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SUSTAINMENT

DLM 4000.25, Volume 1, October 9, 2018
Change 7

DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS
VOLUME 1, CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES
CHANGE 7

I. This change to DLM 4000.25, Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), Volume 1, May 19, 2014, is published by direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics under the authority of DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011. Unless otherwise noted, revised text in the manual is identified by ***bold, italicized*** print. Exceptions are when an entire chapter or appendix is replaced, a new one added, or an administrative update is made. Administrative updates in Change 7 include the following: Abbreviations such as etc., e.g., and i.e. are incorporated inside the parentheses. Occurrences of "shall" are changed to "will" per a style change for DoD issuances. References to "(DLA) Transaction Services" are changed to "Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)" and "DLA Logistics Information Services" to "Logistics Information Services". In addition, minor typographical and similar editing errors in previous versions have been corrected.

II. This change includes Approved Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) Changes (ADC) published by Enterprise Business Standards Office memorandum:

A. ADC 1181B dated April 6, 2018. Documents functional enhancements and adds required functionality to the existing SDR vendor noncompliance system exchange and business rules between WebSDR and Supplier Performance Risk System (SPRS). Revises Appendix 3.

B. ADC 1244 dated June 7, 2018. Defines procedures and establishes a coordinated implementation to exchange item unique identification (IUID) and serialization data in accordance with DODM 4140.01. Adds DLMS procedures to include serialization data in all DLMS balance-affecting transactions and selected additional transactions for UIT programs. Adds a new chapter titled "Procedures for Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility", and allows for expansion to other areas as ODASD Logistics and the DoD IUID Working group identify additional IUID requirements for serially managed materiel requiring owner visibility while physically located at DLA Distribution Centers. Revises Appendix 3.

C. Withdrawal of ADC 1259 dated October 20, 2017. Formal withdrawal of ADC 1259 in its entirety due to the disapproval by the X12 standards body to add the Code OY (drained net weight) to the standard for X12 Data Element 355. Revises Appendix 4.

D. ADC 1274 dated June 4, 2018. On April 18, 2017, the SCESC agreed to transfer chairmanship of the JSA/LWCG from the Enterprise Business Standards Office to the Army. Revises Chapter 1.

E. ADC 1275 dated March 8, 2018. Updates DLM 4000.25, Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), to clarify which characters are and are not valid in DLMS EDI transactions. Revises Chapter 6.

III. The list below identifies the chapters, appendices or other files from the manual that are added or replaced by this change:

Added or Replaced Files

Change History Page
Table of Contents (TOC)
Chapter 1
Chapter 6
Appendix 3
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IV. This change is incorporated into the on-line DLM 4000.25 series of manuals and the PDF files containing the entire set of change files on the publications page of the Defense Logistics Managements Standards Website: www.dla.mil/does/dlms-pubs

Jan Mulligan
Performing the Duties of
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Logistics

Volume 1 – CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES

PROCESS CHANGE HISTORY

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1043	9/18/2013	**DLMS Revisions for Department of Defense (DOD) Standard Line of Accounting (SLOA)/Accounting Classification (Finance/Supply).** Adds discrete SLOA/Accounting Classification data elements to logistics transactions with financial implications to implement SLOA within DLMS. This is the first in a series of anticipated DLMS changes to accommodate SLOA requirements in logistics domain processes. Also modifies X12 FA1 segment Qualifier DF for clarification. Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions. Revises DLMS Implementation Conventions 180M, 511M, 511R, 517M, 810L, 842 A/W, 856S, 867I, 869F, and 940R.	1
1043A	8/20/2014	**Revised Procedures for Department of Defense (DOD) Standard Line of Accounting (SLOA)/Accounting Classification to Support Transaction Rejection Requirements.** Amends ADC 1043 guidance regarding rejection transactions returned when DLMS transactions include discrete SLOA data elements that do not correspond to the entries in the SFIS Fund Code to Fund Code Account Conversion Table for the Fund Code in the transaction. Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions, Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations, and DLMS 824R, 180M, 511M, 511R, 517M, 810L, 842A/W, 856S, 867I, 869F, and 940R.	1

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1043E	10/5/2015	**Invalid Fund Code Edit and Remove Suspense Account F3885.** Extends Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) edits for invalid or missing fund codes to include transactions with Signal Codes A, B, J, and K and one scenario pertaining to Signal Codes C and L that had previously been omitted. Revises Appendix 2 Terms and Definitions.	3
1060	8/29/2013	DoD 4000.25-13-M, "DoD Logistics Data Element Standardization and Management Program", 19 June 1996 provided guidance and procedures for standardization and management of data elements used in DoD-wide and joint Service/Agency logistics systems. While the department's mission for electronic data exchange (EDI) remains unchanged, the data management procedures in DoD 4000.25-13-M were outdated. Defense Logistics Management Standards Office initiated an effort to replace DoD 4000.25-13-M with a new Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25, Volume 5, Defense Logistics Management System, Data Management. While developing the new volume, it became apparent that merging the content with the existing DLM 4000.25, Volume 1 would eliminate overlaps between the two volumes. The reissuance of DLM 4000.25, Volume 1, incorporates the updated DLMS data standards and procedures, eliminates redundant information and improves the organization of the information.	0

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1090	12/12/2013	**New UoM for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Troop Support.** Updates the DLMS Unit of Material Measure (Unit of Issue/Purchase Unit) Conversion Guide to add Standard Advertising Unit and the corresponding X12 Code S8 and DOD code SW. Revises Appendix 4, DLSS to DLMS Conversion Guide.	1
1098	11/7/2014	**Updates to DD Form 1348-5 Notice of Availability (NOA) and Corresponding DLMS 856N NOA and 870N NOA Reply.** Updates the DD Form 1348-5, Notice of Availability; updates the DLMS 856N NOA and DLMS 870N NOA Reply to align with the hard copy data content of the DD Form 1348-5; establishes the foundation for a mechanized implementation for the NOA process to provide the International Logistics Control Office (ILCO) visibility; and updates procedures for ensuring timely replies to NOAs by actively engaging the ILCOs when there is no response to a follow-up NOA. Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions. Revises DLMS 856N and 870N.	1
1103	8/20/2014	**Revise DLMS 824R to Include Rejections of Logistics Bills, Clarify use for Rejection of DLMS MILSTRIP Transactions.** Modifies the DLMS 824R to expand the scope to include rejection of logistics bills and make administrative adjustments to convert the supplement into an implementation convention (IC) and to reflect current element use by DLA Transaction Services. Revises Chapter 4, Functional Application Errors and DLMS 824R.	1

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1107	5/13/2014	**Corrects the DLMS Unit of Materiel Measure (Unit of Issue/Purchase Unit) Conversion Guide name descriptions for Fahrenheit, Kelvin, Ounces, Persons, and Persons Capacity.** Revises Unit of Materiel Measure to align with the X12 standard names. Revises Appendix 4, DLSS to DLMS Conversion Guide.	1
1108	4/1/2014	**New Unit of Measure (UoM) for DLA Energy.** Updates the DLMS Unit of Materiel Measure (Unit of Issue/Purchase Unit) Conversion Guide to add Liters at 15 Degrees Celsius with the corresponding X12 Code L5 and DOD code L5. This UoM is used in the DLA Energy Supply Chain in Electronic Business System. Revises Appendix 4, DLSS to DLMS Conversion Guide.	1
1111	8/27/2014	**Revises the procedures for intransit control of materiel turned in to DLA Disposition Services and proposes use of the DLMS 527R for a new Disposition Services Turn-In Receipt Acknowledgement (TRA) transaction.** Establishes a distinct DLMS 527R beginning segment transaction type code. Revises Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations and DLMS 527R.	1

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1113	7/2/2014	**Wide Area Workflow (WAWF) Advance Shipment Notice (ASN) Revisions.** Enhances WAWF to carry additional data fields found on contracts and delivery orders to the WAWF receiving report (RR) as requested by DLMS Trading partners supporting SC shipments. The WAWF RR is mapped to the commercial standard transaction (American Standards Committee (ASC) X12) 856 Ship Notice/Manifest to provide functionality as an electronic data source for shipment tracking and visibility. This change has been updated subsequent to staffing to reflect standard DOD data mapping for SC data elements transmitted to DOD systems outside WAWF. Revises Appendix 4, DLSS to DLMS Conversion Guide.	1
1119A	7/24/2014	**Approved Addendum to ADC 1119, Unit of Measure (UoM) Identification and Conversion for Actual Tonnes – New UoM for DLA Energy.** Updates the DLMS Unit of Materiel Measure (Unit of Issue/Purchase Unit) Conversion Guide to add Actual Tonnes and the corresponding X12 Code 51 and DOD Code 51. This addendum replaces ADC 1119 in its entirety. Revises Appendix 4, DLSS to DLMS Conversion Guide.	1

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1123	12/2/2015	**Revised Procedures for Management Control Activity (MCA) Validation of Government Furnished Materiel (GFM)/Contractor Furnished Materiel (CFM) Requisitions and Contractor DoDAAC Assignment**. Establishes a requirement for MCA validation for CFM regardless of the Component sponsoring the contractor. All MCA MILSTRIP procedures applicable to GFM will be extended to CFM. Transaction Services' edits for pseudo MCA processing of DOD EMALL CFM requisitions paid via credit card will be eliminated upon Component implementation of MCA validation to mirror existing GFM procedures. Revises Appendix 2 Terms and Definitions.	3

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1131	11/25/2015	**Phase II Implementation of New DLMS 841W Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Profile (HWPS) and 856W Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste (HM/HW) Shipment Status Implementation Conventions and Associated Procedures Supporting Turn-Ins to DLA Disposition Services.** Establishes two new DLMS Implementation Conventions (IC) that provide the current functionality of the legacy flat file GenComm Standard Version 5.0 as documented in in the DLMS manual (Reference 3.f. Appendix 9). The DLMS 841W HWPS will support the required HWPS functionality, to include the capability to transmit multiple profile sheets in one transaction. The DLMS 856WHM/HW Shipment Status will support the requirement to document the DTID information associated with an HM/HW disposal turn-in; its functionality is similar to the DLMS 856S Shipment Status/MILSTRIP Legacy Document Identifier Code AS3. Also documents several updates to the data content for the HWPS and the associated DTID data content. Revises Appendices 3 Acronyms and Abbreviations, and Appendix 4 DLSS to DLMS Conversion Guide.	3
1147	10/1/2014	**Defining Suppressors as Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW).** Modifies the definition of SA/LW to include suppressors. Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions.	2

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1147A	11/6/2014	**Administrative Correction to ADC 1147, Defining Suppressors as SA/LW.** Updates ADC 1147 to replace the reference to Navy specific policy with the broader DOD policy to better reflect applicability of the change across the DOD. Confirms the revision to the definition of SA/LW to include suppressors that was made to Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions via ADC 1147.	2
1151	9/14/2017	**Update to Document Retention Periods in DLM 4000.25 Series of Manuals (Finance/Supply).** Removes references to specific record retention periods for documents/transactions, and advises the Components to retain data created as a result of DLMS business processes in accordance with the DODI 5015.02, DOD Records Management Program. Revises Chapter 2, Business Concepts and Environments and Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations	6

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1161	8/1/2016	**Update Uniform Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID) Numbering System in the Federal/DLMS Implementation Conventions and DLMS Manuals (Supply/SDR/DoDAAD/ Finance/Contract Administration).** Updates Uniform Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID) Numbering System in the Federal/DLMS Implementation Conventions and DLMS Manuals. Updates DLMS procedures to accommodate the procurement instrument identifier (PIID) numbering system as required by recent changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS). All Components must comply with the PIID numbering requirements of DFARS subpart 204.16 for all new solicitations, contracts, delivery calls/orders, and agreements issued, and any amendments and modifications to those new actions. Additionally, this change provides guidance for legacy procurement instrument identification number (PIIN)/legacy call/order number during the initial transition. Revises Chapter 4, Functional Application Errors; Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions; and Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations.	4

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1161A	2/23/2017	**Update Uniform Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID) Numbering System in the Federal/DLMS Implementation Conventions and DLMS Manuals.** Replaces ADC 1161 in its entirety and removes an incorrect business rule in position 10 of the PIID, updates the list of references to reflect approved (rather than draft) documents, and updates the implementation date to no later than March 31, 2017. There are no additional changes to the procedures or DLMS transactions identified in ADC 1161, which updated DLMS procedures to accommodate the PIID numbering system. This is a mandated change required by recent changes to the FAR and DFARs and all Components must comply with the PIID numbering requirements of DFARS subpart 204.16 for all new solicitations, contracts, delivery calls/orders, and agreements issued, and any amendments and modifications to those new actions. Additionally, this change provides guidance for legacy procurement instrument identification number (PIIN)/legacy call/order number during the initial transition. Revises Appendix 2 Terms and Definitions, Appendix 3 Acronyms and Abbreviations and Chapter 4 Functional Application Errors. Assets.	5

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1181B	4/6/2018	**Administrative Addendum to ADC 1181A Supplier Performance Risk System (SPRS) (formerly PPIRS-NG) Functional Enhancements for Contractor Noncompliance Supply Discrepancy Reports.** Documents functional enhancements and adds required functionality to the existing SDR vendor noncompliance system exchange and business rules between WebSDR and Supplier Performance Risk System (SPRS). Revises Appendix 3 Acronyms and Abbreviations.	7
1194	12/7/2015	**Implementation of the Sub Tier Code.** Adds the Sub Tier Code field to the DoDAAD to indicate if the DoDAAC is tied to a specific Federal Agency Sub Tier (a.k.a. bureau) for business uses within the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS). Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions; Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations.	3
1198	10/6/2017	**Establishing and Maintaining Accountability for Service Owned Capital Equipment Stored at DLA Distribution Centers.** One of a series of DLMS changes to define procedures and establish a coordinated implementation to exchange serial number and unique item identifier (UII), when available, to support Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) compliance and accountability over service owned capital equipment stored at DLA. This change is based upon the capital equipment candidate requirements in the DOD Integrated Requirements Set (IRS) for Item Unique Identification (IUID) in Supply Business Processes. Revises Appendix 1, References, Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions and Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations	6

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1202	7/12/2016	**Processing of Advance Shipment Notice (ASN) for Certificate of Conformance (CoC) or Alternate Release Procedures (ARP) and Edit Blocking Inappropriate Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) for Missing Quality Assurance Representative (QAR) Signature (Discrepancy Code D4) and Associated Suspended Receipt (SDR/Supply/Contract Administration).** Establishes a requirement for the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Distribution Standard System (DSS) to capture Certificate of Conformance (CoC) and Alternate Release Procedures (ARP) indicators when present in the DLMS 856 Advance Shipment Notice (ASN) provided via Invoicing, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer (iRAPT), formerly Wide Area Work Flow (WAWF), interface. DSS will recognize inclusion of the ARP or CoC indicator in the DLMS 856 ASN and store the ARP and CoC indicators for use upon receipt of the shipment matching on procurement instrument identifier (PIID)/contract number and contract line item number. Additionally, a new edit in DSS is established to prevent creation of a supply discrepancy report (SDR) with Discrepancy Code D4 when ARP or CoC indicators are present. Revises Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations.	4
1213	11/21/2016	**Clarification of Bill Numbers in DLMS**. Clarifies the processing of logistics Interfund bills to limit the length of bill numbers to five characters in DLMS variable length transactions in accordance with DLM 4000.25, Volume 4 and explains which bill numbers to include in adjustment requests and replies. Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions and Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations.	5

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1226	5/10/2017	**Revise DLMS 824R Reject Advice Transaction in Support of Intra-Air Force Government Furnished Property-Accountability (GFP-A).** This change implements intra-Air Force procedures for the rejection of DLMS transactions as a variation of the rejection procedures described in ADC 1103. It authorizes additional data content to identify the manufacturer part number, local stock number, and commercial and government entity (CAGE) code in the DLMS 824R Reject Advice transaction. In addition, the change adds several new reject advice codes. Revises Chapter 4, Functional Application Errors. Revises DLMS IC 824R	5
1228	6/9/2017	**Revise DLMS 846P Physical Inventory Request and 846R Location Reconciliation Request to Enhance End of Day/Reconciliation Process**. Revises procedures and transaction content associated with inventory reconciliation supporting the Intra-Air Force Government Furnished Property-Accountability (GFP-A) Capability Initiative. Revises Appendix 2, Terms and Definitions.	5
1233	8/4/2016	**Administrative Update to the Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25 Series of Manuals Front Matter Page Numbering and Definitions for DLMS Supplement and Implementation Convention.** Revises the page numbering of the “front matter” (Foreword, Process Change History, Table of Contents, Acronyms and Abbreviations, Definitions and Terms, References) in the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals to prepend an alphabetic indicator to the page numbers in each section of the front matter. Each page number will begin with an abbreviation of that section's name. Revises the front matter of the manual.	4

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1239	7/29/2016	**Add the DLMS Compliance Checklist to Defense Logistic Manual (DLM) 4000.25 Volume 1, Concepts and Procedures, Appendix 10, DLMS Compliance.** Adds the DLMS Compliance Checklist to Appendix 10, DLMS Compliance.	4
1240	6/19/2017	**Use of Official Correspondence to Appoint Primary and Alternate Process Review Committee (PRC) and Working Group (WG) Representatives and to Respond to Proposed DLMS Changes.** Requires the Services/Agencies to issue an official letter to designate a primary and alternate PRC and WG contact to represent their Service/Agency in all matters relevant to the PRC, and WG. Provides a sample for the official correspondence for the Component response to a Proposed DLMS Change. Revises Chapter 1, Concepts and Procedures and adds new Appendix 11, Official Letter of Appointment and Sample Official PDC Response Memorandum.	6

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1244	6/7/2018	**Establishing Visibility of Unique Item Tracking (UIT) Program Items for Service-Owned Assets Stored at DLA Distribution Centers and Corresponding Revisions to Inventory Procedures Related to Capital Equipment**. Defines procedures and establishes a coordinated implementation to exchange item unique identification (IUID) and serialization data in accordance with DODM 4140.01. Adds DLMS procedures to include serialization data in all DLMS balance-affecting transactions and selected additional transactions for UIT programs. Adds a new chapter titled "Procedures for Serially Managed Materiel Requiring Owner Visibility", and allows for expansion to other areas as ODASD(SCI) and the DoD IUID Working group identify additional IUID requirements for serially managed materiel requiring owner visibility while physically located at DLA Distribution Centers. Revises Appendix 3, Acronyms and Abbreviations	7
1259	10/20/2017 Withdrawn 4/30/18; Change 7	~~**New Unit of Issue/Unit of Measure for Drained Net Weight (Supply).** Updates the DLMS Unit of Materiel Measure (Unit of Issue/Purchase Unit) Conversion Guide to add, "Drained Net Weight" with the corresponding X12 Code OY and DOD Code OY. Revises Appendix 4, DLSS/DLMS Conversion Guide~~	~~6~~ 7
1274	6/4/2018	**Joint Small Arms Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA/LWCG) Transfer of Chairmanship to Army (SA/LW).** On April 18, 2017, the SCESC agreed to transfer chairmanship of the JSA/LWCG from the Enterprise Business Standards Office to the Army. Revises Chapter 1, Introduction	7

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1275	3/8/2018	**Clarifying the Use of Special Characters in DLMS Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Transactions.** Updates DLM 4000.25, Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), to clarify which characters are and are not valid in DLMS EDI transactions. Revises DLMS Volume 1, Chapter 6 Standards and Conventions	7

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APPENDICES

C1. CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

C1.1. PURPOSE. This Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) prescribes logistics management responsibilities, procedures, rules, and electronic data communications standards for use in the Department of Defense, to conduct logistics operations. The Defense Logistics Management Standards or DLMS, identify processes governing logistics functional business management standards and practices rather than an automated information system. The DLMS provide an infrastructure for the participatory establishment and maintenance of procedural guidance to implement the Department's logistics policy by its user community.

C1.2. SCOPE. This manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, and Defense Agencies, hereafter referred to collectively as the DoD Components. The manual applies, by agreement, to external organizational entities conducting logistics business operations with DoD including (a) non-Government organizations, both commercial and nonprofit; (b) Federal agencies of the U.S. Government other than DoD; (c) foreign national governments; and (d) international government organizations.

C1.3. POLICY

C1.3.1. DLMS procedures, as prescribed herein, must be implemented uniformly between DoD Components and other participating external organizations and at all levels within each DoD Component. DoD Components must give priority to development and implementation of DLMS requirements before the development and implementation of intra-DoD Component requirements.

C1.3.2. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy,” December 14, 2011, authorizes the publication of this DLM and stipulates that it carry the full weight and authority of a DoD manual. DoDM 4140.01, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Operational Requirements,” February 10, 2014, establishes a configuration control process for the DLMS and prescribes use of the DLMS to implement approved DoD policy in logistics functional areas such as Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP), Military Standard Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP), Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS), Supply Discrepancy Reporting (SDR), and the DoD Physical Inventory Control Program (PICP).

C1.3.3. DoD Directive (DoDD) 8190.01E, “Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS),” January 9, 2015, assigns responsibilities to the DLMS Program Office for direction, management, coordination, and control of the process to replace DoD unique logistics data exchange standards with approved EDI standards and supporting implementation conventions (IC) for DoD logistics business transactional data exchange. Pending full implementation of enterprise-wide modernized data

exchange standards, this manual may reflect legacy processes, formats, data, and mediation.

C1.4. RESPONSIBILITIES

C1.4.1. Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD)(L&MR)). Develop policy and provide guidance, oversight, and direct implementation and compliance with the DLMS, except that the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)(USD(C)) will be responsible for the MILSBILLS functional area addressed under Volume 4 of this manual. The Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) will be responsible for the Contract Administration functions of shipment notification, destination acceptance reporting, and contract completion status reporting areas addressed under Volume 7 of this manual. When carrying out their responsibility, the ASD (L&MR), DoD Comptroller, and Director DPAP, as appropriate for their respective functional areas, will:

C1.4.1.1. Direct or approve expansion of DLMS in assigned functional areas or application of DLMS in new functional areas.

C1.4.1.2. Provide the DLMS Program Office with policy guidance for development, expansion, improvement, and maintenance of the DLMS.

C1.4.1.3. Resolve policy and procedural issues that cannot be resolved within the DLMS infrastructure.

C1.4.1.4. Ensure appropriate coordination with other Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) staff elements when DLMS policy guidance or directional memoranda affect assigned functions of these offices.

C1.4.1.5. Ensure appropriate coordination with other OSD staff elements when DLMS policy guidance or directional memoranda affect assigned functions of these offices.

C1.4.2. Director, Defense Logistics Agency

C1.4.2.1. Establish and resource the ***Enterprise Business Standards*** Office, which will report to the Director, Information Operations/Chief Information Officer (CIO) (J6), DLA HQ.

C1.4.2.2. Provide the necessary military and civilian personnel resources.

C1.4.2.3. Provide the necessary administrative support and services, including office space, facilities, equipment, automatic data processing support, and travel expenses for DLMS Program Office personnel.

C1.4.3. Director, ***Enterprise Business Standards*** Office. Operating under the authority of DoDM 4140.01 and DoDI 4140.01, serve as the primary proponent to establish procedures, data standards, and transaction formats to promote

interoperability in the logistics community and associated functional areas. This includes the development, maintenance and documentation of corporate level policies and procedures for exchanging logistics data between DoD Components, between DoD Components and other Federal departments and agencies, and between DoD Components and private industry. Participate in cooperative efforts with other government entities to develop data exchange standards. Maintain membership in external voluntary standards bodies and groups; (e.g., American National Standards Institute (ANSI) chartered Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12). Administer the DLMS for assigned functional areas and receive policy guidance from proponent offices of the ASD(LM&R), DPAP, and the DoD Comptroller, as appropriate. The Director, DLMS Program Office will:

C1.4.3.1. Establish a formal change management process for the DLMS.

C1.4.3.2. Establish Process Review Committees (PRC) composed of representatives from the DoD Components and participating external organizations for each of the DLMS functional areas of finance, pipeline measurement, supply discrepancy reporting and supply (to include but not limited to requisitioning and issuing procedures, physical inventory, and disposition services). ***Also, establish*** PRCs for DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD) and Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD). Designate a chair for each PRC.

C1.4.3.3. Designate a program administrator to serve as the DoD focal point for the Physical Inventory Control Program. Chair the Joint Physical Inventory Working Group (JPIWG) to recommend guidance and develop program enhancements for physical inventory control of DoD supply system materiel.

C1.4.3.***4***. Ensure uniform implementation of the DLMS by doing the following:

C1.4.3.***4***.1. Review implementation dates and plans of the DoD Components and participating external organizations, and make recommendations for improvement.

C1.4.3.***4***.2. Perform analysis and design functions to implement new or revised policy guidance and instructions, provided by OSD proponent offices, and to ensure the involvement of Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) with telecommunications planning in an integrated system design.

C1.4.3.***4***.3. Develop and recommend, to the appropriate OSD proponent office(s), new or revised policy with supporting analysis which identifies and explains process improvements and indicates methods to accomplish identified changes.

C1.4.3.***4***.4. Serve as the Department's Executive Agent for logistics data interchange on behalf of the DLA Director, as delineated in DoD Directive 8190.01E.

C1.4.3.***4***.5. Develop, publish, and maintain the Defense Logistics Management System manual and related DLM publications consistent with the DLM requirements identified in DODI 4140.01.

C1.4.3.***4***.6. Develop or evaluate proposed DLMS changes (PDC) and coordinate them with the DoD Components and participating external organizations. Provide a copy of all PDCs to the applicable OSD proponent office.

C1.4.3.***4***.7. Review, evaluate, and recommend improvements to curricula of DoD Components and participating external organizations' training schools offering DLMS-related courses.

C1.4.3.***4***.8. Assist DoD Components and participating external organizations in resolving problems, violations, and deviations that arise during operations and are reported to the PRC Chair. Refer unresolved matters to the applicable OSD proponent office with analysis and recommendations for resolution and corrective action.

C1.4.3.***4***.9. Make available to DASD(SCI) and to DoD Components, a status review of all DLMS revision proposals that have not been approved for publication or, that if approved, have not been implemented. The status review is updated weekly and is available from the ***Enterprise Business Standards*** Office Website on the Process Changes Page.

C1.4.3.***4***.10. Review and coordinate with the DoD Components and participating external organizations all requests for system deviations and exemptions and make applicable recommendations to the OSD proponent office based on fact-finding status or analysis of accompanying justification.

C1.4.4. Heads of DoD Components and Participating External Organizations. Designate an office of primary responsibility for each DLMS functional area identified in section C1.3. Use an official memorandum on Service/Agency letterhead (or a digitally signed email) to identify to DLMS Program Office, the name of a primary and alternate PRC representative for each functional area who will:

C1.4.4.1. Serve as members on, and fulfill the responsibilities of, the PRC or Working Group (WG) for that function, and

C1.4.4.2. Provide the DoD Component's or external organization's official position on DLMS matters and have the authority to make decisions regarding procedural aspects.

C1.4.4.3. Ensure continuous liaison with the DLMS PRC Chair and with other DoD Components and participating external organizations.

C1.4.4.4. Submit to the Director, ***Enterprise Business Standards*** Office, or appropriate PRC Chair, as DLMS PDCs, all proposed changes affecting logistics business processes irrespective of the electronic business technology employed

following the procedures in Chapter 3 of this volume. Perform the initial evaluation of PDCs that originate within the DoD Component or participating external organization and return such proposals with the evaluation results.

C1.4.4.5. Perform the initial evaluation of all beneficial suggestions to the DLMS originating within the DoD Component or participating external organization. For suggestions considered worthy of adoption, submit a PDC to the DLMS PRC Chair in accordance with Chapter 3 of this Volume for processing in the normal manner. The originator's PRC representative will determine any awards using normal DoD Component or participating external organization procedures.

C1.4.4.6. Develop and submit to the PRC and WG Chair, a single, coordinated DoD Component or participating external organization position on all PDCs within the time limit specified. When a PDC affects multiple DLMS functional areas, the designated representative for the PRC identified in the proposal will submit a single coordinated response.

C1.4.4.7. Accomplish internal training to ensure timely and effective implementation and continued operation of the approved DLMS. Review, evaluate, and update, at least annually, curricula of internal training programs to ensure adequacy of training. Furnish a copy of initial and revised training curricula to the appropriate DLMS PRC Chair.

C1.4.4.8. Implement the approved DLMS and changes thereto. Provide the PRC Chair with status information concerning implementation of approved changes. Report Control Symbol (RCS) DD-A&T(AR)1419 applies for this requirement. Begin reporting the first period following publication of the approved DLMS change. Stop reporting after identifying the approved change when the change is fully implemented. Cite the DoD Component or participating external organization implementing publication(s) and change number(s), and identify the operating system or subsystem involved. Provide the DLMS PRC Chair a copy of the publication change. Send the reports to the DLMS PRC Chair.

C1.4.4.9. Ensure that operating activities supporting the DLMS comply with the requirements and procedures published in the DLMs.

C1.4.4.10. Continually review and revise internal procedures to correct misinterpretation and prevent duplication of records, reports, and administrative functions related to the DLMS.

C1.4.4.11. Review supplemental procedures and/or implementing procedures issued by the DoD Components and participating external organizations to ensure conformance with the approved DLMS.

C1.4.4.12. Provide, to the appropriate PRC Chair, copies of supplemental and internal procedures, and changes thereto, related to operation of the DLMS.

C1.4.4.13. Report to the PRC Chair, problems, violations, and deviations that arise during system operations.

C1.4.5. Process Review Committees. PRCs are joint forums for each of the DLMS functional areas responsible for development, expansion, improvement, maintenance and administration of the DLMS. PRCs include finance, pipeline measurement, supply discrepancy report and supply (to include requisitioning and issuing procedures, physical inventory accountability, and disposition services). PRCs are also established for DoDAAD, and MAPAD. The PRC representatives are listed on the DLMS Program Office Website, "Committees" page. The DLMS PRCs will:

C1.4.5.1. Be administered/controlled by the applicable DLMS PRC Chair.

C1.4.5.2. Consist of representatives from the DoD Components and participating external organizations.

C1.4.5.3. Meet at the request of the PRC Chair. The PRC Chair will, when possible, announce the meeting and identify the agenda items 30 calendar days in advance. The PRC Chair will issue fully documented minutes of these proceedings to each participating DoD Component or external organization, and the applicable OSD principal staff assistant (PSA), within 30 calendar days after the meeting.

C1.4.5.4. Review and resolve comments on PDCs, deviations, and waivers, or other problems and violations, and provide recommendations for implementation or disapproval. Refer any action that the PRC cannot resolve to the appropriate OSD PSA.

C1.4.5.5. Ensure uniform and effective implementation of DLMS requirements by:

C1.4.5.5.1. Conducting periodic evaluations to determine effectiveness of DoD/DLMS policies, procedures, and processes.

C1.4.5.5.2. Conducting reviews of selected DLMS operational areas to determine conformance with, and evaluate the effectiveness of, DLMS requirements and to interpret or provide clarification of DLMS procedures.

C1.4.5.5.3. Reporting findings and recommendations of evaluations and reviews, with comments of the DoD Components and participating external organizations, to the applicable OSD PSA.

C1.4.6. DAAS. DAAS serves as the logistics central hub through which all DLMS transactions pass for selective data edits, business rule application, translation, routing, archiving, and data warehousing. The services provided allow the DoD Component supply systems to speak the same language, by receiving data (sometimes non-standard), editing and validating the transactions; and forwarding the transactions, in the correct format, to the proper destination. DAAS developed and maintains the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) to provide these services. The DAAS

manual is available on the DLMS Program Office Website. To ensure that these services are effective, DoD Components must route all DLMS transactions to DAAS. Key responsibilities for DAAS are to:

C1.4.6.1. develop DLMS mapping and conversion processes,

C1.4.6.2. implement Approved DLMS Changes (ADC) and ensure that all modifications are incorporated into the, edits, translation rules, and records,

C1.4.6.3. implement DLMS logistics data transmission requirements and execute system modification tasks supporting the DLMS documented in ADCs,

C1.4.6.4. provide telecommunications support, archiving and storage, translation services, conversion processes, and other services to support DoD Component implementation of the DLMS,

C1.4.6.5. capture required data and produce the end-to-end pipeline metrics specified by the Pipeline Measurement PRC, and

C1.4.6.6. develop, host and maintain enterprise applications and databases such as the DoDAAD, MAPAD, Web Supply Discrepancy Reporting, and host and maintains numerous essential database tables such as the Fund Code Table.

C1.5. DISTRIBUTION OF THIS MANUAL

C1.5.1. Defense Logistics Management System Manual. This manual is published electronically. No hard-copy document is available. The Defense Logistics Manuals are available from the ***Enterprise Business Standards*** Office under the header "Defense Logistics Management Standards Publications." Any further distribution will be accomplished within each DoD Component or external organization based upon approved distribution data generated through their internal publication channels.

C1.5.2. Changes. DLMS changes are published electronically and are available on the ***Enterprise Business Standards*** Office Website under the header "DLMS Process Changes."

C1.6. HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

C1.6.1. Structure of the Manual

C1.6.1.1. Manual Layout. The Defense Logistics Management Standards manual comprises seven volumes: Volume 1, Concepts and Procedures; Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures; Volume 3, Transportation; Volume 4, Finance; Volume 5, Reserved; Volume 6, Logistics Systems Interoperability Support Services, and Volume 7, Contract Administration.

C1.6.1.2. DLMS Volumes

C1.6.1.2.1. DLMS Content. Each volume of the Defense Logistics Management System manual contains its own Foreword, Change History Page, and Table of Contents showing procedural chapters with listings of figures, and tables and appendices. Each volume of the Defense Logistics Management System manual may also contain appendices for related data that apply to multiple chapters in the volume; however, use of any of the functional area volumes requires simultaneous access to the Defense Logistics Management System, Volume 1 reference material items (e.g., terms, acronyms, and the DLMS change process).

C1.6.1.2.2. DLMS Implementation Conventions. Appendix 7 introduces the DLMS ICs that explain the use of the DLMS. The DLMS ICs are available on the DLMS Program Office Website DLMS IC page. For each DLMS IC, a hyperlink is provided to machine readable formats (X12 and XML) DLMS Change History and corresponding DLSS legacy transaction format.

C1.6.1.3. DLMS Reference Material in Volume 1. Volume 1 contains appendices with reference items applicable to the entire manual. Reference items are:

Appendix 1	References
Appendix 2	Terms and Definitions
Appendix 3	Acronyms and Abbreviations
Appendix 4	DLSS/DLMS Conversion Guides
Appendix 5	DLMS to DLSS
Appendix 6	DLMS Code List Qualifiers
Appendix 7	DLMS Transaction Formats
Appendix 8	Transaction Set 997 Implementation Convention, Functional Acknowledgement
Appendix 9	DLMS Change Process Flow Chart
Appendix 10	DLMS Compliance

C6. CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS AND CONVENTIONS

C6.1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to assist the reader in understanding the basic concepts and semantics of the standards involved in processing logistics transactions: Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS); American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 (hereafter referred to as ASC X12) Standards; and Extensible Markup Language (XML) standards.

C6.2. DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEMS/MILITARY STANDARD SYSTEMS. DLSS are commonly referred to as Military Standard Systems (MILS) and are legacy 80 record position, fixed-length, DoD-unique standards for DoD logistics transactions.

C6.2.1. Developed in the 1960s, each DoD logistics transaction was based on the 80-record position (fixed-length) punch card. Each record position (column) on the punch card contains a datum as defined in the requirements of that particular transaction. Figure C6.F1 is an example of two data items, their record positions and their associated values:

Figure C6.F1. MILS Record Position Example

Record Position	Name	Description
1-3	Document Identifier Code (DIC)	A three-position code that indicates the purpose and use of the document
An example of a DIC is A0A, which stands for domestic shipment/with National Stock Number (NSN)/North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) stock number		
4-6	Routing Identifier Code (RIC)	A three-position code used to represent the recipient of the document
An example of a RIC is SMS, which identifies Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)		

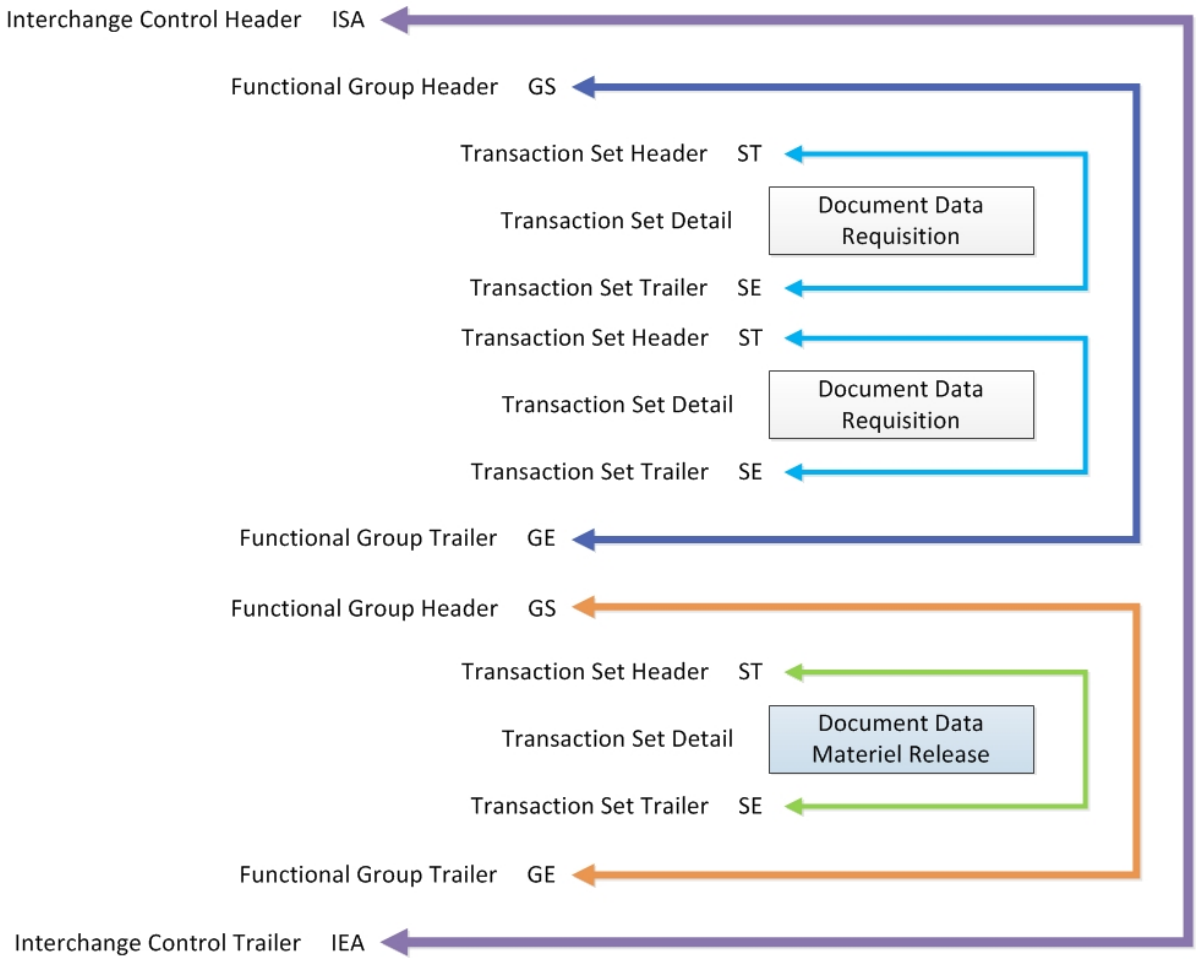
C6.2.2. Since their inception, the DLSS legacy formats have provided the backbone of cross-functional interoperability between DoD Components and their commercial trading partners. However, the rigid fixed-length formats are functionally constrained, technologically obsolete, and unable to support current DoD business goals.

C6.3. ASC X12 STANDARDS. In 2000, the Department of Defense issued a directive that mandated the use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards for the exchange of DoD logistics business transactions (DoDD 8190.01E “Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS)”, January 9, 2015). This means that logistics transactions must migrate from DLSS legacy standards to the DLMS. DoD adopted the ASC X12 EDI standards as the basis for the DLMS.

The ASC X12 standards define commonly used business transactions in a formal, structured manner called transaction sets. The structure of the transaction set comprises specific syntax rules for the EDI constructs. The standard defines the data elements, codes, and segments within each transaction set. Most importantly, it also defines specific rules and formats for the content of data within the data elements.

C6.4. STRUCTURE OF EDI TRANSMISSION. To allow different types of transaction sets to be transmitted from one party to another in the same transmission, a hierarchical structure of headers and trailers allows the data to be segregated logically for easy interpretation by the transmitter and receiver. Figure C6.F2 shows an example of the EDI structure.

Figure C6.F2. EDI structure Example[1]



[1] Each layer of the EDI enveloping structure and transaction set detail is described below, beginning with the outer layer (Interchange Control Header/Trailer) and moving to the innermost layer (Transaction Set Details).

C6.4.1. Interchange Control Header (ISA) and Trailer (IEA) Segments. Interchange Control consists of one or more Functional Groups enclosed in an envelope defined by an ISA Interchange Control Header segment and ending with an IEA Interchange Control Trailer segment. Details of the envelope:

- Contains the structured mailbox address of the sender and the receiver.
- Contains control numbers and counts of the different types of functional groups inside.
- Contains a time/date stamp.
- Specifies the format and version of the interchange envelopes.
- Specifies the characters used for data element delimiters (separators) and segment terminators.

C6.4.2. Functional Group Header (GS) and Trailer (GE) Segments. A Functional Group is a group of one or more related Transaction Sets within an EDI transmission. Functional Groups start with a GS Functional Group Header segment and end with a GE Functional Group Trailer segment. The details in the Functional Group GS/GE envelope are often used to route the group's transaction sets to the target environment. Functional Group detail:

- Contains a functional group ID (e.g., RN (511), MD (527)).
- Contains transaction set counts and functional group control numbers.
- Contains a time/date stamp of when the group was generated.
- Provides format, version, and release specifications of the transactions within the group.

C6.4.3. Transaction Set Header (ST) and Trailer (SE) Segments. The Transaction Set Header and Trailer are used to uniquely identify the transaction set. The transaction set begins with an ST Transaction Set Header segment and ends with an SE Transaction Set Trailer segment.

C6.4.3.1. Transaction Set Header. The Transaction Set Identifier Code (ST01) is the first data element of the transaction set header segment. It is used by the translation routine of the interchange partners to select the appropriate transaction set definition (e.g., 511 selects the Requisition transaction set). The Transaction Set Control Number (ST02) uniquely identifies an instance of the transaction set and is assigned by the originator of a transaction set. The control number in ST02 must match the control number in SE02. Some DLMS transactions use the ASC X12 version release 4030 which contains an additional data element in the ST Segment; the Implementation Convention Reference (ST03) uniquely identifies the DLMS IC used in the transaction.

C6.4.3.2. Transaction Set Trailer. The purpose of the transaction set trailer is to indicate the end of the transaction set and provide the count of the transmitted segments (including the beginning (ST) and ending (SE) segments). The number of the

included segments (SE01) is used to indicate the end of the transaction set and provide the count of the transmitted segments (including the beginning (ST) and ending (SE) segment). The Transaction Control Number (SE02) must match the one in ST02 to ensure that entire transaction set was received. Figure C6.F3 shows an example of the Header and Footer segments.

Figure C6.F3. Header/Footer Example: ST and SE

```
ST* <...data, separated by *...>
<multiple transaction loops and segments>
SE* <...data, separated by *...>
ST* <...data, separated by *...>
<multiple transaction loops and segments>
SE* <...data, separated by *...>
```

C6.4.4. Transaction Set Detail (Data) Segments. A Transaction Set is a group of data segments, as defined by the X12 Standard, conveyed between trading partners. The information, in the form of a transaction set, is generally patterned after a conventional paper document, such as a requisition or invoice.

C6.4.4.1. A Transaction Set consists of a number and name (e.g., 511 Requisition), purpose, Functional Group ID, table listing the included segments, their position numbers, requirement designation, maximum usage, and loop repeat counts.

C6.4.4.2. The Transaction Set Detail comprises data elements and data segments specific to the business (requisition) transaction. Examples of data in the detail section are: identity of ordering activity, item ordered, quantity, order priority, delivery point, and identity of paying activity.

C6.4.4.3. Data Element. The data element is the smallest named unit of information in the standard. A simple data element is equivalent to a field in a data dictionary. It has a name, a data element number, a brief description, a data type, and a minimum and maximum length. When a group of two or more simple data elements are linked together to form a single data element, they are referred to as a composite data structure.

C6.4.4.3.1. Data Element Types. There are seven types of data elements identified in Table C6.T1.

Table C6.T1. Data Element Types

Data Element Type	Data Element Type Description
AN – Alphanumeric String	Sequence of letters, numbers, spaces, and/or special characters. The contents are left-justified and trailing spaces should be suppressed.
B – Binary	Any sequence of octets ranging in value from binary 0000000 to 1111111. This data element type has no defined maximum length. Actual length is specified by the immediately preceding data element. The binary data element type may only exist in the Binary segment and is not used in the DLMS at this time.
DT – Date	Used to express the standard date in (CC)YYMMDD format in which CC is the century, YY is the year, MM is the month (01 to 12), and DD is the day of the month (01 to 31). DLMS require the use of century to satisfy Y2K compliance.
ID – Identifier	Contains a unique value from a predefined list of values maintained by ASC X12, the DoD, or other responsible organization referenced by the data element dictionary. All code lists employed under DLMS, including those maintained by ASC X12 are available via LOGDRMS. The contents are left-justified and trailing spaces should be suppressed. Identifier type data elements are frequently used as qualifiers to identify by code the type of information contained in an associated data element. For example, the identifier type data element, Product/Service ID Qualifier, may be transmitted with a value of FS to indicate that the value contained in the associated data element Product/Service ID is a national stock number. In this instance, the list of valid identifier codes is maintained by X12. The conventions normally specify which of these values are permissible entries for the specific use under DLMS.
Nn – Numeric	Represented by one or more digits with an optional leading sign representing a value in the normal base of 10. The value of a numeric data element includes an implied decimal point. It is used when the position of the decimal point within the data is permanently fixed and is not to be transmitted with the data. The symbol for this data element type is Nn where “N” indicates that it is numeric and “n” indicates the number of decimal positions to the right of the implied decimal point. If no decimal positions are allowed, the symbol is written as N or N0. A leading minus sign (-) is used to express negative values. Absence of a sign indicates positive value. Leading zeros should be suppressed unless necessary to satisfy a minimum length requirement. The length of a numeric type data element does not include the optional minus sign. For example, where the numeric type is N2 (indicating an implied decimal placement two positions from the right), the value -123.4 would be transmitted as -12340. The length of the value within the data stream is five.
R – Decimal Numeric	Contains an explicit decimal point and is used for numeric values that have a varying number of decimal positions. The decimal point is always carried in the transmission unless it occurs at the right end of the value. A leading minus sign (-) is used to express negative values. Absence of a sign indicates positive value. Leading zeros should be suppressed unless necessary to satisfy a minimum length requirement. Trailing zeros following the decimal point should be suppressed unless used to express precision. Use of commas within the numeric value is prohibited. The length of a numeric type data element does not include the optional minus sign or the decimal point. For example, the numeric value - 123.45 would be transmitted as -123.45. The length of this entry is five.
TM – Time	Used to express the time in HHMMSSdd format in which HH is the hour for a 24-hour clock (00 to 23), MM is the minute (00 to 59), SS is the second (00 to 59) and dd is the decimal seconds. Seconds and decimal second are optional. Trailing zeros in decimal seconds should be suppressed unless necessary to satisfy a minimum length requirement or unless necessary to indicate precision.

C6.4.4.3.2. Data Element Length. Each data element is assigned a minimum and maximum length, which may be the same. The length of the data element value is the number of character positions used except as noted for numeric, decimal, and binary elements. A data element is of variable length unless the minimum and maximum lengths are equal, in which case it is of fixed length. The length attribute of a data element is expressed as minimum length / maximum length, (e.g., 2/30).

C6.4.4.4. Data Segment. The data segment comprises simple data elements and/or composite data structure(s) and separators, as an intermediate unit of information in a transaction set. Each data segment has a unique segment ID and is used to convey a grouping of functionally-related user information.

C6.4.4.4.1. Condition Designator. The condition designator (or requirement designator) is used to define the circumstances under which a data element is required to be present or absent in a particular usage. These conditions are of three basic types: mandatory, optional, and conditional. Under DLMS, optional and conditional designations can be further defined as either recommended or required. Condition designators shown in Table C6.T2 are identified by the symbol as specified in parentheses.

Table C6.T2. Condition Designators

Condition Designator	Condition Designator Definition
Mandatory (M)	The designation of mandatory is absolute in the sense that there is no dependency on other data elements within the segment or composite data structure. A mandatory data element must appear in the segment.
Optional (O)	The designation of optional means that there is no syntactic requirement for the presence of the data element within the segment or composite data structure. Optional data elements may be included or omitted based upon instructions provided in the DLMS ICs or at the discretion of the transmitting activity (as applicable).
Conditional (X)	A designation of conditional defines a special relationship between two or more data elements within a segment or composite data structure. Relational conditions are based upon the presence of one of those data elements. The specific relationship is defined in a syntax note. The first character of the syntax note identifies one of the following conditions: (1) Paired (P). If any specified data element is present, then all of the specified data elements must be present. (2) Required (R). At least one of the specified data elements must be present. (3) Exclusion (E). Not more than one of the specified data elements may be used. (4) Conditional (C). If the specified data element is present, then all other specified data elements must be present. However, any or all of the data elements not specified as the first in the condition may appear when the first is not present. (5) List Conditional (L). If the first specified data element is present, then at least one of the remaining specified data elements must be present. However, any or all of the data elements not specified as the first may appear when the first is not present.

C6.4.4.4.2. Data Segment Loops. Data Segment Loops are groups of two or more data segments that represent a block of related information in a Transaction Set. Different loops may be nested within each other, and loops may repeat up to the maximum loop occurrences specified within the Transaction Set. In some cases, it may be specified as having an unlimited number of occurrences (noted as ">1"). Loops can be Unbounded or Bounded as defined in the X12 Standard.

C6.4.4.4.2.1. Unbounded. An Unbounded loop starts with a specific segment, and all of the other segments in the loop may be considered children of that segment. To establish the iteration of a loop, the first data segment in the loop must appear once and only once in each iteration. Loops may have a specified maximum number of repetitions. A specified sequence of segments is in the loop. Loops themselves are optional or mandatory. The requirement designator of the beginning segment of a loop indicates whether at least one occurrence of the loop is required. Each appearance of the beginning segment defines a new occurrence of the loop. The requirement designator of any segment within the loop after the beginning segment applies to that segment for each occurrence of the loop. If there is a mandatory requirement designator for any data segment within the loop after the beginning segment, that data segment is mandatory for each occurrence of the loop. If the loop is optional, the mandatory segment only occurs if the loop occurs.

C6.4.4.4.2.2. Bounded. The characteristics of unbounded loops described previously also apply to bounded loops. In addition, bounded loops require a Loop Start Segment (LS) to appear before the first occurrence of the loop and a Loop End Segment (LE) to appear after the last occurrence of the loop. If the loop does not occur, the LS and LE segments are suppressed.

C6.4.4.5. EDI fields and records are separated by delimiter characters. The delimiter for a field and the delimiter for a record are set externally by the Interchange Control Header (ISA) segment. This means, the EDI parser may not know what the delimiters will be until it has begun to parse the file. EDI handles this problem by making the first segment, ISA, fixed length and defining the delimiters in the ISA segment of the EDI interchange. In an actual interchange, ASCII Hexadecimal characters are used, a graphic representation is used for print examples.

C6.4.4.5.1. Delimiters. In ASC X12 EDI interchanges ***(Releases 4010 and 4030)***, there are three delimiters. The delimiters cannot appear as a value in the business transaction; otherwise the syntax rule will fail.

C6.4.4.5.1.1. Data Element Separator. The first delimiter is the data element separator. This defines the delimiter between each field within the record. This character will likely be the most common character used for any given EDI file.

C6.4.4.5.1.2. Component Element Separator. The second, and least commonly used, is the component element separator. ASC X12 supports the use of sub-elements in transactions employing a Composite data element such as in the

Unit of Measure (MEA) and Reference (REF) segments. The component element separator delimits the sub-elements.

C6.4.4.5.***1.3***. Segment Terminator. Lastly, the segment terminator defines the end of each segment within the transaction.

C6.4.4.5.***2***. EDI Interchange and Delimiter Example. Figure C6.F4. shows an example of the EDI data in an interchange that includes the delimiters.

Figure C6.F4. ASC X12 Delimiters

ISA*00* *00* *01*1515151515 *01*5151515151 *041201*1217*U*00403*000032123*0*P**~ GS*CT*9988776655*1122334455*20041201*1217*128*X*004030~ ST*831*00128001~ BGN*00*88200001*20041201~ N9*BT*88200001~ TRN*1*88200001~ RCD*1*20*EA\2\1~ AMT*2*100000.00~ QTY*46*1~ SE*8*00128001~ GE*1*128~ IEA*1*000032123~
Data Element Separator = * (Asterisk). Defined in the fourth position of the ISA Segment Component Element Separator = \ (Back slash). Defined in the 3rd to last position of ISA segment Segment Terminator = ~ (Tilde). First occurrence defines the segment termination

C6.4.4.6. Special Character Use in DLMS Transaction

C6.4.4.6.1. XML Reserved Characters. DLMS develops and publishes XML schemata (paragraph C6.5.) that are equivalent to the X12-based DLMS ICs. Because the W3C XML standard defines a number of reserved characters that senders may not convey in the XML data element values, senders of X12-based transactions also may not convey these characters in DLMS X12-based transactions as data element values, because they will result in errors if the X12-based transactions are translated to XML.

C6.4.4.6.2. DoD Allowed Special Characters. DoD has identified a number of special characters as valid for use in specific DoD data values, (e.g., the dash (-) and the slash (/) characters are valid in a unique item identifier). Because trading partners may legitimately convey these characters in their EDI data content, senders must not use these special characters as delimiters in DLMS transaction that may require the use of these characters in the transaction data. To avoid any possibility of this type of data collision, DLMS procedures do not allow the use of these DoD allowed special characters as X12 EDI delimiters in any DLMS transactions. Table C6.T3, Special Characters Allowed as Delimiters in X12-based DLMS Transactions, lists the characters that are valid for use as X12

delimiters in DLMS transactions. Senders may choose delimiters from among this list and encode those delimiters in the ISA segment of the DLMS transactions they send. Table C6.T4, Preferred Special Characters as Delimiters for use in X12-based DLMS Transactions, lists the special characters that are preferred for use by type of delimiter.

C6.4.4.6.3. In addition to the above, see Volume 2, Chapter 17 for SDR special character exceptions/inclusions.

Table C6.T3 – Special Characters Allowed as Delimiters in X12-based DLMS Transactions

Authorized Characters	Meaning
!	Exclamation Mark
“	Double Quote
&	Ampersand
‘	Single Quote
*	Asterisk
:	Colon
%	Percent Sign
_	Underscore
{	Open Bracket
}	Close Bracket
|	Pipe (Vertical Bar)
<	Less Than
>	Greater Than
~	Tilde
^	Caret
1D (hex value)	Group Separator[2]
1F (hex value)	Unit Separator[3]
1C (hex value)	File Separator[4]
0D 0A (hex value)	Newline[5] (Line Feed/Carriage Return)

[2] Group Separator is an unprintable character; senders may use it only as a data element separator in X12 transactions.
[3] Unit Separator is an unprintable character; senders may use it only as a component element separator.
[4] File Separator is an unprintable character; senders may use it only as a segment terminator.
[5] Newline is an unprintable character; senders may use it only as a segment terminator.

Table C6.T4 – Preferred Special Characters as Delimiters in X12-based DLMS Transactions

Delimiter Type		***Preferred Character***	***Meaning***
Data Element Separator	***<gs>***	***1D (hex value)***	***Group Separator***
		*******	***Asterisk***
		~	***Tilde***
Component/Composite Element Separator	***<us>***	***1F (hex value)***	***Unit Separator***
		:	***Colon***
Segment Terminator	***<tr>***	***1C (hex value)***	***File Separator***
		0D 0A (hex value)	***Newline (Line Feed/Carriage Return)***

C6.5. XML STANDARDS. DLMS use XML as an alternative to EDI for exchanging data between logistics trading partners. XML offers a flexible way to describe and tag content (data, word, phase, etc.) in a structured way. The XML standard emphasizes simplicity and usability over the Internet. It is a textual data format with worldwide support. Though originally designed to focus on documents, it is widely used to represent data structures (e.g., DLMS) and is the foundation of web services. XML only refers to the data; the XML Schema (e.g., XSD file) is used to express the set of business rules to which the XML must conform to be considered valid. The schema is an abstract collection of metadata components. The XML instance document is validated against the schema (a process known as the assessment) prior to sending the transaction for processing. This validation ensures required fields are present, the elements are in the correct format and valid codes are used (when defined in the schema).

C6.5.1. Well-Formed. The XML specification defines an XML document as text that is well-formed; for example, it satisfies a list of syntax rules provided in the specification. Some of the key criteria are:

C6.5.1.1. It contains only properly encoded legal Unicode characters.

C6.5.1.2. None of the special syntax characters such as "<" and "&" appear except when performing their markup-delineation roles.

C6.5.1.3. The beginning, ending, and empty-element tags that delimit the elements are correctly nested, with none missing and none overlapping.

C6.5.1.4. The element tags are case-sensitive; the beginning and end tags must match exactly. Tag names cannot contain any of the characters !"#$%&'()*+,/;<=>?@[\]^`{|}~, nor a space character, and cannot start with -, ., or a numeric digit.

C6.5.1.5. There is a single "root" element that contains all the other elements. The XML instance document must adhere to all the rules of a well-formed file or it is not XML. An XML processor that encounters violation of the well-formed rules is required to report such errors and to cease normal processing.

C6.5.2. In addition to being well-formed, DLMS XML must be valid. This means that it contains a reference to a schema (XSD file) and that its elements and attributes are declared in that schema and follows the grammatical rules for them that the schema specifies. Additional usage information is further described in Chapter 8.

C6.5.3. XML Tags. XML and EDI tag names are similar, but XML fields and records are handled differently than in EDI. In EDI, data is separated by delimiters. In XML, documents are comprised of markup code to delimit content. Markup and content are distinguished by syntactic rules. All strings that constitute markup begin with the character < and end with a >. These bracketed strings are called XML tags. Strings of characters that are not XML tags are content.

C6.5.3.1. XML tags define the beginning and end of each section of the XML transaction. The start tag contains the field or record name. The end tag will use the same name, but will be preceded by a forward slash. Anything in between the two tags is content. For example, to define the value 1000 in the quantity field the XML might appear as <quantity>1000</quantity>. Figure C6.F5 shows the hierarchy:

Figure C6.F5. XML Hierarchy

```
<segment>
<code>ISA</code>
<element>00</element>
<element>          </element>
<element>00</element>
<element>          </element>
<element>01</element>
<element>1515151515     </element>
.
.
.
</segment>
```

C6.5.3.2. XML is self-validating. Each DLMS XML transaction has an XSD (XML Schema Definition) file. The XSD defines the data types (e.g., string, numeric, binary) and detailed constraints (e.g., size, optional/required, enumeration value (lookup table), and format). The process of checking to see if an XML transaction conforms to a schema is called validation, which is separate from XML's core concept of being syntactically well formed. All XML transactions must be well formed or they cannot be parsed. The schema ensures the transaction conforms to the process rules. Validation of an instance transaction against a schema can be regarded as a conceptually separate operation from XML parsing. In practice, the schema validation is integrated within the XML parser.

AP3. APPENDIX 3

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
AAC	Activity Address Code
ACO	Administrative Contracting Office
ACART	Architecture Compliance and Requirements Traceability
ACRN	Accounting Classification Reference Number
ADC	Approved DLMS Change
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AF	Air Force
AFAO	Approved Force Acquisition Objective
AFJMAN	Air Force Joint Manual
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AIN	Assemblage Identification Number
AIS	Automated Information System
AIT	Automatic Identification Technology
ALIN	Agreement Line Item Number
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AMMA	Army Medical Materiel Agreement
AMCL	Approved MILS Change Letter (i.e. MILSTRIP, MILSTRAP, MILSBILLS)
ANMCS	Anticipated Not-Mission-Capable Supply
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ANSI ASC X12	American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12
AP	Abandoned Property
APO	Army or Air Force Post Office
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
APSR	Accountable Property System of Record
AR	Army Regulation
AR	Acceptance Report

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ARP	Alternate Release Procedures
ASAM	Aviation Safety Action Message
ASC	Accredited Standards Committee
ASD(L&MR)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics & Materiel Readiness)
ASN	Advance Shipping Notice
ATTN	Attention
BAC	Billing Account Code
BEA	Business Enterprise Architecture
BDN	Build Directive Number
BII	Basic Issue Item
BL	Bill of Lading
BOM	Bill of Materiel
BPR	Business Process Reengineering
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CA	Certificate Availability
CAC	Common Access Card
CAGE	Contractor and Government Entity
CAM	Chemical Agent Monitor
CAO	Central Accounts Office(s)
CAO	Contract Administration Office
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAP	Contractor Acquired Property
CAS	Contract Administration Service
CBL	Commercial Bill of Lading
CCI	Controlled Cryptographic Items
CCP	Consolidation and Containerization Point
CCR	Central Contractor Registration
CCSA	Change Control Status Accounting
CCSS	Commodity Control Supply System
CCWG	Country Code Working Group
CCYYMMDD	Century Century Year Year Month Month Day Day
CD-ROM	Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CFL	Computers for Learning
CFM	Contractor Furnished Materiel
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIIC	Controlled Inventory Item Code
CIM	Critical Item Management
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
CLSSA	Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement
CMOS	Cargo Movement Operations System
CO	Contracting Officer
CoC	Certificate of Conformance
COG	Cognizance Code (Navy)
COI	Communities of Interest
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMMRI	Communication Routing Identifier
CONEX	Container Express
CONUS	Continental United States
COSIS	Care of Supplies in Storage
COTS	Commercial-Off-The-Shelf
CR	Country Representative (FMS)
CR/FF	Country Representative/Freight Forwarder
CRII	Customer Return Improvement Initiative
CSI	Critical Safety Item
CSP	Central Service Point
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DASD(SCI)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply Chain Integration)
DBR	Detailed Billing Record
DBC/IRB	Defense Business Council/Investment Review Board
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency
DCMO	Deputy Chief Management Officer
DCN	Disposal Consolidation Number
DD	Department of Defense (i.e., DD Form)
DD	Distribution Depot

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
DDE	Demand Data Exchange
DDN	Defense Data Network
DEDD	Data Element Dictionary/Directory
DEPMEDS	DoD Deployable Medical Systems
DESEX	Defense Supply Expert System
DFARS	Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DFAS-CO	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Columbus
DFAS-IN	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis Center
DFSP	Defense Fuel Support Point
DI	DEMIL Instructions
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DISA	Data Interchange Standards Association
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLAI	Defense Logistics Agency Instruction
DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency Regulation
DLM	Defense Logistics Manual
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management Standards
DLR	Depot Level Repairable
DLSS	Defense Logistics Standard Systems
DM	Data Maintenance
DMISA	Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Support Agreement
DMLSS	Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DoDAAD	Department of Defense Activity Address Directory
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoE	Department of Energy
DPAP	Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy
DPM	Direct Procurement Method

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
DRC	Disposal Release Confirmation
DRO	Disposal Release Order
DSAMS	Defense Security Assistance Management System
DSS	Distribution Standard System
DTC	Delivery Term Code
DTEB	Defense Transportation Electronic Business
DTID	Disposal Turn-In Document
DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DTS	Defense Transportation System
DUNS	Data Universal Numbering System
DVD	Direct Vendor Delivery
DWCF	Defense Working Capital Fund
E2E	End-to-End
EAC	Edit Action Code
EB	Electronic Business
EBS	Enterprise Business System
ECSS	USAF Expeditionary Combat Support System
EDA	Electronic Document Access
EDD	Estimated Delivery Date
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EID	Enterprise Identifier
ELIN	Exhibit Line Item Number
EMALL	Electronic Mall
EP	Exchange Pricing
ESD	Estimated Shipping Date
ES/EM	Electrostatic/Electromagnetic
ESP	Enterprise Service Provider
ETA	Electronic Transportation Acquisition
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	Effective Transfer Date
ETID	Electronic Turn In Document
EUC	End Use Certification

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
F/AD	Force or Activity Designator
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FF	Freight Forwarder
FF&V	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
FGS	Final Governing Standards
FIAR	Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FMR	Financial Management Regulation
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOB	Free On Board
FPDW	FLIS Portfolio Data Warehouse
FPDS	Federal Procurement Data System
FPMR	Federal Property Management Regulation
FPO	Fleet Post Office
FRC	Fleet Readiness Centers (Navy)
FSC	Federal Supply Classification
FSG	Federal Supply Group
FV	Funds Verification
FYDP	Future-Years Defense Program
GA	Grant Aid
GAA	General Agency Agreement
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GE	Functional Group Trailer
GENC	Geopolitical Entities, Names, and Codes
GEX	Global Exchange eBusiness Gateway
GFM	Government Furnished Materiel
GIM	Gaining Inventory Manager
GRS	General Records Schedules
GS	Functional Group Header
GSA	General Services Administration

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Resource System
I&S	Interchangeability and Substitutability
IA	Industrial Activity
IAC	Issuing Agency Code
IC	Implementation Convention
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICP	Inventory Control Point
IDE	Integrated Data Environment
IEA	Interchange Control Trailer
IGC	Integrated Data Environment and Global Transportation Network Convergence
ILCO	International Logistics Control Office
ILP	International Logistics Program
ILS-S	Integrated Logistics System-Supply
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IPE	Industrial Plant Equipment
IMSP	Inventory Management and Stock Positioning
IPG	Issue Priority Group
IRB	Investment Review Board
IRRD	Issue Release/Receipt Document
IRRIS	Intelligent Road/Rail Information Server
ISA	Interchange Control Header
ISV	In-Storage Visibility
IT	Information Technology
ITV	In-Transit Visibility
IUID	Item Unique Identification
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDRS	Joint Deficiency Reporting System
JSA/LWCG	Joint Small Arms /Light Weapons Coordinating Group

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
LCN	Local Control Number
LCN	Location Control Number
LE	Loop End Segment
LIM	Losing Inventory Manager
LMP	Army Logistics Modernization Program
LOA	Letter of Offer and Acceptance
LOGDRMS	Logistics Data Resources Management System
LOTS	Logistics On-Line Tracking System
LR	Logistics Reassignment
LRO	Lateral Redistribution Order
LS	Loop Start Segment
LSN	Local Stock Number
M&S	Media and Status
MAPAC	Military Assistance Program Address Code
MAPAD	Military Assistance Program Address Directory
MAT	Materiel Access Technology
MCA	Management Control Activity
MCN	Management Control Number
MCMC	Marine Corps Maintenance Centers
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MDA	Missile Defense Agency
MDN	Manufacturing Directive Number
MDR	Metadata Registry
MILS	Military Standard
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MILVAN	Military Van
MILSBILLS	Military Standard Billing System
MILSINQ	MILSBILLS Inquiry
MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
MOES	DoD EMall Manual Order Entry System
MOES	MILSTRIP Order Entry System
MOV	Materiel Obligation Validation
MPC	Material Processing Center
MRA	Materiel Receipt Acknowledgment
MRC	Materiel Release Confirmation
MRD	Materiel Release Denial
MRO	Materiel Release Order
MRP II	Manufacturing Resource Planning II
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSCVAN	MSC Leased/Controlled SEAVAN or MILVAN
MSL	Military Shipping Label
NAMF	NATO Missile Fire Installation
NAMI	Non-Army Managed Items
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVICP	Navy Inventory Control Point
NAVILCO	Navy International Logistics Control Office
NAVSUPINST	Naval Supply System Command Instruction
NDLR	Navy Depot Level Repairable
NIIN	National Item Identification Number
NIMS	National Inventory Management Strategy
NIMSC	Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Code
NMCS	Not-Mission-Capable Supply
NO.	Number
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSN	National Stock Number
NSN	NATO Stock Number
NSY	Naval Shipyards
NWRM	Nuclear Weapons Related Materiel

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
OEP	Organizational Execution Plans
OMR	Offer of Materiel Report
OPTEMPO	Operating Tempo
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OUSD(C)	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)
OWMR	Other War Materiel Requirement
OWRMR	Other War Reserve Materiel Requirement
OWRMRP	Other War Reserve Materiel Requirement Protectable
PBL	Performance Based Logistics
PC&H	Packing, Crating, and Handling
PCH&T	Packing, Crating, Handling, and Transportation
PCO	Procuring Contract Officer
PD	Priority Designator
PDC	Proposed DLMS Change
PDS	Procurement Data Standards
PIC	Positive Inventory Control (USAF)
PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity
PICD	Physical Inventory Cutoff Dates
PICP	Physical Inventory Control Program
PIID	Procurement Instrument Identifier
PIIN	Procurement Instrument Identification Number
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PM	Pipeline Measurement
PMR	Prepositioned Materiel Receipt
PO	Purchasing Office
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PQDR	Product Quality Deficiency Report
PQDR II	Product Quality Deficiency Report Inter-service Interface
PRC	Process Review Committee

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
pRFID	Passive Radio Frequency Identification
PRN	Procurement/Purchase Request Number
PWR	Pre-Positioned War Reserve
PWRMR	Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement
PWRMRP	Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement Protectable
PWRMS	Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel Stock
QSL	Quality Status Listing
QUP	Quantity Unit Pack
RAD	Required Availability Date
RASTS	Radiation ***Source*** Tracking System
RBI	Reutilization Business Integration
RCN	Report Control Number
RCS	Reports Control Symbol
RDD	Required Delivery Date
RDO	Redistribution Order
RDP	Required Delivery Period
REPSHIP	Report of Shipment
RFID	Request for Implementation Date
RHF	Requisition History File
RHICS	Regional Hazardous Inventory Control System
RIC	Routing Identifier Code
RIP	Receipt-In-Place
RMDE	Reference Master Data Environment
ROM	Rough Order of Magnitude
ROP	Reorder Point
RORO	Roll On/Roll Off
RP	Record Position
S/A	Service/Agency
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SAO	Security Assistance Organization
SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
SBR	Summary Billing Record
SBSS	Standard Base Supply System
SC	Security Cooperation
SCA	Stock Control Activity
SCAC	Standard Carrier Alpha Code
SCC	Supply Condition Code
SCR	System Change Requests
SDD	Standard Delivery Date
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SDI	Retail Storage and Distribution Interface
SDR	Supply Discrepancy Report
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SE	Transaction Set Trailer
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEAVAN	Commercial/Government-Owned/Leased Shipping Container
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SF	Standard Form
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe
SICA	Secondary Inventory Control Activity
SII	Special Instruction Indicator
SLES	Shelf-Life Extension System
SLOA	Standard Line of Accounting
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
SOF	Safety of Flight
SOS	Source of Supply
SOU	Safety of Use
SPIIN	Supplementary Procurement Instrument Identification Number
SPR	Special Program Requirement
SPRS	***Supplier Performance Risk System***
SQCR	Storage Quality Control Report
SR	Stock Readiness
SSA	Supply Support Activity
SS&D	Supply Storage and Distribution
SSF	Single Stock Fund

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ST	Transaction Set Header
SUPPADD	Supplementary Address
TAC	Transportation Account Code
TAC	Type Address Code
TAMMS	The Army Maintenance Management System
TAV	Total Asset Visibility
TCMD	Transportation Control and Movement Document
TCN	Transportation Control Number
TDR	Transportation Discrepancy Report
TEDB	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Equipment Data Base
TEWLS	Theater Enterprise-Wide Logistics System
TIN	Tax Payer Identification Number
TRA	Disposition Services Turn-in Receipt Acknowledgement
TRDM	USTRANSCOM Reference Data Management
TS	Transaction Set
TSDC	Transportation to Supply Documentation Correlation
TVR	Tailored Vendor Relationships
UDF	Uniform Data File
U/I	Unit of Issue
UIC	Unit Identification Code
UID	Unique Identification
UII	Unique Item Identifier
UIT	Unique Item Tracking
UITC	Unique Item Tracking Committee
UITDC	Unique Item Tracking Designator Code
UMMIPS	Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System
UN	United Nations
UND	Urgency of Need Designator
UPS	United Parcel Service
U.S.	United States
USA	United States Army

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
USAF	United States Air Force
USAMMA	United States Army Medical Materiel Agency
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDAO	United States Defense Attaché Office
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USPS	United States Postal Service
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
VAN	Value Added Network
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
WAWF	Wide Area Work Flow
WAWF-RA	Wide Area Work Flow - Receipt and Acceptance
WCF	Working Capital Funds
WebSDR	Web Supply Discrepancy Report
WEBVLIPS	Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System
WMR	War Materiel Requirement
WP	Wash Post
WPM	Wood Packaging Materiel
WPOD	Water Port of Debarkation
WPOE	Water Port of Embarkation
WPP	Weapons Production Program
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XSD	XML Schema Definition

AP4. APPENDIX 4

DLSS/DLMS CONVERSION GUIDE

AP4.1. Three sets of conversion guides contain a cross reference of DoD domain codes (data item codes) to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 domain code values. All three conversion guides must be implemented in DoD systems using ANSI ASC X12 transaction formats to convert DoD data value established in legacy system to the corresponding ANSI ASC X12 code values. The applicable conversion guides are available using the links provided below or from the Defense Logistics Management Standards Program Office Website.

CODE	TITLE
*9	TRANSPORTATION MODE OF SHIPMENT/TRANSPORTATION METHOD/TYPE CODE CONVERSION: http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/DLMS/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/Transportation_Method_Type_Code.xlsx
*A	TYPE OF PACK CONVERSION GUIDE http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/DLMS/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/Type_of_Pack.xlsx

UNIT OF MATERIEL MEASURE (UNIT OF ISSUE/PURCHASE UNIT) CONVERSION GUIDE (available in three sorts).

*8	DoD Code Sequence http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/DLMS/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/Unit_of_Issue_and_Purchase_Unit_(DoD_code_sequence).xlsx
**8	ANSI ASC X12 Code Sequence http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/DLMS/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/Unit_of_Issue_and_Purchase_Unit_(ANSI_ASC_X12_code_sequence).xlsx
8	Alphabetic Name Sequence http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/DLMS/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/Unit_of_Issue_and_Purchase_Unit_(Alphabetic_name_sequence).xlsx