



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICES CENTER
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CHANGE NO. 9
DoD 4100.39-M

CH 9
DoD 4100.39-M
Volume 6

DLSC-VPH
1 January 1997

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 viii, xv thru xviii, xxix and xxx, xxxv and xxxvi 1 thru 5	iii thru viii, xv thru xviii, xxix and xxx, xxxv and xxxvi 1 thru 5
Table of Contents	6.1-1 and 6.1-2	6.1-1 and 6.1-2
Chapter 1	6.3-1 thru 6.3-15	6.3-1 thru 6.3-15
Chapter 3	6.4-1 thru 6.4-7	6.4-1 thru 6.4-7
Chapter 4	6.5-1 and 6.5-2	6.5-1 and 6.5-2
Chapter 5	6.7-1 thru 6.7-8	6.7-1 thru 6.7-8
Chapter 7	6.8-1 thru 6.8-6	6.8-1 thru 6.8-6
Chapter 8	6.11-7 thru 6.11-24	6.11-7 thru 6.11-24
Chapter 11		

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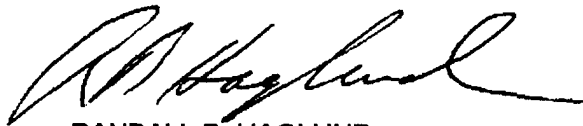
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III. This change sheet will be filed in front of Volume 6 for reference purposes after changes have been made.

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	

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

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
DOE	Department of Energy	2, 4	ELRN	Extra Long Reference Number	2, 3, 4
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service	1, 15	EOJ	End of Job	
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center	2, 13, 14	EOT	End of Transmission	2
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support		ERRC	Expendability, Recoverability-Reparability Code	
DRN	Data Record Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13	ESDC	Electrostatic Discharge Codes	8, 9, 10, 15
DSC	Defense Supply Center	1, 2, 4, 6	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	1, 2, 4, 6, 13
<i>DSCC</i>	<i>Defense Supply Center Columbus</i>	<i>2, 14</i>	FC	Foreign Countries	2, 4, 6
<i>DSCR</i>	<i>Defense Supply Center Richmond</i>	<i>2, 14</i>	FD	Functional Description	1
DSN	Defense Switched Network (formerly: Automatic Voice Network - AUTOVON)	1,2,3,4,5	FDM	Full Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2
DSOR	Depot Source of Repair	6	FG	Foreign Government	4
<i>DSWA</i>	<i>Defense Special Weapons Agency</i>	<i>2, 4, 6, 13, 14</i>	FII	Federal Item Identification	2, 4, 6
<i>DSWACA</i>	<i>Defense Special Weapons Agency Cataloging Activity</i>	<i>4</i>	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

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		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
GIIC	Generic Item Indicators Code	6	IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
GIM	Gaining Inventory Manager	2, 6	IMMC	Integrated Materiel Management Committee	6
GIMM	Gaining Inventory Materiel Manager	2, 6	IMSS	Item Management Statistical Series	6, 14
GIRDER	Government/Industry Reference Data Edit and Review	4	INC	Item Name Code	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15
GSA	General Services Administration	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14	IOS	International Organization for Standardization	6
HMC	Hazardous Materiel Code	15	IRRC	Issue, Repair and/or Requisitioning Restriction Code	
HMIC	Hazardous Material Indicator Code	8, 9, 10, 15	ISAC	Identified Secondary Address Coding	
I&S	Interchangeability and Substitutability	1, 5, 6, 14	ISC	Item Standardization Code	4, 5, 6, 15
ICP	Inventory Control Point	6, 13, 14	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 Administra- tion Procedure	
LIM	Losing Inventory Manager	6	MILSPEC	Military Specification	3
LMF	Language Media For- mat	2	MILSTAAD	Military Standard Activity Address Di- rectory	
LOA	Level of Authority	2, 6, 13, 14	MILSTAMP	Military Standard	6
LR	Logistics Reassign- ment	4, 6		Transportation and Movement Procedure	
LS	Lead Service	6	MILSTD	Military Standard	2, 3, 4, 7
LTL	Less Than Truckload Rating Code	15	MILSTICCS	Military Standard	3, 15
MAC	Maintenance Action Code	6		Item Characteristics Code Structures	
MC	Marine Corps	1, 2	MILSTRAP	Military Standard	15
MCC	Materiel Category Code Materiel Condition Code			Transaction Report- ing and Accounting Procedure	
MCLB	Marine Corps Logis- tics Base	13	MILSTRIP	Military Standard	6
MCO	Marine Corps Order	13		Requisitioning and Issue Procedure	
MCSA	Marine Corps Supply Activity		MIM	Military Inventory Manager	14
MEC	(Marine Corps) Man- agement Echelon Code	13, 15	MM	Materiel Manager	
MFR	Manufacturer	4	MMAC	Materiel Management	1, 13
MIL-RI	Military Routing Identifier	6		Aggregation Code-AF	
			MMC	Materiel Management	13
				Category Code-DoD (Commodity)	
			MOE	Major Organizational Entity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14

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		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
MOWASP	Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing	6	NMFC	National Motor Freight Classification (Code)	1, 2, 6, 15
MRC	Master Requirement Code	1, 3, 4, 5, 15	NOCA	Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Activity	2, 4
MRD	Master Requirement Directory	3, 15	NOCO	Nuclear Ordnance Cataloging Office	2, 4
MRM	Military Retail Manager	14	NSA	National Security Agency	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
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
<i>NCAGE</i>	<i>NATO Commercial and Government Entity</i>	<i>1, 4, 5, 7, 15</i>	OOU	Order of Use	6
NCB	National Codification Bureau	2, 4	PC	Phrase Code	6
NDUP	Non-Duplicate	4	PDM	Partial Descriptive Method (Item Identification)	2, 4
NHCI	Nuclear Hardness Critical Item	2, 4	PIC	Priority Indicator Code	1, 2, 4, 5, 14
NIDS	Nuclear Integrated Data System	4	PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14
NIIN	National Item Identification Number	All	PMIC	Precious Metals Indicator Code	6, 15
NIMSC	Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code	2, 6	PORM	Plus or Minus	2, 3
			PSCN	Permanent System Control Number	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15

		Volume(s)			Volume(s)
PSMAT	Provisioning Screening Master Address Table	1, 5, 7	ROFC	Remote Output Format Code	16
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			

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

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 <i>Special Weapons</i> 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.	

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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 <i>DSWA</i> 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 <i>Special Weapons</i> Agency (<i>DSWA</i>) 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)
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 Commercial and Government Entity (NCAGE). See DRN 4140, volume 12.	1, 4, 5, 7, 15
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
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 reparable 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.	

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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 <i>Special Weapons</i> 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

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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 <i>Special Weapons</i> 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

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CHAPTER 1 GENERAL

6.1.1 Catalog Management Data (CMD) is the range of management data applied to an item of supply, primarily restricted to the data necessary to acquire and account for the item at the requisitioner level. CMD together with Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule and related item status data constitute a record that tells how, why, where, when, and by whom items of supply are managed or used in the life cycle of materiel management.

a. All CMD furnished to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) will be submitted in accordance with the Federal Catalog System Policy Manual, section 7, and the procedures contained herein. The input transactions forwarded to DLSC will be submitted only by an activity authorized to submit CMD as reflected in volume 10, table 104.

b. CMD procedures are applicable to the Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Defense Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM), the Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Navy, other Defense agencies, and when specified by agreement, other Federal agencies. CMD will not be stored at DLSC for nuclear ordnance items containing Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE) 57991, 67991, 77991, or 87991. These items are identified in the FLIS data base by Item Name Code (INC) 97991. ***CMD will also not be stored at DLSC for Special Operations items containing CAGE 1USSI. These items are identified in the FLIS by INC 07991.***

c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardized Agreement (STANAG) 4199 provides for a uniform system of exchange of Materiel Management Data between NATO countries. Rules and procedures for the NATO system of exchange of Materiel Management Data are published in the NATO Manual for Codification (NMC).

d. The following goals/objectives are accommodated in this procedure:

(1) To develop and maintain the basis for the orderly collection, receipt, control, validation, editing, file maintenance, statistical reporting, and analysis of CMD as provided by the Services/Agencies.

(2) To establish the data base necessary to support that portion of the DLSC publication mission that involves CMD.

(3) To provide the interchangeability and substitutability (I&S) application with required Phrase Code data to construct FLIS I&S relationships.

(4) To provide the Source of Supply (SOS) application with Service/Agency-submitted SOS information for subsequent processing and output to the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) in accordance with established time frames.

(5) To assure compatibility between data recorded as a result of National Item Identification Number (NIIN) assignment/reinstatement or adoption, standardization decisions, and subsequent CMD information, based on an established effective date.

(6) Establish necessary internal system controls to ensure accurate and responsive service to requiring FLIS participants, and apprise management of problems, trends, and follow-up results.

6.1.2 MOE Rule and Related Data. Service/Agency interest in a National Stock Number (NSN) is recorded by MOE Rule, which establishes a profile representing the Service/Agency cataloging and management responsibilities.

a. In instances where this management responsibility represents that of wholesale management (Pri-

mary Inventory Control Activity (PICA)), the MOE Rule is augmented by item management status data consisting of the Acquisition Method Code, Acquisition Method Suffix Code and Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code. In addition, other data related to the MOE Rule and/or item are the supplementary data collaborators/receivers, Card Identification Code, Item Management Code, Item Management Coding Activity, Acquisition Advice Code, and the effective date.

b. MOE Rule and related data denote the managerial and operational responsibilities exercised by supply activities and the technique of materiel management used by the activity having principal supply control responsibility. The date a MOE Rule and related data are recorded against an NSN will be the starting point for development of management statistics.

6.1.3 Freight Classification Data

a. Freight classification is the range of data used in traffic management for establishing transportation rates and recording descriptive information on transportation documents. Such data will be developed by the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) and authorized Military Services and Civil Agencies (as designated by MOE). Submittal to DLSC assures a greater coverage of items and makes such data available to system participants during screening and/or interrogation processes.

b. Transactions required to establish and maintain a freight record for an existing NSN may be submitted by MTMC or authorized activities within a Service/Agency. Segment G is used as input to and output from DLSC and contains all the data elements of a freight record in the FLIS data base.

6.1.4 Standardization Data. All standardization data submitted to DLSC will be in accordance with the policies of the Department of Defense Standard-

ization Manual, 4120.3-M, and the procedures contained herein. Input transactions will originate from an organizational entity authorized to originate standardization data and must be submitted by an authorized submitter. These procedures are applicable to all Service/Agencies authorized to originate or submit standardization decisions.

6.1.5 Source of Supply Data. Source of Supply updates to be used by the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) will be derived from file maintenance actions resulting from normal Catalog Management Data flow, MOE Rule changes and deletions, Critical Source of Supply actions, or special Source of Supply updates submitted by the Defense *Special Weapons* Agency (DSWA) for certain unique items in the FLIS.

6.1.6 Revision of the DoD Stock-Fund Prices

a. The stock-fund stabilization policy requires that standard prices on stock-fund items be revised annually. This is accomplished by adding a surcharge to the latest procurement cost, contractor proposal, or catalog price for items in all materiel categories except subsistence or fuel. The surcharge percentage is determined each year by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

b. The volume of stock-fund items to be changed is too great to accomplish through normal FLIS procedures. A special surcharge procedure which supplements the normal price change procedures is used to update stock-fund items. This special procedure is detailed in chapter 6.9.

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 *Special Weapons* Agency (*DSWA*) 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.

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

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

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

time frame must be 75 to 120 days.

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

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

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

6.3.2 MOE Rule and FSC Tables. *MOE Rule and FSC tables* are maintained in volume 13. Reference should be made for information regarding use of and changes to these tables in the FLIS System Support Records (SSRs). Volume 13 also contains Service/Agency contact points for changes to the tables, a cross reference listing from activity to MOE Rule, and instructions and tables used for registration of activity interest by IMMs. Policy concerning the tables is reflected in volume 2, chapter 2.1 and volume 4, section 4.2.1 of this manual and in the Federal Catalog System Policy Manual. Output data reflecting changes made to the SSR is explained in paragraph 6.3.11.aa.

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

b. If a Service/Agency has not input the transaction(s) necessary to update pending erroneous segment B or future effective dated file records to the

FLIS data base, DLSC-S will interrogate the FLIS data base for those MOE Rules recorded on items and output the results to the responsible Service/Agency for initiation of corrective action.

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

6.3.3 Deletion of Invalid Logistics Transfers (DIC LDZ)

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

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

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

d. If the deleted transactions were contained in a DIC LMD package with other transactions, the

remaining transactions will be processed immediately into the FLIS data base, if they have not already been recorded on the FLIS data base on date of processing.

6.3.4 Nonuser (Storage) Function "T" MOE Rules.

A Military Service Agency may perform the storage function, but not provide cataloging and inventory management for an item of supply. It may record the storage function within the FLIS data base and receive Item Manager/Lead Service Catalog Management Data by using a nonuser-storage (first position T) MOE Rule.

a. The following characteristics apply to "T" MOE Rules:

(1) The submitter will be the activity recorded as the submitter for the FLIS data base IMM/Lead Service MOE Rule.

(2) A LAU transaction to add a "T" MOE Rule to a NSN cannot be entered into the system unless an IMM/Lead Service PICA MOE Rule LOA of 01, 02, 06, 15, 22 or 23 is already present on the NSN.

(3) Only one "T" MOE Rule per Military Service may be recorded on an item.

(4) A service MOE Rule, first position (A, F, M or N) and a "T" MOE Rule for the same service may not appear on the item. (i.e., if FGG5 is present on the FLIS data base, TSA1 may not be submitted).

(5) No FSC restrictions will be applied to "T" MOE Rules.

(6) Item Status and Item Management Coding (IMC) are not permissible on "T" MOE Rules.

(7) The acquisition Method Code (AMC) and Acquisition Method Suffix Code (AMSC) are not

permissible on "T" MOE Rules.

(8) Supplemental Collaborators and Receivers are not permissible on "T" MOE Rules.

(9) "T" MOE Rules can be submitted in LAU and LDU transactions only. They cannot be submitted in LMD packages or in segment R Document Identifier Codes (DICs) LAD, LCD, LDD or LCU.

(10) "T" MOE Rules must be zero effective dated. If spaces are submitted, DLSC will move zeros to the effective date.

(11) A LDU transaction to delete an IMM/Lead Service PICA MOE Rule cannot be completed if a "T" MOE Rule is recorded on the NSN. The "T" MOE Rule must be deleted first.

Exception:

a. If the SICA LDU removes the last military service MOE Rule reflecting a DLA PICA LOA of 01 from the file, a D_1 MOE Rule will automatically be generated to replace it.

b. If the SICA LDU removes the last military service MOE Rule reflecting GSA PICA LOA 02 from the file, the following replacements will occur based on the PICA and PICA LOA of the SICA MOE Rule being deleted:

MOE Rule G751 will automatically replace SICAs with PICA/PICA LOA-75/02

MOE Rule G731 will automatically replace SICAs with PICA/PICA LOA-73/02

MOE Rule B481 will automatically replace SICAs with PICA/PICA LOA - 48/02

MOE Rule R47A will automatically replace SICAs with PICA/PICA LOA - 47/02.

In these cases a "T" MOE Rule can be in place on the FLIS data base and not receive a GV reject as a result of the LDU.

(12) If a "T" MOE Rule is recorded on the FLIS data base and another MOE Rule for that Service/Agency is to be added to the FLIS data base with a LAU. DLSC will complete the following actions:

(a) The "T" MOE Rule will be deleted.

(b) A KDU for the deleted "T" MOE Rule will be generated with the following information: (The DCSN will be 9T9T, the current date and the last seven positions of the LAUs DCSN).

(c) The KDU will be output on the processing date of the LAU.

(d) The KDU effective date will be (XXXX).

(13) The Deletion Reason Code is not applicable to PICA LOA 04, first position "T" MOE Rules.

b. KAU/KDU output as a result of "T" MOE Rule actions will be forwarded to the PICA or SICA and to all recorded U.S. collaborators and receiver. The storage activity, which is recorded in the second and third positions of the "T" MOE Rule number, will receive a KAT.

c. CMD and SOS will not be updated by the presence of the "T" MOE Rule.

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

a. When a supported Service (SICA) MOE Rule being added represents IMM/Lead Service/DoD manager (PICA LOA (6, 22, 23) management, the PICA MOE Rule must be recorded on the FLIS data base or submitted with the SICA Rules. This input transaction may include the recording of additional authorized II data collaborators/receivers when supplementary to the submitted MOE Rule. A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be added to an NSN under one Document Control Number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.6 Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data (DIC LCU). To record a change of management responsibility for an existing NSN, such as a logistics transfer of management responsibility, prepare input to DLSC files in accordance with DIC LCU. (See volume 8, chapter 8.1 or volume 9, chapter 9.1 for input format.) A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be changed on an NSN under one Document Control Number. An LCU transaction must contain a MOE Rule change and may contain

any other appropriate related data element changes. If the MOE Rule is not being changed, use DIC LCD (Change Data Elements) to submit segment B data element changes.

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

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

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

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

e. When a MOE Rule change involves transfer of a Coast Guard (USCG) peculiar item (MOE Rule with USCG as PICA LOA 26) on which no Military Service users are recorded to management (MOE Rule with USCG as SICA LOA 5D, 5G, 67), the

effective date field may be zero filled for an immediate effective date. Maximum effective date cannot exceed 120 days.

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

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

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

a. When two or more MOE Rules are recorded and these rules represent a IMM/Lead Service type relationship, the PICA cannot delete the MOE Rule for his Service/Agency unless a deletion of the supported activity(s) MOE Rule(s) is included or in process with a less-than or equal effective date. In addition to deleting the MOE Rule Number, this transaction will remove the item status codes and authorized data collaborators/receivers which are recorded as supplementary to the MOE Rule being deleted. A maximum of 10 MOE Rules may be deleted from a stock number under one Document Control Number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

date of the LDU. Output will be generated per Appendix 6-2-B.

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

(3) When the last NATO/FC MOE Rule is withdrawn from a NIIN/PSCN, Status Code 1 FII, DLSC will generate a zero (00000) effective dated LKU transaction, if the Item Standardization Code is 3 or E. The Segment E record will be used to obtain the replacement NSN.

g. DLSC Generation of DIC LDU.

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

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

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

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

(d) When a Center or GSA (PICA LOA 01, 02) submits Phrase Code T, DLSC will generate an LDU for all MOE Rules with an LOA 01/02. The LDU effective date will be 30 days in the future,

adjusted to the first day of the subsequent month.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) If an adopt action (LAU) for the SICA MOE Rule recorded in the futures file as a DLSC-generated delete action (LDU) is submitted with a zero effective date, the DLSC-generated LDU will be deleted from the futures file. Output as a result of the LAU will be generated on the date of processing.

An LAU submitted under LMD will not delete a DLSC-generated MOE Rule in the futures file.

(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 gain-

ing 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 (DIC KCU) will be output to II data receivers recorded on an existing NSN when the former MOE Rule has been changed in the FLIS data base. In addition to the former MOE Rule, the new MOE Rule and all applicable data will be reflected. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) Remove the former MOE Rule and its related data (including the item status codes and supplementary authorized II data collaborators/

receivers) and replace with this new MOE Rule and its related data.

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

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

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

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

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

f. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC KDD) will be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

curement''. FLIS data base data for the Replacement NSN is forwarded. The document number is identical to the document number used in your adopt transaction. (See volume 8, chapter 8.2 or volume 9, chapter 9.2 for output format.) This data may be added to your file if applicable.

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

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

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

w. Catalog Management Data Related Outputs.

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

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

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

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

third position of the File Maintenance Sequence Number.

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

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

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

aa. SSR MOE Rule/FSC Record Related Outputs.

(1) Add Total SSR MOE Rule Record (DIC

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

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

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

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

If the MOE Rule Status Code is not present, delete the MOE Rule from your file. (See volume 8,

chapter 8.2 for output format.)

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

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

bb. Change Standardization Decision Data in a Standardization Relationship (DIC KCS) will be output when the last U.S. MOE Rule is removed from a U.S. item with an ISC of 3 or E, leaving NATO/Foreign Government MOE Rules recorded on the item, to change the NIIN/PSCN Status Code to "1". KCS will be output on the ISC 3/E NSN and the 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 4 FREIGHT DATA

6.4.1 Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)

In March of 1967, Department of Defense Directive 5160.53, established the Secretary of the Army as the single manager for military traffic, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals. Resultantly, the Secretary of the Army established MTMC as the DoD single manager responsible for general traffic management. In this capacity MTMC has final authority in the assignment of all freight classification data.

6.4.2 Freight Codes

a. Valid Transportation Data (VTD) includes: the National Motor Freight Classification (NMFC) code, the NMFC Sub-Item Number, the Uniform Freight Classification (UFC) code, the Less than Truck Load (LTL) code, the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, the Hazardous Material Code (HMC), the Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) codes, and the Freight Description.

(1) MILSTAMP codes consist of the Water Commodity Code (WCC), the Type Cargo Code (TCC), the Special Handling Code (SHC), the Air Dimension Code (ADC), and the Air Commodity/Special Handling Code (AC/SHC).

b. Freight Classification Data (FCD) includes only the NMFC code, the NMFC Sub-Item Number, the UFC code, the LTL code, the Freight Description and the Extended Freight Description.

c. Detailed explanations and listings of the above codes are available in FLIS, Volume 10, DoD 4500.32R, DLAR 4500.3, AR55-355, AFM 75-2, NAVSUP Pub. 444, and MCO P4600.14A.

6.4.3 Freight Data Submitters

a. FLIS, Volume 10, Table 115 lists the authorized service/agency freight data submitters, (hereafter referred to as "authorized submitters"), and receivers.

b. Authorized submitters submit VTD to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) for inclusion and/or update of freight data, on existing NSNs. DLSC automatically validates all submitted VTD against the Master Freight Table and outputs this information to the submitter, recorded users, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the DLA Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing (MOWASP) data base, as applicable.

(1) When developing codes for materials requiring special handling, such as the Hazardous Material Codes, the authorized submitter must coordinate input of these codes with the office responsible for the technical functions of the item.

c. MTMC samples all VTD submitted to DLSC to ensure that the FCD is valid. MTMC both submits FCD and has final review and audit authority over all FCD submitted to DLSC. Integrity Code procedures shown in section 6.4.5 define the sampling process.

(1) Authorized submitters may challenge a MTMC FCD record, when they believe the record to be incorrect or questionable. Complete challenges of MTMC FCD in accordance with Joint Service Regulation DLAR 4500.3, AR55-355, AFM 75-2, NAVSUP 4600.70 or MCO P4600.14A procedures.

(2) When an Integrity Code is present on the freight record, MTMC is the only authorized submitter of FCD for that item.

(3) MTMC can submit FCD, the LCL and the RV codes; however, MTMC cannot submit the HMC or the MILSTAMP codes.

6.4.4 Freight Data Input Transactions

a. Add Freight Data (DIC LAF): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to establish the initial freight record on an existing NSN. Prepare LAF input to DLSC in accordance with FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.1.

(1) The LTL (DRN 2770) will be an optional data element on LAF transactions. DLSC will automatically generate the appropriate LTL (for the submitted NMFC/SUB-Item Number/UFC) from the Master Freight Table, regardless of whether or not a LTL is submitted in the transaction.

(2) When freight data exists on a NSN, DLSC treats a submitted LAF transaction, to add freight data, as a LCF and makes the required changes.

b. Change Freight Data (DIC LCF): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to change the existing freight record on a NSN. Prepare LCF input to DLSC in accordance with FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.1.

(1) The LTL (DRN 2770) will be an optional data element on LCF transactions. DLSC will automatically generate the appropriate LTL (for the submitted NMFC/SUB-Item Number/UFC) from the Master Freight Table, regardless of whether or not a LTL is submitted in the transaction.

(2) When no freight data exists on a NSN, DLSC treats a submitted LCF transaction, to change freight data, as a LAF and adds the required data.

(3) MTMC uses the LCF transaction to add an Integrity Code of "B" to an existing freight record. Integrity code "B" indicates questionable FCD found during the MTMC sampling. MTMC's LCF transaction will also contain the proposed, correct FCD.

c. Delete Freight Data (DIC LDF): Authorized

submitters and MTMC use this transaction to delete a freight record, added to a NSN in error. NOTE: Normally, DLSC maintains the freight record on a NSN, so long as the NSN remains active. Prepare LDF input to DLSC in accordance with FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 or Volume 9, Chapter 9.1.

d. Add Data Element(s) (DIC LAD): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to add one or more data elements to an existing freight record. FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 and Volume 9, Chapter 9.1 cover the data elements authorized for addition under this DIC. The chapters also show the correct order for listing the data elements, on the LAD transaction, for their input to DLSC.

(1) MTMC uses the LAD transaction to add Integrity Code "A" to an existing freight record. Integrity Code "A" indicates that MTMC sampled the FCD and considers it correct.

(2) Authorized submitters use the LAD transaction to add the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code and/or the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) to an existing freight record.

e. Change Data Element(s) (DIC LCD): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction for changing one or more data elements on an existing freight record. FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 and Volume 9, Chapter 9.1 cover the data elements authorized for change under this DIC. The chapters also show the correct order for listing the data elements, on LCD transaction, for their input to DLSC.

(1) MTMC uses the LCD transaction to change the Integrity code on an existing freight record from "B" or "C" to "A".

(2) Authorized submitters use the LCD transaction to change the Less than Carload (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, the Hazardous Material

Code (HMC), and/or MILSTAMP codes on an existing freight record.

f. Delete Data Element(s) (DIC LDD): Authorized submitters and MTMC use this transaction to delete one or more data elements recorded on an existing freight record. FLIS, Volume 8, Chapter 8.1 and Volume 9, Chapter 9.1 cover the data elements authorized for deletion under this DIC. The chapters also show the correct order for listing the data elements, on the LDD transaction, for their input to DLSC.

(1) MTMC uses the LDD transaction to delete the Integrity Code on existing freight records.

(2) Authorized submitters use the LDD transaction to delete the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, and/or the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) from an existing freight record.

6.4.5 Integrity Code Processing

a. An Integrity Code is a single position alpha code which indicates the sampling of a NSN by MTMC to ensure that the FCD is correct.

(1) FLIS, Volume 10, Table 176 lists the Integrity codes.

(2) Only MTMC can submit Integrity Codes.

(3) Section 6.4.4 lists Integrity Code processing procedures for adding, changing and deleting these codes.

b. MTMC samples the FCD and if correct assigns an Integrity Code of "A".

c. When MTMC determines the FCD to be questionable, they contact the authorized submitter in an attempt to resolve the issue. Issues not resolved

within 60 days result in MTMC's submittal of a LCF transaction to DLSC assigning an Integrity Code of "B", to the freight record. MTMC also provides the proposed, correct FCD in the submittal. This action causes DLSC to generate a KCF output to the authorized submitter. The output provides notification of the questionable FCD, the change in Integrity Code and the FCD submitted by MTMC.

d. When an authorized submitter adds or changes the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) and/or changes the MILSTAMP codes on a freight record, containing an Integrity code of "B", DLSC will automatically change the Integrity Code from "B" to "C".

e. All additions/changes to the Integrity Code are output to the authorized submitter, recorded users, supplementary receivers, MTMC and the DLA MOWASP data base, as applicable.

f. When an existing item has an integrity code recorded on the freight record the authorized submitter can not change the FCD. However, they may submit the Less than Car Load (LCL) code, the Rail Variation (RV) code, the Hazardous Material Code (HMC) and the MILSTAMP codes for the item.

6.4.6 Master Freight Table Maintenance and Query Capabilities in Catalog Tools

This section contains the procedures for establishing, maintaining and querying the Master Freight Table (MFT). While MTMC is the only activity authorized to update the MFT, all activities with proper security access can query the data. To gain access to the data on the MFT, the user must first obtain a user ID (user code) and password from their local security administrator.

a. *Maintenance access to the Master Freight Table is gained through the "CATTOOLS ON-*

LINE UPDATE SYSTEM” menu option.

(1) Using this option MTMC can complete new Freight Classification Data (FCD) adds and reinstatements, changes to the LTL and freight descriptions, cancellations and cancel with replacement actions.

b. Queries are accomplished through the “CAT-TOOLS ON-LINE INQUIRY SYSTEM” menu option. Query capabilities include:

(1) Inquiry by NMFC/Sub/UFC, providing the date of the last update, the NIIN count, the LTL and descriptions for the queried combination.

(2) Inquiry by UFC, displaying all records which match the requested UFC and,

(3) Statistical Inquiry, providing data on the number of adds, changes and deletes for the current month and year for both the Master Freight Table and the Extended Freight Description.

6.4.7 Freight Mass Change Processing

a. Freight Mass Change processing is accomplished on a daily or as needed basis by the DLSC Freight program manager and is the result of MTMC changes to the MFT which affect FLIS NIINs.

b. Any MTMC change or cancellation action affecting the FCD, which is recorded on one or more NIINs, will result in that NIIN becoming part of the Freight Mass Change process.

(1) When a NMFC/Sub/UFC is canceled without replacement, a NMFC/Sub/UFC of “000000x00000”, an LTL of “Z” and a Freight Description reading “NO NMFC FREIGHT DESCRIPTION” is loaded to the NIIN(s).

c. The Mass Change process will write the new information to the NIIN and provide the update to the authorized Freight receivers as KFC output.

CHAPTER 5

ADD, CHANGE, OR DELETE STANDARDIZATION DATA

6.5.1 Introduction. Standardization decision data are submitted on a segment E record against National Stock Numbers (NSNs) that have a NIIN/PSCN (National Item Identification Number/Permanent System Control Number) Status Code of either 0 (active) or 6 (inactive). (Exception: See paragraph 6.5.5.b.)

a. Transactions containing standardization data may only be submitted to the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) by authorized submitters in accordance with the Standard FSC (Federal Supply Classification) Table in volume 13. All NSNs/PSCNs will have the Item Standardization Code (ISC), Originator of Standardization Decision, and the Date of Standardization Decision recorded in the FLIS data base, except cancelled NSNs that were not in a standardization relationship at the time of cancellation.

(1) If an NSN in the input transaction has a future effective dated cancellation pending (i.e., the NSN is to be cancelled at a given time in the future), the standardization transaction will not be processed.

(2) The submitted FSC for all NSNs/PSCNs must be the same as currently recorded in the FLIS data base. If the ISC of the NSN is B and a future effective dated FSC change is pending the present and future FSC must be valid (see volume 10, table 93).

b. The ISC indicates whether an NSN/PSCN is in a standardization relationship (ISCs 1, B, 3, E, and sometimes 2) or is a stand-alone (ISCs 0, 2, 5, 6, or C), and how this decision was derived. The assignment of ISC 0 will be mechanically controlled by DLSC. ISC 0 will be applicable to all NSNs in Federal Supply Group (FSG) 11 and all NSNs with a Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE) of 57991, 67991, 77991, 87991, and

IUSSI. The criteria for assignment and maintenance of ISC 0 for the NSNs under the auspices of the National Security Agency is as follows:

(1) New NSNs must have a reference number with CAGE Code 98230 and Reference Number Category Code (RNCC) of 1 and 3.

(2) ISC 0 will remain on the item as long as CAGE Code 98230 and the RNCC of 1 or 3 remain recorded against the reference number; however, if either the CAGE Code or RNCC is changed, the ISC will be changed from 0 to 5.

(3) DLSC will assign ISC 0 to an NSN when reference number data is added or changed that results in a reference number having an CAGE Code of 98230 and RNCC 1 or 3, unless the recorded ISC is 1, B, 3, or E.

(4) DLSC will generate Document Identifier Code (DIC) KCZ to authorized data receivers when the ISC is changed by an add, change, or delete of reference number data.

6.5.2 Add Standardization Relationship. This section contains data for establishing standardization replacement relationships and generic relationships through the use of input DICs LAS (Add Standardization Relationship) and LNP (Request for PSCN Assignment).

a. Standardization replacement relationships are relationships between an NSN/PSCN authorized for procurement (ISCs 1 and B) and NSN(s)/PSCN(s) not authorized for procurement (ISC 3 and E). Certain combinations of ISCs are necessary for a valid relationship (see volume 10, table 92); all other combinations are invalid. The PICA activity (LOA 01, 02, 06, 22 or 23) must be the same for every active member in the Standardization Relationship. Also, certain combinations of ISCs, FSCs, and

CAGEs are necessary for valid relationships (see tables 93 and 94).

b. An NSN/PSCN with an ISC 1 may only be recorded in the FLIS data base as a replacement for an NSN with an ISC 3, except in the case of a generic relationship (see paragraph 6.5.2.d). An NSN/PSCN with an ISC B must be recorded as the replacement for at least one NSN with an ISC E, but may have additional Replaced NSNs with ISC 3. The FSC and CAGE Code of the replacement must be listed in volume 10, tables 93 and 94 respectively.

c. A PSCN request (DIC LNP) may be submitted with a segment E, but if so, segment E must contain standardization relationships.

d. A generic relationship is a relationship between an NSN procured under a Military/Federal specification but stocked, stored, and issued with different NSNs for supply management purposes (reference DoD 4120.3-M, Defense Standardization and Specification Program Policies, Procedures and Instructions, chapter 5, paragraph 5-206.10). The NSN for the specification will be coded ISC 1, and the Acquisition Advice Code for the Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM) or Lead Service must be W. The Related NSNs will be coded ISC 2. DIC LAS, Add Standardization Relationship, may not be used to replace the Replacement NSN (ISC 1) in a generic relationship.

e. Multiple Replacement PSCNs/NSNs are prohibited. Do not submit an NSN in an Add Standardization transaction that is currently recorded as an ISC 3 or E at DLSC. If an NSN currently recorded as ISC 1 is replaced by a new replacement, submit only this relationship. All the Replaced NSNs for the old replacement will be moved to the new replacement. The Replacement NSN must always be submitted in the input header (variable format) or card columns 27-39 (fixed format).

f. A PSCN/NSN may supersede a PSCN recorded in the FLIS data base with ISC 1, 5, or B. The superseded PSCN(s) is/are to be submitted in the "replaced" field of segment E (additional Replaced NSNs may be submitted) as ISC 3 or E, and the Replacement PSCN/NSN as ISC 1 or B.

(1) If the Replaced PSCN is recorded as ISC 5 and the Replacement PSCN has no additional Replaced NSNs submitted, ISC 5 will be recorded in the FLIS data base. The ISC recorded in the FLIS data base for the Replacement NSN will be retained if the recorded ISC is 2, 5, 6, or C and no additional Replaced NSNs are submitted. The standardization relationship between the Replaced PSCN and the retained NSN/PSCN will not be recorded in the FLIS data base.

(2) DLSC processing will cancel the superseded PSCN as NIIN/PSCN Status Code 5; output notification of cancellation (DIC KKP, Cancel PSCN to a NSN/PSCN); move the recorded Replaced NSNs, if applicable, to the new replacement; and move all reference numbers to the new replacement, changing the RNCC to 5 and the Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC) to 9.

g. An Add Standardization Relationship transaction must have the ISC submitted for the Replacement NSN/PSCN and Replaced NSN(s)/PSCN(s). The standardization originator and the Date of Standardization Decision for the Replacement NSN must not be submitted, but the optional for the Replaced NSN(s). If the originator is not submitted, the Originating Activity Code will be recorded as the Originator of Standardization Decision. If the date is not submitted or the submitted date is greater than the date of processing, the date of processing will be recorded in the FLIS data base. The NIIN/PSCN Status Code is never submitted.

h. If the Add Standardization Relationship contains new relationships and some relationships that

CHAPTER 7 SOURCE OF SUPPLY

6.7.1 Introduction

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

DIC	Title
LAD	Add Data Element(s)
LAM	Add Catalog Management Data
LCD	Change Data Element(s)
LCG	Change FSC
LCM	Change Catalog Management Data
LCU	Change MOE Rule Number and Related Data
LDD	Delete Data Element(s)
LDM	Delete Catalog Management Data
LDU	Delete MOE Rule Number
LSS	DAAS Critical Source of Supply Update
LTU	Add Nuclear Ordnance Source of Supply <i>or Special Operations Command Source of Supply</i> (Defense <i>Special Weapons</i> Agency (DSWA) only)
LTV	Change Nuclear Ordnance <i>or Special Operations Command</i> Source of Supply (DSWA only)
LTW	Delete Nuclear Ordnance <i>or Special Operations Command</i> Source of Supply (DSWA only)

(See chapters 6.2 (Catalog Management Data) and 6.3 (MOE Rule and Related Data), and sections 6.7.2 and 6.7.7. NOTE: The above Document Identifier

Codes (excluding LTU, LTV, and LTW) apply to the Marine Corps when that Service is acting as an Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM).)

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

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

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

b. For all other Critical Source of Supply Update requests, the Integrated Material Manager (IMM)/Service will contact the DLSC-S Source of Supply Program Manager directly, providing the required information. DLSC will assure that all such requests are handled as emergency changes. Upon notification from an IMM/Service/Logistics Reassignment Monitor of a Critical Source of Supply Change, the

DLSC-S Program Manager will contact DAAS (by telephone) and will confirm the change by inputting as LSS which will in turn generate a KSS to DAAS. DLSC will generate a DIC KFP follow-up to the submitting IMM/Service if supporting CMD (when required) has not been received within 15 days of the LSS input. Input of an LSS transaction will not update the Source of Supply field of FLIS CMD records. It will only update the FLIS TBJ Source of Supply file and DAAS.

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

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

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

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

or when the FSC change is received from *DSWA* in DIC LCG.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

columns in the DLSC and DAAS Source of Supply files.

6.7.5 Tables

a. A Routing Identifier Code (RIC) versus Cataloging Activity Code table, volume 10, table 103, and a Source of Supply Modifier Code table, volume 10, table 59, are maintained by DLSC based on requirements established by the Military Services, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA), and the Coast Guard. The Source of Supply/Source of Supply Modifier Code submitted in the CMD update is checked against these tables for validity. Source of Supply Modifier Codes are converted by DLSC to Pseudo Source of Supply Codes, volume 10, table 110. Only valid RICs and Pseudo Source of Supply Codes are established in the FLIS Source of Supply file and forwarded to DAAS. A RIC Code and a Source of Supply (SOS) Code are synonymous.

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

6.7.6 Service/Agency Source of Supply Update Criteria

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

(1) When the submitted MOE Code is blank and

(a) The submitted Source of Supply Code is GGE or G13 load the submitted Source of Supply

Code (DRN 3690) to the IMM column in the TBJ file.

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

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

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

b. The Source of Supply to be loaded in the TBJ file for the DLA and subsequently released to DAAS

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

SOS

Modifier Submitted	DLSC Creates SOS/PSOS Code*
JCL	S9-
JCK	S9-
JDS	D9-
JDC	D9-
JDF	No-Load Condition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The Coast Guard Source of Supply will be deleted (Pseudo SOS Code XZZ) from the FLIS TBJ file when the Coast Guard MOE Rule is deleted or

changed to a MOE Rule reflecting IMM management.

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

SOS/SOS

Modifier	DLSC Creates SOS/
Submitted	Pseudo SOS Codes

G36	XFV
JVC	XFV
JVS	XFV

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

lation an inactive G13 SOS code will be loaded as the last known SOS in the IMM column of the TBJ and DAAS SOS file.

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

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

a. Activity code XA is the authorized submitter for DSWA Source of Supply maintenance for all National Stock Numbers in Federal Supply Group 11 and all NSNs in other FSGs which reflect a reference number with Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGEs) 57991, 67991, 77991, or 87991. *Activity Code XA is also the only authorized submitter for DSWA SOS maintenance on all NSNs peculiar to the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). Item Identifications for these items reflect a reference number coded with CAGE Code 1USSI.* The DICs and their definitions are as follows (see volume 8, chapter 8.1 for input format and content):

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

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

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

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

c. Effective Date Criteria for LCG: All LTU, LTV, and LTW Source of Supply changes must be zero (00000) filled. All FSC changes must meet the effective date criteria established in volume 2, chapter 8. The effective date for an FSC change will be the first day of any given month and must be submitted to DLSC 45-180 days prior to the effective date. A zero effective dated FSC change is allowed for single service submitters.

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

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

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

g. The J-series Source of Supply Modifier Code will never be submitted to DLSC. The *DSWA does not use these codes in the NIMACS system.*

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

6.7.8 Source of Supply Inactivation and Deletion

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

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

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

(3) Pseudo Source of Supply Code XXX will

only be used for Delete **DSWA** Source of Supply (DIC LTW) submittals by **DSWA** to inactivate Source of Supply(s) for a nuclear ordnance design controlled item.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) By LTW for nuclear ordnance design controlled items *or Special Operations Command items*. (see section 6.7.7).

(6) By CMD inactivation for a Foreign Military

Sales (PICA LOA 99) Manager.

6.7.9 Last-Known Source of Supply. The DAAS is required to maintain a last-known source of supply for all cancelled/inactivated NSNs on its file. In support of this requirement, when an NSN is cancelled/inactivated, a KSS will be output to DAAS such that the Source of Supply of the last PICA on the NSN will be retained in an inactive status. This last-known Source of Supply will be maintained in both the DAAS and FLIS TBJ Source of Supply files. The last known Source of Supply will be retained in the IMM field of the FLIS TBJ and DAAS files until the NIIN is either reactivated or reinstated. A Foreign Military Sales PICA will not be returned as a last known Source of Supply unless there was no previous DoD manager.

6.7.10 Source of Supply Error Reporting

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

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

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

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

a. DAAS Source of Supply Update (DIC KSS). Source of Supply and/or FSC updates will be furnished to DAAS by DLSC using DIC KSS (see volume 8, chapter 8.2 for output format and content). A single DIC KSS will be output on the effective date of the input transaction which generated the KSS (or on the processing date, if the input transaction was zero effective dated). This DIC KSS will contain the current Source of Supply record for each IMM/Service field. Source of Supply/FSC update data will be derived from:

- (1) File maintenance actions resulting from normal Catalog Management Data (CMD) flow.
- (2) MOE Rule changes and deletions.
- (3) Critical Source of Supply actions.
- (4) Special Source of Supply updates submitted by the Defense *Special Weapons* Agency (DSWA) for certain unique items in the FLIS.
- (5) Federal Supply Class (FSC) changes that do not change the Source of Supply.

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

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

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

Processing Malfunction (DIC KPM).

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

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

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

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 IMM (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 *ordnance* items identified by CAGE Codes 57991, 67991, 77991, and 87991 are exempt from IMC coding. *Special Operations Command items identified by CAGE Code IUSSI are also 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 transmits 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 trans-

mits 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
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.	14-15	2	Increment Code
	NSN returned because the Approved Item Name (AIN) reflected does not match the (INC/FSC combination) edit.	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 KVIs, 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 KVIs 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

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