

APPENDIX E-413 P

CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA (SEGMENT H) IN THE FLIS TOTAL ITEM
RECORD (TIR), ADDING, CHANGING, DELETING OF, AND PROCESSING
DLA FORM 1152 TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR STOCK MANAGEMENT

1. PURPOSE

- a. To provide an explanation of the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS).
- b. To provide instructions and procedures for Catalog Management Data (CMD) input transactions and processes.
- c. To provide a uniform method for processing technical decisions involving item interchangeability, replacement, and obsolescence as relates to the update of FLIS and interface with SAMMS.

2. SCOPE

- a. This procedure is divided into four parts as follows:

(1) Part I provides background data and an explanation of the FLIS, the FLIS TIR concept, and the interface of FLIS (Technical Subsystem) with SAMMS (Requirements and Distribution Subsystems) as pertains to DSO.

(2) Part II provides a detailed explanation and the techniques for preparation and input of FLIS transactions for the update of CMD (Segment H) of the FLIS TIR.

(3) Part III provides the procedures to be followed once a technical decision (DLA Form 1152, Technical Guidance for Stock Management) has been made by DTO that a DSCs item of supply should be phased out of the DoD Supply System. An explanation of the Item Standardization Information System (ISIS) as pertains to DSO is also provided.

(4) Part IV provides exhibits of computer forms and inputs to update the CMD (Segment H) of the FLIS TIR.

3. APPENDICES USED IN THIS PROCESS

- a. Appendix A-2, Routing Identifier Codes.
- b. Appendix A-58, Phrase Codes.
- c. Appendix A-162, Standard Notes for FLIS.
- d. Appendix A-163, FLIS Return Action Codes.
- e. Appendix A-165, Priority Indicator Codes (FLIS).
- f. Appendix A-168, NIIN/PSCN Status Codes.

- g. Appendix A-187, FLIS Segment Codes.
- h. Appendix E-279 P, Routine Technical Assistance, Requests for.
- i. Appendix E-411 V, FLIS File Maintenance Violations.
- j. Appendix E-429 P, Interrogating the Total Item Record (TIR) by Assigned NIIN or Assigned PSCN.
- k. Appendix F-300, DLSC Input Error Listing.
- l. Appendix F-302, Rejected Suspense File Control Inputs.
- m. Appendix F-303, DSC TIR File Maintenance Errors.
- n. Appendix F-304, DLSC File Maintenance Reject Listing.
- o. Appendix F-307, Unanswered Reject Suspense.
- p. Appendix F-308, Additions to In-Process Suspense.
- q. Appendix F-309, Unmatched DLSC Output.
- r. Appendix F-311, NIIN/PSCN Interrogation Search Replies.
- s. Appendix F-312, K__ Series Entry Reject.
- t. Appendix F-314, DLSC Approvals - TIR.
- u. Appendix F-317, FLIS Input-Output Error Summary.
- v. Appendix F-322, Closed Loop Suspense File Listing.
- w. Appendix F-325, DSC Rejects of DLSC Notifications.
- x. Appendix F-419A, Candidates for Auto'D Canc'N Non-STD NSNs with Zero Assets Initial Report.
- y. Appendix F-419B, Candidates for Auto'D Canc'N Non-STD NSNs with Zero Assets Previously Reported.
- z. Appendix F-419C, Notification of Nonstandard NSNs with Zero Assets Mixed Management.
- aa. Appendix F-419D, Notification of Other Than Nonstandard NSNs with Zero Assets.
- ab. DLAR 4140.52, Assignment of Supply Status Codes and Acquisition Advice Codes.

4. PROCEDURES/INSTRUCTIONS

- a. The CMD update processes are contained in part II, CMD (Segment H) Maintenance Procedures.

b. The procedures for initiating CMD Phrase Code applications for terminal items, and input of SAMMS controls pending item closeout are contained in part III, Processing DLA Form 1152, Technical Guidance for Stock Management.

c. Sample inputs for updating CMD (Segment H) of the FLIS TIR are contained in part IV.

5. RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT

The Inventory Management Divisions within DSO are responsible for the timely completion of the processes/inputs described in this appendix. At the option of the DSC, the DSO, MSO, Materiel Support Branch may establish a control point for assuring the completion of actions/inputs necessary during item closeout.

PART I

FEDERAL LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FLIS) BACKGROUND

1. The FLIS is a complete data repository of the DLSCs Federal Cataloging and Logistics Support Programs. The FLIS provides a central data bank at DLSC of all logistics management intelligence available to and maintained by the Services/Agencies/DLA. The FLIS central data bank at DLSC has been designated the DLSC TIR. The TIR is a segmented arrangement of specific data for ease of maintenance and interrogation. The procedures for interrogating the TIR are contained in appendix E-429 P. Each basic TIR segment has a specific one digit alpha or numeric designation.

2. The bulk of data maintained within DLSC TIR is Federal Cataloging oriented for which DSO has no direct maintenance responsibility. However, DSO does have operational interest and functions that heavily depend upon interrogating and interpreting catalog intelligence. The CMD segment (Segment H) is the primary maintenance responsibility of the DSO. The TIR File segments (appendix A-189) of primary interest during DSO reviews are:

- a. Segment A - Identification Data.
- b. Segment B - MOE Rule Data and IMC entries.
- c. Segment C - Reference Numbers.
- d. Segment E - Standardization Data.
- e. Segment H - Catalog Management Data.
- f. Segment Z - Future Data (effective dated).

3. The Technical Subsystem is the local processing file for controlling FLIS input-output transactions. It will internally process IMC, provisioning/nonprovisioning SSRs, Interchangeable and Substitutable (I&S) Families, perform preliminary (local) input validation edits, convert Acquisition Advice Codes (AACs) to Supply Status Codes (SSCs), and update the Requirements and Distribution Subsystems (DIC ZRY and ZIS transactions).

4. The basic Federal Cataloging Program, CMD, and logistics manager concepts are essentially retained under FLIS, but the presentation and maintenance of these data are uniquely different. Some of the features of FLIS are:

a. CMD will be input directly to DLSC (after passing DSC editing), which provides direct feedback to the Services, and concurrently updates the Defense Automatic Address System (DAAS).

b. The applicable Federal Cataloging Segment(s) and the CMD (Segment H) will not update until the designated effective date. On the effective date the Requirements and Distribution Subsystems are concurrently updated by the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem. All pending effective dated transactions will appear in Segment Z (future data) prior to the actual update of the applicable segment(s) of the TIR.

c. Federal Cataloging user entries are identified by a four digit MOE Rule number. The first position identifies the Service/Agency responsible for establishing and maintaining a MOE Rule. The remaining three positions are nonsignificant. For example, A181 is an Army MOE Rule, and N9CD is a Navy MOE Rule. There will be only one MOE Rule assigned by a Service for a given NSN. The MOE Rule in the Federal Cataloging structure gives understanding of who the managing activity is, and who the supported activity is. Interrogating Segment B of the TIR will provide MOE Rule Number entries and an interpretation of each recorded MOE Rule. The primary entries for each MOE Rule are as follows:

(1) PICA.

This entry identifies the Primary Inventory Control Activity or who manages the item.

(2) LOA (PICA).

This entry designates the Level of Authority or type of management responsibility assigned the PICA.

(3) SICA.

This entry identifies the Secondary Inventory Control Activity or the activity supported by the PICA.

(4) LOA (SICA).

This entry designates the Level of Authority or type of management responsibility assigned the SICA.

(5) The remaining entries in MOE Rule interpretations designate activities that are authorized item identification submitters, collaborators, and receivers (Federal cataloging responsibilities).

(6) The following table provides a summary of the new PICA/SICA LOA Codes:

PRIMARY INVENTORY CONTROL (PICA)

<u>LOA</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
01	DSC as CIMM - DoD Wide.
02	GSA as CIMM - DoD Wide.
04	Service/Agency assigned responsibility for receipt and distribution of CMD within its Service/Agency storage sites for items stored but not used by that Service/Agency.
06	WIMM (Consumable).
07	DNA-NSA Interest Only (No Management Responsibility).
08	DIPEC Interest Only (No Management Responsibility).
11	GSA-Managed - Civil Agencies.
15	DLA/Civil Agency Supply Support Agreement.
22	Service Designated as Lead Service for Nonconsumable Item. A Wholesale Interservice or Service/Civil Agency Supply Support Agreement may or may not apply.
23	Design Controlled (DNA, NSA, TACOM).
26	DoD Agency (i.e., DLA or NSA) or USCG Exercising Wholesale Nonintegrated or Service ICP Exercising Wholesale Nonintegrated Materiel Management for <u>Nonconsumable</u> Items Pending Designation of Lead Service Assignment.
48	Civil Agency or Department Managed.
81	Foreign Government.
99	Service performing logistics function exclusive of inventory management in support of Foreign Military Sales where the Service has no requirement for the item of supply and no DoD item manager is recorded.

SECONDARY INVENTORY CONTROL (SICA)

<u>LOA</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
5D	DLA-Managed - DoD.
5G	GSA-Managed - DoD.
5H	Design Controlled - DoD.
67	Service Item Control Center (SICC).
68	Civil Agency (Consumable) - (WIMM Managed).

<u>LOA</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
7G	GSA-Managed - Civil Agency.
7Y	Supply Support Agreement Design Controlled - Civil Agency.
8C	DoD/Civil Agency Supply Support Agreement (Nonconsumable).
8D	A Service Activity Designated as the SICA for a Nonconsumable Item Where the PICA is LOA 22. The SICA may or may not be the Principal of an Interservice Supply Support Agreement.
9D	Service has no requirement for the item of supply but is performing logistics function exclusive of inventory management in support of Foreign Military Sales and the MOE Rule PICA is DLA.
9G	Same as 9D except that the MOE Rule PICA is GSA.
9H	Same as 9D except that the MOE Rule PICA is activity AZ (PICA LOA 23).
96	Same as 9D except that the MOE Rule PICA is a Military Service WIMM.
97	Same as 9D except that the MOE Rule PICA is a Military Service Lead Service.

(7) The following table contains the valid combinations of PICA/SICA LOA used within MOE Rules:

<u>PICA LOA</u>	<u>SICA LOA</u>
01	5D, 9D, blank
02	5G, 9G, blank
06	67, 68, 96, blank
07	blank
08	blank
11	7G
15	7D
22	8C, 8D, 97, blank
23	5H, 7Y, 9H, blank
26	blank
48	blank

PICA LOA SICA LOA

81 blank

99 blank

d. A DSC does not have its own MOE Rule for logistics management purposes, since the DSCs management/cataloging responsibilities are built in within the Services' MOE Rule (when the NSN is DLA-Managed). The deletion of the last recorded Service's MOE Rule would, under SAMMS item closeout processes, cause the item to be deleted from the Requirements/Distribution Subsystems with Key Code DW. To preclude item deletion from happening, except when so directed by the DSC, an administrative MOE Rule has been assigned to each DSC. This MOE Rule (e.g., DAX1, DKZ1, and so on) will be mechanically entered on a DSC-managed item by the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem when the last recorded Service MOE Rule for a DSC-managed item has been deleted. The item will not delete from the system until specific action is taken to delete the DSCs administrative MOE Rule. This is normally accomplished through the Inactive Item Review Program routines. The D in the DSC's administrative MOE Rule indicates a DLA MOE Rule. The PICA entry will appear for the DSC with LOA 01. Both the SICA entry and SICA LOA will be blank. The DSC will be shown as a Federal Item Identification authorized originator, submitter, and collaborator.

e. The PICA LOA 04 MOE Rules will be recorded to reflect a Military Service which is performing a storage function for DLA. The PICA of the storage function MOE Rule will be responsible for distributing all applicable catalog changes to activities within the Service which serves as a storage site. The need to add or delete a PICA LOA 04 MOE Rule will be accomplished by the Distribution Subsystem. When action is required for a storage function MOE Rule the Distribution Subsystem will prepare a DIC YTM in monthend processing and forward it to the Technical Subsystem. The Technical Subsystem will validate the DIC YTM and, when valid, will prepare a DIC LAU or LDU for DLSC processing. The resulting approval from DLSC will cause the appropriate Military Service user indicator to be updated (a two will be used when a storage function MOE Rule is present and a 0 when deleted) in the Supply Management Status File and a DIC ZRY will be processed to the Distribution Subsystem for user indicator updating. Once the storage function MOE Rule is established it will remain on the item until assets are no longer present at the storage location, the Military Service performing a storage function develops requirements for the item (DLSC will automatically delete the PIC LOA 04 MOE Rule when a PIC LOA 01/SICA LOA 5D is added for the appropriate Service) or when the NSN is deactivated. The storage function MOE Rule will remain on the NSN during the deactivation process until the AAC is changed to Y and Phrase Code V or Z is applied.

f. The Foreign Military Sales MOE Rules will be used to identify foreign government requirements when the sponsoring Service has no requirement for the item of supply. The FMS MOE Rule which will be registered on an NSN will depend on the DoD item manager. When no DoD manager is present on an NSN and FMS requirements develop, a PICA LOA 99 MOE Rule will be established. When DLA is the item manager and FMS requirements develop, the FMS MOE Rule will be established with a PICA

LOA of 01 and a SICA LOA of 9D. The FMS MOE Rule will remain on the NSN until a manual delete request is processed from the applicable Military Service, until the applicable Military Service develops requirements for the item of supply (at this time action will be taken to change the FMS MOE Rule to a Service MOE Rule with a SICA LOA 5D) or when the NSN is deactivated. All FMS MOE Rules will be deleted at the same time the last Military Service MOE Rule (SICA LOA 5D) is being deleted.

g. DTO is responsible for processing manual MOE Rule delete requests from the Military Services. The DTO receives a DIC LDU from a Military Service they will interrogate the DLSC TIR to determine if the delete represents removal of the last Military Service MOE Rule (SICA LOA 5D). When the delete request represents the last Military Service DTO will prepare a DIC LMD to remove the involved Military Service MOE Rule and, in addition, all recorded MOE Rules reflecting SICA LOAs of 7D and 9D, an add for the Center Peculiar MOE Rule (D__ 1) and will change the Segment H AAC to V. The resulting file maintenance output from DLSC will cause a DIC ZRY to be processed to the SCF. The DIC ZRY will cause the IIR Status Code in the SCF to change to X and a mechanical review for deactivation will take place in DIIP monthend processing.

h. The FLIS TIR utilizes a four digit Data Record Number (DRN) for all major elements of data headers, and types of interrogations. The DRN facilitates DLSC maintenance/interrogation processes. The DRN is actually a computer address, which permits DLSC direct access updating of an individual element of data dependent of a complete cycle run. The DRN also identifies data elements within FLIS output products.

5. Input transactions to DLSC extend beyond a simple 1-document 80-position format. The preprinted numeric position entry blocks in FLIS input forms should not be considered 80-position spaces, as the position numbers frequently repeat for other data in the same transaction. Every input transaction submitted to DLSC requires completion of a FLIS input header, which consists of the following basic data:

a. All input documentation to DLSC will have a L__ DIC, all output traffic will have a K__ DIC. The other two alpha characters by association can generally be equated to a specific action, e.g., LKD-KKD (cancel - duplicate). Reference DLAM 4140.2, Volume II, Part 3, Appendices A-1 (DIC-L__) and A-64 (DIC-K__).

b. Package Sequence Number A01 is preprinted in some FLIS input forms and always applies to header data. The Package Sequence Number (PSN) is a 3-character field used to indicate the number of records which comprise an individual FLIS transaction. The first position is alphabetic, the second and third positions are numeric. A transaction begins with A01, followed by A02, A03 until the final record of the package, which is signaled by the letter Z, i.e., Z04. When DLSC generates an output transaction (Interrogation Reply for example), the PSN is assigned by DLSC utilizing alpha characters in the last two positions; e.g., A0A, A0B, Z0C. All DLSC output resulting from FLIS maintenance transactions will perpetuate the PSNs of the input transactions.

c. A Priority Indicator Code must be entered in each header. This is a 1-character field used to designate the priority to be applied for processing FLIS transactions. The numeric priority codes to be assigned and timeframes applied by DLSC are as follows:

<u>MAXIMUM PRIORITY CODE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM TIME INTERROGATIONS</u>	<u>TIME CMD UPDATE</u>
1	4 hours	4 hours
2	12 hours	1st cycle
3	48 hours	2nd cycle
4	72 hours	3rd cycle

NOTE: The DSO will assign Priority 4 to all CMD input transactions. Priority 4 will also be routinely assigned to most interrogations (LTI). Deviation from Priority 4 for interrogations will require Branch Chief approval.

d. A DCN must be entered in the header. This is a 16-digit character field used to identify and control FLIS input and output transactions. The first two alpha positions identify the originator, the next two alpha positions identify the submitter, the next five positions are the Julian date of preparation and the last seven positions are an alpha/numeric serial number consisting of the Directorate Office symbol, the ORC of the originator, and a nonsignificant alpha/numeric serial number (example: AXAX75060LK00006). Each L__ transaction submitted on the same day by an individual originator must contain a different DCN or a rejection will occur. However, if processing an LMX package for an I&S family, all L__ transactions within that package will repeat the same DCN as in the LMX header.

e. Refer to part IV of this procedure for sample DLSC inputs.

6. The DLSC has rigid validation routines that will reject FLIS transactions if header data is carelessly submitted. For example: DLSC will edit against the preparation date within the DCN. If this date is later than DLSCs processing date, it will be rejected. If an originator inadvertently assigns the same serial number in two DCNs on the same preparation date, it likewise will result in a reject. The DLSC also validates on effective dates, which must be input as part of every CMD update transaction.

7. The basic CMD record (Segment H) is not actually updated until the assigned effective date is reached. All future pending effective dated actions will be contained in Segment Z. This future segment of effective dated action(s) will detect the submittal of telescoping changes for the same CMD element. For example: Changing the AAC this week and changing it to something else next week. All CMD maintenance transactions are subject to DLSC edit/validation against future data which impact the same item. If data is found to be in conflict during the DLSC freeze period for a previous pending effective date, the last transaction will be returned with notification to the submitter that a conflict condition exists based on a previously submitted future dated action. However, DLSCs editing routine does permit the submittal of changes of different CMD elements with the same or differing effective

dates, except NSN cancellation or FSC change type transaction. DLSCs editing routine does have a restriction of permitting only three pending changes per effective date. Normally, this will not cause a problem, but you could receive a DLSC reject if this should occur. For example: DTO had input a pending QUP change, Comptroller had input a pending price change, the IM had input a pending AAC change, and then attempted to add Phrase Code F.

PART II

CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA (SEGMENT H) MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

1. CMD BACKGROUND

a. The CMD under FLIS is contained in Segment H of the DLSC TIR. Selected Supply Management and Phrase Code data are developed and maintained for all DSC managed items. A DLA Segment H Record in the TIR is identified by DRN 2833 (MOE Code) DS. The submittal by a DSC of Segment H data to DLSC causes the referral/update of the applicable Service's separate Segment H CMD identified by DRN 2833 DA (Army), DF (Air Force), DM (Marines), and DN (Navy). IMs are only concerned and responsible for maintenance of the DS Segment H of the DLSC TIR.

b. A Segment H Record is established in the DLSC TIR by a DSC for each NSN acquired for DLA integrated management as a result of the following mechanical processes within the SAMMS Technical Subsystem.

(1) Item Management Coding (IMC) submitted by the Services coded IMC W or Z (integrated management) as outlined in chapter 46.

(2) Provisioning Supply Support Requests which are converted to IMC transactions and automatically process into the SAMMS Technical Subsystem (chapter 39).

(3) The exchange of Supply Management data between a losing and gaining DSC resulting from the pending logistic reassignment of management responsibility between DSCs (chapter 8).

(4) Nonstandard-standard user wrap will automatically move Segment B(s) and establish Segment H on standard NSN(s) when there is no current managing activity (chapter 46).

(5) As a result of a standardization decision for an Interchangeable and Substitutable (I&S) family when the master NSN is DSC managed and a member is present and managed by PICA LOA 06, an automatic logistics transfer will be mechanically processed (chapter 8).

c. Upon receipt of an approved standardization relationship (DIC-KAS) the Supply Management Application will generate a Segment H record entering the appropriate Phrase Codes and Order of Use Data for the I&S family. If user changes are required to meet DLSC edits for I&S, these changes will also be mechanically generated along with the Segment H data. This will be accomplished in an LMX package.

d. A Segment H Record is also established on a by-item basis by manual input of a locally initiated IMC action (IM coordinating with classification personnel) when there is a need to establish Segment B(s) and Segment H on an NSN which reflects no current managing activity.

e. The Segment H CMD process provides the Services with add, delete, and change of Supply Management and Phrase Code data. All CMD transactions are controlled by effective dates, except new NSNs established by Provisioning SSR actions. Newly established Segment H Records for these new items contain a ZERO FILLED effective date since the DSC assumes immediate supply support. New items established for DSC management through IMC and Logistic Reassignments are subject to the effective date processes with longer effective dates than for add, change, or delete of supply management data. The effective date for Logistics Reassignments is 120/150 days.

f. Internal transactions are generated by the Technical Subsystem from processing FLIS transactions (DIC ZRY and ZIS) for the establishment of new items, establishment of an Interchangeable and Sutable (I&S) family, update of supply management data, or item closeout within the Requirements and Distribution Subsystems. Chapter 48 describes SAMMS processes, which establish, update, or closeout Requirements and Distribution records.

g. The basic CMD elements and the assigned DRNs are as follows:

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>DRN</u>
Source of Supply	3690
Source of Supply Modifier Code	2948
Effective Date	2128
Acquisition Advice Code	2507
Unit of Issue	3050
UI Conversion Factor	3053
Unit Price	7075
Quantity Unit Pack	6106
Physical Security Code	2863
Shelf-Life Code	2943
Reparability Code	2934
Precious Metal Indicator Code	0802
Automatic Data Processing Equipment Code	0801
Phrase Code	2862

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>DRN</u>
Related NSN	2895
Order of Use	0793
Jump-To Code	0792
Technical Document Number	2893
Quantity per Assembly	0106
Unit of Measure - Related NSN	0107

h. The DLA Form 1336 or 1337 is the authorized input document for adding, changing, or deleting CMD/supply management data for Segment H of the DLSC TIR. CMD in Segment H that is not the responsibility of DSO are: Shelf-Life Code, Reparability Code, Precious Metals Code, ADP Equipment Code, and Quantity Unit Pack, which are the responsibility of DTO; and the Unit Price, which is the responsibility of the Comptroller (Standard Pricing Activity, Budget Division). Any recommended additions/changes to these specific management data elements must be referred to the appropriate office for review and origination of the action, or routed through that office for addition or change of data, if required, concurrent with a DSO originated action (see note 2). An example of concurrent action/routing is a CMD change from AAC F, I, or L (no price entry within Segment H) to any other AAC. The DSO initiated change before release must be routed through the Comptroller's office for development and entry of a unit price. The Directorate/Office having primary responsibility for input of specific Segment H CMD elements is as follows:

DSO PHRASE CODES

DSO	Order of Use
DSO	Jump-To Code
DTO	Shelf-Life Code
DSO	Physical Security Code
DSO	Unit of Issue
DSO	UI Conversion Factor
DTO	Quantity Unit Pack
CMB	Unit Price
DTO	Reparability Code
DTO	Precious Metal Indicator Code
DTO	Automatic Data Processing Equipment Code

DSO Acquisition Advice Code

DSO Source of Supply/Source of Supply Modifier Code

NOTE 1: The change of a UI/UI Conversion Factor will be coordinated with DTO and controlled by the DSO UI Coordinator IAW chapter 48, section III, the UI in Materiel Management. Appendix E-295 P describes the preparation and processing of DLA Form 1359, Request of UI Change.

NOTE 2: The review and updating of the Precious Metal Indicator Code and ADP Equipment Code will be the responsibility of DTO. DTO will be notified of initial assignment of these codes upon output of the F-301 Report, Items New To DSC Management. When it is necessary for DSO to establish CMD (DIC LAM) it is mandatory that a Precious Metals Indicator Code and ADP Equipment Code (mandatory for those FSCs reflected in appendix A-39) be included in the DIC LAM. When these data elements are available in the Total Item Record, abbreviated Segment H (will contain only Precious Metals Indicator Code and ADP Equipment Code and will only be present when a DIC LDM has been processed against a Segment H containing these codes), they will be checked for validity (see appendices A-39 and A-40) and, when valid, included in the DIC LAM. When these codes are invalid, or not available, a Precious Metals Indicator Code of A and an ADP Equipment Code of zero or blank, dependent on the applicable FSC, will be included on the DIC LAM. When DSO prepares changes to CMD (DIC LCM) the Precious Metals Indicator Code and ADP Equipment Code will be perpetuated from the current CMD. When not present in the current CMD these positions will be blank in the DIC LCM.

i. The processing of technical decisions involves a close coordination between DTO and DSO. These appendices outline the DSOs responsibilities and the responsibilities of DTO are outlined below for continuity of this procedure:

(1) Determining technical relationships between NSNs.

(2) Preparation of DLA Form 1152 (Technical Guidance for Stock Management) advising DSO of technical decisions concerning interchangeability, substitutability, replacement, obsolescence, or unavailability of an item from the manufacturer.

(3) Conducting Standardization Item Reduction Studies through the Item Standardization Application (ISA) and coordinating standardization decisions with the Services.

(4) Assigning Subgroup Codes to show interchangeability and/or substitutability between items in an I&S Family. Updating the Master Item Subgroup Code File (MISCF) with the Subgroup Codes and applicable Jump-To Codes.

(5) Update the DLSC TIR (Segment E) with approved standardization codes/relationships.

(6) The entry of certain Phrase Codes applicable to cancellations and FSC changes will be input concurrently with the applicable action in an LMD package after coordination with recorded users. The following Phrase Codes apply:

- (a) Phrase Code A - Cancel Duplicate (LKD).
- (b) Phrase Code D - FSC Change (LCG).
- (c) Phrase Code V - Cancel/Invalid/Nonprocessable (LKV).
- (d) Phrase Code Z - Cancel Use (LKU).

(7) Review PRs returned by DP&P for acceptability of a substitute or new part number offered by the vendor, or determining alternate sources of supply.

(8) Provide technical assistance when requested by DSO via a DLA Form 1200, Request for Technical Assistance.

2. CMD INPUT FORMS FOR SEGMENT H UPDATE - The FLIS has a unique system of data maintenance. Most FLIS file segments have multiple methods by which specific data elements may be updated. There are three techniques and three input forms used to update CMD (Segment H).

a. DLA Form 1336:

(1) Data Element Oriented with value, this form utilizes the general purpose method of add, change or delete CMD data elements. The input action is submitted via Segment R using DRNs and the value of the DRNs. The DLA Form 1336 will be used by DSO to change AACs, Source of Supply and Source of Supply Modifier Codes, add or delete phrase codes if they are not in an I&S relationship (i.e., Phrase Codes E, G, F, 7, S, 3 without an Order of Use).

(2) The authorized DICs for use with the DLA Form 1336 are:

- (a) LAD = Add Data Element
- (b) LCD = Change Data Element
- (c) LDD = Delete Data Element

(3) The authorized DICs for use with DLA Form 1336 are simple to understand. For example: You can change (LCD) a Source of Supply Code/Source of Supply Modifier Code or AAC, but you are not permitted to add (LAD) or delete (LDD) these codes since all valid CMD Records (Segment H) must initially contain these entries. Conversely, you can only add or delete a Phrase Code - not change one. If the Phrase Code is F, 7, E, G, S or 3, I&S relationship a DLA Form 1337, LMX must be used.

(4) The SOS Code (DRN 3690) under FLIS is the MILSTRIP RIC of the DSC (e.g., S9_) for all AACs except AAC F, I, L, which will be assigned an SOS Modifier Code (DRN 2948) as follows:

- AAC F - Fabricate/Assemble SOSMC: JCL
- AAC I - Local Purchase - SOSMC: JDS
Central Contract
- AAC L - Local Purchase SOSMC: JDC

(5) AAC I indicates direct ordering from a central contract. It permits using activities to place local purchase orders directly on vendors from a centrally issued Indefinite Delivery Contract. This AAC identifies a specific Local Purchase condition and equates to SSC 2. A typical application of AAC I is for FSG 55 (lumber) items.

(6) An SOS/SOSMC entry is not always input concurrently with the change of an AAC. For example: If an NSN is currently AAC J - SOS S9_ in Segment H and you desire to make a change to AAC D, the SOS S9_ entry is already recorded in Segment H and will not be included in the transaction. Conversely, if a change is to be made from AAC D, SOS S9_ to a local purchase item, the twin entries AAC L, SOSMC JDC is required. An SOS S9_ or SOSMC JCL, JDS, or JDC entry is only required when the AAC (with SOS entry) is being changed to AAC requiring a SOSMC entry, or vice versa.

(7) All local purchase/fabricate (SSC 2) items under AAC L, I, F have another peculiarity under FLIS. The Segment H record for these items contain all CMD element entries except the unit price field, which will be zero filled. Items migrating from AAC F, I, L to another AAC will require the development and entry of a unit price (DRN 7075). When an item is changed from another AAC to AAC F, I, L, the present unit price must be deleted. This requires a ZERO FILL entry (000000000) for DRN 7075.

(8) The policy, general parameters, and guidelines for the assignment of SSCs/AACs are contained in DLAR 4140.52, Assignment of Supply Status Codes and Acquisition Advice Codes. The compatible combinations of AAC/SOS/SOSMC are listed below. The applicable SSC is listed in parenthesis for the correlation between SSCs (SAMMS) and AACs (FLIS). It is again emphasized that the SSC is not valid data within FLIS and is listed for reference purposes only.

<u>(SSC)</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>AAC</u>	<u>SOS</u>	<u>SOSMC</u>
(1)	Stock	D	S9_	
(2)	Fab/Asmb	F		JCL
(2)	LP-IDTC	I		JDS
(2)	Local Pur	L		JDC
(3)	NS-IDTC	H		S9_
(3)	NS-Long LT	J	S9_	
(4)	MAP	P	S9_	
(5)	Ref NSN	W	S9_	
(6)	Term W	V	S9_	
(6)	Term W/O	Y	S9_	
(7)	Overseas	K	S9_	
(8)	GFM	R	S9_	
(9)	Semiactv	X	S9_	
(A)	Insurance	Z	S9_	

(9) The DLA Form 1336 is also utilized for making some UI changes. The entry of Phrase Code K (UI with Quantitative Expression) is required for certain UI changes. UI changes are controlled actions and are only authorized for initiation by the DSO UI Coordinator or alternate. These individuals have been furnished instructions for these specialized actions.

(10) For sample input formats using DLA Form 1336, LAD, LCD, LDD, see part IV of this procedure.

b. DLA Form 1337:

(1) The DLA Form 1337, Catalog Management Data, employs the overlaid method of update; i.e., in addition to the DRN data element(s) being changed, all other existing CMD entries must be entered in the input transaction. The DLA Form 1337 has Segment H preprinted on the form and contains positions for all CMD DRN fields. It is used to build, update, or delete a complete Segment H record. The FLIS DICs permitted with this form are:

(a) *LAM - Add Management Data (build a Segment H record).

(b) *LBM - Reinstate Management Data (reinstate a previously deleted Segment H).

(c) LCM - Change Management Data (change specific data elements within Segment H).

(d) *LDM - Delete Management Data (delete a complete Segment H).

*These transactions will generally be internally generated by the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem for system establishment of new items, and system deletion of items.

(2) The DLA Form 1337 will be used by IMs for multiple changes to Segment H and the addition or deletion of a Phrase Code Q (Fabricate/Assemble) transaction. Additionally, DPSC will utilize this form for the infrequent Phrase Code M applications.

(3) The DLA Form 1337, LAM, LCM will be used in conjunction with the DLA Form _____ (LMX header) to enter I&S family Phrase Codes and Order of Use.

(4) For sample input formats using DLA Form 1337, see part IV of this procedure.

c. DLA Form ____: For input of an I&S relationship, a DLA Form _____ (LMX header) will be used in conjunction with the Form 1337, LCM input. If a user change is required in the LMX package, a DLA Form 1331 (LAU) or DLA Form 1332 (LDU) will be used. See part IV of this procedure for sample inputs.

3. CMD (SEGMENT H) EFFECTIVE DATES

a. Under FLIS, new items entering the system via the Provisioning SSR processes are effective immediately upon establishment within Segment H since there is no current managing activity within DoD. The initial CMD Record (Segment H) will be zero effective dated when established by the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem. However, these new items (PN/NN) within SAMMS will be established with a 48-78 days effective date to preclude the entry of a current item, when in effect the item is new to the system. This effective date is informational since the DSC assumes immediate management.

b. All logistic reassignments (both gains and losses) will have effective dates assigned 78/180 days in the future. Items being gained by the IMC Process will have effective dates assigned 120/150 days in the future.

c. The addition, deletion, or changes to CMD (Segment H) data elements for current DSC-managed NSNs will have a 48-day minimum/78-day maximum effective date.

d. The originator of a DLA Form 1336 or 1337 to add, change, or delete DRN data elements from Segment H is required to compute and enter the appropriate effective date in the input document. This effective date must always be the first day of a month. The Julian date will be entered in the input form. The following table can be used as a reference source for determining the effective date for CMD input actions:

<u>CURRENT DATE</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE TO BE ASSIGNED</u>
Jan 1-(13-14)	1 Mar
Jan 15-31	1 Apr
Feb 1-(13-14)	1 Apr
Feb 15-29	1 May
Mar 1-(15-16)	1 May
Mar 17-31	1 Jun
Apr 1-(14-15)	1 Jun
Apr 16-30	1 Jul
May 1-(15-16)	1 Jul
May 17-31	1 Aug
Jun 1-(15-16)	1 Aug
Jun 17-30	1 Sep
Jul 1-(15-16)	1 Sep
Jul 17-31	1 Oct
Aug 1-(15-16)	1 Oct
Aug 17-31	1 Nov
Sep 1-(15-16)	1 Nov
Sep 17-30	1 Dec
Oct 1-(15-16)	1 Dec

<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>	<u>TO BE ASSIGNED</u>
Oct 17-31	1 Jan
Nov 1-(15-16)	1 Jan
Nov 17-30	1 Feb
Dec 1-(14-15)	1 Feb
Dec 16-31	1 Mar

(1) To determine the effective date, locate the current date in the left hand column and assign the effective date indicated for that timeframe, except when the current date is at the middle of the month.

(2) The effective date table accurately projects 48 days minimum/78 days maximum effective date calculated on actual dates. The assigned effective date for a given transaction will undergo a validation edit by DLSC. The assignment of an effective date is not foolproof, particularly when the origination date falls within or near the middle of a month (e.g., 14th, 15th, or 16th of various months). This timeframe establishes the minimum effective date of 48 days, which could be a source of a DLSC reject due to the OCR time lag before the transaction is released to DLSC. The table indicates the middle of the month dates by a parenthetical entry. When the current date falls within these parenthetical entries, a short timeframe is indicated and the effective date should be advanced an additional month for middle of the month transactions.

4. PHRASE CODE CHANGES

a. The basic processes for the assignment of Phrase Codes directed by DLA Form 1152, Technical Guidance for Stock Management is outlined in Part III of this procedure. A complete listing of FLIS Phrase Codes is contained in appendix A-58 of this manual.

b. Upon receipt of an approved standardization relationship (DIC-KAS) the mechanized process will generate a Segment H record entering the appropriate Phrase Codes and Order of Use Data required to establish an I&S family. These I&S Phrase Codes, along with Order of Use, are submitted to DLSC in an LMX package. The establishment of an I&S family can also be accomplished manually by input of the appropriate phrase codes as directed by the DLA Form 1152 from DTO. Following I&S Phrase Codes are defined.

(1) Phrase Code F - When Exhausted Use (Substitutable). This Phrase Code is entered as soon as a Replaced By condition is fully coordinated and approved by all Military Service users and indicates an Interchangeable and Substitutable (I&S) family relationship. The Phrase Code F will be mechanically generated upon receipt and processing of a DIC-KAS, Add Standardization. This Phrase Code can be entered manually by the IM through use of an LMX package entry (see Part III for processing instructions and Part IV for sample input). Input of Phrase Code F will

be in conjunction with Phrase Code 7. The Phrase Code F will be entered in Segment H of the nonpreferred NSN (member) and will point to the preferred (master), showing an I&S relationship. Input of the Phrase Code F precedes the Phrase Code Z Item Closeout process. Prior to the closeout process, the Phrase Code F must be removed (see Part IV, deletion of I&S family member). Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) V will be assigned with this P/C when assets are available and AAC Y when assets are exhausted.

(2) Phrase Code 7 - Reversal of Phrase Code F (Substitutable). The Phrase Code 7 is entered in Segment H of the I&S master/preferred NSN pointing to the nonpreferred member(s). The Segment H of the master will contain the Order of Use for the I&S family showing the relationship between the master and all members. The replacement item, Master NSN in the I&S family, will be issued when the assets of the replaced item(s) is exhausted. The Phrase Code 7 must be used in conjunction with Phrase Code F and will be submitted to DLSC in an LMX package. AAC D will be assigned with this Phrase Code.

(3) Phrase Code E - (Interchangeable) - Replace by NSN - Phrase Code E will be assigned to the nonpreferred NSN when it is determined the member and master are two way interchangeable. This Phrase Code will appear in Segment H of member (replaced NSN) and will point to the master (replacing NSN) and must be used in conjunction with Phrase Code G. AAC V or Y will be assigned based on asset position of the item.

(4) Phrase Code G - Use (NSN Until Exhausted - (Interchangeable) - Phrase Code G will be assigned to the I&S Master and will point to the related NSN. Phrase Code G is assigned when it is determined the items are two way interchangeable. Must be used in conjunction with Phrase Code E. AAC D will be assigned to the master Segment H.

(5) Phrase Code 3 - Reversal of Phrase Code S - Phrase Code 3 will be used in Segment H of a generic specific and points to the master in an I&S Generic family. The generic specific NSN will be assigned to AAC D. Phrase Code 3 must be used in conjunction with a Phrase Code S.

(6) Phrase Code S - Stock As - This Phrase Code applies only to AAC W (SSC 5) items designating a Make and Model Unspecified NSN. The NSN for each specific make and model associated with the AAC W NSN should be entered in Segment H with Phrase Code S and the Order of Use.

(7) Phrase Code J - Interchangeable with (NSN) - This Phrase Code is used in Segment H of the generic specific member and shows relationship between other generic specific members when there are two or more members present. Preferred item relationship is not implied and stocks under the NSNs will not be consolidated.

c. Phrase Code Z (Discontinued - Use NSN) will be assigned to items previously assigned Phrase Code E or F that are being phased out of the system through the cancellation process (i.e., cancel use) and will be assigned AAC Y. At the same time, this cancel use NSN must be removed from the I&S family master Segment H (P/C = G and 7) and the Order of Use must be restructured.

(1) Phrase Code V (Discontinue without Replacement) and Phrase Code Z (Discontinue Use) - Input both mechanically and manually. Mechanical input is accomplished by DIIP processing to delete the last user. A

Phrase Code Z will be utilized when a Phrase Code F is present in Segment H and Phrase Code V when Phrase Code F is not present. Phrase Codes V and Z are also manually input concurrently by DTO with the input of an LKV transaction (Cancel-Invalid/Nonprocurable) or LKU (Cancel-Use). DSO will control the input of these Phrase Codes due to asset considerations. The resulting approval from DLSC triggers the item closeout process within SAMMS. In addition, items in an I&S family, Phrase Code E, G, F, 7, S, 3, and J, must be removed from the I&S family (Phrase Codes deleted and Order of Use Restructured) prior to submission of the LKV/LKU or a DLSC violation will occur.

(2) Phrase Code K - Nondefinitive UI - This Phrase Code will only be input by the DSO UI Coordinator and is applied to nondefinitive UIs to specify the quantitative expression involved.

(3) Other DSC authorized Phrase Codes are manually input by the IM direct to the SAMMS Technical Subsystem for FLIS processing. Phrase Code P, Next Higher Assembly, and Phrase Code Q, Fabricate/Assemble, transactions should not be input until assets are attrited. The effective date timeframes 48/78 days results in a relatively rapid item closeout. If one of these Phrase Codes are prematurely input, SAMMS item closeout will occur before stocks are attrited and undesirable mechanical disposal will occur. When entering Phrase Code Q utilize DLA Form 1337. A requirement exists to include in Phrase Code Q (Fabricate/Assemble) the Quantity Per Assembly (DRN 0106) and the Unit of Measure (DRN 0211). See Part IV of this procedure for sample inputs.

5. FLIS INPUT SUSPENSE PROCESSING (SYSTEM SUSPENSE FILE)

a. The FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem includes a local system suspense file (closed loop suspense). This suspense file provides a positive control of all FLIS transactions submitted to and from DLSC. Input actions that are rejected by local validation edit routines do not enter this suspense file. These locally rejected transactions are returned to the originator for in-house correction and resubmittal by the appendix F-300, DLSC Input Error Listing.

b. Records initially established in the suspense file are recorded as in-process and each entry is recorded and controlled by the DCN. An input transaction to DLSC remains as in process until the transaction has been approved by DLSC, deleted by the originator of the transaction, or rejected by DLSC.

c. All FLIS transactions rejected by DLSC will be mechanically changed in the suspense file from in-process to reject status. The rejected transaction must be corrected and reinput when applicable, or deleted by a separate input transaction (DIC YBA) to delete the suspense record. Transactions that are corrected and reinput to DLSC mechanically cause the suspense file to change a reject status DCN transaction to in-process status. All transactions must contain the exact original DCN to provide a match within the suspense file.

d. All FLIS input transactions approved by DLSC and all DLSC replies to interrogations will mechanically delete that DCN from the suspense file.

e. The capability is also provided to interrogate the suspense record. An interrogation reply for a DCN within the suspense file will produce appendix F-322, Listing of Closed Loop Suspense File.

f. An 80 position EAM general data sheet will be used to add or delete a suspense record, or to obtain a printout of a record in the suspense file. All of the above actions are accomplished by local DIC YBA. The following is the format for the suspense file input transcript.

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>DATA ELEMENT</u>	<u>ENTRY</u>
1-3	DIC	YBA
4	FMC	(See Note 1.)
5-20	DCN	(See Note 2.)
21-23	Blank	
24-36	NSN	(NSN)
37-39	Orig DIC	(See Note 3.)
40-42	ORC	(ORC)
43-44	Blank	
45	Priority	4

NOTE 1: File Maintenance Code (FMC). Enter A to add a record to in-process suspense. Enter D to delete a record from reject suspense. Enter C to delete a record from in-process suspense for manually prepared DIC LTI interrogations. Enter * to obtain an F-322 printout of a record in the suspense file.

NOTE 2: Enter the elements of the DCN exactly as the original DLSC transaction contained in the suspense record, e.g., AXAX75217OKE0003.

NOTE 3: Enter the DIC L__ of the involved DLSC input transaction.

g. The input of a local DIC YBA transaction to the suspense file is subject to a validation edit. Invalid transactions are output on appendix F-302, Rejected Suspense File Control Inputs. The following VRCs apply to rejected YBA transactions:

<u>VRC</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
AA	The DIC L__ of the original DLSC input in pos. 37-39 of the YBA transaction is not an authorized DLSC input transaction.
AI	Document Number invalid. Output only when the FMC in pos. 4 is A.
BV	Duplicate transaction. Output only when FMC (pos. 4) is A and the Document Number (pos. 5-20) is equal to a record.
I6	FSC invalid. The FSC (pos. 24-27) does not match an authorized FSC in appendix A-119.
07	NIIN invalid. Output when pos. 28-36 contains an invalid NIIN.

<u>VRC</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
QF	FSC not assigned to this DSC. Output when the DIC (pos. 37-39) is LCG and the FSC (pos. 24-27) is not assigned to the processing DSC.
VM	FMC invalid. Field position 4 does not contain A, C, D, or *.
VN	ORC invalid. The data in pos. 40-42 is invalid.
8S	Suspense File Maintenance Transaction unmatched or not authorized.

6. FLIS TRANSACTION FLOW

a. The input of a single FLIS transaction that clears the local validation edit is entered in the Suspense File of the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem. Concurrently, the L__ transaction is transcribed to DLSC. The transaction is then subjected to DLSCs validation/editing routines for FLIS file maintenance. Transactions that fail to pass this DLSC edit routine are rejected and returned to the DSC with DIC KRE - Notification of Return or possible DIC KRU - Notification of Unprocessable Package. DLSC return codes are contained in appendix A-163, FLIS Return Codes.

b. All FLIS transactions that clear the DLSC edit/validation routine, with the exception of interrogations (LTI) and searches (LSR), mushroom into a series of DLSC K__ transactions to update the FLIS TIR and the operating system of the Services/Agencies/DLA. For example: The input of a single LCD (change data element) to change AAC D to AAC H will create two DLSC output transactions, DIC KNA (Notification of Approval), and DIC KIF (In Future with Effective Date). The KIF will contain an image of the original LCD transaction. The same principle applies to LAD, LDD, and LCM input transactions. The DLSC KNA (Notification of Approval) responses are routed to originator. The KIF (In Future with Effective Date) transaction establishes the future effective dated change: In Segment Z (Future Segment) of the local TIR, and creates a ZRY transaction for entry into SAMMS to establish the future change in the SCF and NIR, when applicable. KIF-LCM/LAM for an I&S Master will create a DIC-ZIS for update of the I&S Data Section of the NIR on the effective date, if applicable.

7. SEQUENCE RECEIPT OF FLIS OUTPUT LISTINGS

The following portrays the basic flow of a FLIS input transaction through local edit, the suspense file, and transmittal to/from DLSC processing against the FLIS TIR:

a. FLIS L__ Input - Local Edit.

(1) Reject.

(a) Not entered in suspense file.

(b) Output - appendix F-300, DLSC Input Error Listing.

(2) Approved.

(a) Suspense File add in-process.

(b) Output - appendix F-308, Additions to Suspense File, with image of transaction to DLSC.

b. DLSC Rejects Input.

(1) Reject - KRE or KRU.

(a) Suspense File changed in-process to DLSC REJECT.

(b) Output - appendix F-304, DLSC File Maintenance Reject.

(2) If IM does not respond in 15 days, output appendix F-307, Unanswered DLSC Reject.

(3) If IM reinputs corrected transaction:

(a) Suspense File changed DLSC REJECT to in-process.

(b) Output - appendix F-308, Additions to Suspense File, with image of transaction of DLSC.

(4) If YBA rejects:

(a) Output - appendix F-302, Rejected Suspense File Input.

(b) Reinput YBA.

c. DLSC Approves Input.

(1) Approval - KNA.

(2) Suspense Record deleted.

(3) Output - appendix F-314, DLSC Approvals - TIR.

d. Interrogate Suspense File.

(1) Input YBA.

(2) Output - appendix F-322, Listing of Suspense Record.

NOTE: The above flow encompasses the more common FLIS listings the IMs in DSO will receive/process from the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem. Additional F appendices are listed in paragraph 3 of this procedure. These other FLIS listings are of a more specialized nature and require review/action by the IM or the MSO, DSO.

8. RETENTION OF INPUT TRANSACTIONS

a. The suspense and notification processes of the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem obviously require that all DLA Forms 1336, Data Element Oriented with Value, and DLA Form 1337, CMD, when released for

data entry should contain a request (note) for the return of the original transcript to the originator. This will provide the original input document for review/matching subsequent notifications until final approval of the DLSC transaction has been received or cancellation is effected in the Suspense File.

b. Obtaining a FLIS Interrogation Reply of Segment H before the input of any CMD Maintenance Transaction cannot be overstressed. Attaching your returned input transcript DLA Form 1336 or 1337, to the F-311, Interrogation Reply, provides a firm base for interpreting, reviewing, and correcting both local (appendix F-300) and DLSC (appendices F-304 and F-307) rejected transactions. This is particularly significant for DLSC rejects inasmuch as these listings do not provide a complete printout of the data input. Comparison to the original input transcript is generally required to understand the reject and reinput the transaction.

NOTE: Upon receipt of a KRE/KRU violation from DLSC on an LMX package input by the IMC/CMD mechanized system, the Technical Subsystem, CMD will output an image of the LMX package F-441X to assist in correction and input.

c. Normal day-to-day management techniques afford IMs with various types of management tools upon which an SSC/AAC validation can be accomplished, i.e., disposal actions, customer returns, exception type requisitions, changes in standardization code, and replies to inactive item referrals. Managers should utilize these management tools to initiate SSC/AAC changes whenever the situation so dictates. Available management and technical data will be judiciously applied to make sound decisions pertaining to SSC/AAC assignments and reassignments.

d. Many factors influence IM's decisions in the assignment of SSCs/AACs. An item may qualify for assignment of a specific SSC/AAC under the filter but due to unusual circumstances may require the assignment of another code. Bulky items may be assigned SSC 3 because of the bulk, although demand data indicates that the item should be stocked. IMs must apply their technical knowledge in the assignment of SSCs/AACs. Logic applied must be documented and retained for audit purposes.

PART III

PROCESSING DLA FORM 1152 TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR STOCK MANAGEMENT

1. This procedure is limited to the processes to be followed once a technical determination has been made that a DSC's item of supply should be phased out of the DoD supply system for technical reasons. These technical decisions are arrived at by DTO during normal day-to-day engineering reviews, standardization studies, or exposed during PR processing when suppliers offer item(s) different from that offered due to obsolescence, redesign, or changed item of production.

2. The processing of technical decisions involves close coordination between the Directorate of Technical Operations (DTO) and the Directorate of Supply Operations (DSO).

a. DTO has the responsibility to determine, based upon technical information, that a DSCs item of supply should be phased out of the Supply System. These decisions are arrived at by DTO during day-to-day engineering reviews, standardization studies, or exposed during Purchase Request processing.

b. When DTO has determined that an item should be phased out, a DLA Form 1152 will be prepared and forwarded to DSO. Upon receipt of the DLA Form 1152, DSO is responsible for initiating the appropriate actions to phase out the item.

3. The following procedures are those that DSO will initiate when processing a DLA Form 1152:

a. REPLACED BY. This action involves a condition where items are determined to be related. The relationship between the items may be interchangeable or substitutable. The processing of a replace by decision will lead to the establishment of a DoD Interchangeable and Substitutable (I&S) family.

(1) A DoD I&S family consists of a master (preferred) NSN, and at least one member (nonpreferred) NSN.

(2) The relationship between the master and member(s) is based upon Phrase Coding and the Order of Use (OOU) input to Segment H (CMD). The Phrase Coding in conjunction with the OOU will indicate if the master is substitutable for or interchangeable with the individual member items.

(3) A DoD I&S family also reflects the relationship(s) between member items. These relationships are based upon the Order of User (OOU) code assigned to the member items.

(a) The OOU is a 3-position alpha code.

(b) The first two positions are the subgroup code which indicates the relationship between the master and member(s) as well as the relationship between members (i.e., if items are in the same subgroup they are interchangeable with each other, if items are in different subgroups, then the relationship is substitutable).

(c) The third position of OOU code is the sequence code. The sequence code indicates an items preference within a subgroup (i.e., an item with a lower sequence code is less preferred).

(d) The OOU is only input to the master's CMD (Segment H). The purpose of OOU is for requisition processing (see DLAM 4140.2, Volume II, Part 1, Chapter 27).

(e) I&S also allows for Military Services, who are users of the items, to input OOU for their specific needs.

(4) The I&S family will be established either mechanically (when processing a standardization decision DIC KAS, F-441 RFR R4) or manually.

(a) DLAM 4130.3 (Technical Operations Manual) states a copy of all Replace By actions will be sent to the Standardization Branch. Standardization will coordinate the relationship with the recorded users through an Expedited Item Reduction Study List (EIRSL). When all concurrences are received a DIC LAS will be sent to DLSC.

(b) If a Civil Agency nonconcur with a relationship, but all recorded Military Users concur the Replace By action will be sent to DSO for processing.

(5) The IM should get printouts of the items involved.

(a) DLSC Total Item Record (TIR F-311) appendix B-379A.

(b) National Inventory Record (NIR) (DIC ZCQ F-109) appendix B-92.

(c) Supply Control File (F-167-690) (DIC ZR9) appendix B-179.

(6) Cancel any Purchase Requests (PRs) returned with the DLA Form 1152.

(7) Review the stock position of the replacing NSN to ensure it will support the demands of the member (nonpreferred NSN). This should be done whether processing a DLA Form 1152 or an F-441.

(8) Prepare a DIC ZR4 transaction to enter a Tentative Due-In Restriction Code Y (appendix B-188) for input into the Requirements Subsystem. This suppresses system generation of future replenishment procurements.

(9) Review the master (preferred) item to determine if it is DSC-managed.

(a) If the items are in a different Federal Supply Class (FSC) and managed by the DSC return the DLA Form 1152 to DTO.

(b) If the master is unclassified (no MOE Rule and Item Management Code (IMC) in Segment B) and within the DSCs assigned FSCs, refer the NSN with current printouts (both master and member items) to the I&S monitor.

(c) If the master item is not DSC-managed, refer the item to the I&S monitor.

NOTE: If the above situation occurs, the IM will have to manually review requisitions on the member item and pass requisitions to the manager of the master.

(10) If backorders exists on the member item and assets are available, prepare DIC ZD6 (appendix B-243) to force shipment of requisitions.

(11) Prepare DIC LMX to establish I&S family at DLSC. Part IV of this procedure provides sample format and guidelines in preparing the DIC LMX package. If reviewing an F-441, the DIC LMX package will be mechanically built.

(12) Review items for entry into a Stock Management (Requirements) Family-using the following criteria:

- (a) Both items have the same Federal Supply Class (FSC).
- (b) Both items are DSC-managed.
- (c) Both items have the same Unit of Issue (U/I).
- (d) The member item is below Reorder Point (ROP).

(13) If all criteria is met, prepare DIC ZJS (B-177) to merge the member with the master NSN. The DIC ZJS will transfer management and demand data of the member item to the master. In essence, the member and master items, for the purposes of requirements forecasting, become one and the Supply Control File Record disappears on the member item.

(14) The F-419 will be produced monthly in four parts (A, B, C, and D). Parts A and B will be output to the Technical Operations personnel, ORC SCD. Parts C and D will be output to the Supply Operations personnel, ORC 093.

(a) Part A will be output as notification that a Nonstandard NSN (Standardization Status Code 3/E) with a Supply Status Code of N, Due-In Indicator Code of 0, and National Inventory Record (NIR) Key Code of other than D_, M_ or P_ has reached a zero asset position. These items are candidates for automated cancellation or deactivation at DCSC, DESC, DGSC, and DISC. DPSC only Technical Operations personnel will be responsibly for processing part A manually.

(b) Part B will be output as notification that no automated cancellation or deactivation has occurred against an NSN from the F-419A for DCSC, DESC, DGSC, and DISC. DPSC only Technical Operations personnel will be responsibly for processing part A manually.

(c) Part C will be output as notification that a terminal, Nonstandard NSN with a future Supply Status Code of N or 6, Due-In Indicator Code of 0, or an NIR Key Code of other than D_, M_ or P_ has reached a zero asset position. In addition to the aforementioned criteria, it has been determined that there is a standardization head, managed by another Integrated Material Manager or that a requirements family relationship should exist but has not been established. (The standardization head will be reflected on the DLSC Total Item Record (TIR).) After review, the Logistics Programs Division, DSO will forward part C to the Cataloging Branch, DTO, for further action.

(d) Part D will be output as notification that a terminal, other than Nonstandard NSN with a Supply Status Code of N, Due-In Indicator Code of 0, NIR Key Code of other than D_, M_ or P_ has reached a zero asset position. Upon receipt of part D, the Logistics Programs Division, DSO or appropriate personnel will initiate a request to the DTO for preparation, collaboration with recorded users and submittal to DLSC of a DIC LKU (Cancel/Use) FLIS transaction. At the option of the DSC, a local form or a DLA Form 1200, Request for Routine Technical

Assistance (appendix E-279 P), will be prepared requesting this action. When the DLA Form 1200 is used, complete parts II and III (other blocks), with the applicable NSNs placed in part IV. When the request to the DTO is prepared, the Logistics Programs Division, DSO or appropriate personnel must prepare a DIC LMX package to remove the member from the I&S family.

(15) Upon DLSC processing of the DIC LKU transaction, the resulting DICs KNA and KKV transactions update the DLSC TIR and the FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem. The local Technical Subsystem generates a Phrase Code Z (Discontinued Use) transaction and automatically changes the AAC from V (assets OH) to Y (assets exhausted) if not already AAC Y. Also, an internal DIC ZRY transaction is computer generated to close supply records (SCF/NIR) with Type Change/NIR Key Code DL on the designated effective date 48/180 days in the future. On the effective date, any on-hand stock will be automatically disposed of. To preclude undesirable disposal from occurring, it is again emphasized that Inventory Managers must consider the asset position of the terminal item before initiating a request to DTO for a DIC LKU transaction. Appendix F-419, Notification of Nonstandard NSNs with Zero Assets, is output monthly to ascertain if stock position is zero.

(16) During DLSC collaboration with NATO countries and Civil Agency users, these activities frequently will not concur with the proposed action for ambiguous reasons not associated with the technical accuracy of the replacement action. Under these conditions, DLSC will not process the DIC LKU action and supply records will not closeout. The Inventory Manager can take no further action. The DTO will advise DSO when NATO or Civil Agency nonconcurrency is encountered. When a NATO/FC User(s) does not concur, DTO will take action to delete all U.S. MOE Rules and forward, by mail, a request to DLSC to change the NIIN/PSCN status code to 1 (the same procedure will be followed for LKD).

(17) Subsequent FLIS interrogation (DIC LTI) of a Cancel-Use NSN after the effective date will produce a DIC KFS (Segment P) from DLSC. The Interrogation Reply printout (F-311) designates this Canceled NSN by NIIN/PSCN Status Code 5 and specifies the NSN of the replacement item. Concurrently, an interrogation reply is provided for the replacement NSN. NIIN/PSCN Status Code 5 identifies the item as a Cancel-Use DLSC NSN cancellation. A complete list of DLSC NIIN/PSCN status codes are contained in appendix A-168.

b. CONSOLIDATED WITH (Phrase Code A), Block 2a(2), DLA Form 1152.

(1) The action involves a one-for-one replacement condition for which both items are identical and completely interchangeable.

(2) The following terms and Phrase Codes apply to one-for-one Consolidate With conditions and are used in the item closeout process; all of these terms apply to the umbrella designation of Consolidated With.

(a) Phrase Code A - Consolidated With.

(b) DIC LKD/KKD - Cancel - Duplicate.

(c) Type Change Code RA/NIR Key Code DR.

(3) Obtain a current interrogation of the DLSC TIR (F-311) the Supply Control File (F-167), and the National Inventory Record (F-109) to validate the present status of both the duplicate NSN being phased out of the system and the replacement NSN.

(4) At the option of the DSC, some DSCs may elect for DSO to make an advance review of DTO proposed Consolidated With actions. At these DSCs, the DLA Form 1152 will be submitted by DTO to DSO in duplicate for review by the IM prior to DTO initiating the DIC LKD - Cancel-Duplicate transaction. The IM will review the DLA Form 1152 proposal and complete the statement DSO concurrence symbol _____ Ext. _____ and return the original copy to DTO for preparation and coordination of a DIC LKD Cancel-Duplicate transaction. Reasons for DSO nonconcurrence, when applicable, will be entered in the remarks portion of the DLA Form 1152. Typical examples as a base for nonconcurrence are: The replacement NSN is currently Standardization Code 3 or E or has some other conflicting technical action or relationship, and instances where the replacement NSN is inactive with no current managing activity - A condition creating a lot of turbulence and expense with no advantage to the supply system except to merely accommodate a cataloging technicality.

(5) Prepare a DIC ZR4 transaction to enter a Tentative Due-in Restriction Code Y (appendix B-188) for input into the Requirements Subsystem. This suppresses system generation of future replenishment procurements.

(6) Cancel any replenishment purchase requests returned by DTO with a DLA Form 1152. Concurrently, review the asset position and AAC (SSC) of the preferred NSN to determine whether an AAC (SSC) change is required in view of this pending consolidation. Ensure that the preferred item is an AAC (SSC) that will suffice when demands/assets of both NSNs are combined into one NSN. An AAC (SSC) change may be required to be initiated (DIC LCD - part IV, this appendix) for the preferred NSN. The AAC (SSC) for the nonpreferred NSN should not be changed to AAC V or Y (SSC 6) since the item of supply per se is not terminal. Duplicate NSNs for the same item of supply are merely being consolidated.

(7) Review for input of the Stock Management (Requirements) family as prescribed in appendix E-171, and chapter 27. All Consolidate With actions qualify for immediate family entry (within the limitations of that program) since all assets for both NSNs are completely interchangeable, and are considered in computer requirement computations for the family head.

(8) Upon DTO coordinating with Service Users, the DIC LKD Cancel-Duplicate is submitted concurrently with an LCM, Phrase Code A, in an LMD transaction to DLSC. The resulting DIC KNA and KKD transactions update the local FLIS/SAMMS Technical Subsystem. An internal DIC ZRY transaction is computer generated to close supply records (SCF/NIR) with Type Change Code RA/NIR Key Code DR on the designated effective date 48/180 days in the future. On the effective date, any assets carried under the duplicate NSN are consolidated with the preferred NSN. The relabeling of on-hand stocks is accomplished via the media of Storage

Item Change Transaction (SICC), which are distributed to storage sites 30 days prior to the effective date. The physical relabeling of stocks is accomplished on the effective date at the storage sites.

(9) Subsequent FLIS interrogation (DIC LTI) of a Cancel-Duplicate NSN after the effective date will produce a DIC KFS (Segment P) from DLSC. The Interrogation Reply printout (F-311) designates this canceled NSN by NIIN/PSCN Status Code 7 and specifies the NSN of the preferred item. Concurrently, an interrogation reply is furnished for preferred NSN. NIIN/PSCN Status Code 7 identifies the item as a Cancel-Duplicate DLSC NSN cancellation.

(10) The phase-out of a Consolidated With item requires close coordination between Inventory Managers when the preferred NSN is managed by another Inventory Manager. The demands for the phase-out NSN are migrating to the preferred NSN, which must be reviewed to ensure support of both NSNs. The Inventory Manager of the phase-out NSN is responsible for initiating and verifying the processing of actions to close out the NSN. Upon completion of these preliminary actions, the Item Jacket Folder (if one is available) and supporting printouts and all documentation will be transferred to the IM of the preferred NSN, who assumes management responsibility of the item being phased out. This includes changing the ORC in the SCF/NIR (DIC ZR3, appendix B-189) by the IM of the preferred NSN.

(11) Chapter 27 (Family Number and Issue Substitutions) provides that the standard unit price of a Requirements Family Member should be adjusted downward (if required) to that of the family head.

(a) This condition primarily involves a Consolidated With relationship. The pricing activity, Comptroller's Office, has previously received some complaints from the field when the family head (preferred item) was requisitioned with a valid standard unit price and an interchangeable member (nonpreferred) was supplied that had a standard unit price considerably greater than the requisitioned item (family head). Under this condition, the pricing activity may execute an immediate price reduction within SAMMS for the nonpreferred item being phased out of the system.

(b) At the option of the DSC, the IM (DSO) will advise the pricing activity, Comptroller's Office, by an informal memo routing slip of each Consolidated With condition directed by DLA Form 1152. The memo routing slip (DLA Form 524) will contain the statement Recommend Price Review for NSN _____ being Consolidated With NSN _____.

c. COMPONENT OF ASSEMBLY (Phrase Code M - Breakdown Into), Block 2b, DLA Form 1152.

(1) This Phrase Code application is authorized for DPSC only.

(2) This action involves an assembly type item no longer to be managed as such. This Phrase Code application is applied to an item when it is desired to break down assemblies into subassemblies and attaching parts, groups of items into single items, or any two or more

items that should not be binned together under one stock number. The Services interpret Phrase Code M as a directive to physically disassemble the NSN to which applied. Total Service coordination is required.

(3) Since these Phrase Code M actions are few, the MSO of DSO and DTO personnel should normally fully coordinate these actions between the two offices.

(4) DPSC personnel will obtain a current printout of the DLSC TIR (F-311), the Supply Control File (F-167), and the National Inventory Record (F-109) to validate the present status of the nonpreferred NSN and individual NSNs involved.

(5) Prepare a DLA Form 1336, DIC LCD (part IV, this appendix) changing the AAC of the nonpreferred NSN to V or Y, AAC V (SSC 6) - terminal item with assets or AAC Y (SSC 6) - Terminal item without assets.

(6) Prepare a DIC ZR4 transaction to enter a tentative due-in Restriction Code Y (appendix B-188) for input into the Requirements Subsystem. This suppresses system generation of future replenishment procurements.

(7) Cancel any Replenishment or Direct Shipment Purchase Requests returned by DTO with the DLA Form 1152. Requisitions for canceled Direct Shipment Purchases Requests will be rejected with MILSTRIP Status Code CL, if assets are exhausted. Since the Phrase Code M processes are just being initiated, the requisitioner should be provided with the NSNs of involved components in addition to the CL Status.

(8) Prepare a DLA Form 1337, DIC LCM (part IV, this appendix) for input of Phrase Code M (Breakdown Into) for update of Segment H of the DLSC TIR. This transaction will be deferred until assets are zero balance due to the relatively rapid item closeout of the SCF/NIR within 48/78 days of initiating this transaction. This precludes the automatic disposal of any assets that may be on hand on the effective date of the Type Change/NIR Key Code DM item closeout. The format (DLA Form 1337) for preparation of the Phrase Code M entries will be the same as for Phrase Code Q DIC LCM (part IV, this appendix) except SOSMC JCL and AAC F do not apply (use SOS S9_, AAC Y), and pos. 68-72 (Qty AY and unit meas) are blank for each Phrase Code M line entry.

d. SUPPLY BY NEXT HIGHER ASSEMBLY, ASSORTMENT, KIT (Phrase Code P), Block 2c, DLA Form 1152.

(1) This action involves an item which the manufacturer/vendor advises is no longer available as a separate item of supply. Acquisition can only be made by ordering the next higher assembly, assortment, or kit.

(2) Obtain a current printout of the DLSC TIR (F-311), the Supply Control File (F-167), and the National Inventory Record (F-109) to validate the present status of the terminal NSN being phased out of the system. The next higher assembly, assortment, or kit NSN may or may not be DSC managed. Since this is not a one-for-one replacement action, a

DSC does not have authority to automatically assume management of the next higher assembly, which could be a high unit cost nonconsumable type item. The MILSTRIP processes provide that after assets are exhausted, requisitions for this condition will be rejected with Status Code CK, item not available--returned for supply by local issue of next higher assembly, component, or kit, or submit requisition for next higher assembly.

(3) Prepare a DLA Form 1336, DIC LCD (part IV, this appendix) changing the AAC of the nonpreferred NSN to V or Y (SSC 6) depending on the current asset position. Assign AAC V (SSC 6) - Terminal item with assets, or AAC Y (SSC 6) - Terminal item without assets. Items initially assigned AAC V must be changed to AAC Y when assets are exhausted.

(4) Prepare a DIC ZR4 transaction to enter a tentative Due-In Restriction Code Y (appendix B-188) for input into the Requirements Subsystem. This suppresses system generation of future replenishment procurements.

(5) Cancel any Replenishment or Direct Shipment Purchase Requests returned by DTO with the DLA Form 1152. Requisitions for canceled Direct Shipment Purchase Requests will be rejected with MILSTRIP Status Code CK, if assets are exhausted. Since the Phrase Code P processes are just being initiated, the requisitioner should be provided with the NSN of the next higher assembly in addition to the CK Status.

(6) Prepare a DLA Form 1336, DIC LAD (part IV, this appendix) for input of Phrase Code P (next higher assembly, assortment, or kit) for update of segment H of the DLSC TIR. This transaction will be deferred until assets are zero balance due to the relatively rapid item closeout of the SCF/NIR within 48/78 days of initiating this transaction. This precludes the automatic disposal of any assets that may be on hand on the effective date of the Type Change/NIR Key Code DP item closeout.

e. FABRICATE/ASSEMBLE (Phrase Code Q) Block 2d, DLA Form 1152.

(1) This action involves an assembly type item which the manufacturer/vendor can no longer supply except by an individual component, or when a technical decision is made that it is more economical to fabricate from components and/or bulk materiel. A typical example of a fabricate item is a hose assembly which can be field fabricated from bulk hose and fittings. An example of an assemble item is a piston assembly that can no longer be procured except by individual rings, piston, sleeve, and piston pin.

(2) Obtain a current printout of the DLSC TIR (F-311), the Supply Control File (F-167), and the National Inventory Record (F-109) to validate the present status of the assembly type NSN being phased out of the system. The individual components/bulk materiel may or may not be DSC-managed. Since this is not a one-for-one replacement action, the MILSTRIP processes provide that after assets are exhausted, requisitions for terminal assemblies will be rejected with Status Code CP.

(3) Prepare a DIC ZR4 transaction to enter a Tentative Due-In Restriction Code Y (appendix B-188) for input into the Requirements Subsystem. This suppresses system generation of future replenishment procurements.

(4) Cancel any replenishment or Direct Shipment PRs returned by DTO with the DLA Form 1152. Since the Phrase Code Q processes are just being initiated, the requisitioner should be provided the NSNs of the involved components/bulk materiel to supplement the MILSTRIP Status Codes.

(5) An item designated as Fabricate/Assemble requires a DIC LCM (DLA Form 1337, Catalog Management Data) transaction, which is peculiar to a Phrase Code Q application. The item will not be changed to a terminal item, AAC V or Y (SSC 6), but will be changed to AAC F (SSC 2), Source of Supply Modifier Code (SOSMC) JCL. The DLA Form 1337 used for this transaction employs the overlay method of update; i.e., in addition to the DRN data elements being added or changed, all other existing CMD entries must be entered in the input transaction. The AAC F SOSMC JCL entries will be input concurrently with the addition of the Phrase Code Q data. This DIC LCM transaction (part IV, this appendix) will be deferred until assets are zero balance due to the relatively rapid item closeout of the SCF/NIR within 48/78 days of initiating this transaction. This precludes the automatic disposal of any assets that may be on hand on the effective date of the Type Change/NIR Key Code DQ item closeout. The format of Phrase Code Q DLA Form 1337 entries requires that each component NSN entry contain Qty per Assy and Unit Measure information.

(6) Prepare a DIC ZJM (appendix B-142) to establish Manager Review Code B in the NIR when assets are exhausted. Since SSC 6 is not assigned to fabricate/assemble items, mechanical referral of subsequent requisitions will not occur. This control will intercept requisitions for manual processing of requisitions until the effective date of the DQ item closeout.

f. ITEM CANNOT BE SUPPLIED AND THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE, Blocks 3a through 3e, DLA Form 1152.

(1) This condition involves an item that DTO certifies cannot be supplied and there is no interchangeable/substitute item. The Service(s) Engineering Support Activity was contacted and was unable to assist. Normally, DTO collaborates an NSN cancellation with the Services, but on occasion the Services nonconcur with the cancellation proposal at that time due to retail asset considerations.

(2) Obtain a current printout of the DLSC TIR (F-311), the Supply Control File (F-167), and the National Inventory Record (F-109) to verify current status of the unavailable NSN.

(3) Prepare a DLA Form 1336, DIC LCD (part IV, this appendix) changing the AAC (SSC) of the unavailable NSN to AAC V or Y (SSC 6). Items for which change to AAC V is made, will be changed to AAC Y when assets are depleted.

(4) Prepare a DIC ZR4 transaction to enter a Tentative Due-In Restriction Code Y (appendix B-188) for input into the Requirements Subsystem. This suppresses system generation of future replenishment procurements.

(5) Cancel any Replenishment or Direct Shipment PRs returned by DTO with the DLA Form 1152. Requisitions for canceled Direct Ship PRs will be rejected with MILSTRIP Status Code CJ, if assets are exhausted.

(6) Do not input DIIP Inhibit Code P against an unavailable item that has no replacement. If the DSC and the Service(s) do not initially cancel the NSN, the Inventory Manager can take no further action to cause item closeout. If the NSN cancellation is consummated, the SCF/NIR by internal ZRY transaction will be closed by type change/NIR Key Code DD. If NSN cancellation does not initially occur, demands for the item will eventually cease and the NSN will be encompassed by the DIIP. When the DIIP deletion eventually occurs, an internal ZRY transaction will close the SCF/NIR with Type Change/NIR Key Code DW.

g. ITEM IS STANDARDIZATION CODE 3 or E, Block 4, DLA Form 1152:

(1) This notification advises that the NSN has already been assigned Standardization Code 3 or E (nonstandard) with an authorized standard item replacement (Standardization Code 1 or B) in Segment E of the DLSC TIR. This standardization relationship is always a one-for-one Replaced By condition.

(2) Obtain a current interrogation of the DLSC TIR (F-311), the Supply Control File (F-167), and the National Inventory Record (F-109) to verify current status of the nonstandard NSN and the standard replacement NSN.

(3) Review Segment E of the F-311 printout and verify the NSN has been assigned Standardization Code 3 or E. If the F-311 printout does not reflect DoD Standardization Code 3 or E, the DLA Form 1152 should be returned to DTO for clarification attaching the F-311 printout as proof that Standardization Code 3 is not recorded in the DLSC TIR.

(4) If the F-311 printout confirms the Standardization Code 3 status, the IM should apply the Replace By procedures.

(a) When a Standardization decision has been made on an item, the mechanical processing will accomplish certain updates of the DLSC TIR and SAMMS Files.

(b) The IM should ensure the member (ISC 3 or E) item is an AAC V and that the I&S family was established.

(c) The IM should also review the NSNs for input into the Stock Management family (DIC ZJS).

NOTE: If the mechanical processing did not update the DLSC TIR as indicated, the IM should refer the NSNs to the I&S monitor.

h. Other/Comments, Block 6, DLA Form 1152.

(1) The DTO may utilize this space to record supplemental/additional information supporting the basic action directed elsewhere in the document on an optional basis.

(2) The DSCs have basically two missions: The management of NSNs within assigned FSCs acquired through the provisioning and IMC processes. These are the hard-core items managed by the DSC for which basic actions directed by a DLA Form 1152 are required to be taken. The second DSC mission is referred to as the SPUR (Special Purchase) mission. This involves items which the DSC does not currently manage and the item is not managed by any other activity, but the NSN falls within the FSCs managed by a DSC. The DSCs responsibility for SPUR items is to process a direct ship procurement action, where possible.

(3) These direct ship procurements in support of the SPUR mission are subject to more procurement difficulties than the normal DSC managed item due to the lack of computer procurement identification data. The DTO returns many Direct Ship Purchase Requests for these type items. The reason for return is generally annotated in Block 6 of the DLA Form 1152. The reason for return encompasses a wide range of technical/procurement difficulties which must be processed on an individual item basis. Generally, additional technical data is needed to successfully procure the item and the requisitioner must rerequisition furnishing the specific data needed. DLAM 4140.2, Volume II, Part 3, Appendix E-506 P, outlines the necessary processing of these Direct Shipment Purchase Requests for cancellation.

7. ITEM STANDARDIZATION APPLICATION (ISA)

a. The ISA is a central accessible computer record within the Technical Subsystem providing for the uniform development, maintenance, validation, collaboration, and control of standardization decisions as developed by DTO. In addition, the ISA is designed to ensure that approved standardization decisions are mechanically recorded in the DLSC TIR (Segment E). Approval standardization actions will cause an internal ZRY to be generated to update the Standardization Status Codes in the SCF and the NIR within SAMMS. Authorized Standardization Status Codes are contained in appendix A-101.

b. The ISA consists of a complex coding structure, interfacing products and maintenance processes for the DoD Standardization Program. The DSO has no direct involvement in this process except to manually review certain actions that cannot mechanically process in the Requirements and Distribution Subsystems due to nonstock or other conditions.

c. Approved Standardization Code 3 or E (nonstandard item) to Standardization Code 1 or B (standard item) relationships entered in Segment E, will cause the Supply Management Application to generate an LVA, CIC S, to DLSC. The resulting DLSC KIR will be processed for nonstandard - Standard user wrap and, additionally the CMD application will generate a DIC LMX on the standard NSN.

d. The ISA within the Technical Subsystem will mechanically input a ZR2 (appendix B-149) to the SCF for the nonstandard (Standardization

Code 3 or E) item recording the NIIN of the standard (Standardization Code 1 or B) item as the Merger Family Number. When the ROP of the nonstandard item is reached, an SCS will be generated with Reason for Study Code MR. This is a signal that the nonstandard item now qualifies for entry into a Requirements Family for the standard item (appendix E-171 P and chapter 27).

e. IMs, DSO, are responsible for:

(1) The review and processing of F-441 listings, and manually preparing ZR2 or ZJS transactions to establish Requirements Family Relationships, when applicable.

(2) Reviewing the DLSC TIR to ensure the I&S family is established.

(3) Referral to Classification Personnel, MSO, when a conflict of management exists between the standard and nonstandard NSNs (both items not DSC managed).

(4) Dismemberment and reestablishment of an existing Requirements Family, as required, when not in conflict with the current standardization relationships.

(5) Referral to DTO for clarification when new standardization relationships conflict with a technical action directed by a recent DLA Form 1152, Technical Guidance for Stock Management.

(6) The phaseout of Standardization Code 3 or E (nonstandard) items from the supply system IAW procedures outlined in paragraph 3a, part III of this appendix (Replaced By) conditions.

f. Classification Personnel, DSO, are responsible for:

(1) Reviewing Standardization items referred by IMs that are not DSC managed.

(2) Preparing local IMC transactions for establishment of the standard item for DSC integrated management unless restricted under present DoD one item-one manager policy (currently WIMM, Service, other DoD managed, and so on).

8. FLOWCHART

Flowchart not required.

PART IV

NOTE: Part IV of this procedure is under development and is planned for release with Change 14, to this manual, scheduled for Nov 87. Please contact your I&S Monitor with questions concerning exhibits in part IV.