**C12. CHAPTER 12**

**DUE-IN AND PRE-POSITIONED MATERIEL RECEIPT**

C12.1. GENERAL

 C12.1.1. Standard Procedures. This chapter prescribes standard procedures for sending information about incoming materiel between wholesale managers and storage activities and between owner/managers and maintenance activities, and between losing inventory manages (LIM) and gaining inventory managers (GIM). The procedures require timely establishment of due-in information for all anticipated receipts of materiel, and requires that managers provide receiving storage activities with information for anticipated receipts.

 C12.1.2. Control of Due-In Records for Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement. The control of due-in records below the wholesale level to accommodate the DoD closed-loop materiel receipt acknowledgment (MRA) process is addressed in Chapter 10.

 C12.1.3. Consignment of Materiel to Storage Activities. Documentation covering consignment of materiel to storage activities is prescribed in the DoD Component publications. These documents are used, together with information developed by inspection and classification procedures, as source data for documenting transactions in terms of this manual. The distribution of disbursement, procurement, and transportation documentation by storage activities is also governed by existing publications and is, therefore, not a consideration here.

 C12.1.4. Transactions. This chapter addresses the procedures applicable to the following Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 transaction functions identified by their beginning segment and transaction type code. Other DLMS formats, such as extensible markup language (XML), are also available. See the Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office (DEDSO) Website for available formats on the DLMS IC page.
The corresponding MILSTRAP legacy 80 record position functionality is identified for information purposes in a mixed DLSS/DLMS environment.

 C12.1.4.1. Due-in Transaction is identified by the DLMS 527D ASC X12 beginning segment (1/BR02/020) Transaction Type Code DA – Due-in. This transaction provides MILSTRAP legacy DIC DD\_/DF\_ functionality.

 C12.1.4.2. Advance Receipt Information Transaction identified by the DLMS 527D ASC X12 beginning segment (1/BRO2/020) Transaction Type Code DE – Advance Receipt. This transaction provides MILSTRAP legacy DIC DU\_/DW\_ functionality.

 C12.1.4.3. Delinquent Due-in Inquiry Transaction is identified by the DLMS 527D ASC X12 beginning segment (1/BR02/020) Transaction Type Code TJ – Delinquent Due-in Inquiry. This transaction provides MILSTRAP legacy DIC DLC functionality.

 C12.1.4.4. Delinquent Due-in Advice Transaction is identified by the DLMS 527D ASC X12 beginning segment 91/BR02/020) Transaction Type Code TI – Delinquent Due-in Advice. This transaction provides MILSTRAP legacy DIC DLD functionality.

 C12.1.4.5. Due-in Reconciliation Inquiry Transaction is identified by the DLMS 527D ASC X12 beginning segment (1/BR02/020) Transaction Type Code LC – Due-in Reconciliation Inquiry. This transaction provides MILSTRAP legacy DIC DLE functionality.

 C12.1.4.6. Due-in Reconciliation Advice Transaction is identified by the DLMS 527D ASC X12 beginning segment (1/BR02/020) Transaction Type Code TK –Due-in Reconciliation Advice. This transaction provides MILSTRAP legacy DIC DLF functionality.

 C12.1.5. Use of DLMS 527D. Use the DLMS 527D functionality as follows:

 C12.1.5.1. Owners/integrated material managers (IMM) use to establish pre-positioned materiel receipt (PMR) at the storage activity. Prepositioned materiel receipt (PMR) was previously known as advanced receipt information (ARI).

 C12.1.5.2. GIMs use for due-in reconciliation and to inquire about delinquent due-in transactions

 C12.1.5.3. LIMs use to provide the GIM with memorandum due-in information, to respond to GIM due-in reconciliations and inquiries, and to provide the GIM revised due-in estimated delivery dates (EDD) as changes occur.

C12.2. CONTROL OF MATERIEL DUE-IN

 C12.2.1. Establishing Due-In Records. IMMs will establish due-in records for all anticipated receipts of materiel to maintain property accountability or visibility of materiel due-in to inventory, as required under Chapter 6.

 C12.2.2. Keep Current Status. IMMs shall keep due-in records in a current status. Use revised delivery schedules, notification of shipment or delayed shipment, repair schedules and repair schedule changes, contracts and contract changes, customer and manager cancellations, materiel receipts, and completion of shipment tracer/discrepancy reporting actions to establish, revise, and delete due-in records and maintain appropriate delivery dates. Refer to Chapter 11, C11.20. for specific content and estimated delivery date requirements for PMR associated with directed discrepant/deficient materiel returns and retrograde returns.

 C12.2.3. Audit Trail. IMMs will establish an audit trail when deleting or reversing due-in quantities. All due-in deletions and reversals will interface with the financial system. Due-in deletions and reversals are prohibited without advance coordination between the supply and financial functions, and with the procurement function for dues-in from procurement instrument sources, unless the supply, financial, and procurement systems are fully integrated. When deleting or reversing due-in quantities, managers will initiate action to correct the receiving storage activity's PMR file under C12.3.3.

 C12.2.4. Supply and Financial Interface. The DoD Components will establish the necessary interface between supply and financial operations/functions to account for materiel in-transit as required under DoD 7000.14-R, “Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation”.

 C12.2.5. In-Transit Due-In Procedures. IMMs will monitor due-in records and inquire to storage activities for information on in-transit dues-in under the procedures in Chapter 13.

 C12.2.6. Product Quality Deficiency Materiel. When IMMs direct materiel for return based on a reported product quality deficiency, they will prescribe use of Supply Condition Code (SCC) Q in the disposition instructions to the returning activity. IMMs will establish and monitor due-ins for all returns of potential/confirmed product quality deficiency related materiel, citing the document number included in the report. Provide PMRs for the returns to receiving storage activities, under C12.3, citing the due-in document number and SCC.

 C12.2.7. Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) Exhibit Tracking. When establishing a PMR for a PQDR exhibit, the activity directing the return must include the PQDR Report Control Number (RCN) to facilitate exhibit tracking. When the receipt is processed, the receiving activity will perpetuate the PQDR RCN from the PMR to the receipt transaction.

C12.3. PROVIDING THE STORAGE ACTIVITY WITH PRE-POSITIONED MATERIEL RECEIPT

 C12.3.1. Due-In Information Requirements. Owners/managers will provide maintenance and storage activities with due-in information for scheduled materiel receipts by providing them with PMR transactions. For due-ins from procurement instrument sources, IMMs will include applicable contract information and packaging data, to facilitate the receiving process and reduce the need for hard copy contracts at the receiving activity. As part of the contract information, the IMM will include indicators identifying whether the contract required unique identification (UID) or passive Radio Frequency Identification (pRFID).[[1]](#footnote-1) If the owner/manager fails to generate a PMR for DLA Distribution Center receipt, the distribution center will submit a Supply Discrepancy Report to the owner/manager.

 C12.3.2. Storage Activity Requirements. Storage activities receiving DLMS 527D will keep them in an PMR file pending receipt of the materiel or the receipt of updates to the PMR from the IMM. Storage activities may use the PMR contract information and packaging data to facilitate the receiving process.

 C12.3.2.1. Passive RFID. PMR notice that a shipment contractually requires passive RFID will allow preplanning so that the incoming shipment may be directed for offloading at the RFID reader location and provides a basis for submission of a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) in accordance with SDR procedures should the vendor fail to employ the required RFID.

 C12.3.2.1.1. Upon request of the IMM, Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) is authorized to support DLMS implementation of this process by inserting the pRFID indicator in the PMR as the transaction processes through the DAAS. IMMs will provide specific criteria for use by the DAAS to prevent improper assignment of the indicator. This DAAS procedure is an interim “work-around” pending IMM implementation of integrated logistics and contract administration processes so that the contractual requirement for pRFID can be programmatically identified and positioned in the PMR transaction.[[2]](#footnote-2)

 C12.3.2.1.2. DAAS will maintain a table containing criteria to be used in determination of applicable PMRs. Criteria may specify excluded contract numbers, excluded commodities (by FSG or FSC), Service/Agency originating the PMR, specific characters within the contract number, and location of the storage activity (e.g. CONUS).

 C12.3.2.2. Item Unique Identification. PMR notice that a shipment contractually requires item unique identification (IUID) provides a basis for submission of supply discrepancy reports (SDR) in accordance with SDR procedures, should the vendor fail to employ the required IUID.

 C12.3.3. PMR. IMMs will send PMR transactions and PMR transaction reversals as due-in records are revised so that receiving storage activities can maintain the records to show status equivalent to IMM due-in records. IMMs will send PMR reversals to the storage activities when deleting due-in records. IMMs will also send PMR reversals when revising due-in records (e.g., dates, quantities, destinations) and simultaneously send replacement PMR transactions showing revised due-in record data.

 C12.3.4. Optional National Inventory Management Strategy (NIMS) Advanced Receipt Notification. Under the NIMS concept of operation, the IMM may own materiel for managed NSNs down to the retail level. Such arrangements will be based on agreements between participating DoD Components. Replenishment of IMM owned retail will be accomplished under a push scenario. When assets are available to push, PMR will be sent to the NIMS site using standard PMR procedures. Optionally, the DoD Component agreements may authorize the use of PMR for the IMM to notify the NIMS site that materiel to support their replenishment requirement is delayed. In this instance, PMR will contain the quantity not available for push replenishment, the Delay Notification Code BD and an estimated shipping date. If at the time push replenishment is required, only a partial quantity is available, then two PMR transactions will be generated; one for the quantity pushed and one for quantity delayed. These transactions will have different document numbers and the delayed one will have the BD Delay Notification Code. Later, if only a partial amount of the quantity previously delayed becomes available to push, two PMR transactions will be generated. The one for the quantity pushed will maintain the document number of the original delayed notification with the “BD” indicator eliminated. The PMR for the quantity still delayed must be assigned a new document number and a BD Delay Notification Code. If the total quantity is initially delayed and later the total quantity is shipped, PMR must have the same document number throughout the process. The IMM will update/replace the PMR delayed notification anytime either the replenishment quantity or the estimated shipping date changes. New delayed notification must maintain the same document number unless a partial push occurs. Replacement delayed notification under the same or new document number will not require the reversal of the previous PMR transaction. Reversal logic for PMR transactions indicating that a push shipment has been initiated will follow the requirement in C12.3.3.

 C12.3.5. PMR for Materiel Returns under NIMS and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Retail Supply, Storage and Distribution (SS&D)/Inventory Management and Stock Positioning (IMSP). The PMR is used in a variation of the materiel returns program for processing DLA-managed materiel returns to DLA from selected sites in support of the BRAC SS&D/IMSP and NIMS. The returning activity will be responsible for submission of an PMR to the storage site identifying the Military Service activity to which the receipt will be reported for these returns of DLA-managed items. Because the Military Service sites will no longer retain retail stock balances under these programs, DLA will assume ownership of all materials regardless of asset position. Upon notification of receipt of returned materiel by the storage activity via a Receipt Transaction (DLMS 527R Receipt with 2/LIN01/10 Code I; MILSTRAP DIC D6A), the Military Service activity will determine if there is a need for the material by another maintenance user (backorder). If so, an issue document will be forwarded to the storage activity for action. If not, a materiel release order will be initiated, directing shipment-in-place (citing the ship-to/supplemental address of the storage activity), authorizing a change of ownership to DLA. The receipt of the returned materiel from the Military Service ownership to DLA will be accomplished with a receipt (DLMS 527R Receipt with 2/LIN01/10 Code J; MILSTRAP DIC D6B).

 ***C12.3.6. PMR Requirements for Ship-in-Place Materiel Relese Order (MRO) (Other than Ammunition/ Ammunition Related M*ateriel).[[3]](#footnote-3) *Materiel release/issue and receipt for the purpose of ship-in-place requires a mandatory PMR. The custodial activity performing the transfer uses the PMR to identify the future owner. In addition, the MRO and the PMR will serve as evidential matter to justify the transfer.***

 ***C12.3.6.1. The gaining inventory manager is responsible for transmitting a mandatory PMR to the custodial activity performing the transfer. The PMR must precedes the MRO and both transactions must have the same document number for a successful match. The lack of a matching PMR will result in an MRO denial.***

 ***C12.3.6.2. A matching PMR must be present for every ship-in-place materiel release request. When the PMR is not available, the custodial activity performing the transfer will reject the Ship-in-place request via DLMS 945A Materiel Release Denial with Denial Management Code S.***

 ***C12.3.6.3. Materiel returns scenarios, including Materiel Returns Program and the directed return of discrepant/deficient materiel such as reported by SDR, PQDR, or Storage Quality Control Report require the GIM to submit the PMR.***

C12.4. LOAN MATERIEL

 C12.4.1. Use appropriate adjustment and/or receipt/due-in transactions to show the on-hand/due-in and later receipts. Show materiel on loan on owner records in the appropriate purpose code (as prescribed by the DoD Component procedures) or as a nonprocurement source due-in citing Reason for Materiel Receipt/Return Code H depending on the method/system applied.

 C12.4.2. Owners/IMMs may use PMR transactions to provide advance notification to activities scheduled to receive returned loaned materiel. See DLMS Volume 2, Chapter 13 paragraph C13.2.10. Loaned Materiel for additional details.

C12.5. LOGISTICS REASSIGNMENT MEMORANDUM DUE-IN AND PRE-POSITIONED MATERIEL RECEIPT

 C12.5.1. Memorandum Due-In. The LIM will send a memorandum due-in information transactions as of the effective transfer date (ETD) to the GIM, for both awarded contracts and unawarded purchase requests. Quantities will show only what is available for transfer. The GIM will process valid memorandum due-in transactions to establish memorandum due-in records. If the GIM receives a memorandum due-in transaction for an item not involved in a logistics reassignment, the GIM will reject the transaction back to the initiator using DLMS 824R, Reject Advice, citing Reject Advice Code AY.

 C12.5.2. Destination Change. Under DoD 4140.26, “Defense Integrated Materiel Management for Consumable Items”, Volume 4, “Logistics Reassignment” Change 1, December 14, 2017, the LIM will take action to change the destination of undelivered purchases upon request of the GIM. Upon changing the quantity due-in/destination, the LIM will prepare and send a memorandum due-in reversal and a new memorandum due-in to the GIM. Additionally, when an award is made for an unawarded purchase request, the LIM will prepare and send a memorandum due-in reversal and a new memorandum due-in transaction to the GIM and a PMR transaction to the applicable storage activity.

C12.6. LOGISTICS REASSIGNMENT DUE-IN VALIDATION

 C12.6.1. Due-In Inquiry

 C12. 6.1.1. Inquiry for Due-In with Expired EDD. The GIM will initiate a DLMS 527D due-in inquiry when the EDD for delivery of materiel is delinquent by more than 30 calendar days. Compute the delinquent date from the memorandum due-in that the LIM provided on the ETD. The GIM will also initiate DLMS 527D when a revised due-in date later becomes delinquent by 30 calendar days.

 C12.6.1.2. Inquiry for Due-In with Invalid EDD. The GIM will initiate DLMS 527D due-in inquiry 30 calendar days after the ETD when the memorandum due-in, the LIM provided on the ETD, contains an invalid EDD (e.g., for materiel pending procurement/contract action by the LIM). The GIM will initiate a second inquiry 60 calendar days after the ETD for all dues-in with invalid EDDs. If the LIM does not reply to the second inquiry, the GIM must intervene off-line. The GIM will include all due-ins with invalid EDDs 90 calendar days after the ETD in the reconciliation. Based on the response, the GIM will determine if additional inquiry/reconciliation action is required.

 C12.6.2. Delinquent Due-In Advice

 C12.6.2.1. The LIM will provide the GIM with due-in information in response to an inquiry using a delinquent due-in advice transaction citing the appropriate asset transfer status code.

 C12.6.2.2. Revision of Estimates. To preclude the need for due-in inquiry transactions by the GIM, the LIM will provide revised EDDs as changes occur using a delinquent due-in transaction with Asset Transfer Status Code AF.

 C12.6.3. Due-In Reconciliation

 C12.6.3.1. Due-In Verification. The DoD Components will use the due-in reconciliation process to verify that the GIM is in receipt of all procurement/contract award data for assets due-in and the most current EDDs available. This process will also ensure that all items still pending procurement/contract award on the ETD are still valid.

 C12.6.3.2. Due-In Reconciliation. The GIM will initiate a due-in reconciliation inquiry for reconciliation of dues-in for logistically reassigned materiel 90 calendar days after the ETD and semiannually thereafter for all materiel that has not been received. The GIM will include all items with materiel still due in to the LIM, regardless of the presence of a current EDD, in the reconciliation request.

 C12.6.3.3. Due-In Reconciliation Response. The LIM will respond to due-in reconciliation requests using a due-in reconciliation advice containing the appropriate asset transfer status code. The LIM will ensure that due-in information for all items still pending procurement/contract action, pending delivery, or in litigation is readily available to respond to the reconciliation request.

1. DLA DSS will implement these new procedures IAW Approved DLMS Change (ADC) 172 in January 2007, enabling DSS to use the indicator when the IMM provides it in the 527D PMR transaction. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Refer to ADC 297, DAAS Passive Radio Frequency Identification (pRIFD)-Required Exclusion Table for DLMS 527D PMR/Prepositioned Materiel Receipt (PMR). At the time of implementation, DLA is the only participating Component. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ***Refer to ASC 1395.*** [↑](#footnote-ref-3)