

APPENDIX E-024 P

LOCATION RECONCILIATION TRANSACTION HISTORY MISMATCHES

1. PURPOSE

a. This appendix provides information relative to processing the Location Reconciliation Transaction History Mismatches Reports - USDF024D, part 1, Mandatory Actions; USDF024D, part 2, Sampling; USDF024F, Not Requiring Research; and the USDF024G, Variance. These reports reflect accounting adjustments (Document Identifier Codes (DICs) D8B and D9B) generated by the Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS) as a result of reconciling accountable storage activity balances with SAMMS on-hand balances. The F-024D, part 1, reflects those accounting adjustments meeting mandatory research criteria, and the F-024D, part 2, reflects those accounting adjustments selected as part of the monthly random sample. The F-024F reflects accounting adjustments which do not meet mandatory research criteria or those that were not selected for sample research. The F-024G Report reflects those accounting adjustments that meet a Defense Supply Center (DSC)-determined dollar value threshold and unit variance criteria applied to specific Controlled Item Inventory Codes (CIICs). (To identify the criteria your DSC is using, reference the Standard Automated Materiel Management System Teleprocessing (SAMMSTEL) Verb SDZH, Inventory Control Point (ICP) Performance Statistics Inquiry in DLAH 4745.2.)

b. There may be some redundancy between the F-024D, part 1, part 2, and the F-024G Reports since all adjustments for a NSN are reflected on a report if any one of the adjustments meets the criteria for that report. The following matrix identifies the duplicity.

F024D		F024F	F024G
Part 1	Part 2		
Yes If an Adjustment Meets Mandatory	Yes If an Adjustment is selected for Sample	No If any adjustments are on the F024D Yes If no adjustments are on the F024D	Yes If an Adjustment Meets the DSC Variance

2. BACKGROUND

a. ADJUSTMENT DETERMINATION (BALANCE COMPARISON AND INFLOAT CONSIDERATION). The F-024D, part 1, is produced upon completion of the reconciliation of an NSN, while the F-024D, part 2, F-024F and F-024G Reports are produced upon completion of the entire QLR with an accountable storage activity. Accountable storage activities are

identified by a Type Storage Activity Indicator of A in the Source Preference Table. (To view the Source Preference Table, use SAMMSTEL Verb SDFP, Option D, Table AA.) In the QLR process, the SAMMS National Stock Number/Condition Code (NSN/CC) balance is compared to the storage activity balance as indicated in the storage-activity-generated DZH transaction (B-259). This means that, if there are multiple Ownership/Purpose Code balances for the same CC, SAMMS will add these together to determine the total balance by CC. This balance is what is compared to the storage activity balance by CC.

(1) With each QLR, the SAMMS balance is brought into SYNC with the storage activity balance. Therefore, accounting adjustments resulting from a QLR are the product of a transaction(s) posting to either the storage activity or the SAMMS record, but not both, during the current reconciliation period. The current reconciliation period is defined as the period from the current QLR CUTOFF DATE back to the Date of Last Reconciliation (DOLR) Cutoff Date, plus an additional six days (to include the previous QLR INFLOAT period). QLR Cutoff Dates always fall on the second Tuesday of the month. To illustrate:

MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
31																											

If 11 Aug is the current QLR Cutoff Date,
then the current QLR infloat period is 5-11 Aug,

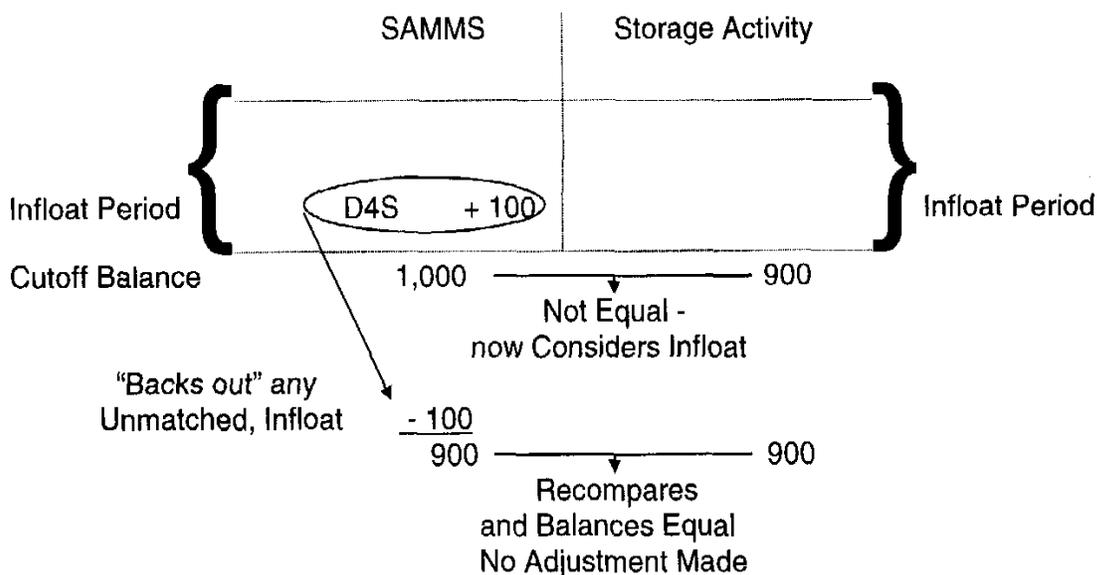
and if 12 May was the previous QLR Cutoff Date,
then the previous QLR infloat period is 6-12 May.

(2) While the timeframe within which the storage activity and SAMMS records became OUT-OF-BALANCE was the current QLR period, your research may take you into previous QLR periods. The current QLR period should remain your point-of-reference as situations cited in subparagraph 5 below demonstrate.

(3) To assist in identifying the timing of each QLR for a specific line (NSN/CC), either a D8B/DZH with a positive quantity, a D9B/DZH with a positive quantity, or a D8B/DZH with a zero quantity will be posted to history for each line item reconciled.

(4) When there is a difference between the two balances, transaction histories are brought into consideration to determine if a transaction(s) INFLOAT between the two systems may account for the difference. The INFLOAT period is defined as seven days (QLR CUTOFF DATE, plus the previous six days). Where a transaction falls into this seven-day period and is UNMATCHED, (i.e., the transaction has posted to the SAMMS history but is not posted to the storage activity history, or vice versa), the transaction is considered INFLOAT. Any unmatched, infloat transactions are BACKED OUT from the WORKING balances being compared. (WORKING balances refers to the balance SAMMS is using internal to the

QLR process. The BACKING OUT process is also internal to the QLR process and, therefore, does not affect the NIR balance.) In other words, unmatched transactions posted within the infloat period are assumed to be BETWEEN systems and will be resolved through the normal course of business. The following illustrates the SAMMS QLR INFLOAT logic:



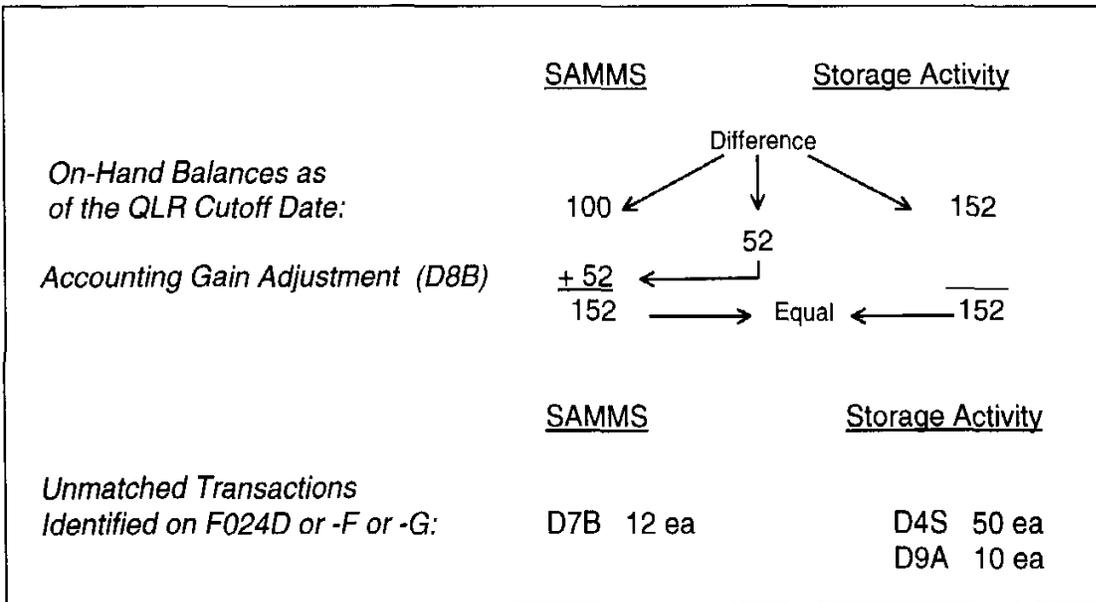
(5) Keep in mind, based on the above logic, the unmatched infloat transactions are not the cause of the current QLR accounting adjustment.

(6) After consideration of INFLOAT transaction(s), if there is still a difference in the two balances, the SAMMS balance is adjusted to equal the storage activity's balance using a D8B (Accounting Gain Adjustment) transaction or a D9B (Accounting Loss Adjustment). (Note: While the adjustment decision is based on the QLR Cutoff Date balances (see the Document Number Julian Date), the adjustment may not actually post until after that date (actual post date is found in record positions 73-75).) Because of this, the adjustment quantity may exceed the available on-hand NIR balance. If this occurs, a D8B and a D9B adjustment will be processed for the difference. When researching, use the sum of the D9B quantities reflected on the F-024. Remember, if the D9B is resolved and requires reversing, the OFFSETTING D8B must also be reversed). While D8B and D9B transactions can result from other processes, those resulting from the QLR will contain a Management Code of P in record position 72. The Document Number Date will reflect the QLR Cutoff Date and the date in record positions 73-75 will reflect the date the D8/9B/DZH transaction was posted to the SAMMS history.

b. UNMATCHED TRANSACTIONS. While the INFLOAT period is limited to seven days, SAMMS will compare the complete storage activity and SAMMS histories from (and including) the QLR CUTOFF DATE back to the DOLR CUTOFF DATE plus an additional six days back. (The additional SIX DAYS BACK is to ensure visibility of the previous QLR's infloat transaction(s), if still unmatched, is provided to the researcher.) All unmatched transactions, including those considered as INFLOAT, are

listed on the F-024D, F-024F, and F-024G Reports in association with the Accounting Gain (D8B) or Loss (D9B) Adjustment. These unmatched transactions (except those posted to the record during the current QLR infloat period) are suspect as the cause for the accounting adjustment.

c. WHAT AN ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENT REPRESENTS. There may be more than one unmatched transaction contributing to the accounting adjustment. Because of this, the accounting adjustment is said to represent a NET difference between the storage activity and SAMMS histories. To illustrate, the following example is provided:



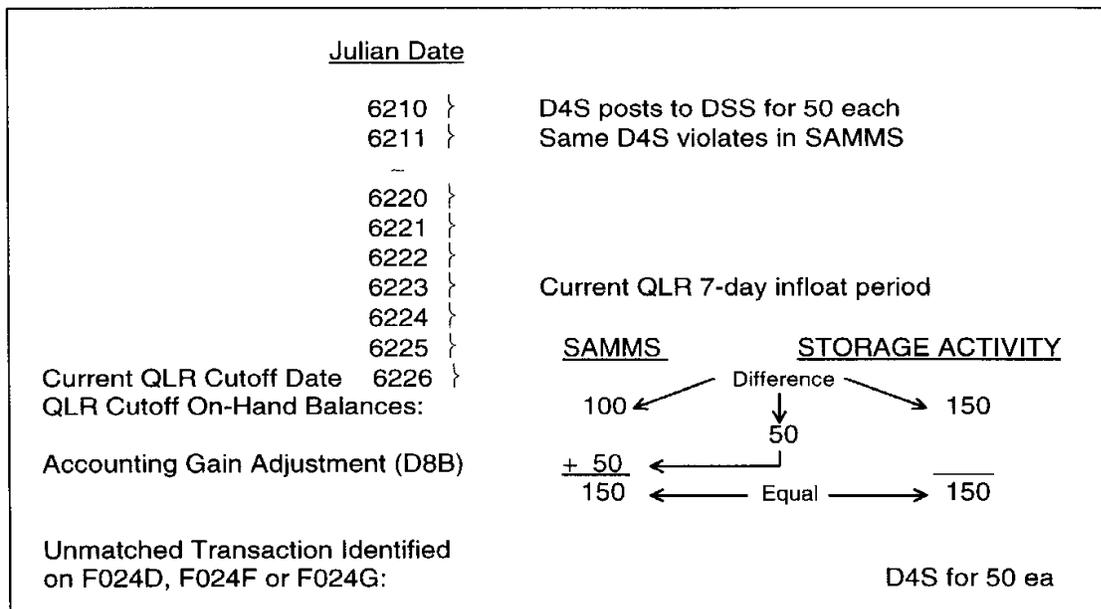
(1) The collective effect of these unmatched transactions to the SAMMS balance is:

+ 12	(D7B)	BACKED out as if not posted
+ 50	(D4S)	ADDED as if posted
<u>- 10</u>	<u>(D9A)</u>	SUBTRACTED as if posted
+ 52		= net change

(2) If the D9A is resolved by posting it to the SAMMS balance/history, then the Accounting Gain Adjustment (D8B) would have to be increased by ten since eliminating the effect this transaction had would make the NET difference now a +62. (Corrective action would involve posting the D9A, which would bring the SAMMS balance to ten less than the storage activity's; and then, posting an additional D8B for ten to bring the SAMMS balance back into agreement with the storage activity's balance. Corrective actions normally should involve WASH type actions such as this.)

(3) If the D4S is resolved, then 40 of the Accounting Gain Adjustment could be reversed, leaving an unresolved D8B gain of twelve. Further research could resolve the D7B-related accounting adjustment.

d. VIOLATION CONTROL AND SUSPENSE FILE (VCSF). SAMMS does not consider violated transactions in the QLR process nor are violated transactions reflected on the F-024 Reports. Because of this, an accounting adjustment can be the result of a violated transaction. To illustrate:



(1) In the above example, the D4S was outside the INFLOAT window and because the Violation Control and Suspense File (VCSF) is not considered, an accounting adjustment for 50 each is posted to bring the SAMMS' balance in agreement with the storage activity's balance. The D4S from the storage activity history is identified as an UNMATCHED transaction on the QLR reports.

RULE: One of the first actions a researcher should take is to interrogate the VCSF, (SAMMSTEL Verb SVRR), to see if any UNMATCHED storage activity transactions reflected on the F-024 Reports are resident in the VCSF. If so, correct/reenter the violated transaction and reverse the applicable portion of the accounting adjustment. (Keep in mind, you may actually have to process an additional accounting adjustment in lieu of an accounting adjustment reversal, depending on the impact the violated transaction had on the NET difference between the storage activity and SAMMS balances at the time of the QLR (Reference subparagraph 2c above.)

(2) In the above example, if the D4S transaction had been posted to the storage activity record within the 7-day infloat window, even though it violated in SAMMS, it would have been considered as an UNMATCHED, INFLOAT transaction. And, since this UNMATCHED, INFLOAT transaction would have accounted for the difference between the two balances, no adjustment would have been taken. Further, if the violation is corrected, reentered and posted to SAMMS prior to the next QLR, it will not be the cause for any record incompatibility. However, if it remains violated during the next QLR, it will cause an accounting adjustment gain and the unmatched transaction will reflect on the F-024D, F-024F, or F-024G.

e. CAUTION: EFFECT OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN DURING CURRENT QLR INFLOAT PERIOD.

RULE 1: Because SAMMS inventory and QLR logic is predicated on the business rule that, for accountable storage activities, the DSC cannot unilaterally or independently post changes to the on-hand balance since those changes can introduce a balance incompatibility between the SAMMS and storage activity records. However, in correcting existing incompatibilities, you will be required to post various supply transactions and/or accounting adjustment transactions to bring your transaction history and balance in agreement with the storage activity's transaction history and balance. These corrective actions typically have a WASH effect. That is, a pair of transactions are posted to the record that NET to no effect on the on-hand balance, such as a reversal of an accounting adjustment with a corresponding posting of a receipt for equal quantity. The exception is that if the corrective action is meant to bring the SAMMS balance/history into agreement with the storage activity's, it may not be a WASH-TYPE action.

RULE 2: Depending upon the age of the transaction(s) in question and when it is posted in relation to the QLR cycle, caution is advised in posting any corrective actions during the current INFLOAT QLR period for a storage activity. (Reference the QLR schedule, SAMMSTEL Verb SDZH, Inquiry Option B (Schedule Next Month).)

(1) To illustrate what can happen, the following examples are provided:

	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>VCSF</u>	<u>SAMMS</u>	<u>Storage Activity</u>
Beginning On-Hand Balance:	6127		1,000	1,000
	6127			+ 500 D8C
	6127			+ 500 D8C
	6127			<u>+ 500</u> D8C
	6127		1,000	2,500
	6128		+ 500 D8C	
	6128		<u>+ 500</u> D8C	
	6128			
Closing On-Hand Balance:	6128		2,000	2,500
QLR Cutoff Balance:	~			
	6135		2,000	2,500
	~			
(Line Reconciliation Complete):	6137		<u>+ 500</u> D8B	
Closing On-Hand Balance:	6137		2,500	2,500
	~			
QLR "Infloat" Period Begins:	6220			
	6221			
	6222			
	6223			
<u>Corrective Action Taken:</u>	6224		+ 500 D8C	
	6224		<u>** - 500</u> D8B Rvl	
Closing On-Hand Balance:	6224		2,500	2,500
	6225			
QLR "Cutoff" Balance:	6226		2,500	2,500

NOTE 1: Transaction that represent independently applied actions are excluded from the SAMMS' QLR history comparison logic, e.g., in-place issues (AO_ with Advice Code 8D or 8E and D6U), Ownership/Purpose Code changes (DAD), and accounting adjustments (D9B/D8B).

(2) In the above example, the two balances were equal so SAMMS considered the reconciliation complete for this line.

(3) However, if the balances were not equal, the histories would be compared to consider INFLOAT transactions. If the balances were not equal, since the corrective actions were taken during the current QLR's INFLOAT period, the following would result:

	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>VCSF</u>	<u>SAMMS</u>	<u>Storage Activity</u>
Beginning On-Hand Balance:	6137		2,500	2,500
	6138			+ 700 D8A
Closing On-Hand Balance:	6138		2,500	3,200
	~			
QLR "Infloat" Period Begins:	6220			
	6221			
	6222			
	6223			
<u>Corrective Action Taken:</u>	6224		+ 500 D8C	
	6224		- 500 D8B Rvsl	
Closing On-Hand Balance:	6224		2,500	3,200
	6225			
QLR "Cutoff" Balance:	6226		2,500	3,200
	6227			
				Not Equal 2,500
				*** (Infloat, Unmatched) - 500
				2,000
				Recompare
				Difference: 1,200
(Line Reconciliation Complete)	6227		+ 1,200 D8B	
Closing On-Hand Balance:	6227		3,700	3,200

NOTE 2: The DAC (D8C) was posted to SAMMS during the INFLOAT period and was UNMATCHED to the storage activity history. (Remember, the storage activity posted the DAC/D8C on 6127 date which was outside the current QLR (6129-6226), reference subparagraph 2a below.)

(4) So, as you can see in the above example, 500 of the accounting gain adjustment is caused by the corrective action being taken during the QLR's current INFLOAT period.

RULE: It is also important that if you do take corrective action(s) during the INFLOAT period, that it exactly matches the storage activity's history.

(5) Assume in the first example that two of the 500 quantity DAC/D8Cs were violated in SAMMS but the ORIGINALS were posted to the storage activity record within the current QLR period (say, 6200 date). An attempt was then made to correct the records during the current QLR INFLOAT period; but, in order to make the task easier, the technician entered one DAC for a quantity of 1,000 (500 times 2). If there existed an imbalance for whatever reason, SAMMS would compare histories and would consider the DAC/D8C for 1,000 as an UNMATCHED, INFLOAT transaction affecting the accounting adjustment by a plus of 1,000. However, if two DAC/D8Cs were posted for 500 each, exactly like the storage activity's history reflects, SAMMS would have matched these to the current QLR's storage activity history, (since they were posted on the storage activity record on 6200 date), and considered them as MATCHED.

f. DIFFERENCE IN INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT (D8A/D9A) CAUSATIVE RESEARCH AND ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENT (D8B/D9B) RESEARCH. Accountable storage activities differ from nonaccountable storage activities with respect to physical inventory control. An accountable storage activity controls the physical inventory process. While a DSC may request an inventory (reference DIC DJA, appendix B-504), it is the accountable storage activity who controls the process from scheduling the inventory (i.e., establishing the Inventory Cutoff Date (ICOD)) to determining the adjustment and reporting the results to the DSC (D8A/D9A). The physical counts are compared to the storage activity's recorded on-hand balance and INFLOAT is controlled solely within the storage activity system. As a result, inventory adjustment transactions (D8A/D9A) are generated by the storage activity to record and report the results of physical inventories and are a reflection of differences between the storage activity's physical count and the storage activity's recorded on-hand balance. Measurements based on D8A/D9A information address INVENTORY ACCURACY.

(1) The QLR process reconciles the storage activity's on-hand balance with the DSCs on-hand balance. As a result of this reconciliation, the DSC generates accounting adjustment transactions (D8B/D9B) to bring the DSCs balance into agreement with the storage activity's balance. So, accounting adjustments are a reflection of differences between the DSC and storage activity balances. Measurements based on D8B/D9B information address DATA BASE COMPATIBILITY or RECONCILIATION ACCURACY.

(2) It is important to distinguish between these two processes since the source of these discrepancies differ. Specifically, inventory adjustments reflect physical handling and storage activity entry errors, while accounting adjustments typically represent transaction processing interface errors. The focus of research will, therefore, significantly differ. Inventory adjustments are the responsibility of the accountable storage activity and their research efforts will be focused on the physical distribution processes. Accounting adjustments are the responsibility of the DSC and their research efforts will be focused on data processing, i.e., systems interfacing, telecommunications and internal procedures related to the posting of balance-affecting transactions.

(3) So, unlike causative research on an inventory adjustment, when researching an accounting adjustment, you are looking to resolve true transaction MISMATCHES that caused record incompatibilities. Inventory adjustments do not resolve accounting adjustments unless the inventory adjustment is the MISSING transaction. To illustrate:

<u>Matching Inventory Adjustment</u>				<u>Unmatched Inventory Adjustment</u>			
<u>Date</u>	<u>SAMMS</u>	<u>(difference)</u>	<u>DSS</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>SAMMS</u>	<u>(difference)</u>	<u>DSS</u>
6219	2,000	(1,000)	1,000	6219	2,000	(-0-)	2,000
6219	<u>2,000</u>		<u>+1,000 D8A</u>	6219	<u>2,000</u>		<u>+1,000 D8A</u>
6220	<u>+1,000 D8A</u>		<u>2,000</u>	6219	2,000	(1,000)	3,000
6220	3,000	(1,000)	2,000	6220			
~				6220			
6226	<u>-1,000 D9B</u>			6226	<u>+1,000 D8B</u>		
6226	2,000		2,000	6226	3,000		3,000

In this case, the D8A posted to both the storage activity and the SAMMS records which means it is **not** the cause for the accounting adjustment even though they are of equal quantity and are opposing signs (+/-).

In this case, the D8A posted to **only one record** (the storage activity record), causing the balances to be out-of-sync. This, in turn, **caused** the accounting adjustment. The corrective action would be to reverse the accounting adjustment and post the inventory adjustment.

(4) As long as the transaction posts to both records equally, it will not cause an incompatibility in balances. It is when a transaction posts to one or the other record, but not both, that incompatibilities occur. So, an inventory adjustment cannot be assumed to be the reason for an accounting adjustment - it must be researched, like any other transaction, to determine if the posting was unilateral and, therefore, caused the records to be out-of-sync.

3. RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT: The Responsible Organizational Element depends on how a DSC is organized. This function may be performed by the business units (Item Managers) or may be performed by technicians specializing in inventory and accounting functions.

4. APPENDICES USED IN THIS PROCESS:

- a. Appendix A-28
- b. Appendix A-31
- c. Appendix B-22 (D8B/D9B)
- d. Appendix B-254 (DZK)
- e. Appendix B-259 (DZH)
- f. Appendix F-024D
- g. Appendix F-024F
- h. Appendix F-024G

5. PROCEDURE/INSTRUCTIONS:

NOTE: Paragraph 2, Background, is intended to educate the technician/researcher with respect to the QLR process itself, i.e., what information is considered in the process and how it is used. The Background portion is meant to assist the researcher in understanding how the accounting adjustment was determined and under what systems limitations. The researcher is then better prepared to make thoughtful and accurate decisions regarding the type and timing of action(s) to take. The following subparagraphs address specific, simplified situations and recommended procedures for corrective action. Extenuating circumstances may exist that prompt the researcher, armed with a knowledge of the process, to decide that an alternate course of action is more appropriate than what is recommended below.

2. When the cause for a portion of the accounting adjustment is identified, only that portion of the accounting adjustment can be reversed. Using the following example,

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Accounting Adjustment Gain (D8B).....100
Unmatched Receipt..... 85
(Receipt Posted to storage activity;
Not to SAMMS)
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3. Once you post the receipt for 85 to SAMMS, you will need to take an OFFSETTING ACTION to keep the storage activity and SAMMS records in sync. This offsetting action is the accounting adjustment reversal for 85 only; 15 of the D8B remains unresolved. At this point, you may reevaluate the 15 quantity against mandatory research criteria (appendix A-31, Research Code M) to determine whether continued research is required.

4. Any time you reverse an accounting adjustment in order to post the correcting supply transaction, depending on the on-hand balance, a storage activity freeze may be required.

a. IF YOU HAVE MISMATCHED TRANSACTION HISTORIES ON THE F-024:

(1) Look to see if any transactions represent the same transactions with only minor data element differences. These can be eliminated as potential causes for the accounting adjustment. Similarly, eliminate the current QLR infloat transaction(s). To identify the infloat period, refer to subparagraph 2a. For the ICP transactions, use the date to the right of the ICP transaction. For the storage activity (DZK) transactions, use record positions 73-75 except for D4_/D6_ transactions. If necessary, you will need to query the storage activity history and look under the DATE field for receipts. (Note: In receipt transactions the date the material was off-loaded from the carrier and not necessarily the date the transaction was posted to the storage activity history.)

NOTE: The DZK transaction is a means for the storage activity system to electronically transmit history to SAMMS. The original DIC of the transaction represented by the DZK history is found in record positions 54-56. If corrective action requires the posting of the MISMATCHED storage activity transaction, use the DIC from record positions 54-56 of the DZK transaction.

(2) For storage activity (DZK) MISMATCHED transactions, check the VCSF including deleted violation history. Look for balance-affecting transactions, i.e., D4_, D6_, D8_, D9_, DAC, A6_, ARA, ARB, ARK, ARL, and AG6. (Note: DIC A - Type transactions are not stored in the deleted violation file.) If a match is found:

(a) If the transaction is a valid transaction for the ICP, correct and reenter the violation or enter the deleted violation.

(b) If the transaction is not a valid transaction for the ICP, e.g., erroneous receipt of Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) materiel or receipt reported to the wrong owner, contact the storage activity. Request the storage activity correct their records and take necessary action, e.g., reverse receipt and ship materiel to customer or reverse receipt and report the receipt to the correct owner.

(3) If there is a storage activity (DZK) MISMATCHED transaction but no matching violation or deleted violation, depending on the type transaction, take appropriate corrective action as prescribed in the paragraphs below.

RULE: When you have identified the corrective action(s) required, before posting, check the transaction history starting with the day after the current QLR cutoff date up to the current date, to ensure the corrective action(s) have not already been taken.

b. RECEIPT TRANSACTION (D4 OR D6) POSTED TO SAMMS, UNMATCHED TO CURRENT QLR STORAGE ACTIVITY HISTORY.

Check the date of receipt for D6_ transactions (record positions 73-75); the shipped date for D4_ transactions (found in the Active Contract File); or the first Incremental Delivery date for C&T materiel, to determine how far back to inquiry the DSS history.

(1) If posted to the DSS history prior to the current QLR period, three things could have occurred: (Remember, the SAMMS QLR process would not have considered the DSS transaction for the current QLR period if posted to DSS in the previous QLR period:)

(a) Someone may have taken corrective action (posted the receipt to SAMMS) within the current QLR period but failed to reverse an associated accounting adjustment from the previous QLR. This would have caused an inflated SAMMS balance for the current QLR. Simply reverse the current and previous QLR accounting adjustments.

(b) Someone may have taken corrective action (posted the receipt to SAMMS) within the previous QLR INFLOAT period but did not reverse an associated accounting adjustment from the second-previous QLR. Since the corrective action (the receipt) was posted to SAMMS during the previous QLR INFLOAT period, and was UNMATCHED to the storage activity history at that time, SAMMS did not generate an accounting adjustment, as it was considered INFLOAT at that time. But, now, in the current QLR period, this imbalance is identified. Simply reverse the associated accounting adjustment from both the second-previous QLR and from the current QLR.

(c) Someone took corrective action (posted the receipt to SAMMS) and reversed the associated accounting adjustment all during the current QLR INFLOAT period. (Theoretically, the balances would be equal and there would be no adjustment. However, the balances may not equal for other reasons. When this happens, SAMMS would not have considered the original DSS transaction (the receipt) and would consider the SAMMS receipt transaction as INFLOAT, generating an accounting adjustment.) Simply reverse the current QLR adjustment.

(2) If the receipt is not posted to the DSS history, validate the receipt by contacting the storage activity.

(a) If the storage activity confirms the receipt is valid, freeze the storage activity balance, reverse the accounting adjustment, reverse the SAMMS receipt, and request the storage activity post the receipt so that it is reflected on both the storage activity and the SAMMS records; lift the freeze.

(b) If the receipt is not valid, reverse the receipt and the accounting adjustment.

c. RECEIPT TRANSACTION (D4 OR D6) POSTED TO STORAGE ACTIVITY, UNMATCHED TO THE CURRENT QLR SAMMS HISTORY. The following situations could have occurred:

(1) The receipt was either posted to DSS in the previous QLR INFLOAT period or within the current QLR period (but outside the current QLR INFLOAT period) and either was never posted in SAMMS or was violated by SAMMS.

(a) If violated, reenter the violation and reverse the associated accounting adjustment.

(b) Using the date of receipt (record positions 73-75), ascertain whether it was posted to SAMMS. If the receipt was not posted, freeze the location balance, post the receipt (SAMMSTEL Verb SODE), reverse the accounting adjustment, and lift the freeze.

(2) When receipt violations are reentered, they may not exactly match the transaction posted in DSS although it is, in fact, the same receipt. While the receipt was posted to both the storage activity and SAMMS records and would not be the cause of an imbalance, these MISMATCHED receipts can appear on the F-024 Reports and, depending on the timing of the violation reentry and the QLR cycle, could influence the accounting adjustment quantity. These next two situations may result:

(a) The receipt was posted to the storage activity record during the previous QLR INFLOAT period and the associated SAMMS' violation was reentered during the current QLR period (but outside the current QLR INFLOAT period). The reentered receipt transaction contained data elements that were changed for reentry purposes (such as CLIN, Contract No., etc.) but the quantity, CC, and location remained the same. This situation would not cause an accounting adjustment but, if for other reasons, an accounting adjustment was generated, these transactions would appear on the QLR reports as mismatched. If this is the case, these transactions should be ignored since they are not the cause for the accounting adjustment.

(b) The receipt was posted to the storage activity record during the previous QLR INFLOAT period and the associated SAMMS' violation was reentered during the current QLR INFLOAT period. The reentered receipt transaction contained data elements that were changed for reentry purposes (such as CLIN, Contract No., etc.) but the quantity, CC, and location remained the same. Since this reentered transaction does not exactly match the storage activity history, and was posted to SAMMS during the current QLR INFLOAT period, SAMMS considered the transaction to be UNMATCHED, INFLOAT and this may have caused all or a portion of the accounting adjustment. Simply reverse the applicable portion of the accounting adjustment.

d. REQUISITION (D7 /A5) POSTED TO STORAGE ACTIVITY; UNMATCHED TO CURRENT QLR SAMMS HISTORY.

NOTE: The same requisition transaction may be posted to the storage activity and to the SAMMS histories with differing DICs. For instance, on SAMMS a D7_ is used while in the DZK storage activity history transaction (B-254), an A5_ is used. To understand how SAMMS cross-references issue-related transactions in the QLR process, reference the attached transaction history matrix.

At least two situations may have occurred that caused this type of mismatch. Query the SAMMS history to include two complete QLR cycles, i.e., starting with the current QLR cutoff back to the previous QLR cutoff plus an additional six days back.

(1) The requisition may have posted to SAMMS in the previous QLR period (excluding the INFLOAT period) and not posted to the storage activity records until the current QLR period. If so, this would have caused an Accounting Gain Adjustment (D8B) in the previous QLR (with the SAMMS requisition transaction identified as unmatched) and an Accounting Loss Adjustment (D9B) in the current QLR (with the storage activity issue transaction identified as unmatched). Simply reverse the two accounting adjustments.

(2) If the requisition is not posted on the SAMMS history, this may have been an off-line (or CALL-IN) requisition wherein the storage activity posted the issue either during the previous QLR's INFLOAT period or the current QLR period (excluding the INFLOAT period), but the requisition was never posted to the SAMMS record.

(a) Check the VCSF for the unmatched requisition. If found, make the necessary corrections and reenter.

(b) If not in the VCSF, check with ESOC personnel to ascertain a manual record of the requisition. If there is a record, have ESOC enter the requisition and reverse the accounting adjustment.

(c) If there is no record of the requisition in the VCSF or with ESOC, enter the requisition using SAMMSTEL Verb SODE, Option 3, with Action Code 7 in record position 77 (to ensure an A5_ transaction is not generated to the storage activity), and reverse the accounting adjustment.

e. REQUISITION (D7 /A5)TRANSACTION POSTED TO SAMMS; UNMATCHED TO CURRENT QLR STORAGE ACTIVITY HISTORY. Query the SAMMS and storage activity histories to include three complete QLR cycles, i.e., starting with the current QLR cutoff back to the second previous QLR cutoff, plus an additional six days back. You are looking to see if previous corrective action was taken on the requisition but applicable accounting adjustments were not reversed. At least three situations could have occurred to cause this type of mismatch.

(1) The issue may have posted to the storage activity record in the second previous QLR period (excluding the INFLOAT period), causing an Accounting Loss Adjustment (D9B) in the previous QLR. As a result, someone may have taken corrective action to post the corresponding requisition to SAMMS during the current QLR period (excluding the INFLOAT period) but failed to reverse the accounting adjustment, causing an Accounting Gain Adjustment (D8B) in the current QLR period. Simply reverse both the D8B from the current QLR and the D9B from the previous QLR.

(2) The issue may have posted to the storage activity in the third previous QLR INFLOAT period or in the previous-previous QLR period (excluding the INFLOAT period) causing an Accounting Loss Adjustment (D9B) in the previous-previous QLR. As a result, someone may have taken corrective action to post the corresponding requisition to SAMMS during the previous QLR INFLOAT period but failed to reverse the accounting adjustment. Because this corrective action was taken during the infloat period and was unmatched, SAMMS did not generate an accounting adjustment for the previous QLR period. However, for the current period, the requisition is no longer considered INFLOAT and the balances do not match (because the corresponding reversal was not posted), so an accounting gain adjustment (D8B) was generated. Simply reverse both the current D8B and the second previous QLR D9B.

(3) Either the requisition was posted to SAMMS during the previous QLR INFLOAT period or the current QLR period (excluding the infloat period) and there is no matching storage activity posting. Check the Active Requisition Control and Status File (ARCSF) (SMMSTEL Verb SARC), or the Requisition History File (F-045) (SODE, Option 5), to see if an A5_ was ever exited to the storage activity and to see if a customer cancellation is pending.

(a) If there is a Manager Directed Action Code of 7 in record position 77 of the >>>ORIG DATA<<<< Segment of the ARCSF, or if there is a ZLL DIC with an Action Code of HE on the Requisition History, this means an A5_ transaction was not exited to the storage activity but was communicated off-line. If the requisition is still in an OPEN status, check to see if a Customer Cancellation is pending by looking at the >>>> ACTY DATA <<<<<< segment of the ARCSF, CP Code not equal to blank. If there is a Cancellation Pending, pay particular attention to the Cancellation Quantity (C QTY), since the cancellation pending could be a partial quantity. Also, evaluate what storage activity(s) the cancellation request may have been directed to. If a cancellation is pending, input an AG6 transaction with BQ status code via SMMSTEL Verb SODE, Option 1, to effect cancellation and then reverse the accounting adjustment. If a customer cancellation is not pending, the requisition must be called in to the storage activity. Once the storage activity has posted the requisition, reverse the accounting adjustment.

(b) For D7J transactions, with Management Code Z in record position 72, this means an A5J was not automatically exited.

(c) If the ARCSF or the Requisition History File indicates an A5_ did exit to the storage activity (record position 77, >>>ORIG DATA<<<< segment of the ARCSF not equal to 7; ZLL DIC Action Code not equal to HE on the Requisition History; and/or ZNN transaction is present on the Requisition History), contact the storage activity and request they research their records for a possible reject. If there is a storage activity reject, request the storage activity correct and reenter the rejected document. If there is no reject, provide the storage activity requisition information for online entry to storage activity records. After the storage activity has posted the issue to their records, reverse the accounting adjustment. Note: The storage activity may need to research to ascertain whether shipment of the materiel occurred. If shipment has occurred, the storage activity will have to ensure they enter a POST-POST action to their records when they enter the A5_ (to prevent a duplicate shipment).

f. CONDITION CODE L. Differences between the storage activity and ICP records for CC L will reflect on the F-024D with the image of an Accounting Adjustment quantity but with the message NO ADJUSTMENT ON LITIGATION. This means the Accounting Adjustment was not actually posted to the NIR or the transaction history.

g. D8A/D9A FOR CC L POSTED TO STORAGE ACTIVITY HISTORY; NOT POSTED IN SAMMS. Determine the applicable Contract Number, (if not contained in the Document Number field of the D8A/D9A). If you cannot determine the contract number from local sources, contact the storage activity and request storage activity assistance.

(1) For D8As, check to see if the contract is still open (SMMSTEL Verb SQAF or SDIA).

(a) If still open, contact the storage activity and request they reverse the D8A and post a D4S, CC L receipt. Once the D8A reversal is received and violates in SAMMS, delete the violation and ensure the D4S posts. (Note: A D8B reversal is not necessary since an accounting adjustment for CC L was not posted.)

(b) If there is no open contract/due-in, post a D8A in CC J using the applicable contract number and then DAC the same quantity from CC J to L. (Do not take this corrective action during a QLR INFLOAT period. Refer to subparagraph 2e above. After the QLR INFLOAT period has passed, corrective action can be taken.)

(2) For D9As, check to see if the contract is still open (SMMSTEL Verb SQAF or SDIA).

(a) If still open, contact the storage activity. If not a valid physical loss, request they reverse the loss. Once the D9A reversal violates in SAMMS, delete the violation. If the loss is valid, request storage activity check receipt records to ascertain the actual receipt quantity. If the original receipt quantity was erroneously posted and

explains the loss, request they reverse the D9A and reverse the applicable portion of the original receipt. Once the D9A reversal violates in SAMMS, delete the violation. If the original receipt quantity was correct, and the D9A represents a valid physical loss, post a DAC from CC L to A, using the original contract number. Then, process a D9A for the applicable CC A quantity using the D9A Document Number.

(b) If there is no open due-in, or the Type Due-In is L, subparagraph b1 above applies with the exception that when the loss is valid, a D4S receipt reversal does not apply.