2-2	6.2.1.d	vols 8/9, DICs LCU, LAM/LCM
Change in Logistics Management (Wholesale) and FSC	6.2-3	6.2.1.e	6-2-B, vols 8/9, DICs LCU, LCM/LAD/LAM
Change in Retail Management (SICA within same Service, no PICA Change)	6.2-4	6.2.1.g	vols 8/9, DICs LCU, KIM
Changes other than FSC or Logistics Management (Retail)	6.2-7	6.2.1.m	
Changes other than FSC or Logistics Management (Wholesale)	6.2-1	6.2.1.b	
Concurrent Submittal with Item Status	6.3-9	6.3.9	6-2-B, vols 8/9, DIC LMD
Data Elements			
Add	6.2-13	6.2.8	vols 8/9, DIC LAD
Change	6.2-13	6.2.9	vols 8/9, DIC LCD
Delete	6.2-14	6.2-10	vols 8/9, DIC LDD
Definition	6.1-1	6.1.1	
Delete CMD	6.2-12 6.2-16, 6.3-13	6.2.7 6.2.11.g, 6.3.11.w(2)	vols 8/9/11, DICs LDM, KDM
Delete MOE Rule, DLSC-Generated	6.3-8	6.3.7.g	vols 8/9, DIC LDU
Delete MOE Rule, Service Request	6.2-5	6.2.1.j	vols 8/9, DIC LDU
Edit/Validation	6.2-11, 6.2-12, 6.2-13, 6.2-14	6.2.4.a, 6.2.6.a, 6.2.7.a, 6.2.8.b, 6.2.9.a, 6.2.10.b	vol 11

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Effective Dated Actions, Pending, Informative Data for Effective Date Criteria	6.2-17 6.2-11, 6.2-12, 6.2-13, 6.2-18 6.3-10	6.2.11.j 6.2.4, 6.2.5, 6.2.6, 6.2.7, 6.2.9, 6.2.12, 6.3.10.b	vols 8/9, DIC KIF vol 10, table 145
Follow-Up DIC KIM	6.2-1, 6.2-4, 6.2-7, 6.2-16, 6.3-5	6.2.1.a, h, i, n, o 6.2.11.h, 6.3.5.c	vol 11
Source of Supply Goals/Objectives	6.7-1 6.1-1	6.7.2.a, b 6.1.1.d	
Input/Output DIC Chart	6.2-1	6.2.1	6-2-A, 6-2-B
Interchangeability and Substitutability Relationships	6.6-1	6.6	vol 10, table 45
Item Management Coding	6.2-2, 6.8-1	6.2.1.c(5), (6), 6.8.2	vol 10
Logistics Reassignment	6.2-2	6.2.1.d(1)	6-2-B
Maintenance Action Codes	6.2-9, 6.7-2	6.2.3, 6.7.4	6-2-B
Management Data List (ML)	6.2-18, 6.2-20	6.2.12.e, h	vol 15, chap 15.10
Multiple DIC Input-Concurrent Submittal	6.3-9	6.3.10	vols 8/9, DIC LMD
New/Reinstated Items	6.2-1, 6.2-11, 6.2-18	6.2.1.a, 6.2.4, 6.2.12.a	6-2-B
NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.2-17	6.2.11.m	vols 8/9, DIC KFS
Nonuser (Storage) MOE Rules	6.3-4	6.3.4	
Notifications - See Outputs			
Nuclear Ordnance Items	6.1-1	6.1.1.b	
Outputs Add CMD	6.2-15	6.2.11.e	6-2-A, 6-2-B vols 8/9, DIC KAM

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Change CMD	6.2-16	6.2.11.f	vols 8/9, DIC KCM
CMD as a Result of IMM/Lead Service Input	6.2-16	6.2.11.h	vols 8/9, DIC KIM
Delete CMD	6.2-16	6.2.11.g	vols 8/9, DIC KDM
File Maintenance Sequence Number	6.2-15	6.2.11.b	
Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Actions	6.2-17	6.2.11.j	vols 8/9, DIC KIF
NATO/Foreign Countries	6.2-15	6.2.11.c(1)	
NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.2-17	6.2.11.m	vols 8/9, DIC KFS
Notification of Approval	6.2-17	6.2.11.i	vols 8/9, DIC KNA
Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.2-17	6.2.11.l	vols 8/9, DIC KRE
Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter)	6.2-17	6.2.11.n	vols 8/9, DIC KRU
PSCN, Converted to NSN	6.5-4	6.5.6.c	vols 8/9, DIC LCP
Purge Action	6.2-1	6.2.1.a	6-2-B
Reactivation of DoD Wholesale Manager Interest	6.2-6	6.2.1.l	vols 8/9, DICs LAU, LAM/ LCM
Reinstate CMD	6.2-12, 6.2-15	6.2.5, 6.2.11.e	vols 8/9, DICs LAM, KAM, vol 11
Source of Supply, DAAS Statistics	6.7-1	6.7	6-2-B vol 14, chap 14.13
Surcharge Processing	6.1.2, 6.9-1	6.1.6, 6.9	
Unit of Issue Change	6.2-8, 6.2-14 6.2-17	6.2.2, 6.2.9.b 6.2.11.j(1)	vols 8/9, DICs LCD, LCM, KIF

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Withdrawal of Wholesale Management	6.2-6	6.2.1.k	vols 8/9, DICs LDU, LDM/ LCM/LAD
DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS) - See Source of Supply			
FLIS INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTABILITY - See I&S DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODES			
Input	6.2-1,	6.2.1.b,i,	vols 8/9/11
LAD Add Data Elements	6.2-4, 6.2-13, 6.3-9, 6.4-1, 6.6-13, 6.7-1, 6.8-2, 6.8-3	6.2.1.g(3), 6.2.8, 6.3.9.a, 6.4.3, 6.6.13, 6.7.1, 6.8.2.e, f	6-2-A, 6-2-B
LAF Freight Data	6.4-2	6.4.4.a, b	vols 8/9/11
LAM Add Catalog Management Data	6.2-1, 6.2-2, 6.2-4, 6.2-11, 6.7-1	6.2.1.a(3), d 6.2.1.g(3) 6.2.4 6.7.1.a	vols 8/9/11 6-2-A, 6-2-B
LAS Add Standardization Relationship	6.5-1, 6.5-5	6.5.2 6.5.8.a	vols 8/9/11
LAU Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.2-6, 6.3-5, 6.3-8, 6.3-9, 6.8-4	6.2.1.1, 6.3.5, 6.3.7.g, 6.3.8.b, 6.8.2.i	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LBC Reinstate Partial Descriptive Method II	6.6-6	6.6-11	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LBR Reinstate Full Descriptive Method II with Reference Number	6.6-6	6.6.11	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LBW Reinstate Full Descriptive Method II without Reference Number	6.6-6	6.6.11	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
LCD Change Data Elements	6.2-1, 6.2-3, 6.2-4, 6.3-1, 6.3-6, 6.3-9, 6.4-2, 6.7-1, 6.8-2, 6.8-3	6.2.1.b, e, i, 6.2.1.g(3), 6.3.1, 6.3.6, 6.3.8.b, 6.4.4.e, 6.7.1, 6.8.2.b, g	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-A
LCF Change Freight Data	6.4-2	6.4.4.b	vols 8/9/11
LCG Change FSC, Item Name, Type of Item Identification, or RPD MRC	6.2-2, 6.2-3, 6.3-10, 6.6-10, 6.6-24, 6.7-1, 6.7-2, 6.7-6, 6.8-3	6.2.1.c, 6.2.1.e(1), 6.3.10.a(2), 6.6.16.b, c, 6.6.29.a(1), 6.7.1.a, 6.7.3, 6.7.7.b, c, 6.8.2.e(2), 6.8.2.f(5)	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LCM Change Catalog Management Data	6.2-1, 6.2-8, 6.2-9, 6.2-12, 6.2-18, 6.6-6, 6.6-9, 6.7-1, 6.8-2, 6.8-3	6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.6, 6.2.12.e, 6.6.12, 6.6.16, 6.7.1, 6.8.2.e, f	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
LCP Change PSCN to a NIIN	6.2-11, 6.5-4, 6.8-3, 6.8-4	6.2.4, 6.5.6.c 6.8.2.f, h, j	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LCS Change Standardization Decision Data for a Replaced NSN Standardization Relationship	6.5-3, 6.5-5	6.5-3, 6.5.8.b	vols 8/9/11

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
LCU Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.2-4, 6.3-6, 6.7-1, 6.8-2, 6.8-3	6.2.1.g(1), 6.3.6 6.7.1.a, 6.8.2.d, f	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LCZ Change Item Standardization Decision Data not in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-3 6.5-5	6.5.4 6.5.8.b	vols 8/9/11
LDD Delete Data Elements	6.2-1, 6.2-4, 6.3-9, 6.4-2, 6.7-1	6.2.1.b, g(3) 6.3.9.c, 6.4.4.f, 6.7.1.a	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-A
LDF Delete Freight Data Classification Data	6.4-2	6.4.4.c	vols 8/9/11
LDM Delete Catalog Management Data	6.2-12, 6.7-1	6.2.7, 6.7.1.a	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
LDS Delete Standardization Relationship	6.5-3, 6.5-6	6.5.5, 6.5.8.c	vols 8/9/11
LDU Delete MOE Rule Number	6.3-7, 6.6-9, 6.7-1	6.3.7, 6.6.16, 6.7.1.a	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LDZ Delete Logistics Transfer	6.3-3	6.3.3	vol 8
LKD Cancel-Duplicate	6.2-4	6.2.1.i	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LKU Cancel-Use	6.2-4	6.2.1.i	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LKV Cancel-Invalid	6.2-4	6.2.1.h	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LMD Multiple DIC Input	6.2-1, 6.3-9, 6.8-1	6.2.1, 6.3.10, 6.8.2	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LNC Request for NIIN Assignment (Partial Descriptive Method)	6.6-6, 6.8-4	6.6.11, 6.8.2.h, j	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LNK Request for NIIN Assignment (Reference Method)	6.6-6, 6.8-4	6.6-11, 6.8.2.h, j	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LNP Request for PSCN Assignment (Full Descriptive Method with Reference Numbers)	6.5-2, 6.5-4	6.5.2.c, 6.5.6.b	vols 8/9/11
LNR Request for NIIN Assignment (Full Descriptive Method with Reference Numbers)	6.6-6, 6.8-4	6.6.11, 6.8.2.h, j	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
LNW Request for NIIN Assignment (Full Descriptive Method without Reference Numbers)	6.6-6, 6.8-4	6.6.11, 6.8.2.h, j	vols 8/9/11, 6-2-B
LSS DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update	6.7-1 6.7-7	6.7.1.a, 6.7.2, 6.7.10.b	vols 8/9/11
LTU Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply	6.7-1, 6.7-5	6.7.1.a, 6.7.7	
LTV Change Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply	6.7-1, 6.7-5	6.7.1.a, 6.7.7	
LTW Delete Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply	6.7-1, 6.7-5	6.7.1.a, 6.7.7	vols 8/11
LUT Add New SSR Master Freight Table Record	6.4-3	6.4.6.b	vols 8/11
LUV Replace SSR Master Freight Table Record	6.4-4	6.4.6.c	vols 8/11
L UW Change Data Elements on an SSR Master Freight Table Record	6.4-4	6.4.6.d	vols 8/11
LUX Delete Total SSR Master Freight Table Record	6.4-4	6.4.6.e	vols 8/11
LVA IMC Data	6.8-1, 6.8-5, 6.8-10	6.8.1, 6.8.2, 6.8.3.a, 6.8.4.e	vols 8/11
Output			
KAD Add Data Element(s)	6.3-11	6.3.11.d	vols 8/9
KAF Add Freight Data	6.4-5	6.4.7.b(1)	vols 8/9
KAM Add Catalog Management Data	6.2-15, 6.3-13	6.2.11.e, 6.3.11.w(1)	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
KAR Add Reference Number and Related Codes			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KAS Add Standardization Relationship	6.5-5	6.5.8.a	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KAT Add FLIS Data Base Data	6.3-13	6.3.11.u	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KAU Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.3-10	6.3.11.a	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KCD Change Data Element(s)	6.3-11	6.3.11.e	vols 8/9
KCF Change Freight Data	6.4-5	6.4.7.b(2)	vols 8/9
KCG Change FSC			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KCM Change Catalog Management Data	6.2-16	6.2.11.f	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
KCP Change PSCN to a NIIN			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KCS Change Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-5	6.5.8.b	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KCU Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.3-10	6.3.11.b	vols 8/9, 6-2-B

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
KCZ Change Item Standardization Decision Data not in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-5	6.5.8.b	vols 8/9
KDD Delete Data Element(s)	6.3-11	6.3.11.f	vols 8/9
KDF Delete Freight Data	6.4-5	6.4.7.b(3)	vols 8/9
KDM Delete Catalog Management Data	6.2-16, 6.3-13	6.2.11.g, 6.3.11.w(2)	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
KDS Delete Standardization Relationship	6.5-6	6.5.8.c	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KDU Delete MOE Rule Number	6.3-11	6.3.11.c	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KDZ Delete Logistics Transfer	6.3-14	6.3.11.y	vols 8/9
KEC Output Exceeds AUTODIN Limitations			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFA Match through Association			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFC File Data Minus Security Classified Charac- teristics Data			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFD FLIS Data Base File Data	6.3-13, 6.8-10	6.3.11.t, 6.8.4.g	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFE FLIS Data Base File Data for Replacement of a Cancelled NSN/PSCN, Related Generic NSN, or Reference Number Screening Results	6.8-10	6.8.4.e	vols 8/9
KFM Notification to Increment File Maintenance Sequence Number	6.3-12	6.3.11.k	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFP Follow-Up Notification	6.3-12	6.3.11.o	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFR File Data for Replacement NSNs/PSCNs when not authorized for Procurement	6.3-13	6.3.11.s	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KFS NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.2-17, 6.3-11, 6.4.6, 6.8-10	6.2.11.m, 6.3.11.j, 6.4.7.b(7) 6.8.4.f	vols 8/9, 6-2-A 6-2-B, vol 10, table 18
KHP Notification of Approval, SSR Transaction			vol 8
KHR Notification of Return, SSR Transaction			vol 8
KHS Notification of Unprocessable Package, SSR			vol 8
KIE Advance Informative FLIS Data Base File Data	6.3-12	6.3.11.q	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KIF Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Actions	6.2.8, 6.2-16, 6.3-12	6.2.2.d, 6.2.11.h, 6.3.11.r	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
KIM Catalog Management Data as Result of IMM/Lead Service Input	6.2-1, 6.2-2, 6.2-4	6.2.1.a(2), b, d, g(2),	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
	6.2-8, 6.2-16, 6.3-5, 6.3-13	6.2.2.d, 6.2.11.h, 6.3.5.c, 6.3.11.w	
KIR Interrogation Results	6.2-3 6.3-14, 6.8-1, 6.8-5, 6.8-9, 6.8-10	6.2.1.d(2), 6.3.11.z, 6.8.2, 6.8.3.a, 6.8.4.a, e	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KKD Cancel-Duplicate			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KKP Cancel PSCN to a NSN/PSCN	6.5-2	6.5.2.f	vols 8/9
KKU Cancel-Use			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KKV Cancel-Invalid			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KMD Multiple DIC Output	6.3-13	6.3.11.v	vols 8/9
KMU Exact Match with Errors in Submitted FII (Submitter)			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KNA Notification of Approval	6.2-17, 6.2-18, 6.3-11, 6.4-6, 6.7-8, 6.8-9	6.2.11.i, 6.2.12.d, 6.3.11.g, 6.4.7.b(4), 6.7.11.b, 6.8.4.b	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
KNI Conflict Notification	6.3-12	6.3.11.n	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KNS Notification of Change to Standardization Decision Data (Standardization Originator)			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KPE Possible Duplicate with Errors in Submitted FII (Submitter)			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KPM Processing Malfunction	6.3-14, 6.4-6, 6.7-8	6.3.11.x, 6.4.7.b(10), 6.7.11.c, f	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KRE Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.2-17, 6.3-11, 6.4-6, 6.5-6, 6.7-5, 6.8-1, 6.8-10	6.2.11.1, 6.3.11.h, 6.4.7.b(5), 6.5.8.d, 6.7.12.d, f, 6.8.1.c, 6.8.4.c, e	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
KRF Return of Cancellation Action, Retained FII Invalid			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KRM Notification of Exact Match (Submitter)			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KRP Notification of Possible Duplicate (Submitter)			vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KRU Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter)	6.2-17, 6.3-11, 6.4-6, 6.7-8, 6.8-10	6.2.11.n, 6.3.11.i, 6.4.7.b(6), 6.7.11.c, e, f, 6.8.4.d	vols 8/9, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
KSE Submitted NIIN/PSCN Security Classified (Originator Only)	6.3-12, 6.4-6, 6.7-8	6.3.11.l, 6.4.7.b(8), 6.7.11.f	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KSS DAAS Source of Supply Update (Originator only)	6.3-12, 6.7-2, 6.7-7	6.3.11.m, 6.7.3, 6.7.9, 6.7.11.a	vols 8/9, 6-2-B
KUA Add Total SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(1)	vol 8
KUB Cancel SSR MOE Rule with Replacement	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(2)	vol 8
KUC Change SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(3)	vol 8
KUD Cancel without Replacement or Delete SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(4)	vol 8
KUE New SSR Standard FSC Management Record	6.3-15	6.3.11.aa(5)	vol 8
KUF Delete Total SSR Standard FSC Management Record	6.3-15,	6.3.11.aa(6)	vol 8
KVI Item Management Coding Advice Notification	6.3-12, 6.8-2, 6.8-3, 6.8-5	6.3.11.p, 6.8.2.e, f, g, 6.8.3.a	vols 8/9
EFFECTIVE DATE CRITERIA			
Catalog Management Data	6.2-12, 6.2-12, 6.2-13, 6.2-18, 6.3-10	6.2.4.c, 6.2.5, 6.2.6.d, 6.2.7.c, 6.2.12, 6.3.10.b	vol 10, table 145
Delete Logistics Transfer	6.3-3	6.3.3.b	
Interchangeability and Substitutability	6.6-1	6.6.3.f	
Management Data List Considerations	6.2.18, 6.2-20	6.2.12.e, h	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
MOE Rule	6.3-4, 6.3-5, 6.3-7, 6.3-8, 6.3-10	6.3.4.a, 6.3.5.b, 6.3.6.e, f, 6.3.7.e, f, g 6.3.10.b	vol 10, table 145
NIMSC Changes	6.3-3, 6.3-9	6.3.1.e, 6.3.9.b	
Source of Supply	6.7-1, 6.7-6, 6.7-7	6.7.1.b, 6.7.7.c, 6.7.11.a	
EFFECTIVE DATED ACTIONS PENDING, INFORMATIVE DATA	6.2-17 6.3-12	6.2.11.j, 6.3.11.r	vols 8/9, DIC KIF, 6-2-A, 6-2-B
FILE DATA FOR REPLACEMENT NSN/PSCN WHEN NOT AUTHORIZED FOR PROCUREMENT	6.3-13	6.3.11.s	vols 8/9, DIC KFR, 6-2-B
FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION	6.3-12	6.3.11.o	vols 8/9, DIC KFP, 6-2-B
FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION DATA	6.1-2, 6.4-1	6.1.3, 6.4	
Add Data Element(s)	6.4-2	6.4.4.d	vols 8/9/11, DIC LAD
Freight Data	6.4-2,	6.4.4.a	vols 8/9/11, DICs LAF, KAF
Master Freight Table Record	6.4-3	6.4.6.b	vols 8/11, DIC LUT
Authorized Submitters	6.1-2, 6.4-1	6.1.3.b, 6.4.3	vol 10, table 115
Challenge of MTMC Freight Data Change Data Element(s)	6.4-1 6.4-2	6.4.1.3.c(1) 6.4.4.e	vols 8/9/11, DICs LCD
Data Element(s) on a Master Freight Table Record	6.4-4	6.4.6.d	vols 8/11, DIC LUW

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Freight Data	6.4-2,	6.4.4.b,	vols 8/9/11, DICs LCF, KCF
Definition	6.1-2	6.1.3.a	
Delete			
Data Element(s)	6.4-2	6.4.4.f	vols 8/9/11, DIC LDD
Freight Data	6.4-2	6.4.4.c	vols 8/9/11, DICs LDF, KDF
Master Freight Table Record	6.4-4	6.4.6.e	vols 8/11, DIC LUX
Edit/Validation			vol 11
File Data, FLIS Data Base (DIC KFD)	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(9)	
Mass Change	6.4-4	6.4.6.c	
Military Traffic Management Command	6.4-1	6.4.1	
Challenge of MTMC Freight Data	6.4-1	6.4.3.c(1)	
Master Freight Table Maintenance	6.4-3	6.4.6	
MILSTAMP Data Elements	6.4-1	6.4.2.a(1)	vol 10, tables 82-85
MOWASP Data Bank	6.4-1, 6.4-5	6.4.3.b, 6.4.7.b	
NIIN/PSCN Status Index	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(7)	vols 8/9, DIC KFS
Notification - See Outputs			
Outputs (FLIS Data Base/SSR Data)	6.4-5	6.4.7	
Add Freight Data	6.4-5	6.4.b(1)	vols 8/9, DIC KAF
Change Freight Data	6.4-5,	6.4.7.b(2),	vols 8/9, DIC KCF
Delete Freight Data	6.4-5	6.4.7.b(3)	vols 8/9, DIC KDF
Notification of Approval	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(4)	vols 8/9, DIC KNA
Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(5)	vols 8/9, DIC KRE
Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter)	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(6)	vols 8/9, DIC KRU
NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(7)	vols 8/9, DIC KFS

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Processing Malfunction	6.4-6	6.4.7.b.(10)	vols 8/9, DIC KPM
Submitted NIIN/PSCN Security Classified (Originator only)	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(8)	vols 8/9, DIC KSE
FLIS Data Base File Data	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(9)	vols 8/9, DIC KFD
Processing Malfunction	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(10)	vols 8/9, DIC KPM
Publication			vol 15, chap 15.13
Replace Master Freight Table Record	6.4-4	6.4.6.c	vols 8/11, DIC LUV
Master Freight Table Maintenance	6.4-3	6.4.6	
FLIS Data Base File Data (DIC KFD)	6.4-6	6.4.7.b(9)	
FSC CHANGE			vols 8/9/11, DIC LCG, 6-2-B
Catalog Management Data	6.2-2, 6.2-3	6.2.1.c, e	
Defense Nuclear Agency	6.7-2, 6.7-6	6.7.3, 6.7.7.b	vols 8/11, DIC LTV
Delete Logistics Transfer	6.3-3	6.3.3.a	
Interchangeability and Substitutability	6.6-2	6.6.4.b	
Item Management Coding	6.8-2, 6.8-3	6.8.2.e, f	
MOE Rule	6.3-10	6.3.10.a(2)	
Source of Supply	6.7-2, 6.7-5	6.7.3, 6.7.7	
FSC TABLE	6.3-3	6.3.2	13-2-A
I&S (INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTABILITY) INFORMATION SYSTEM	6.6-1	6.6.1	
Add Relationship	6.6-6	6.6.12	
Authorized Submitters/Organizers	6.6-6, 6.6-19	6.6.10, 6.6.19	
Change Relationship	6.6-21	6.6.22	
Delete Relationship	6.6-20, 6.6-22	6.6.20, 6.6.23	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Effective Date	6.6-1, 6.6-10	6.6.3.f, 6.6.16.d	
Family Concept	6.6-1, 6.6-2	6.6.4, 6.6.5	vol 10, table 117
Interrogations (only output provided)			vol 10, table 34
Phrase Codes	6.6-4	6.6.8	vol 10, table 45
Relationships with cancelled NSN/PSCNs			
Sources of Relationships			
Statistics			vol 14, chap 14.15
INTEGRATED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (IMMC)	6.8-9	6.8.3.b(2)(f)	
ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING (IMC)	6.3-1, 6.8-1	6.3.1.b(2), 6.8	vols 8/9/11, DIC LVA, vol 10, table 77
Adopt Coding	6.8-1	6.8.2.a,	
Advice Notification	6.8-2, 6.8-3, 6.8-5, 6.8-8	6.8.2.e, f, g, 6.8.3.a, b	vols 8/9, DIC KVI
Approved Item Name Reclassification Program			
IMM Management	6.8-2	6.8.2.e(1)	
Service Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.e(2)	
Authorized Submitters	6.8-1	6.8.1.a	vol 10, table 104
Automatic Recordation of Unrecorded User	6.8-4	6.8.2.i	
Automatic Recordation on Standard Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.k	
Card Identification Codes (CIC)	6.8-1	6.8.2	vol 10, table 137
Change Coding	6.8-2	6.8.2.b	
Edit/Validation	6.8-1	6.8.1.e	vol 11
Interrogation Results	6.8-1, 6.8-9	6.8.1.b, 6.8.2, 6.8.4	vols 8/9, DIC KIR
Maintenance Coding	6.8-3	6.8.2.f	
FSC Change - IMM Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.f(5)(a)	
- Service Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.f(5)(b)	
Inactive Items - IMM Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.f(3)	
- Service Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.f(4)	
New Items - IMM Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.f(1)	
- Service Management	6.8-3	6.8.2.f(2)	
Nonuser (Storage) MOE Rules	6.3-4	6.3.4	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Nuclear Items	6.8-1	6.8.1.a	
Objectives and Goals	6.8-1	6.8.1.d	
Outputs	6.8-9	6.8.4	vol 10, sec. 10.3.3
Interrogation Results	6.8-9	6.8.4.a	vols 8/9, DIC KIR
NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.8-10	6.8.4.f	vols 8/9, DIC KFS
Notification of Approval	6.8-9	6.8.4.b	vols 8/9, DIC KNA
Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.8-10	6.8.4.c	vols 8/9, DIC KRE
Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter)	6.8-10	6.8.4.d	vols 8/9, DIC KRU
FLIS Data Base File Data	6.8-10	6.8.4.g	vols 8/9, DIC KFD
FLIS Data Base File Data for Replacement of a Cancelled NSN/PSCN or Reference Number Screening Results	6.8-10	6.8.4.e	vols 8/9, DIC KFE
Provisioning Supply Support Request	6.8-4	6.8.2.j	
Active Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.j(3)	
Inactive Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.j(2)	
New Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.j(1)	
Reactivation Coding - IMM	6.8-2	6.8.2.c	
Rejects - IMM to ICP	6.8-1	6.8.1.c	vols 8/9, DIC KRE, vol 10, sec. 10.3.8
Retroactive Coding	6.8-3	6.8.2.g	
Logistics Reassignment	6.8-4	6.8.2.g(2)	
No Reassignment	6.8-3	6.8.2.g(1)	
Return Coding	6.8-2	6.8.2.d	
Special Project Requirements			
IMC Advice Notification	6.8-5	6.8.3.a	vols 8/9, DIC KVI
Listing NSNs in a Given FSC Class	6.8-9	6.8.3.d	
Listing Newly Assigned NSNs for Audit	6.8-9	6.8.3.c	
Statistics	6.8-1	6.8.2	vol 14, chap 14.24
Supply Support and Cataloging Action Request	6.8-4	6.8.2.h	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Active Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.h(3)	
Inactive Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.h(2)	
New Item	6.8-4	6.8.2.h(1)	
Suspense File (DIC KVI)	6.3-12 6.8-5	6.3.11.p, 6.8.3.a(2)	vols 8/9, DIC KVI
LAST-KNOWN SOURCE OF SUPPLY MAINTENANCE ACTION CODE (MAC)	6.7-7 6.2-9, 6.7-2, 6.9-1	6.7.9 6.2.3, 6.7.4, 6.9.2.a(2)(b)	vol 8, DIC KSS
MANAGEMENT DATA LIST (ML)			vol 15, chap 15.10
Effective Date Criteria	6.2-18, 6.2-20	6.2.12.e, h	
MASTER FREIGHT TABLE MAINTENANCE MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND (MTMC)	6.4-3 6.4-1	6.4.6 6.4.1	
MOE RULE AND RELATED DATA (FLIS DATA BASE/SSR)	6.1-1, 6.3-1	6.1.2, 6.3	vol 13
Activity/MOE Rule Cross Reference	6.3-3	6.3.2	13-6-C
Add Data Element(s)	6.3-9, 6.3-11	6.3.9.a, 6.3.11.d	vols 8/9, DICs LAD, KAD
Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.3-5, 6.3-10	6.3.5.a, 6.3.11.a	vols 8/9, DICs LAU, KAU
Add Total SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(1)	vol 8, DIC KUA
Cancel SSR MOE Rule with Replacement	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(2)	vol 8, DIC KUB
Cancel without Replacement or Delete SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(4)	vol 8, DIC KUD
Change Data Element(s)	6.3-8, 6.3-11	6.3.8.b, 6.3.11.e	vols 8/9, DICs LCD, KCD
Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.3-6, 6.3-10	6.3.6, 6.3.11.b	vols 8/9, DICs LCU, KCU
Change SSR Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(3)	vol 8, DIC KUC
Concurrent Submittals	6.3-9	6.3.9	6-2-B
Add Wholesale Interest	6.3-10	6.3.10.a.(3)	
Cancellation with Replacement	6.3-10	6.3.10.a(5)	
Change in Logistics Management	6.3-10	6.3.10.a(1)	
Change in Logistics Management and FSC	6.3.10	6.3.10.a(2)	
Withdrawal of Wholesale Interest	6.3-10	6.3.10.a.(4)	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Conflict Notification	6.3-12	6.3.11.n	vols 8/9, DIC KNI
DAAS Source of Supply Update (DIC KSS)	6.3-12, 6.7-7	6.3.11.m, 6.7.11.a	
Defense Nuclear Agency for Source of Supply Delete Data Element(s)	6.7-6 6.3-9, 6.3-11	6.7.7.e 6.3.9.c, 6.3.11.f	vols 8/9, DICs LDD, KDD
Delete MOE Rule Number	6.3-7, 6.3-11	6.3.7, 6.3.11.c	vols 8/9, DICs LDU, KDU
Depot Source of Repair	6.3-15	6.3.12	vol 10, table 117
Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers	6.3-10	6.3.10.c	vol 8, DICs LDZ, KDZ vol 11 vol 10, table 145
Edit/Validation			
Effective Date Criteria			
Additions	6.3-5	6.3.5.b	
Changes	6.3-7	6.3.6.f	
Deletions	6.3-7, 6.3-8	6.3.7.e, f, g	
IMM/Lead Service Transfer	6.3-7	6.3.6.d	
Multiple Inputs (DIC LMD)	6.3-10	6.3.10.b	vol 10, table 145
NIMSC Changes	6.3-3, 6.3-9	6.3.1.e, 6.3.9.b	
USCG-Peculiar Item Transfer	6.3-7	6.3.6.e	
Follow-Up Notification	6.3-11	6.3.11.o	vols 8/9, DIC KFP, vol 10, sec. 10.3.7
FSC Record Outputs, SSR - See Output FSC Table	6.3-3	6.3.2	13-2-A
Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Actions	6.3-12	6.3.11.r	vols 8/9, DIC KIF
Input Segments	6.3-1	6.3.1.a	vols 8/9
Interrogation Results for Logistics Transfer	6.3-14	6.3.11.z	vols 8/9, DIC KIR
Item Management Coding	6.3-1, 6.8-1	6.3.1.b(2), 6.8	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Special Project Suspense File (DIC KVI)	6.8-7, 6.8-8	6.8.3.a(4), (5), (6), (7)	vols 8/9, DICs LAD, LCD, LCU, LDU, LVA, LVI
Item Management Status Data	6.1-1	6.1.2.a	
MOE Rule Table	6.3-3	6.3.2	13-6-B
Multiple DIC Input	6.3-10	6.3.9	vols 8/9, DIC LMD
NATO Stock Numbers	6.3-5, 6.3-7	6.3.5, 6.3.7	vol 4, chap 4.15
NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.3-11	6.3.11.j	vols 8/9, DIC KFS
NIIN/PSCN, Submitted, Security Classified (Originator only)	6.3-12	6.3.11.1	vols 8/9, DIC KSE
NIMSC (Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code)	6.3-3	6.3.1.e	vols 8/9, DIC LCD, vol 10, table 107
Nonuser (Storage) Function MOE Rules Notifications - See Outputs Output	6.3-4	6.3.4	13-6-B
Add Data Element(s)	6.3-11	6.3.11.d	vols 8/9, DIC KAD
Add MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.3-10	6.3.11.a	vols 8/9, DIC KAU
Add FLIS Data Base Data	6.3-13	6.3.11.u	vols 8/9, DIC KAT
Add Total SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(1)	vol 8, DIC KUA
Advance Informative FLIS Data Base File Data	6.3-12	6.3.11.q	vol 8/9, DIC KIE
Cancel SSR MOE Rule with Replacement	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(2)	vol 8, DIC KUB
Cancel without Replacement or Delete SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(4)	vol 8, DIC KUD
Change Data Element(s)	6.3-11	6.3.11.e	vols 8/9, DIC KCD
Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data	6.3-10	6.3.11.b	vols 8/9, DIC KCU
Change SSR MOE Rule Record	6.3-14	6.3.11.aa(3)	vol 8, DIC KUC

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
CMD Related Outputs	6.3-13	6.3.11.w	vols 8/9, DICs KAM/KDM/ KIM
Conflict Notification	6.3-12	6.3.11.n	vols 8/9, DIC KNI, vol 10, table 109
DAAS Source of Supply Update	6.3-12, 6.7-7	6.3.11.m, 6.7.11.a	vol 8, DIC KSS
Delete Data Element(s)	6.3-11	6.3.11.f	vols 8/9, DIC KDD
Delete Logistics Transfer	6.3-14	6.3.11.y	vols 8/9, DIC KDZ
Delete MOE Rule Number	6.3-11	6.3.11.c	vols 8/9, DIC KDU
Delete Total SSR Standard FSC Management Record	6.3-15	6.3.11.aa(6)	vol 8, DIC KUF
File Data for Replacement FNSNs/PSCNs when not Authorized for Procurement	6.3-13	6.3.11.s	vols 8/9, DIC KFR
Follow-Up Notification	6.3-12	6.3.11.o	vols 8/9, DIC KFP
Informative Data for Pending Effective Dated Ac- tions	6.3-12	6.3.11.r	vols 8/9, DIC KIF
Item Management Coding Advice Notification	6.3-12	6.3.11.p	vols 8/9, DIC KVI
Interrogation Results	6.3-14	6.3.11.z	vols 8/9, DIC KIR
Multiple DICs	6.3-13	6.3.11.v	vols 8/9, DIC KMD
New Standard FSC Management Record	6.3-15	6.3.11.aa(5)	vol 8, DIC KUE
NIIN/PSCN Status/Index	6.3-11	6.3.11.j	vols 8/9, DIC KFS
Notification of Approval	6.3-11	6.3.11.g	vols 8/9, DIC KNA
Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.3-11	6.3.11.h	vols 8/9, DIC KRE
Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter)	6.3-11	6.3.11.i	vols 8/9, DIC KRU
Notification to Increment FMSN	6.3-12	6.3.11.k	vols 8/9, DIC KFM

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Processing Malfunction	6.3-14	6.3.II.x	vols 8/9, DIC KPM
Submitted NIIN/PSCN Security Classified (Originator only)	6.3-12	6.3.II.1	vols 8/9, DIC KSE
FLIS Data Base File Data	6.3-13	6.3.II.t	vols 8/9, DIC KFD
Source of Supply	6.7-1	6.7	
Standard FSC Table	6.3-3	6.3.2	13-2-A
Statistics	6.3-3	6.3.2.a	vol 14, chap 14.14
Supplementary Collaborators/Receivers	6.3-2, 6.3-6, 6.3-7	6.3.1.d, 6.3.6.c, 6.3.7.a	
Wholesale/Retail Grid (Levels of Authority)			13-6-A, vol 10, table 74
MOWASP DATA BANK	6.4-1, 6.4-3, 6.4-5	6.4.3.b, 5.e, 7.b	
NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER (STANDARDIZATION)	6.5-5	6.5.7	
NONCONSUMABLE ITEM MATERIAL SUPPORT CODE (NIMSC)	6.3-3	6.3.1.e	vols 8/9, DIC LCD, vol 10, table 107
NONUSER (STORAGE) FUNCTION MOE RULES	6.3-4	6.3.4	vols 8/9, DICs LAU, KDU, KIM, 13-6-B
PACKAGING DATA	6.10-1	6.10.1	vol 10, table 182
Add Packaging Data (DIC LPA)	6.10-1	6.10.2	vols 8/9
Add Packaging Data Element(s) (DIC LAD)	6.10-2	6.10.6	vols 8/9
Change Packaging Data (DIC LPC)	6.10-1	6.10.3	vols 8/9
Change Packaging Data Element(s) (DIC LCD)	6.10-2	6.10.7	vols 8/9
Delete Packaging Data (DIC LPD)	6.10-1	6.10.4	vols 8/9
Delete Packaging Data Element(s) (DIC LDD)	6.10-2	6.10.8	vols 8/9
Interchangeability of DICs LAD and LCD	6.10-2	6.10.9	
Interchangeability of DICs LPA and LPC	6.10-1	6.10.5	
Multiple DIC Input (DIC LMD)	6.10-2	6.10.10	vols 8/9
NIIN Assignments and Reinstatements (DICs LN __, LB __, LCP)	6.10-2	6.10.11	vols 8/9
Outputs Generated from Processing Packaging Data	6.10-2	6.10.12	vols 8/9

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
PERMANENT SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (PSCN) (STANDARDIZATION)	6.5-4	6.5.6	
PHRASE CODES			vol 10, table 52
DLSC Delete MOE Rule	6.3-8	6.3.7.g	
Interchangeability and Substitutability	6.6-1	6.6.4.a	vol 10, table 45
Management Data List Criteria	6.2-12	6.2.6, 6.2.7	
Source of Supply Application	6.7-7	6.7.9	
PSEUDO SOURCE OF SUPPLY CODES	6.7-6	6.7.8	vol 10, table 110
SOURCE OF SUPPLY	6.1-2, 6.7-1	6.1.5, 6.7	
Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)			
Acquisition Advice Code Application	6.7-7	6.7.11.a	vol 8, DIC KSS
Critical Source of Supply Update	6.7-1	6.7.2	vols 8/9/11, DIC LSS
Follow-Up	6.7-1	6.7.2	
Last-Known Source of Supply	6.7-7	6.7.9	vol 8, DIC KSS
Service/Agency Notification to Users	6.7-1	6.7.2.b	
Output to	6.7-7	6.7.11.a	
Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA)	6.7-5	6.7.7	
Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply	6.7-5	6.7.7.a(1)	vol 8/11, DIC LTU
Change Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply	6.7-5	6.7.7.a(2)	vol 8/11, DIC LTV
Delete Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply	6.7-5	6.7.7.a(3)	vol 8/11, DIC LTW
Effective Date Criteria	6.7-6	6.7.7.c	
FSC Changes	6.7-6	6.7.7.b	
J-Series SOS Modifiers	6.7-6	6.7.7.g	
Logistics Transfer (IMM)	6.7-6	6.7.7.e	
MOE Rule X001	6.7-6	6.7.7.f	
Pseudo SOS Codes XXX/XZZ	6.7-6	6.7.8.a(3), 6.7.8.b	vol 10, table 110
DLSC Contact Point	6.7-2	6.7.2.e	
Edit/Validation			vol 11
Emergency Updates	6.7-1	6.7.2	
Error Reporting	6.7-7	6.7.10	
Critical Source of Supply Update (DIC LSS)	6.7-7	6.7.10.c	
DAAS	6.7-7	6.7.10.a	
Services/Agencies	6.7-7	6.7.10.b	

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
FSC Change	6.7-2	6.7.3	
J-Series Codes	6.7-3	6.7.6	
Maintenance Action Codes (MAC)	6.7-2	6.7.4	
Notification - See Outputs			
Output			
DAAS Source of Supply Update	6.7-7	6.7.11.a	vol 8, DIC KSS
Notification of Approval	6.7-8	6.7.11.b	vols 8/9, DIC KNA
Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.7-8	6.7.11.d	vols 8/9, DIC KRE
Notification of Unprocessable Package (Submitter)	6.7-8	6.7.11.c, e	vol 8, DIC KRU
Processing Malfunction	6.7-8	6.7.11.c, f	vol 8, DIC KPM
Pseudo Codes	6.7-6	6.7.8	vol 10, table 110
Service/Agency Update Criteria	6.7-3	6.7.6	
Tables	6.7-2	6.7.5	vol 10, tables 103, 114
Transactions Effecting Update	6.7-1	6.7.1.a	
Types of Update	6.7-1, 6.7-8	6.7.1.b, 6.7.11.a(2)	
Update Distribution (DAAS)	6.7-7	6.7.11.a	
SPECIAL PROJECTS (ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING)	6.8-5	6.8.3	
SSR ITEM NAME SECTOR - See Item Name Sector (SSR)			
STANDARDIZATION DATA	6.1-2, 6.5-1	6.1.4, 6.5	
Add Standardization Relationship	6.5-1, 6.5-5	6.5.2, 6.5.8.a	vols 8/9, DICs LAS, KAS
Cancel PSCN to a NSN/PSCN	6.5-2	6.5.2.f	vols 8/9, DIC KKP
Change Standardization Decision Data for a Replaced NSN, Standardization Relationship	6.5-3, 6.5-5	6.5.3, 6.5.8.b	vols 8/9, DICs LCS, KCS
Permissible ISC Changes	6.5-3	6.5.3.a	
Rejected Transactions	6.5-3	6.5.3.b	
Change Standardization Decision Data Not in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-3 6.5-5	6.5.4 6.5.8.b	vols 8/9, DICs LCZ, KCZ
Delete Standardization Relationship	6.5-3, 6.5-6	6.5.5, 6.5.8.c	vols 8/9, DICs LDS, KDS
Edit/Validatioin Criteria	6.5.6	6.5.8.d	vol 11

TITLE	PAGE	NARRATIVE	OTHER REFERENCES
Generic Relationship	6.5-2	6.5.2.d	
National Stock Number	6.5-5	6.5.7	
Cancelled NSNs	6.5-5	6.5.7.b	
Cancellation of Replacement NSN	6.5-5	6.5.7.b(2)	
New NSN Assignments	6.5-5	6.5.7.a	
Reinstatement of Cancelled NSN	6.5-5	6.5.7.c	
NSN/PSCN Replacement for NSN	6.5-1, 6.5-2,	6.5.2.b, e	
Outputs	6.5-5	6.5.8	
Add Standardization Relationship	6.5-5	6.5.8.a	vols 8/9, DIC KAS
Cancel PSCN to a NSN/PSCN	6.5-2	6.5.2.f	vols 8/9, DIC KKP
Change Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-5	6.5.8.b	vols 8/9, DIC KCS
Change Standardization Decision Data Not in a Standardization Relationship	6.5-5	6.5.8.b	vols 8/9, DIC KCZ
Delete Standardization Relationship	6.5-6	6.5.8.c	vols 8/9, DIC KDS
Notification of Return (Submitter)	6.5-6	6.5.8.d	vols 8/9, DIC KRE
Permanent System Control Number	6.5-4	6.5.6	
PSCN/NSN Superseding PSCN	6.5-2	6.5.2.f	
Rejected Transactions	6.5-2	6.5.2.h	
Request for PSCN Assignment	6.5-2	6.5.2.c	vols 8/9, DIC LNP
Statistics			vol 14, chap 14.7
SUBMITTERS, AUTHORIZED, FREIGHT SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST (SSR)	6.8-4	6.8.2.h	vol 10, table 115
SURCHARGE - See Annual DoD Stock Fund Price Change Procedure			
TRANSPORTATION - See Freight Classification Data			
UNIT OF ISSUE CHANGE	6.2-8, 6.2-12, 6.2-14, 6.2-17	6.2.2, 6.2.6.b, 6.2.9.b, 6.2.11.j(1)	vols 8/9, DICs LTI, LCD, LCM vols 8/9, DIC KIF