DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

VOLUME 1

CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES

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DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRATION)

DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

VOLUME 1 – CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES

FOREWORD

I. The Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) manual is reissued as Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25, Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS), under the authority of DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy. DLM 4000.25 is composed of multiple volumes, each supporting functionally related business processes. Volume 1 prescribes logistics management responsibilities, procedures, rules, and electronic data communications standards for use in the Department of Defense, to conduct logistics operations.

II. The provisions of this manual apply to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, and Defense Agencies. The manual applies, by agreement, to external organizations 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.

III. This manual incorporates the Approved DLMS Changes (ADC) listed in the Process Change History page immediately following this Foreword. ADCs are published electronically at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/elibrary/changes/approved2.asp. Recommended revisions to this manual shall be proposed and incorporated under the Process Review Committee (PRC) forum for logistics functional areas. Submit all proposed change requests through your designated DoD Component PRC representatives. The procedures are in Volume 1, Chapter 3 of this manual and at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/changes/processchanges.asp.

IV. This Volume is approved for public release and is available electronically at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/dlm/dlm_pubs.asp. Use the comment form at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/About/Comment/comment_form.php to contact DLA Logistics Management Standards.

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for Supply Chain Integration

Volume 1 – CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES

PROCESS CHANGE HISTORY

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Version
329	6/23/2009	Use of Borrowed and Migration Codes in DLMS Supplements. This change identifies revisions that include clarifications regarding the use of Borrowed, Local and Migration codes. Revises DLMS Volume 1, Chapter 7, Standards and Conventions.	0
450	2/14/2012	Elimination of the DLMS Request for Implementation Date (RFID) Procedures for Component System Changes The RFID letter/process, as currently published in the DOD 4000.25 family of manuals is eliminated. Implementation dates will be requested at the time of issuance of the PDC. The revised procedure will incorporate the request for and negotiation of an agreement upon implementation dates embedded in the DLMS change process.	0
487	4/2/2012	Administrative update to DLMS Manual Volume 1, Concepts and Procedures, to reflect existing procedures in use for the DLMS, and to restructure the volume for clarity.	0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1: CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES

Page

FOREWORD 1

CHANGE HISTORY PAGE 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS 3

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

C1.1. PURPOSE C1-1
C1.2. SCOPE C1-1
C1.3. POLICY C1-1
C1.4. RESPONSIBILITIES……. C1-2
C1.5. IMPLEMENTATION C1-7
C1.6. DLMS DEVIATIONS OR WAIVERS C1-8
C1.7. REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW OR REVISED PROCEDURES C1-8
C1.8. DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANUAL C1-9
C1.9. HOW TO USE THE DLMS MANUAL C1-10

CHAPTER 2 BUSINESS CONCEPTS AND ENVIRONMENTS

C2.1. OVERVIEW C2-1
C2.2. ENVIRONMENTS……. C2-1
C2.3. DLA TRANSACTION SERVICES ELECTRONIC BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE C2-2
C2.4. TRANSACTION FLOW C2-3
C2.5. DATA REQUIREMENTS AND FORMATS C2-3
C2.6. COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS C2-5
C2.7. DLA TRANSACTION SERVICES OPERATIONS C2-6

CHAPTER 3 CHANGE MANAGEMENT

C3.1. GENERAL INFORMATION C3-1
C3.2. MAINTAINING SUPPLEMENTS TO FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS C3-1
C3.3. DLMS VERSION CONTROL…….. ..... C3-2
C3.4. DLMS CHANGE PROCESS …. C3-3

CHAPTER 4 FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION ERRORS

C4.1. INTRODUCTION…… C4-1
C4.2. DLMS 824R REJECT ADVICE…… C4-1

CHAPTER 5 STANDARDS AND CONVENTIONS

C5.1. GENERAL INFORMATION……..C5-1
C5.2. DLMS SUPPLEMENTS TO FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS……..C5-3
C5.3 DLMS DICTIONARY/DIRECTORY C5-4

APPENDICES

AP1 APPENDIX 1, REFERENCES…….....AP1-1
AP2 APPENDIX 2, TERMS AND DEFINITIONS AP2-1
AP3 APPENDIX 3, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS AP3-1
AP4 APPENDIX 4, DLSS TO DLMS CONVERSION GUIDE.....AP4-1
AP5 APPENDIX 5, DLMS TO DLSS CROSS REFERENCE TABLES.....AP5-1
AP6 APPENDIX 6, DLMS CODE LIST QUALIFIERS AP6-1
AP7 APPENDIX 7, DLMS SUPPLEMENTS TO FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS AP7-1
AP8 APPENDIX 8, TRANSACTION SET 997 IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTION, FUNCTIONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AP8-1
AP9 APPENDIX 9, DLMS CHANGE PROCESS FLOW CHART.....AP9-1
AP10 APPENDIX 10, DLMS COMPLIANCE.....AP10-1

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 System, or DLMS, is a process governing logistics functional business management standards and practices rather than an automated information system. The DLMS provides 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. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011, authorizes the publication of this DLM and stipulates that it carries the full weight and authority of a DoD Manual. DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003, 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).

C1.3.2 DoD Directive (DoDD) 8190.1, "DoD Logistics Use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards," May 5, 2000, assigns responsibilities to DLA Logistics Management Standards 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)) shall be responsible for the MILSBILLS functional area addressed under Volume 4 of this manual. The Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) shall 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, shall:

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

C1.4.1.2. Provide DLA Logistics Management Standards with policy guidance for development, expansion, improvement, and maintenance of the DLMS.

C1.4.1.3. Resolve policy and procedural issues, which 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 DLA Logistics Management Standards, which shall 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 DLA Logistics Management Standards office personnel.

C1.4.3. Director, DLA Logistics Management Standards. Operating under the authority of DoD 4140.1-R 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, DLA Logistics Management Standards shall:

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 (to include but not limited to requisitioning and issue procedures, physical inventory, disposition services and supply discrepancy reporting). PRCs are also established 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. Designate a program administrator to serve as the DoD focal point for the DoD Small Arms and Light Weapons Serialization Program (DoDSA/LWSP. Chair the Joint Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordinating Group (JSA/LWCG) to perform the responsibilities defined in the the JSA/LWCG Charter.

C1.4.3.5. Ensure uniform implementation of the DLMS by doing the following:

C1.4.3.5.1. Review implementation dates and plans of the DoD Components and participating external organizations, and make recommendations for improvement.

C1.4.3.5.2. 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 DLA Transaction Services with telecommunications planning in an integrated system design.

C1.4.3.5.3. 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 for accomplishing identified changes.

C1.4.3.5.4. Serve as the Department’s Executive Agent for logistics data interchange as delineated in DoD Directive 8190.1.

C1.4.3.5.5. Develop, publish, and maintain the DLMS manual and related DLM publications consistent with the DLM requirements identified in DODI 4140.01.

C1.4.3.5.6. 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.

C1.4.3.5.7. Review, evaluate, and recommend improvements to curricula of DoD Components and participating external organizations' training schools offering DLMS-related courses.

C1.4.3.5.8. 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.

C1.4.3.5.9. 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 DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/changes/processchanges.asp.

C1.4.3.5.10. 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. Identify to DLA Logistics Management Standards, the name of a primary and alternate PRC representatives for each functional area who shall:

C1.4.4.1. Serve as members on, and fulfill the responsibilities of, the PRC for that function.

C1.4.4.2. Provide the DoD Component's or external organization's 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, DLA Logistics Management Standards, 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 shall determine any awards using normal DoD Component or participating external organization procedures.

C1.4.4.6. Develop and submit to the PRC 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 control point for the PRC identified in the proposal shall submit the 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. Reviewing 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 and supply (to include but not limited to requisitioning and issue procedures, physical inventory accountability, SDRs, and disposition services). PRCs are also established for DoD Address Directory (DoDAAD), and Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD), The PRC representatives are listed on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website, "Committees" page. The DLMS PRCs shall:

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 shall, when possible, announce the meeting and identify the agenda items 30 calendar days in advance. The PRC Chair shall 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. DLA Transaction Services

C1.4.6.1. DLA Transaction Services Role. DLA Transaction Services is the DoD central node for development of DLMS mapping and conversion processes. DLA Transaction Services shall implement Approved DLMS Changes (ADCs) and ensures that all modifications are incorporated into the translation rules and records.

C1.4.6.2. Telecommunications Support. DLA Transaction Services implements DLMS logistics data transmission requirements and executes system

modification tasks from DLA Logistics Management Standards. DLA Transaction Services is the central node for all DLMS transactions. DoD Components shall route all DLMS transactions to DLA Transaction Services. DLA Transaction Services shall provide telecommunications support, archiving and storage, translation services, conversion processes, and other services to support DoD Component implementation of the DLMS. DLA Transaction Services is designated as the DoD provider of corporate services in support of all emerging EB technologies.

C14.6.3. Pipeline Metrics. DLA Transaction Services, as the corporate community service provider and as the Department's central point for providing supply chain information, shall capture required data and produce the end-to-end metrics necessary for achieving the key objectives required to improve logistics support to the customer.

C1.5. IMPLEMENTATION

C1.5.1. Scope of DLMS. DLMS procedures and DLMS Supplements to Federal ICs, as prescribed herein, shall be implemented uniformly between DoD Components and other participating external organizations and at all levels within each DoD Component.

C1.5.2. DoD Component Use.

C1.5.2.1. DoD Components shall give priority to development and implementation of DLMS requirements before the development and implementation of intra-DoD Component requirements.

C1.5.2.2. DLMS ANSI ASC X12 Conversion Guides. Three conversion guides must be implemented in DoD systems using ANSI ASC X12 transaction formats to convert DoD data values established in legacy systems to the corresponding ANSI ASC X12 code values. DoD applications must convert outbound transactions from DoD code values to ANSI code values based on the DLMS Conversion Guide definitions. DoD applications must convert inbound transactions from ANSI code values to DoD code values based on DLMS Conversion Guide definitions (Appendix 4). The three conversion guides available from a link on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso and Appendix 4 are:

C1.5.2.2.1. Transportation Mode of Shipment/Transportation Method/Type Code Conversion Guide.

C1.5.2.2.2. Type of Pack Conversion Guide

C1.5.2.2.3. Unit of Material Measure (Unit of Issue/Purchase Unit) Conversion Guide.

C1.5.2.3. Legacy Format to DLMS Cross Reference Tables. A Defense Logistics Standard System (DLSS) legacy 80 record position format to DLMS transactions cross reference table provides the following information:

C1.5.2.3.1. Cross Reference to Legacy Formats. Cross Reference of each legacy format Document Identifier Code (DIC) (e.g., A01) to DLMS Supplement number (e.g., 511) for legacy format processes in DIC sequence and DLMS Supplement sequence. Refer to Appendix 5 or use the webpage shown in C1.5.2.3.4.

C1.5.2.3.2. Correlation Tables. MILSTRAP correlation tables in legacy DIC sequence provide general functional equivalency between each MILSTRAP legacy DIC and DLMS Supplement. Details for the correlation tables are provided in Appendix 5, DLMS to DLSS Cross Reference Tables. The MILSTRAP correlation tables can be viewed at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/dlssdlmscrossreftable.asp

C1.5.2.3.3. Cross Reference Tables. Cross reference tables for each legacy 80 record position DLSS DIC are available in DIC and DLMS sequence. www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/dlssdlmscrossreftable.asp.

C1.5.2.4. DLMS Code Lists/Qualifiers. DLMS Code Lists/Qualifiers used to identify DoD functional data elements in the DLMS Supplements are described in Appendix 6. They are accessable from a link in Appendix 6, DLMS Code List Qualifiers, or www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/LQHome.aspx

C1.6. DLMS DEVIATIONS OR WAIVERS

C1.6.1. Submission. DoD Components and participating external organizations shall not request DLMS deviations or waivers solely to accommodate existing internal systems and procedures or organizational environments. When requesting deviations or waivers, DoD Components and participating external organizations shall submit them following the guidelines in Chapter 3 in this volume.

C1.6.2. Review. The PRC chair shall consider requests for DLMS deviations or waivers when the requestor demonstrates that the system cannot provide a workable method or procedure, or cannot accommodate interim requirements. The Director, DLA Logistics Management Standards shall forward unresolved matters to the applicable OSD proponent office for resolution.

C1.7. REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW OR REVISED DLMS PROCEDURES

C1.7.1. Use of DLMS Standards and Procedures. DoD Components shall use standards and procedures prescribed by the DLMS when undertaking development of new or revising existing logistics systems. If a DoD Component or other participating external organization requires changes to or expansion of the existing DLMS to accommodate technological innovations planned for new system designs, they shall submit PDCs with full justification and explanation of the intended use following the instructions in Chapter 3 in this volume.

C1.7.1.1. DLMS Enhancements. The DLMS procedures and the supporting DLMS Supplements identify DLMS enhancements which may not have been implemented by all DLMS trading partners or within legacy systems. Therefore, data

associated with an enhancement transmitted within a DLMS transaction may not be received or understood by the recipient's automated processing system. Additionally, DLMS procedures may not have been developed to support the data exchange. Components wishing to implement DLMS enhancements must coordinate with DLA Logistics Management Standards and trading partners prior to use. DoD Components shall submit a PDC reflecting required business rules/procedures prior to implementation of DLMS enhancements already documented in DLMS Supplements.

C1.7.1.2. Future Streamlined Data. The DLMS procedures and the supporting DLMS Supplements identify data targeted for elimination under a full DLMS environment. This data is often referred to as "future streamlined data." This data is retained within DLMS during a transition period when many trading partners employ legacy systems or cannot move to full DLMS capability. DoD Components wishing to streamline data must coordinate with DLA Logistics Management Standards prior to doing so. Components shall submit a PDC reflecting any revised business rules associated with such termination.

C1.7.1.3. DLMS Field Size. The DLMS Supplements identify ANSI X12 field sizes and some field size constraints existing under DLSS legacy transactions. Many DLMS trading partners operating within a legacy system will not be able to support the DLMS expanded field size. Components desiring to implement an expanded field size under DLMS must be aware that the conversion process to the DLSS legacy transactions can not accommodate the larger fields. Components must coordinate with DLA Logistics Management Standards prior to use and may submit a PDC to adjust a field size to a recommended length.

C1.7.2. Submission of New Data Elements. Data elements employed in DoD-wide, inter-DoD Component and participating external organization logistics systems/authoritative issuances that have not been standardized under DoD Directive 8320.02, "Data Sharing in a Network Centric Department of Defense," December 2, 2004, shall be submitted as proposed DoD logistics standards following procedures developed under the authority of ASD(L&MR). DoD logistics standard data elements shall be used in design and upgrading of:

C1.7.2.1. DoD-wide and inter-DoD Component automated logistics systems and authoritative issuances.

C1.7.2.2. DoD Component systems and issuances.

C1.8. DISTRIBUTION OF THE DLMS DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANUAL

C1.8.1. DLMS Manual. The DLMS manual is published electronically. No hard-copy document is available. The Defense Logistics Manuals are available from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso under the header "Logistics Management Standards Publications." Any further distribution shall be accomplished within each DoD Component or external organization based upon approved distribution data generated through their internal publication channels.

C1.8.2. Changes. DLMS changes are published electronically and are available on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso under the header "DLMS Process Changes."

C1.9. HOW TO USE THE DLMS MANUAL

C1.9.1. Structure of the Manual

C1.9.1.1. Manual Layout. The DLMS manual consists of seven volumes: Volume 1, Concepts and Procedures; Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures; Volume 3, Transportation; Volume 4, Finance; Volume 5, DLMS Data Management; Volume 6, Logistics Systems Interoperability Support Services, and Volume 7, Contract Administration.

C1.9.1.2. DLMS Volumes

C1.9.1.2.1. DLMS Content. Each volume of the DLMS 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 DLMS 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 DLMS Manual Volume 1 reference material items (e.g., terms, acronyms and the DLMS change process).

C1.9.1.2.2. DLMS Supplements. Appendix 7 introduces the DLMS Supplements that explain the use of the DLMS standards. The DLMS Supplements are available on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/elibrary/TransFormats/140_997.asp. For each DLMS Supplement, a hyperlink is provided to machine readable formats (X12 and XML) DLMS Change History and corresponding DLSS legacy transaction format.

C1.9.1.3. DLMS Reference Material in Volume 1. Volume 1 contains appendices with reference items .applicable to the entire manual. Reference items are:

Appendix 1	Consolidated Single Set of References
Appendix 2	Terms and Definitions
Appendix 3	Acronyms, and Abbreviations
Appendix 4	Conversion Guides for DoD Domain Codes to ASC X12 Domain Codes
Appendix 5	DLMS to Legacy 80 Record Positions Format Cross Reference Tables
Appendix 6	DLMS Code List Qualifiers
Appendix 7	DLMS Supplements to Federal Implementation Conventions
Appendix 8	Functional Acknowledgement Transaction Set 997
Appendix 9	DLMS Change Process Flow Chart
Appendix 10	DLMS Compliance

C2. CHAPTER 2

BUSINESS CONCEPTS AND ENVIRONMENTS

C2.1. OVERVIEW

C2.1.1. Defense Logistics Management System. The Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) provides standard procedures and data formats to link the various component organizational elements of the Defense Logistics community including: inventory control points (ICPs), distribution depots, maintenance depots, transportation nodes, and end users in posts, camps, stations, ships, and deployed units. The DLMS addresses the different functional processes of logistics and provides standards to exchange data across the Military Services, Defense Agencies, other Federal Agencies, foreign national governments, international government organizations, and nongovernment participants. As other electronic business (EB) methods emerge, DLMS will incorporate these new capabilities into the DOD logistics business processes, as appropriate.

C2.1.2. Purpose. This chapter provides an overview of some of the technologies and procedures that all participants must implement to employ the DLMS across the range of participating organizations. This chapter also provides a road map to other parts of the manual that may provide more details about specific topics.

C2.1.3. Legacy Data Formats. When the DLMS Supplements are completely incorporated into the DoD logistics business processes, some of the data currently contained in the Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS) legacy 80 record position transactions (hereafter referred to as “legacy formats”) will be unnecessary. The Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) will continue to execute the DLSS error notification processes until the Department of Defense has totally implemented the DLMS.

C2.2. ENVIRONMENTS

C2.2.1. DLMS Implementation Architecture. The DLMS implementation architecture, a subset of the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and the Global Combat Support System (GCSS), is based on the DII Common Operating Environment (COE) and fully complies with the DII COE standards. DLA Logistics Management Standards, operating under this framework, coordinates DLMS related requirements with the DoD Component focal points and interfaces with DLA Transaction Services and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to ensure that all DII COE requirements are fulfilled.

C2.2.2. Global Exchange Service.

C2.2.2.1. Overview. DLA Transaction Services maintains the Global Exchange Service (GEX) program. The DoD GEX sites are operated by DLA Transaction Services. The GEX functions as the single interface among Government and commercial trading partners conducting electronic commerce and electronic data interchange (EDI) activities. Using the GEX results in interoperability, economies of scale, and standards compliance. The GEX translation and conversion services enable the interoperability required for DLMS implementation in a mixed DLMS/DLSS legacy 80 record position transaction environment. The DLMS implementation architecture supports both the pass-through of EDI transactions and translation services for inbound and outbound transactions. This chapter discusses the system architectures for processing DLMS transactions and reviews the functions of EDI translation software/hardware and their relationship to component logistics application systems. The EDI translator and other portions of the systems architecture developed for DLMS shall support other EDI applications including exchanges with industry.

C2.2.3. Communication. In providing EDI telecommunication services, DLA Transaction Services utilizes the standard GEX software developed to support the DoD Electronic Commerce Infrastructure. The GEX application provides the capability to securely receive and send transactions via many different telecommunication protocols, sort/route the transactions, apply the appropriate translation/mapping utilities, provide decoding/validation of American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 syntax rules, log all activities, archive files, alert users of errors, and apply routing/distribution list processes.[1]

C2.3. DLA TRANSACTION SERVICES ELECTRONIC BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE

C2.3.1. Overview. DLA Transaction Services is the lead GEX component supporting DLMS implementation. In addition to supporting the DLMS environment, the DAAS infrastructure supports the EDI needs of the full range of EDI transactions exchanged among DoD, Federal Civil Agencies, and security assistance countries and their trading partners. This infrastructure interacts with other logistics infrastructures to ensure that DoD's access needs are met, and also interacts with the DoD EB infrastructure for multiple EDI efforts.

C2.3.2. Purpose. The DAAS EB infrastructure was developed to meet the current and anticipated requirements for a logistics information infrastructure that can operate fully between the Department of Defense, other Government Agencies, and their trading partners. The trading partners may be internal to the Department of Defense or external commercial activities and foreign countries. DAAS is designed to support a wide range of emerging EB business practices and interfaces. DAAS provides EB capabilities such as translation, store/forward of messages, routing, file management, transaction recovery, and statistics generation. All traffic through DAAS is encrypted.

[1] DLM 4000.25-4, Defense Automatic Addressing System Manual, Appendix 1.

Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is predominate but other forms of can be provided if required by Government and/or commercial trading partners.[2] DAAS also provides end-to-end support of several prime vendor initiatives within the Government, functioning as a full service value added network (VAN) for military customers. DAAS can provide this capability to prime vendors if requested by the functional sponsor.

C2.3.2. Defense Automatic Addressing System Interfaces. The DAAS infrastructure can interact with other logistics systems to meet DoD logistics data exchange and data access needs. DAAS interfaces enable the DoD to receive, edit, route, and collect a wide range of logistics data in various electronic formats. The data are then incorporated into interactive databases that provide current information, in detailed or roll-up formats, to users at all levels in the DoD logistics process.

C2.4. TRANSACTION FLOW

C2.4.1. Transactions. The DLMS provides descriptive procedures, transactions, and data formats for computer-to-computer communications. The transactions initiate a logistics action (e.g., requisition an item, authorize a funds transfer, ship an item). The transactions are structured and formatted to be transmitted by computer systems without human intervention.

C2.4.2. DLA Transaction Services. DLA Transaction Services acts as a central node for all DLMS transactions. Transactions flow from the originator's computer to the DAAS operated by DLA Transaction Services. DAAS will edit the transaction for correct format, retain an image in an interactive data base for user access, and route the transaction to the correct recipient(s). The receiving computer(s) will process the transaction and initiate the appropriate logistics action. This action will frequently result in generation of additional DLMS transactions to other systems and/or responses back to the originator via DAAS.

C2.4.3. Transaction Gateway. DLA Transaction Services will also act as the gateway for DLMS transactions to be routed to and from Foreign Military Sales (FMS)/Security Assistance (SA) customers and contractor participants.

C2.5. DATA REQUIREMENTS AND FORMATS

C2.5.1. General Information. The DLMS uses ANSI ASC X12 transactions for EDI and X12 based extensible markup language (XML). EDI is widely used in the private sector to conduct business operations, and also between industry and the Government in acquisition, transportation, finance, and other functional areas. The DLMS extends this electronic connectivity to internal DoD logistics operations. The DLMS may also expand to include other emerging EB methods as they are standardized and approved for use by the Department of Defense.

[2] Additional encryption capability from DAAS includes, Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS), MQ-Series, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Virtual Private Network (VPN).

C2.5.1.1. Electronic Data Interchange Standards. The ANSI ASC X12 EDI standards define transaction sets that trading partners use to exchange business information. A transaction set may be considered the equivalent of a business form (e.g., a purchase order, invoice, or requisition). Transaction sets consist of a group of segments in a specified order. Segments consist of one or more data elements, also in a specified order. The ANSI ASC X12 standards define the general data characteristics and formats. DLMS Supplements to Federal ICs define the specific data formats to be used in DLMS transactions and also define mandatory and optional usage requirements for transactions. Except for the communications supplements in this chapter, DLMS Supplements are grouped by logistics functional area in subsequent volumes of this manual. Component application systems shall conform to the requirements specified in those DLMS Supplements.

C2.5.1.2. X12 Based Extensible Markup Language. XML is a simple and flexible information exchange format well suited to support web enabled business applications. DLA Logistics Management Standards developed XML schemas for use in DoD logistics. The XML schemas equate to the DLMS ANSI ASC X12 IC/Supplements, which can be accessed from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website DLMS Supplement page that represents DLMS ANSI X12-based EDI transactions.

C2.5.2. Editing

C2.5.2.1. General. Data contained in DLMS transactions must be complete and accurate for the receiving computer systems to process. The following paragraphs define principles for maintaining accurate data within the DLMS for all participants.

C2.5.2.2. Edit at Origin. DLMS procedures require recipients to edit and, if necessary, reject transactions back to the sender. Originating activities should maximize editing and validation on their own transactions prior to transmission; this can minimize the expense and delay involved in processing erroneous transactions. Outbound transactions must meet all DLMS Supplement requirements. Components may apply more stringent or specific edit requirements on outbound transactions to meet their business requirements

C2.5.2.3. Use Data Only as Defined. Data elements shall carry ONLY the data specifically defined in the DLMS Supplements. Capabilities exist within the DLMS to support DoD Component unique data. However, DoD Components shall submit proposed DLMS changes following Volume 1, Chapter 3 requirements to address any planned usage of Component-unique data.

C2.5.3. Error Processing

C2.5.3.1. Transaction Set (TS) 997, Functional Acknowledgement. DLMS uses TS 997 when the translator encounters an error that violates ANSI ASC X12 syntax rules. TS 997 may also be used to acknowledge receipt of a transaction set without error when agreed to between the Department of Defense and a commercial

trading partner. Use of TS 997 is discussed in more detail in Appendix 8 of this manual and in DLM 4000.25-4, Defense Automatic Addressing (DAAS) Manual.

C2.5.3.2. DLMS Supplement 824R, Reject Advice. DLMS 824R is used by the transaction recipient to reject a DLMS transaction that could not be processed due to erroneous or missing data based on requirements identified in the DLMS Supplement for a particular transaction. DLMS 824R is generated as an exception by DAAS and DoD Component application programs to convey information to the sender's application process. Originating sites shall possess technical and procedural means to receive the application advice, correct errors, and retransmit appropriate data. Use of DLMS 824R is discussed in Volume 1, Chapter 4, Functional Application Errors.

C2.5.4. Change Control. DLA Transaction Services is the designated activity to perform change management for the translator used to convert legacy DLSS to DLMS or DLMS to legacy DLSS. DLA Transaction Services shall upgrade the translator as logistics data requirements change and the DLMS is updated to reflect the changes. Volume 1 Chapter 3 discusses the guidelines for maintaining the DLMS and defines the procedures for processing and recording proposed DLMS changes.

C2.5.5. Enveloping. The DLMS supports the bundling of multiple groups of data, referred to as enveloping. Specifically, multiple transactions can be bundled into a single DLMS interchange. Multiple transaction sets of a similar type can be placed into a single functional group, and multiple functional groups can be placed into a single interchange group. The DLMS use of envelopes is consistent with ANSI ASC X12.6 standards. Refer to DLM 4000.25-4, Defense Automatic Addressing (DAAS) Manual (Communications) for details of DLMS envelope usage.

C2.6. COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

C2.6.1. Telecommunication Networks. The method for conveying DLMS transactions from one activity to another will be by DoD and Federal electronic telecommunications networks. DLA Transaction Services is the central node for all DLMS transactions. DoD Components shall route all DLMS transactions to DLA Transaction Services. The Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) is the main network pathway for transmission of transactions to and from the DAAS.[3] Refer to the DLA Transaction Services procedures in DLM 4000.25-4 for DLMS-specific capabilities and requirements for transmitting data within the DISN.

C2.6.2. Common Communications Approach. All participating activities must use a common communications approach. DLA Transaction Services procedures (DLM 4000.25-4) define specific communication requirements. The following paragraphs highlight some of the key communications requirements:

C2.6.2.1. Data transmission shall be via the DISN or other approved alternatives.

[3] The GEX is a destination not the communication pathway. The GEX is a gateway/platform on the DLA Transaction Services network that performs functions such as sorting, routing and translating.

C2.6.2.2. Compression algorithms as defined by DLA Transaction Services shall be used.

C2.6.2.3. Transaction set syntax and content shall be in accordance with ANSI ASC X12.6 standards and the implementation conventions/DLMS Supplements defined in this manual.

C2.6.2.4. Transactions through DAAS are encrypted. Paragraph C2.3.2 provides details.

C2.6.2.5. Component activities shall maintain copies of all transmissions for at least one week, and shall be able to retransmit them at the request of the receiving party. DLA Transaction Services shall retain a copy of all receipts and transmissions. The length of the retention periods will vary by the specific transaction set. DLA Transaction Services procedures define the retention period for each type of transaction set.

C2.6.2.6. DLMS transactions are variable length and in many cases have no practical maximum size. However, for transmission purposes, an overall maximum size will be imposed for transaction sets and transmission envelopes (see Chapter 4).[4]

C2.6.3. Technical Solutions. DoD Component activities shall have the discretion to determine the technical means to create the data exchange formats defined above, for example a commercial translator or develop their own software.

C2.7. DLA TRANSACTION SERVICES OPERATIONS

C2.7.1. Functions. DLA Transaction Services is central to all DLMS operations.[5] It performs numerous corporate functions for DLMS operations including:

C2.7.1.1. Performing basic edits and returning any transactions with errors back to the originator.

C2.7.1.2. Archiving all received and transmitted messages, to ensure retransmission capability in the event the original message was lost due to computer or telecommunications failure.

C2.7.1.3. Generating images, as required.

C2.7.1.4. Holding or forwarding transactions per DoD Component profile for the recipient.

C2.7.1.5. Executing "suppress" or other national command directives.

[4] Temporary restrictions at the data element level may be imposed on translation requirements to the previous fixed-length formats.
[5] Complete procedures for DLA Transaction Services are contained in the DLM 4000.25-4, DAAS Manual.

C2.7.1.6. Loading transaction data into the Logistics On-Line Tracking System (LOTS).

C2.7.1.7. Coordinating and providing DoD management information on supply system performance evaluation.

C2.7.1.8. Performing additional functions for requisitioning, including rerouting requisitions to the correct source of supply (SOS).

C2.7.1.9. Rerouting other documents using DoD Component rules and records as appropriate.

C2.7.1.10. Evaluating the "To" address capability for receiving transactions in DLMS versus DLSS format.

C2.7.1.11. Converting transactions from legacy format DLSS to DLMS and from DLMS to DLSS, as required.

C2.7.2. DLMS Enterprise Service Provider. DLA Transaction Services is the central node for DLMS technical and operations support and shall maintain activity profiles recording EDI capability, compression techniques, encryption techniques, communications media, and other address data of the DoD Components.

C2.7.2.1. Capabilities. In its role as the DLMS enterprise service provider and as a DoD distribution point for EDI communications with industry, DLA Transaction Services maintains an extensive capability to translate between EDI formats and other file structures. As required, DLA Transaction Services shall provide translation between DLMS and Component user defined formats; between multiple versions of the ANSI ASC X12 standards; and between other EDI formats, such as XML. In addition, DLA Transaction Services shall support translation between DLSS legacy formats and DLMS formats referred to as “conversion.”

C2.7.2.2. Transition Conversion Requirements. During a transition period of indeterminate length, the Department of Defense will operate in a mixed legacy 80 record position/DLMS environment. DAAS will provide conversion processing between the standard legacy formats and DLMS to support this transition. Legacy format to DLMS conversion tables have been developed that facilitate the conversion of data from legacy format to DLMS, and vice-versa. The conversion tables enable logistics business to be conducted in both environments. To accomplish the conversion, DLA Transaction Services uses a commercial “any to any” mapping software package that supports a robust conversion. The Components are able to use their current format, either legacy format or DLMS, to initiate a transaction. DLA Transaction Services incorporates and maintains a profile of each organization and specifies whether the organization is operating in legacy format, DLMS, or both. The legacy format data elements are retained in DLMS to support the conversion. However, DLMS enhanced data may not be supported in legacy or transitioning systems, so coordination with DLA Logistics Management Standards is required prior to implementation of DLMS enhancements.

C3. CHAPTER 3

CHANGE MANAGEMENT

C3.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

C3.1.1. Guidelines Description. This chapter describes the guidelines for maintaining the Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), DLMS Supplements, and procedures. The change management process ensures the proper documentation of all proposed or approved changes to the DLMS. These guidelines also apply to the legacy 80 record position based systems changes (hereafter referred to as "legacy systems or formats") and changes employing Electronic Business (EB) methods other than Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) that are chosen by DoD Components for use within their logistics business processes and systems. The DLMS shall support emerging EB technologies such as: data sharing, automatic identification technology, electronic malls, web-based technology, electronic funds transfer, etc.

C3.1.2. Structured Collaboration Model. The DLMS change management process uses a structured collaboration model as a managed transformation process. On the input side, the Proposed DLMS Change (PDC) process factors in relevant DoD level policy guidance, DoD Component business requirements, relevant subject matter experts and DLA Transaction Services subject matter and technical expertise. The output side of the structured collaboration model, the Approved DLMS Change (ADC) provides new or revised business rules, business objects, meta data and functional requirements to guide Component implementation of the ADC.

C3.2. MAINTAINING SUPPLEMENTS TO FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS.

DLA Logistics Management Standards coordinates the implementation of the DLMS and maintains control of related standards, DLMS Supplements to Federal ICs, procedures, and common support packages (e.g., versions of the American National Standards Institute, Accredited Standards Committee (ANSI ASC) X12 standards, extensible markup language (XML) based standards), participates in the standards-setting process, and ensures compliance with approved EDI standards.

C3.2.1. Change Management

C3.2.2.1. Scope. DLMS change management is the approval/disapproval and prioritization of changes to DLMS, achieved through DoD Component coordination and consensus, thereby, promoting an integrated approach standardization and modernization of DoD logistics business processes. Control of changes includes documentation, justification, systematic evaluation, coordination, release, implementation, and publication.

C3.2.2.2. Purpose. The change management process ensures that those involved in the change process define and evaluate the full impact of a change based

on at least the following considerations before making a decision to approve and implement the change:

C3.2.2.2.1. Functional requirements

C3.2.2.2.2. Change justification

C3.2.2.2.3. Quality assurance

C3.2.2.2.4. Operational Readiness

C3.2.2.2.5. Systems interfaces

C3.2.2.2.6. Technical reviews

C3.2.2.2.7. Estimated impact on total life-cycle costs

C3.2.3. Reporting Requirements

C3.2.3.1. Status Reports. DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003 directs DoD Components to provide the DLMS PRC chair with the implementation status 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 a copy of the publication change to the DLMS PRC Chair. Send reports to the DLMS PRC Chair.

C3.2.3.2. Status Reviews. DLA Logistics Management Standards shall maintain status of DLMS changes. The report shall show the title and change number, associated dates, and current status for each DoD Component. The status review is updated continuously and is available from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/changes/processchanges.asp

C3.3. DLMS VERSION CONTROL.

C3.3.1. Version Numbering. The official ANSI ASC X12 version of a standard transaction set (e.g., 511) is a key ingredient in the successful application of DLMS Supplements. The version number is transmitted as a code in the functional group header within an interchange envelope. The version is transmitted as a three-position code. Each major ANSI ASC X12 standards revision involving the public review process that leads to a publication of a set of American National Standards causes the version number to increase by one. The predominate DLMS version is 004. The next three positions designate the release level within each version, i.e., 010. The release number of each version is identified in the second position of the release level. The initial DLMS implementation release is release one (010). The predominant DLMS

releases are 010 and 030. Both version and release numbers are commonly referred to as a version release, e.g., ANSI ASC X12 version release 004010 ("4010").

C3.3.2. Multiple DLMS Versions. DLMS may support multiple supplements based on different versions/releases of the X12 standard dependent upon trading partner requirements. In addition, DLMS may support multiple standards of DLMS Supplements within each ANSI ASC X12 version/release. Currently some transactions such as the DLMS 947I support multiple standards with the newer (004030) version release for new implementations, while enabling existing implementations to remain at an older version release (004010), until they can be modified to the newer version release. Older version release DLMS Supplements may not have all the functionality of the newer one, so Component AIS should plan to modernize to the newer version release. Once all Component AIS have modernized to the newer version release, DLA Logistics Management Standards shall cancel the old DLMS Supplement via a formally staffed DLMS change

C3.4. DLMS CHANGE PROCESS

C3.4.1. New and Revised Requirements. A new requirement, design modification, system deficiency, change in DoD logistics policy, or an operational emergency can all trigger a PDC. Examples of significant changes include those that create substantial life cycle cost savings, correct deficiencies, or make significant effectiveness change(s) in operational or logistics support requirements. Proposal submission requires inclusion of detailed procedures, and the text of revisions for the DLM 4000.25 series manuals. Other changes include, but are not limited to: revisions to formats, codes, procedures; or changes requiring interface with other systems, retail level systems, or Federal Agencies. For all DLMS changes, two key elements are determining the problem, process gap or process improvement desired, and socializing the proposed change within the Component subject matter experts and put forward a recommendation from of alternative solutions.[1]

C3.4.2. Information Exchanges. PDCs will also be used to effect new or revised information exchanges. Information exchange is defined as the process of transferring data by means of direct interface between two or more applications. An information exchange opportunity exists when the authoritative source can be identified and when direct application access is technically feasible. However, other conditions must be satisfied to implement the exchange, (e.g., the proposed exchange must be evaluated against other available processes). Cost, number of subscribers, and data security/quality may also be factors.

C3.4.3. Submission. PDCs shall be submitted to DLA Logistics Management Standards through the applicable DoD Component PRC member. DLMS may also accept proposed changes submitted through joint Service/Agency process action teams or the equivalent sponsoring organization.

[1] DLMS Training slides Module 6, www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eapplications/training/dlmsmodules/Module6-ProposedDLMSChanges.pptx

C3.4.4. Procedures. Appendix 9 is a flow chart that illustrates the process to submit a PDC. In summary, processing a change, waiver, or deviation to DLMS involves the following steps and the normal associated timeframes (NOTE: The PRC Chair may accelerate the change process from the timeframes indicated and may, when appropriate, extend them):

C3.4.4.1. Step 1. The PDC sponsor (see C3.4.3) submits a PDC (or waiver or deviation request) in the format available at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Changes/processchanges.asp, to the Director, DLA Logistics Management Standards, or appropriate PRC chair. The instructions are include at the end of the change proposal template. When more than one committee is involved, for example, supply, finance, or pipeline measurement, the PRC chairs involved will determine the lead PRC and coordination required.

C3.4.4.2. Step 2. Within 10 calendar days of receipt of proposal, the PRC chair evaluates the proposal and determines appropriate action, (e.g., return for additional information, work with PDC sponsor to clarify/amend, accept for staffing). If the proposal is accepted for staffing, the PRC chair assigns a PDC number and forwards the proposal to the DoD Component PRC members, if necessary. The PRC chair also determines if submission to external standards bodies such as ANSI ASC X12 is required. If the PDC includes a change to a Federal IC that requires review and approval by the external standards bodies, the PRC chair shall forward the IC change(s) and/or related data maintenance request(s) to those groups/committees for processing after the proposal is approved or in conjunction with staffing, if appropriate.

C3.4.4.3. Step 3. The PRC members provide the PRC chair a fully coordinated DoD Component or participating Agency response, including a proposed implementation strategy including the desired/required implementation timeline when available, by the due date provided in the proposal, normally within 30–45 days of the date on the PDC.

C3.4.4.4. Step 4. The PRC chair may initiate a follow up for non-response within 5 calendar days of due date. Additional follow up may be elevated as appropriate.

C3.4.4.5. Step 5. The PRC chair shall evaluate all comments on the PDC within 10 calendar days from receipt of all outstanding comments or in conjunction with the next scheduled PRC meeting. If necessary, the PRC shall resolve comments and/or disagreement and establish an implementation date. If the PRC approves the PDC, the PRC shall establish an implementation date based on consensus. If the PDC is disapproved by the PRC, the sponsor is notified of the disapproval.

C3.4.4.6. Step 6. Based on PDC responses, and the interface requirements associated with the specific change, the PRC chair shall establish a joint implementation date, or when appropriate, either authorize DoD Components and participating organizations to implement on a staggered schedule or a limited implementation by impacted Components. This information will be included in the

Approved DLMS Change (ADC). Where practiclal the ADC will retain the original PDC number.

C3.4.4.6.1. When an implementation date is not known/provided as part of the PDC adjudication process, the PRC chair shall include in the ADC a requirement for the DoD Components and participating organizations to actively monitor for implementation of the ADC and provide implementation dates when they become available.

C3.4.4.6.2. When one Component provides an extended implementation date, which would delay implementation by the other Components, the PRC Chair shall attempt to resolve the issue with the appropriate Component or seek a methodology which will permit a phased or staggered implementation. When a satisfactory implementation date cannot be jointly agreed upon, the PRC Chair may refer the matter to the applicable OSD proponent for resolution.

C3.4.4.7. Step 7. After release of the ADC, implementation status may be reported to the PRC Chair at any time, to include full and partial implementation or required deviation. When Components are unable to meet established implementation dates, prior coordination with the PRC Chair is required. Additionally, the PRC members shall provide the PRC Chair a semiannual status report on implementation of approved changes (RCS DD-A&T(Q&SA)1419 applies) per the guidance in DoD 4140.1-R (See Paragraph C3.2.3.1). The semiannual reporting of implementation status is due June 15 and December 15.

C3.4.4.8. Step 8. When approved, all approved DLMS changes (ADCs) are formally incorporated into the DLMS Manual and posted on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/changes/processchanges.asp.
Approved DLMS changes are also posted with the appropriate DLMS supplement at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/elibrary/TransFormats/140_997.asp.

C4. CHAPTER 4

FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION ERRORS

C4.1. INTRODUCTION

C4.1.1. Purpose. DoD Components, Federal Agencies, contractors, and foreign governments may use a variety of application systems to exchange Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) data based on Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) Supplements to Federal Implementation Conventions (IC). The primary purpose of this manual is to establish standards through which these varied systems can technically and functionally interoperate. This chapter describes use of the DLMS 824R, Reject Advice Transaction to exchange information about functional errors not covered by DLMS status transactions. The DLMS 824R Reject Advice Transaction is not used to reject a transmission due to American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 syntactical errors. A Federal IC 997, Functional Acknowledgement Transaction is used for that purpose (DLM 4000.25-4, “Defense Automaic Addressing System Manual”).

C4.1.2. Error Reduction. The primary means for reducing errors is for each DoD Component to ensure that outbound transactions are thoroughly edited to fully comply with the DLMS standards and any DoD Component-unique requirements. Receiving applications will likely perform edits to preclude processing erroneous transactions that may cause incorrect actions, disrupt the integrity of other data, or disrupt the operation of the system as a whole.

C4.1.3. Error Reporting. When receiving applications apply edit checks and discover functional errors, the errors may be reported back to the originating activity using DLMS 824R.

C4.2. DLMS 824R REJECT ADVICE

C4.2.1. Implementation Convention Content. The DLMS 824R, Reject Advice shall convey the following information when reporting errors to the originator:

C4.2.1.1. Table 1 Data. Identifies the originator of the DLMS 824R and the recipient, which is the originator of the erroneous transaction being rejected.

C4.2.1.2. Table 2 Data

C4.2.1.2.1. Identifies the erroneous transaction, specifically including the following data:

C4.2.1.2.1.1. Document number or contract number.

C4.2.1.2.1.2. Transaction set control number.

C4.2.1.2.1.3. Transaction set identifier code.

C4.2.1.2.1.4. Beginning segment information as applicable (e.g., transaction set purpose code, transaction type code, report type code, action code).

C4.2.1.2.1.5. Identifying materiel number (e.g., National StockNumber (NSN), part number (PN)/CAGE)

C4.2.1.2.1.6. Transaction creation date.

C4.2.1.2.2. The application error condition code identifying error type.

C4.2.1.2.3. Copy of the bad data element (optional).

C4.2.1.2.4. Free-form text message describing the error (optional).

C4.2.2. Reject-Error Routing. Routing of the reject is from the rejecting activity to the sending activity. This will typically lead to one of two scenarios:

C4.2.2.1. DLA Transaction Services Transaction Reject. In this case Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) shall use the DLMS 824R, Reject Advice Transaction, to report the error back to the originating activity, which must correct and retransmit the transaction.

C4.2.2.2. Activity Transaction Reject from DAAS. An activity receiving a transaction from DAAS shall report the error back to the transaction originator using DLMS 824R. DAAS shall compare the reject information to an image of the transaction as they received it from the originating activity. If DAAS determines it caused the error, DAAS shall correct and retransmit the transaction. If DAAS determines the originating activity caused the error, then DAAS shall initiate another Reject Advice Transaction back to the originating activity, as in the first scenario.

C4.2.3. Application Program Use of DLMS 824R, Reject Advice. If a DoD Component application program cannot process a received transaction, it shall send a DLMS 824R, Reject Advice Transaction back to the sending activity. The Reject Advice Transaction reports the unique document number of the erroneous transaction and codes identifying one or more specific error conditions.

C4.2.3.1. Rejection by Specific Reject Advice Code. Initially, DLMS 824R was developed to provide the functionality of legacy Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP) Document Identifier Code (DIC) DZG, Transaction Reject. As such it rejects the following DLMS transactions with legacy MILSTRAP functionality: DLMS Transactions 527D, 527R, 536L, 830R, 830W, 846A, 846D, 846F, 846I, 846P, 846R, 846S, 867D, 867I, 870L, 888I, and 947I, citing specific reject advice codes in the LQ segment. The DLMS 824R is authorized for use with other DLMS supply and contract administration transactions that are not specifically identified. However, use of DLMS 824R does not supersede procedures for error identification addressed by DLMS 140A, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW)

Reporting, DLMS 870S, Supply Status, or DLMS 842A/R, DoD Supply Discrepancy Report Reply. DLMS 824R codes may be expanded in the future as requirements are identified and implemented.

C4.2.3.2. DAAS Rejects. DLA Transaction Services uses the DLMS 824R to provide narrative message rejection of any DLMS transaction as described in paragraph C4.2.4.3.

C4.2.4. Characteristics of Use

C4.2.4.1. Application Identified Error Examples. Even with stringent editing performed by the EDI translator, some error conditions will occur that only the more complex application program edits can identify. These errors may include:

C4.2.4.1.1. Invalid item identification.

C4.2.4.1.2. Quantity of zero when a nonzero quantity is required.

C4.2.4.1.3. Invalid DLMS code received in the LQ02 Segment. The DLMS 824R applies only when a received transaction fails to comply with the application-level rules/formats specified in the DLMS Supplement.

C4.2.4.2. Violations of DoD Business Process Rules Where Reject Advice Codes Are Identified

C4.2.4.2.1. Exceptions. DLMS 824R does not apply when specifying violation of a DoD Component or activity business policy.

C4.2.4.2.2. Reporting. Receivers of transactions containing these types of errors shall report the errors back to the sender using the DLMS Supplement specified in the appropriate functional volume. Frequently, the same DLMS Supplement number used in the erroneous transaction set is also used to report back the errors.

C4.2.4.3. DLA Transaction Services Receipt and Generation of DLMS 824R Reject Advice

C4.2.4.3.1. Processing Data. As DAAS receives DLMS interchange envelopes it shall process the data through an EDI translator and then break the contents down to the transaction level. DAAS shall apply appropriate DLMS and DoD Component edit checks on received transactions.

C4.2.4.3.1.1. If DAAS software detects a nonbusiness process error, it shall reject the transaction back to the sender using Federal IC 997 or DLMS 824R, as applicable.

C4.2.4.3.1.2. If DAAS detects data errors preventing the correct routing or processing of the transaction, DLA Transaction Services shall reject the transaction back to the originator with a DLMS 824R containing a narrative message in

the NTE segment identifying the error(s) that prevented the routing/processing. DLA Transaction Services shall also use the enveloping information to identify the rejected transaction.

C4.2.4.3.2. Loading Transactions. DAAS shall load transactions that do not contain errors into the Logistics Online Tracking System (LOTS).

C5. CHAPTER 5

STANDARDS AND CONVENTIONS

C5.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

C5.1.1. Use of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12. The Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) use the ANSI ASC X12 (hereafter referred to as ASC X12) standards for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to exchange DoD Logistics data. ASC X12 standards are formally established, maintained, and published by ASC X12 to provide a common basis for communicating shared business information.

C5.1.2. ASC X12 Syntax Rules. ASC X12 standards define the specific syntax rules for the EDI constructs and define the universe of components that can be used. However, because ASC X12 standards are intentionally designed to be very flexible to meet the business needs of a wide variety of users, additional documentation is necessary to define how to use the standards within a specific user community. This documentation is called an Implementation Convention (IC).

C5.1.2.1. Non Compliant Syntactic Validation of X12 Supersets. ASC X12 refers to the use of codes from a higher version as a Superset, which is considered noncompliant. The X12 standard currently does not allow for use of codes from a higher version, nor does it allow substantially changing the meaning of the underlying code hence creating confusion and non-compliance with respect to semantic equivalence.

C5.1.2.2. DLMS use of ASC X12 Supersets. Although regarded as syntactically non-compliant by the X12 standard, the DLMS authorizes limited use of Supersets where higher version codes (also known as migration codes) are necessary to support Component data requirements. Where approved for use under the DLMS, DoD Components and Value Added Networks (VANS) shall ensure commercial software products are configured to support Supersets as documented in the DLMS supplement

C5.1.3. Implementation Conventions. ICs further define applicable ASC X12 transaction sets used in the DLMS. Within DLMS, the DLMS Supplements identify and define the segments, data elements, and codes that DLMS trading partners use in each IC. Most importantly, ICs specify rules and formats for the contents of data within the data elements.

C5.1.4. Code Sources

C5.1.4.1. Deriving Code Values. (Code values associated with data elements may be derived from several locations. Many of the applicable code values for DLMS data elements are listed in the DLMS supplements. Three data elements; transportation mode/method code (transportation method/type code), unit of issue (unit or basis for measurement code), and type pack code (packaging code), use conversion guides to convert the legacy 80 record position code structure to the ASC X12 code structure. DLMS will continue to support other legacy code structures used in the DLSS. Special processing at the point of input provides conversion from a DoD code value to an ASC X12 code value for transmission of the transaction set. Both the sender and the receiver employ the conversion guide so that the users see only the familiar DoD code values. DLMS Cross Reference/Conversion Guides are available from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/dlmsansiconverguides.asp.

C5.1.4.2. References to Code Source. For data elements that reference a significant number of code values and all that are applicable to a DLMS application, the specific codes may not be listed in the DLMS Supplement. In those cases, reference to a code source is provided.

C5.1.5. DLMS Qualifiers

C5.1.5.1. DLMS qualifiers are codes used in the ASC X12 based DLMS Supplement to identify a specific data element. The qualifier value is selected from codes approved for use by ASC X12 in the version/release applicable to the DLMS Supplement. At times there is no suitable qualifier available within the X12 dictionary and an alternative code must be used to identify and pass the data associated with the business process. There are three methods used to accomplish this:

C5.1.5.1.1. Borrowed Code. Use of a “borrowed code” refers to establishing an agreement among all trading partners to use a valid X12 code at the correct version by altering the code’s semantic meaning (i.e., the code is used because it conforms to syntax rules, even though its intended meaning is different from its use in the identified context). The borrowed value must be a value that is otherwise unused by the trading partners allowing its definition to be mutually changed. When a borrowed code is identified for DLMS use, DLA Logistics Management Standards shall submit an ASC X12 data maintenance (DM) action to establish a new qualifier to be approved for use in a higher (future) ASC X12 version/release. The borrowed code may be used indefinitely until DoD migrates to a higher version of ASC X12, but, more likely, will be permanent since migration to higher versions is very rare. Data Element 1270, codes are associated with a specific industry code list, when they are over ridden by DLMS use, the specific DLMS use must be identified.

C5.1.5.1.2. Migration Code. A migration code is a code from a higher (but existing) ASC X12 version that is used in a lower version. The semantic meaning and syntax are consistent with the higher version. Use of a “migration code” refers to establishing

agreement among all trading partners to use a valid X12 code from a higher version, with its approved X12 definition, at a lower version of X12. ASC X12 refers to the use of a migration code within implementation guidance as a superset. Manual intervention may be needed for some commercial applications to accept the higher version code.

C5.1.5.1.3. Local Code. A local code is a code value that is not in the current version, and has not been established at a higher ASC X12 version. A data maintenance action may be in process to establish the code in a higher version. Once approved by ASC X12, the local code becomes a 'migration code'. Manual intervention may be needed for some commercial applications to accept the local code.

C5.1.5.2. DLMS Preference for Borrowed Codes over Migration or Local Codes. To maintain consistency between the logistics and transportation domains, the DLMS will use codes from the current version of ASC X12 whenever feasible. The preference for documentation of new codes when they are not available in the current version is to use borrowed codes. When the list of borrowed codes for a data element has been exhausted or a suitable code cannot be found, migration codes are an acceptable alternative and will be approved by the PRC Chair/Administrator on a case by case basis. When codes are borrowed in the logistics domain, DLA Logistics Management Standards shall continue to submit code changes to ASC X12 to add the code to a future version. Local codes shall only be used where a data maintenance action has been submitted, but the associated DLMS Supplement must be updated as soon as practical after ASC X12 completes the approval of the requested value.

C5.1.5.3. DLMS Supplements frequently employ a specific combination of segments and data elements to convey encoded information. DLMS Qualifiers and Cross Reference/Conversion Guides list approximately 200 DoD standard data elements such as supply condition code, air commodity and special handling code, and management code. DLMS Supplements specify which code lists are appropriate. DLMS Qualifiers are available from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/LQHome.aspx.

C5.2. DLMS SUPPLEMENTS TO FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS. DLMS Supplements are located on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/TransFormats/140_997.asp. DLMS Supplements address how the standards are implemented. One transaction set may be used in several different functional areas or repeatedly within the same functional area. Each separate interpretation of the standards according to a specific usage is called an application.

C5.2.1. General

C5.2.1.1. Purpose. Each DLMS Supplement represents a combination of ASC X12 standards and implementation guidance specific to the DLMS. The manner in which this information is presented is consistent from one application to the next. The format used is derived from the ASC X12 guidelines for implementing EDI with slight alteration, where necessary, to accommodate the amount of information included.

C5.2.1.2. Structure. Each DLMS Supplement begins with a hierarchy table showing the entire transaction set. This is followed by a segment hierarchy for each of the segments used by the application.

C5.2.1.3. Segment Hierarchy. The segment hierarchy includes a data element summary with information pertaining to each data element in the segment. In general, information printed in normal typeface is extracted from ASC X12 standards and information printed in italics prefaced by the phrase “DLMS Note” relates to the DLMS implementation of the standards.

C5.2.2. Implementation Notes

C5.2.2.1. Instructions on Use of the ASC X12 Standard. In many instances, exact equivalents are not available to accommodate the mapping of DoD information requirements to the standard. Specific instructions on how a particular portion of the standard is used under DLMS Supplements are provided in the form of implementation notes. These notes explain what data may be carried where. They are printed in italics. Notes may be applicable to a transaction set, a segment, a data element, or a specific code value depending upon their placement.

C5.2.2.2. Importance of Notes. The information provided in implementation notes is crucial to understanding the convention. At times, the ASC X12 data element or code value name has little similarity to the commonly used name for a piece of information. Additionally, an ASC X12 data element or code value may be used as a borrowed or migration code to carry DLMS required data not otherwise provided for by the standard. The implementation notes explain these circumstances.

C5.3. DLMS DICTIONARY/DIRECTORY. ASC X12 develops uniform standards for electronic interchange of business transactions. The main objective of ASC X12 is to provide standards to facilitate electronic interchange of general business transactions. The standards are intended to provide a broad range of ICs by trading partners. By agreement between trading partners, ICs are developed to satisfy a specific business interchange. These ICs do not incorporate the full range of allowable business information in a transaction set but tailor the configuration of the transaction sets to identify selected data segments and data elements essential to the business interchange. The DoD logistics community has exercised similar judgment in developing and defining DLMS Supplements. The DLMS Dictionary/Directory is an extract of the ASC X12 Dictionary/Directory and shows only those DLMS Supplements, data segments, and data elements authorized for use in DLMS data interchange processes. The DLMS Dictionary/Directory is available at www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Default.ASPx

AP1. APPENDIX 1

REFERENCES

References[1] in this manual are linked to the authoritative sources from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website for the following publication categories:

DoD Directives: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/directives.asp

DoD Instructions: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/instructions.asp

DoD Manuals/Regulations, etc: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/regulations.asp

DoD Component Joint: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/joint.asp

Defense Logistics Manuals: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrafy/Manuals/dlm/dlm_pubs.asp

Military Standards: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/milstds.asp

Non-DoD: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/nondod.asp

DoD Component Regulations/Manuals: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/other.asp

Military Handbook and Standards: www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/milstds.asp

Discrepancy Status or Disposition (Reply) Code[2]
www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/lqvqcDetails.aspx?code=HD

The following references are listed in the order they appear in the text of the manual:

Document

DoD 7000.14-R, “Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMR)”

DoD Instruction 4140.1, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011

DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003

Department of Defense Directive 8190.1, “DoD Logistics Use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards,” as supplemented by USD (AT&L) memorandum dated 22 December 2003 (Migration to the Defense Logistics Management Standards)

DLM 4000.25-4, “Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) Manual”

[1] On line sources are identified when known
[2] See DLMS Volume 2, Chapter 17, Supply Discrepancy Reporting.

Federal Acquisition Regulation and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 204.7108, 204.7103, 204.7105

DTR 4500.9-R, “Defense Transportation Regulation,” June 2008

DLAI 4145.4/AR 740-3/AFJMAN 23-231/ NAVSUPINST 4400.100/MCO 4450.15, “Stock Readiness,” January 6, 2003

Naval Operations Instructions Navy Intelligence and Security Doctrine 4790.14

DoD Instruction 3110.06, “War Reserve Materiel Policy,” June 23, 2008

DoD 4140.27-M, "Shelf-life Item Management Manual," May 5, 2003

DoD 4140.25-M, “DoD Management of Bulk Petroleum Products, Natural Gas and Coal”

DoD 5200.8-R, “Physical Security Program,” May 27, 2009

DoD 4100.39-M, "Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual - Glossary and Volumes 1-16"

DoD 5100.76-M, "Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives"

Federal Property Management Regulations, 101-26.311, 101-27.505

DLM 4000.25-2, “Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP)”

DoD Directive 5160.65, “Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition,” August 1, 2008

DoD 4140.26-M, "Defense Integrated Material Management Manual for Consumable Items," September 24, 2010

Army Materiel Command Regulation (AMC-R) 700-99/Naval Supply Systems Command Instruction (NAVSUPINST) 4790.7/Air Force Logistics Command Regulation (AFLCR) 400-21/Marine Corps Order (MCO) P4410.22, “Logistics Wholesale Inventory Management and Logistics Support of Multi-Service Used Non consumable Items

DoD 4160.21-M, “Defensive Materiel Disposition Manual,” August 1997

MIL-STD-129, “Military Standard Marking for Shipment and Storage”

DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/SECNAVINST 4855.5B/AFR 74-6, "Reporting of Product Quality Deficiencies Across Component Lines"

DLAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21, "Inspection of Subsistence Supplies and Services"

DoD Directive 5410.12, “Economic Adjustment Assistance to Defense-Impacted Communities”

DLA Disposition Services I4160.14, “Operating Instructions for Disposition Management”

DLM 4000.25-1, “Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)”

29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6)

Joint DLAR 4155.24 /AR 702-7/SECNAVINST 4855.5B/ AFR 74-6l

DoD 4140.65-M, “Compliance For Defense Packaging: Phytosanitary Requirements for Wood Packaging Material (WPM)”

DoD 5200.1-R, "Information Security Program," February 12, 2012

DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/SECNAVINST4855.5A/AFR 74-6, Product Quality Deficiency Program

MIL-HDBK-701, “Blocking, Bracing and Skidding of Industrial Plant Equipment for Shipment and Storage”

MIL-STD-107, “Preparation and Handling of Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) for Shipment and Storage”

MIL-STD-130, "DoD Standard Practice Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property"

National Archives Records Administration (NARA) General Records Schedule (GRS)

National Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Instruction (NTISSI) No. 4001, "Controlled Cryptographic Items"

DoD Directive 8320.2, “Data Sharing in a Net-Centric Department of Defense,” April 23, 2007

DoD Instruction 4140.01, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy,” December 14, 2011

DoD 5200.2-R “Personnel Security Program,” February 23, 1996

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended

DoD Instruction 4140.61, “Customer Wait Time and Time Definite Delivery”

WAWF Electronic Data Interchange Implementation Guides

AP2. APPENDIX 2

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORIAL COSTS OR CHARGES. Certain expenses incident to issues, sales, and transfers of materiel. They are defined to include: packing, handling, and crating costs; transportation costs; port loading and unloading costs; and positioning costs.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS). Separate charges added to the standard price of materiel for each foreign military sales case. The charges cover expenses of packing, handling, crating, transportation, and supply operations associated with preparation and delivery of foreign military sales materiel.

LAND. Charges by a carrier for rendering service in addition to the line haul. Such services may include sorting, packing, cooling, heating, switching, delivering, storage, and reconsigning.

OCEAN. Those services for which the ocean carrier is not responsible under the terms of the applicable commercial tariff or Military Sealift Command (MSC) contract rate, but which are required to complete the receipt and delivery of freight between common carriers, consignors, or consignees.

ACCOUNTABILITY. (DoD) The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property, documents, or funds. Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping.

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER. See “Accountability.”

ACCOUNTABLE RECORD. See “Property Accountability Record.”

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE NUMBER (ACRN). A two-position alphanumeric control code assigned (under DFARS 204.7108) to each accounting classification used in a single contract.

ACCREDITED STANDARDS COMMITTEE (ASC) X12. Accredited by the American National Standards Institute in 1979, ASC X12, Electronic Data Interchange, is a voluntary standards group charged with developing American National Standards for electronic data interchange.

ACTION ACTIVITY. Any activity required to take action as a result of a supply discrepancy report (SDR), (e.g., distribution depot, inventory control point/integrated materiel manager, contract administration office, packaging control point, international logistics control office or shipping activity).

ACTIVITY. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission, (e.g., reception center, redistribution center, naval station, naval shipyard). (Source: JCS Publication 1-02, "DoD Dictionary of Military Terms.")

ACTS OF GOD. A happening outside the control of humans.

ADJUSTMENT REQUEST. Data forwarded to billing offices to request and provide information necessary for adjustment of billings. Adjustment requests also include follow-ups for adjustments for validated discrepancy reports and promised materiel return program credits.

ADJUSTMENTS, BOOK-TO-BOOK. Mismatches within the storage activity's management system between the quantity-by-location and the owner balances.

ADJUSTMENTS, PHYSICAL INVENTORY. The accounting transaction that corrects a book balance to agree with the quantity of the item in storage. Such adjustments may result from (1) physical inventory, (2) a potential discrepancy revealed by a materiel release denial or location survey/reconciliation, (3) capitalization/decapitalization actions, (4) reidentification of stock, (5) type of pack changes, (6) catalog data changes, (7) supply condition and purpose code changes, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS. General overhead expenses and other costs in operating the DoD or General Services Administration logistics systems that are incident to the issue, sale, or transfer of materiel and are not included in the price of the materiel, or as an accessorial cost.

ADVANCE PAYMENT. Amounts paid for materiel in advance of performance or delivery of the materiel. Amounts paid for other purposes in advance of the time the amounts are earned by the payee.

AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION (APOD). A station that serves as an authorized port to process and clear aircraft and traffic for entrance to the country where located. It is identified by a three-position Air Terminal Identifier Code (Reference DTR 4500.9-R, "Defense Transportation Regulation").

AERIAL PORT OF EMBARKATION (APOE). A station that serves as an authorized port to process and clear aircraft and traffic for departure from the country where located. It is identified by a three-position Air Terminal Identifier Code (Reference DTR 4500.9-R, "Defense Transportation Regulation").

AGENT (Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement). The Military Service responsible for providing depot maintenance support to the Principal.
(Source: OPNAVINST 4790.14A, et.al, "Joint Depot Maintenance Program," March 31, 1999)

AGREEMENT LINE ITEM NUMBER (ALIN). Identifies an item of supply listed in an agreement document.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI). The national coordinator of voluntary standards for the United States and approves a standard only when it has verified evidence which the standards developer presents, showing that those whom the standard materially affects substantially agree by consensus to its provisions.

AMMUNITION/EXPLOSIVES. A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, nuclear, biological, or chemical materiel for use in connection with defense or offense, including demolitions. Ammunition that can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes is included.

ANTICIPATED NOT-MISSION-CAPABLE-SUPPLY (ANMCS). A condition which is anticipated to occur within 15 days in the continental United States (CONUS) or 20 days outside the continental United States (OCONUS) of the requisition date when the lack of items or equipment required causes mission-essential systems or equipment of being incapable of performing any of their assigned missions.

ASSEMBLAGE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (AIN). AIN is a 2-position numeric ranging from 01-20 and is the second level identifier for medical and industrial kits/sets. It is system generated at the build manager level based on the number of kits required.

BASIC ISSUE ITEM (BII). Those essential auxiliary items that are required to operate equipment and enable it to perform the mission and function for which it was designated.

BATCH SERIAL NUMBER. A consecutive number assigned by the paying office to each batch of contract payment notices. On October 1st, each batch for each accounting point begins with one. The batch serial number identifies the number of batches transmitted to the specific accounting point since the first day of the fiscal year.

BILL. A statement of the amounts owed for the transfer or sale of materiel and for the performance of services incident to the transfer.

BILL NUMBER. An alpha or numeric identifier assigned by the billing office to identify a bill. The bill number is unique to the billing office DoD activity address code (DoDAAC) and may not be duplicated within a calendar year.

BILL OF LADING (B/L). The primary document used to procure freight and express transportation and related services from commercial carriers, including freight forwarders.

BILLED ERROR. An error in a bill, at the bill or detail billing record level, which has one or more of the following characteristics: duplicates a previous bill or detail record; contains an error in amount; assigns the wrong billed office, (i.e., designates the billed office in a manner that violates the requirements of Volume 4, Finance; was not billed under the proper method (noninterfund versus interfund); or should not have been billed, (e.g., was nonreimburseable, the requisition was cancelled, or accessorial charge was inappropriate)).

BILLED OFFICE. Any office designated to receive a bill.

BILLING DISCREPANCY. A discrepancy related to duplicate or multiple billings per individual shipment or a single billing with no ship line. Such discrepancies are reportable by security assistance customers on a supply discrepancy report. Within U.S. Government channels, all billing discrepancies will be processed under Volume 4, Finance.

BILLING OFFICE. An office that prepares bills for materiels and services subject to the requirements of Volume 4, Finance.

BILL OF MATERIAL (BOM). A list of raw materials/component parts, etc. and at the quantities of each needed to assemble/manufacture/repair an end item or final product.

BUILD DIRECTIVE NUMBER (BDN). BDN is a 4-position alphanumeric value used to identify a specific build order of a medical/industrial kit. It is system generated at the build manager level and serves as the first level identifier.

BUSINESS RULE. A statement that defines or constrains some aspect of the business. It is intended to assert business structure or to control or influence the behavior of the business.

CAPITALIZATION. The receipt or transfer in of inventories from a different fund or fund subdivision without charge or income. The inventory increases the transferee's fund equity (capital) directly and does not increase operational income or expense.

CARE of SUPPLIES IN STORAGE (COSIS). A program composed of a set of processes and procedures whose purpose is to ensure that materiel in storage is maintained in ready-for-issue condition or to prevent uneconomic deterioration of unserviceable materiel. With proper COSIS, supplies and equipment in storage will be preserved and maintained in a serviceable condition through inspection and actions taken to correct any forms of deterioration and to restore materiel to ready-for-use condition. The COSIS includes in-storage inspection, minor repair, testing, exercising, preservation, and packing of materiel, and all intra-depot materiel movement to perform those tasks.

REIMBURSABLE COSIS. Those COSIS activities such as testing, exercising, preservation, and packing of materiel in storage resulting from COSIS inspections and not funded under discrete pricing and, in general, entails those actions necessary to correct the problems with the materiel, and/or packaging identified by the routine COSIS. Reimbursable COSIS Includes the costs for any component parts required in performing minor repairs. This applies to both receipts from Military Service activities as well as materiel in storage, and includes both minor repairs and necessary packaging that will maintain the stored materiel in assigned materiel condition codes. Funding for this work is outside of the scope of the discrete pricing as defined in the Defense Capital Working Fund

STANDARD COSIS. Standard COSIS inspections are included in the discrete pricing rate and as a minimum, consist of an annual survey of the materiel in storage. The instructions in DLAI 4145.4/AR 740-3/AFJMAN 23-231/ NAVSUPINST, "Stock Readiness," January 6, 2003, provide specifics for various materiel types and categories.

CASE DESIGNATOR. A unique code used with a country identification code to identify a particular foreign military sale. It is a three-character designation.

CENTRAL SERVICE POINT. A representative designated by each Service/Agency to update the DoD activity address directory (DoDAAD) and military assistance program address directory (MAPAD) databases and to maintain liaison with DLA Transaction Services and the DoDAAD and MAPAD System Administrators.

CHANGE NUMBER. The change number is assigned by DLA Transaction Services and consists of four positions, (i.e., a one-position calendar year code and a three-position serial number).

CLEAR TEXT ADDRESS. The in-the-clear address of the ship-to and/or the mark-for activity identified by the military assistance program address code (MAPAC).

COMMUNICATION ROUTING IDENTIFIER (COMMRI). A 7 character code that uniquely identifies an International Logistics Communication System (ILCS) account, established with the DLA Transaction Services, to electronically transmit and receive logistics data between the foreign military sales and the US DoD supply systems.

COMPONENT REGISTRY. The Military Service or Defense Agency system which maintains visibility of all small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) serial numbers within that Component and provides the DoD SA/LW Registry with small arms and light weapons status.

CONSIGNEE. The recipient (unit, depot, or person) to whom cargo is addressed or consigned for final delivery. Activity that is receiving the product.

CONSIGNOR. The person or activity that is the supplier or shipper of a product.

CONSTRUCTED DOCUMENT NUMBER. A document number created and used in place of the original requisition number when the original number cannot be determined. The constructed document number may be employed in reporting selected product quality and supply discrepancies. Under DLMS a constructed document number is identified through the use of a utilization code.

CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY. The delivery of materiel to a commercial carrier, freight forwarder, United States or international post office, or customer at point of production, storage, or test. Delivery is evidenced by completed copies of shipping documents, materiel shipment status of shipping documents, drop from inventory, or a list of deliveries in a post office.

CONTRACT ABSTRACT. A representation, in machine format, of key elements of contractual data that are used to establish the contract record in the recipient's database.

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE (CAO). A DoD contract administration service (CAS) DoD Component that performs assigned functions, or a purchasing office which retains functions related to the administration of contracts. (Included in this definition are all geographic and plant-type organizations engaged in the performance of field contract administration services.)

CONTRACT LINE ITEM. An item of supply or service on a contractual document usually identified by a contract line item number (CLIN). (See DFARS 204.7103.)

CONTRACT MAINTENANCE. Any depot level maintenance performed under contract by commercial organizations, including original manufacturer. (Source: OPNAVINST 4790.14.)

CONTRACT MODIFICATION. Any written alteration in the specifications, delivery point, rate of delivery, contract period, price, quantity, or other contract provision of an existing contract, whether accompanied by unilateral action under a contract provision, or by mutual action of the parties to the contract. It includes: (1) bilateral actions such as supplemental agreements; and, (2) unilateral actions such as change orders, administrative changes, notices of termination, and notices of the exercise of a contract option.

CONTRACTOR-FURNISHED MATERIEL (CFM). Materiel that the contractor is contractually required to provide. The source of supply for CFM may be the commercial market or the federal supply system when authorized by contract.

CONTROLLED INVENTORY ITEMS. Those items designated as having characteristics which require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, or handled in a special manner to ensure their safeguard or integrity. Controlled inventory item categories in descending order of degree of control normally exercised are, as follows:

CLASSIFIED ITEMS. Materiel that requires protection in the interest of national security.

PILFERABLE ITEMS. Materiel having a ready resale value or application to personal possession and which is, therefore, especially subject to theft.

SENSITIVE ITEMS. Materiel which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items; precious metals; items which are of a high value, highly technical, or hazardous nature; and small arms, and ammunition. (See DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003")

CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION. A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, or initialing composition for use in conjunction with defense or offense, including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational use.

CONTROL POINT. An activity designated by a Military Service, DLA or the General Services Administration (GSA) to monitor packaging discrepancies for their respective Service/Agency (S/A).

CRITICAL SAFETY ITEM (CSI). A part, assembly, installation, or production system with one or more essential characteristics that, if not conforming to the design data or quality requirements, would result in an unsafe condition that could cause loss or serious damage to the end item or major components, loss of control, or serious injury to personnel. Also called CSI. (See Joint Pub 1-02.)

CUSTODIAL ACCOUNTABILITY. The responsibility of the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) to maintain data elements in the wholesale inventory record to reflect by ownership code the receipt, issue, balance, and other quantitative and financial data essential for proper control and management of assets which are in the single manager's custody but are owned by another DoD Component. Custodial accountability includes the responsibility to initiate and approve adjustment actions and financial liability investigation of property loss reports.

CUSTODIAL RESPONSIBILITY. The responsibility of a storage activity, depot, or agent, which is not the designated single manager, to maintain proper custody, care, safekeeping, receipt, issue, and balance data for stored DoD wholesale materiel.

CUSTOMER COLLABORATION. A confluence of strategic, tactical, and operational time base quantitative and qualitative sharing of information between DLA and its customer activities, including, but not limited to, formalized collaboration partnerships, exception handling by detection and notification, and DLA/customer collaborative demand planning.

CUSTOMER RETURN IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE (CRII). A DLA program developed to reduce the likelihood that depots would receive nonconforming returned materiel.

DAMAGE. Partial or total marring of the appearance or reduction in usability of the materiel for its intended purpose. For security assistance, damage describes a condition creating impaired item functionality. Applicable to U.S. Postal Service and security assistance shipments only.

DATA ELEMENT. A basic unit of information in a business transaction.

DATA ITEM. A subunit of descriptive information or value classified under a data element.

DATA MODEL. A visual depiction that identifies data, attributes, and relationships associated with other data.

DATA SEGMENT. A series of data elements defined and placed in a single group in a specific sequence. A data segment directory, defines the proper data element sequence for each data segment and is part of the ASC X12 standards.

DATE PACKED. (Shelf-Life Item). For all items required to be marked with date packed, the date packed will be that date on which the product was packaged in the unit container, regardless of dates of packing, shipping, or additional processing. (See DoD 4140.27-M, " Shelf Life Item Management Manual," May 5, 2003.)

DECAPITALIZATION. The issue or transfer out of inventories to another fund or fund subdivision without expense or reimbursement. The cost of the inventory decreases the transferor's fund equity (capital) directly and does not increase operational expenses or income.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DLMS). A broad base of business rules, to include uniform policies, procedures, time standards, transactions, and data management, designed to meet DoD's requirements for total logistics support. Founded upon ANSI ASC X12 EDI, DLMS is being expanded to support emerging electronic business (EB) capabilities such as: data sharing, automated identification technology, object-oriented user interfaces, electronic malls, web-based technology, and electronic funds transfer, as appropriate.

DELIVERY TERM CODE (DTC). A code (prescribed in FMS cases) identifying the point at which the responsibility for moving an item as an FMS shipment passes from the United States DoD to the purchasing nation or international organization.

DLMS TRADING PARTNER AGREEMENT. A written instrument of understanding negotiated between trading partners that specifies contractual matters and protocols regarding Government DLMS transactions. (Reference DLM 4000.25, "Defense Logistics Management System.")

DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (DTS). That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports DoD transportation needs in peace and war. The DTS consists of two major elements: military (unique) and commercial resources. These resources include aircraft, assets, services, and systems unique to, contracted for, or controlled by the Department of Defense. The Defense transportation infrastructure, including ports, airlift, sealift, railway, highway, intransit visibility, information management systems, customs, and traffic management that the Department of Defense maintains and exercises in peacetime, is a vital element of the DoD capability to project power worldwide. It provides for responsive force projection and a seamless transition between peacetime and wartime operations.

DEMAND DATA EXCHANGE. A systematic method use for submitting collaborative customer projected supply plan materiel requirements to DLA.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SMALL ARMS/LIGHT WEAPONS (SA/LW) REGISTRY. DoD central repository for SA/LW serial numbers. The registry serves as the single point of access for inquires relating to the last known record of SA/LW serial

numbers. Serial numbers are provided by the Component Registries on a scheduled and as required basis.

DEPOT. See “Storage Activity.”

DEPOT MAINTENANCE INTER-SERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT (DMISA). A formalized agreement similar to a contract whereby one Service (the Agent) obligates itself to provide depot maintenance support for another Service (the Principal). (Source: OPNAVINST 4790.14A, et.al) For the purpose of this manual, DMISA also covers depot maintenance provided for under inter-Service support agreements not covered by the referenced joint regulation.

DETAIL BILLING RECORD. The lowest level of detail in a bill. At this level of the bill, billings for materiel are identified by the transaction number. When more than one shipment is involved, the partial shipment, identified by a suffix, is the lowest level of detail.

DETERIORATION. A breakdown in composition of an item that makes it inferior in quality and value.

DIRECT PROCUREMENT METHOD (DPM). A method of personal property shipment in which the government manages the shipment throughout. Packing, containerization, local drayage, and storage services are obtained from commercial firms under contract arrangements or by the use of government facilities and personnel.

DIRECT VENDOR DELIVERY (DVD). (DoD) A materiel acquisition and distribution method that requires vendor delivery directly to the customer.

DISTRIBUTION DEPOT. See “Storage Activity.”

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into a DoD supply system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (See Joint Pub 1-02.)

DROP FROM INVENTORY. Reduction of the quantitative inventory balance.

DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) NUMBER. A 9 digit numerical identifier/number created for an organization by Dunn & Bradstreet. A different DUNS number shall be assigned for each physical location different address of an organization, as well as each legal division that may be co-located. A DUNS number is frequently required to register with the Central Contractor Registration (CCR).

DUPLICATE BILL. An exact duplicate of a previous bill or a bill supported entirely by duplicate billing records.

DUPLICATE DETAIL BILLING RECORD. A second or subsequent detail billing record for a single shipment.

DUPLICATE SHIPMENT. A shipment which corresponds exactly to a previous shipment.

EFFECTIVE DATE. The five-position ordinal date (two-position year and three-position day) when an address (DoDAAD/MAPAD) change becomes effective.

ELECTRONIC MALL (EMALL). An internet-based electronic mall designed to make it easier for customers to place and track orders and pay for products. For additional information see the DoD EMALL Website https://dod-emall.dla.mil.

ENEMY ACTION. Those courses of action imposed by the enemy that could affect the friendly mission.

ENTERPRISE IDENTIFIER (EID). An identifier, which relies on the Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) as a primary key for non-DoD entities, and an extended DoD activity address code (DODAAC) for DoD activities. DUNS+4, an additional 4-digit suffix to the DUNS code, allows for the identification of payment location used by business partner (represented by a DUNS) when that partner has multiple locations. Other alias identifiers recorded to date include the contractor and Government entity (CAGE) code, the austin-tetra number, and taxpayer identification number (TIN).

ESSENTIALITY CODE. Indicates that the assembly or component is essential to the performance of the primary and/or secondary missions of the weapon system and/or end item. The degrees of assembly and/or component essentiality depend on the effect their failure would have on a weapon system and/or end item readiness.

EVIDENCE OF SHIPMENT. Any legible movement document or receipt, duly signed by a carrier representative, which shows that the United States has shipped or released the materiel in question to a carrier for shipment to the country's designated representative, constitutes evidence of shipment. Such documents generally show the quantity, national stock number (NSN), mode date, transportation control number (TCN), notice of availability (NOA) number/bill of lading (B/L)/parcel post insured, registered number, addressee, vessel, or flight number (to the extent possible), and name of shipper and carrier to include weight and cube information, and number of pieces, etc.

EXCEPTION MATERIEL. Security Assistance Program materiel which, due to its peculiar nature and increased transportation risks, requires special handling in the transportation cycle and deviation from normal shipping procedures. This includes classified materiel, sensitive materiel, firearms, explosives, lethal chemicals, and other dangerous and hazardous materiel that requires rigid movement control and air cargo of such size that the item exceeds commercial capability.

EXHIBIT LINE ITEM. An item of supply or service listed on an exhibit or schedule forming a part of the contractual document usually identified by an exhibit line item number (ELIN). (See DFARS 204.7105.)

EXPEDITED HANDLING SHIPMENTS. Items identified by special requirements handling codes (A, B, C, or D) in the requisitions. Items so identified override normal precedence in processing and moving shipments.

EXPIRATION DATE (Shelf-Life Item). The date beyond which nonextendible shelf-life items (Type I) should be discarded as no longer suitable for issue or use. (See DoD 4140.27-M, "Shelf-Life Item Management Manual").

EXPIRED SHELF-LIFE. The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited life which cannot be renewed, has expired.

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION (FSC). The first 4-digits of the 13-digit national stock number. The FSC relates/separates items of supply.

FINANCIAL DISCREPANCY. The following definition applies to security assistance discrepancy reporting only. A discrepancy related to administrative and/or accessorial charges that will be processed by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service – Denver, Deputy for Security Assistance (DFAS-DE/I).

FIRE. A phenomenon of combustion manifested in light, flame, and heat.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS). That portion of the United States security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. This assistance differs from the International Military Education and Training Program in that the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred. Also called FMS. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS) CASE DESIGNATOR. A unique designator within a single country assigned by the implementing Service to each FMS case, to identify a specific offer to a country. This designator stays with and identifies the sale or offer of a sale.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE (CR). The designated country official (Consulate, Attaché, Director of Movements) duly authorized to control FMS case transactions.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FREIGHT FORWARDER/INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER. A private firm that serves as a contractual agent for the FMS customer. These companies, as a minimum, receive, consolidate, and stage materiel within the United States for onward shipment to the purchasing country.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS) NOTICE NUMBER. A unique number assigned to control the shipment between the shipper and the consignee.

FOREIGN ORIGIN. Those goods produced or manufactured in a foreign country located outside the CONUS, its possession, or Puerto Rico. It also includes those aforementioned that are physically located in bonded warehouses or foreign trade

zones within the United States (U.S.), its possessions, or Puerto Rico, but it does not include foreign produced or manufactured goods that have otherwise been lawfully imported into the United States, its possessions, or Puerto Rico.

FREE-ON-BOARD (FOB) DESTINATION. Product is accepted at destination by the Government. Shipper provides transportation.

FREE-ON-BOARD (FOB) ORIGIN. Product is accepted at origin (source) by the Government. Government provides transportation with commercial carriers.

GAINING INVENTORY MANAGER (GIM). The inventory manager responsible for assuming wholesale materiel management functions.

GENERAL AGENCY AGREEMENT (GAA). Pertains to Government-owned ships operated under cost plus fixed-fee contracts by commercial ocean carriers acting as general agents for the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, with whom the MSC has entered into agreements for the exclusive use of such ships.

Global Exchange (GEX). The Global Exchange eBusiness Gateway is the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) hub for Department of Defense. The GEX functions as the single interface among Government and commercial trading partners conducting electronic commerce and EDI activities. It provides translation, routing, and archive services for EDI transactions that are sent between two or more Government systems or between Government systems and their commercial trading partners. There are two GEX sites operated by DLA Transaction Services

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED MATERIEL (GFM). Materiel in the possession of, or acquired by, the Government and later delivered or otherwise made available to a contractor. GFM is property that may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or that may be consumed or expended in performing a contract. GFM includes assemblies, components, parts, raw and processed materials, and small tools and supplies that may be consumed in normal use in performing a contract.

GRANT AID. Military assistance rendered under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which provides defense articles and services to recipients on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis.

HANDGUNS. Handguns are divided into one of two major groups depending on the location of the chamber. Revolvers have a revolving chamber; pistols have a chamber integral with the barrel. Some handguns include single-shot pistols, revolvers, semi-automatic pistols, and fully automatic, or machine pistols.

HAZARDOUS MATERIEL (DANGEROUS GOODS). A substance of materiel that has been determined to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported. This materiel includes explosives, gasses (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure), flammable liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive substances, corrosives, and miscellaneous dangerous substances presenting real or

potential hazards to life and property. Procedures for handling this materiel are specified in applicable publications of the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Agriculture Department, U.S. Public Health Service, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and in federal or military documents. Dangerous goods is the term applied to hazardous materiel in international movement.

IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTION. The composite guideline for using the DLMS for a given application. Conventions define the structure and content of a transaction and map application data requirements into a specific transaction set (TS) for implementation in the DLMS.

INCORRECT ITEM. An item received in lieu of the item requisitioned. This is an erroneous item shipped due to shipper error and not an intended interchangeable/substitute item. See also, WRONG ITEM.

INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER (IMM). Any DoD activity or agency that has been assigned wholesale materiel management responsibility for the Department of Defense and participating Federal Agencies. Integrated wholesale materiel management responsibilities include requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and repair of reparable materiel, and disposal of materiel. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

INTERCHANGEABLE/SUBSTITUTABLE ITEM. An item that possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance, reliability, and maintainability, to another item of similar or identical purposes, and is capable of being exchanged for the other item without selection for fit or performance, and without alteration of the item itself or of adjoining items, except for adjustment. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

INTERFUND BILL. A bill processed under the interfund billing system. These bills are not only "bills" but notices to the billed office that its funds have been disbursed and the bill "paid."

INTERFUND BILLING SYSTEM. An automated billing fund transfer system.

INTERMEDIATE DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT (DFSP). Bulk fuel storage facility where product is stored for subsequent issue to multiple end customers.

INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS CONTROL OFFICE (ILCO). The central U.S. Military Service control point in CONUS that monitors requisitions and related transactions for FMS and Military Sales and **Grant** Aid (**GA**).

INTER-SERVICE SUPPORT. Action by one Military Service, or element thereof, to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another Military Service, or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character, on an installation, area, or worldwide basis.

INTO-PLANE. A supply technique whereby the U.S. Government contracts with a contractor to refuel military aircraft at commercial airports. The contractor supplies the fuel, lube oil, and refueling facilities (storage tank, vehicle, and equipment). The use of Government refueling trucks, equipment, bladders, etc., is not authorized unless so stipulated in the into-plane contract. (NOTE: Commercial aircraft under a Government charter may be refueled at into-plane locations; and occasionally, into-plane locations may be at a military base.)

INTRA-SERVICE SUPPLY. Exchange of materiel, inventory control documentation, and other management data within or between the distribution systems of a single Service or Agency.

INTRA-THEATER. Movement of materiel from a point in a theater to another point within the same theater.

INVENTORY. Materiel, titled to the U.S. Government, held for sale or issue, held for repair, or held pending transfer to disposal.

INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (ICP). An organizational unit or activity within a DoD supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction, and, generally, rebuild direction. (Source: JCS Publication 1-02.)

INVENTORY LOT/SEGMENT. A sub grouping of the total items in storage for the purpose of physical inventory counting or location audit. The lot/segment is generally by Federal supply classification (FSC), warehousing, picking station, or some form of commodity grouping.

INVENTORY, SCHEDULED. A physical inventory that is to be conducted on a group of items within a specified period of time, according to an established plan. There are two types of scheduled inventories:

INVENTORY, COMPLETE. An inventory of all conditions of all stock numbers within specified categories.

INVENTORY, SAMPLE. A sample of items selected from an inventory lot in such a manner that each item in the lot has an equal opportunity of being included in the sample

INVENTORY, UNSCHEDULED. A physical inventory which is to be conducted on a specific item as a result of some unscheduled inventory requirement such as an inventory manager or locally initiated request, materiel release denial, location survey or location reconciliation request. There are two types of unscheduled inventories:

INVENTORY, SPECIAL. A physical inventory of a specific item(s) as a result of a special requirement generated by the location audit program, preprocurement, or any

other reason deemed appropriate by the item manager, Accountable Property Officer (APO), or the APO designated representative, or the storage activity.

INVENTORY, SPOT. A physical inventory required to be accomplished as a result of a total or partial materiel denial.

ISSUING AGENCY CODE. The IAC represents the registration authority that issued the enterprise identifier. The value for the IAC is assigned by the Registration Authority for ISO/IEC 15459-2, Registration Procedures. The current Registration Authority of ISO/IEC 15459-2 is NEN – Nederlands Normalisatie-Instituut.

ITEM. An item is a single hardware article or a unit formed by a grouping of subassemblies, components or constituent parts. In the DoD, an item is any article produced, stocked, stored, issued, or used; or any product, including systems, materiel, parts, subassemblies, sets and accessories.

ITEM DEFICIENCY. See SF 368, "Product Quality Deficiency Report."

ITEM UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION (IUID) OF ITEMS. The application of a set of data elements that is globally unique and unambiguous, ensures data integrity and data quality throughout life, and supports multifaceted business applications and users. (See UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFIER for additional definitions of IUID related terms)

JOINT COLLABORATION AGREEMENT. A collaborative and coordinated consensus between DLA and customer activities that cites mutual responsibilities and expectations of both parties in the process of demand data exchange (DDE).

LATENT DEFECTS. This definition is provided for supply discrepancy reporting of product quality deficiencies against security assistance shipments. A deficiency in an article that effects item operability and is not normally detected by examination or routine test, but which was present at the time of manufacture.

LATERAL REDISTRIBUTION. .The release and shipment of materiel from a post, camp, station, or base to another similar activity to satisfy a specific demand.

LESS THAN RELEASE UNIT (LRU). A shipment unit that can be shipped without requiring an export release from the appropriate authority.

LETTER OF OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE. The U.S. document by which the U.S. Government offers to sell defense articles and defense services to a foreign government or international organization. The LOA lists the items and/or services, estimated costs, the terms and conditions of sale, and provides for the foreign government's signature to indicate acceptance.

LOCATION AUDIT PROGRAM. Consists of actions required to assure compatibility between the assets in storage and the locator records and between the locator records and the accountable records. Location audit programs may include quantity. This program is accomplished in two phases:

LOCATION RECONCILIATION. A match between valid storage activity records and the accountable records, in order to identify and correct situations where items are in physical storage but not on record, on record but not in storage, or where common elements of data, including quantity, do not match. Research of mismatches, including special inventories when required, results in corrective action.

LOCATION SURVEY. A physical verification, other than actual count, between actual assets and recorded location data to ensure that all assets are properly recorded as to location, identity, condition, and unit of issue.

LOCATION RECONCILIATION DISCREPANCIES. Location reconciliation discrepancies are classified into one of four categories as listed below:

a. Owner/Manager Record. Shows balance for storage activity; no location reconciliation transaction received (Type I Location Reconciliation Error).

b. Location Reconciliation Transaction. Received from storage activity; no corresponding owner/manager record (Type II Location Reconciliation Error).

c. Mismatch of Data Elements. Mismatch of any of the following (Type III Location Reconciliation Error):

1). Unit of issue.

2). Ownership/manager identifier.

3). Controlled inventory item code (see DoD 4100.39-M, "Federal Logistics Information Service (FLIS) Procedures Manual," Volume 10).

4). Type of pack code (subsistence).

5). Shelf-life code.

6). Date packed/expiration date (subsistence only).

d. Quantity Discrepancy (Type IV Location Reconciliation Error).

LOCATION SURVEY DISCREPANCIES. Location survey discrepancies are classified into one of three categories as listed below:

a. Locator Record Deleted. The removal or change of a locator record when there is a recorded location but there are no physical assets unless the location is being held open for new receipts (Type I Location Survey Error).

b. Locator Error Established. The recording of locations when assets are physically found in storage and no locator records exist, or when the recorded stock number disagrees with the materiel in the location (Type II Location Survey Error).

c. Locator Record Corrected. Changes to the locator record when physical materiel characteristics differ from any of the following data elements (Type III Location Survey Error):

1). Unit of issue

2). Supply condition code.

3). Controlled inventory item code (see DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10). Verification of the code must consist of ensuring that assets are stored in areas providing the degree of security commensurate with the assigned code.

4). Type of pack code.

5). Lot number or unique item identifier (for ammunition only).

6). Completeness and accuracy of magazine data card (for ammunition only).

LOGISTICS REASSIGNMENT (LR). The transfer of IMM responsibilities from one manager to another. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

LOOP. A group of semantically related segments in ANSI ASC X12 Transactions. An example is the N1 loop that contains name and address information.

LOSING INVENTORY MANAGER (LIM). The inventory manager responsible for relinquishing wholesale materiel management functions.

LOT/SEGMENT (INVENTORY). A sub-grouping of the total items in storage for the purpose of physical inventory counting or location audit. The lot/segment is generally by federal supply class, warehousing, picking station, or some form of commodity grouping.

LOWEST OVER ALL COST. The aggregate of shipment costs known or reasonably estimated; (i.e., transportation rate(s), accessorial, drayage, storage, in transit, packing and crating, unpacking, and port handling costs).

MAINTENANCE (MATERIEL). All action taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. It includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation. (Source: JCS Publication 1-02.). Maintenance, used generically in this manual, also includes evaluation, assembly, disassembly, conversion, and modification.

MAJOR DISASTER. Any disaster as a result of enemy action, insurrection, civil disturbance, flood, fire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 91 - 606, “Disaster Relief Act”, 91st Congress (42 United States Code 58) to

supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MAJOR INVENTORY VARIANCE. Total dollar value of the item overage or shortage for the stock number exceeds $5,000 or a variance of any value for controlled items.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL ACTIVITY (MCA). A DoD Component, DoD activity, or non-DoD activity, if participating by separate agreement (e.g., the Coast Guard), designated to receive, screen, and validate Military Service-initiated and contractor-initiated requisitions for government furnished materiel (GFM) from the wholesale supply system to support DoD contracts or requirements. (See DoD 4140.1-R)

MAPPING. A process for diagramming what electronic data are to be exchanged, how the data are to be used, and what internal application system requires the data.

MATERIEL. All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (See Joint Publication 1-02.) Materiel is either serviceable (i.e., in an issuable condition) or unserviceable (i.e., in need of repair to make it serviceable.) (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

MATERIEL ACCOUNTABILITY. The act of safeguarding, answering for, and exercising proper quantitative and physical controls over DoD materiel, supplies, and equipment in the care and custody of DoD activities.

MATERIEL CONDITION. A classification of materiel that reflects its readiness for issue and use or to identify the action underway to change the status of materiel. (See DoD 4140.1-R)

MATERIEL DENIAL. A transaction notifying the IMM that there is insufficient materiel in storage to satisfy, in total or in part, the quantity directed for issue and specifying the quantity that may not be issued. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

MATERIEL OBLIGATION. The unfilled portion of a requisition (for a stocked or non-stocked item) that is not immediately available for issue but is recorded as a commitment for future issue, either by direct vendor delivery or backordered from stock.

MATERIEL RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (MRA). A computer processed transaction or manual form used to advise that materiel has been received and posted and/or to indicate that a discrepancy affects the receipt posting/acknowledgement process.

MATERIEL RELEASE CONFIRMATION (MRC). A notification from a shipping or storage activity advising the originator of a materiel release order of the positive action taken on the order.

MATERIEL RELEASE DENIAL (MRD). A notification from a storage site advising the originator of a materiel release order of negative (warehouse refusal) action on the order.

MATERIEL RELEASE ORDER (MRO). An order issued by an accountable supply system manager (usually an ICP or accountable depot or stock point) directing a non-accountable activity (usually a storage site or materiel drop point) within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. (See Joint Publication 1-02.) Also used to direct redistribution and shipment of materiel from a post, camp, station, or base to another similar organization to satisfy a specific demand.

METADATA. Information describing the characteristics of data; data or information about data; and descriptive information about an organization's data, data activities, systems, and holdings.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADDRESS CODE (MAPAC). A code constructed by the ILCO for security assistance program shipments. MAPAC is used to identify the consignee in transportation documents and to obtain clear-text address and other shipment information from the military assistance program address directory (MAPAD).

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADDRESS DIRECTORY (MAPAD). An automated database of addresses maintained for each country or international organization.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED PROGRAM. Programs which, by their nature, are security assistance, except that the funding source is a DoD appropriation.

MILITARY STANDARD BILLING SYSTEM (MILSBILLS). A broad base of logistics transactions and procedures designed to meet DoD requirements to establish standard codes, forms, formats, (both DLMS and legacy 80 record position) and procedures for billing, and related adjustments and collections for sales of materiel and related services for logistics support. It prescribes uniform procedures and time standards for the interchange of logistics information relating to logistics bills. The procedures govern the interchange of information for all logistics related financial management of the Department of Defense and participating external organizations unless specifically exempted by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)).

Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP). A broad base of logistics transactions and procedures designed to meet DoD requirements to establish standard codes, formats (both DLMS and legacy 80 record position), and procedures for inventory accountability and reporting processes. MILSTRAP prescribes uniform procedures for recording inventory management data passed between elements of a single Service or Agency distribution system or between the various distribution systems of the Department of Defense. The procedures govern the interchange of logistics information, and related financial management information,

for materiel in the supply control/distribution systems of the Department of Defense and participating external organizations, unless specifically exempted by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)). The financial management aspects of MILSTRAP pertain only to financial data produced as a by-product of receipt, issue, and inventory adjustment processing.

MILITARY STANDARD REQUISITIONING AND ISSUE PROCEDURES (MILSTRIP). A broad base of logistics transactions and procedures designed to meet DoD requirements to establish standard data elements, codes, forms, transaction formats (both legacy 80 record position and DLMS) and procedures to requisition, release/issue, and dispose of materiel and prepare related documents. It prescribes uniform procedures and time standards for the interchange of logistics information relating to requisitioning, supply advice, supply status, cancellation, materiel release/issue, lateral redistribution, materiel return processes, materiel obligation validation, contractor access to government sources of supply, and selected security assistance processes. The provisions apply to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, and Defense Agencies. It also applies, by agreement, to external organizations 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.

MISDIRECTED MATERIEL. Materiel which is improperly addressed and/or shipped to the wrong destination.

MISIDENTIFIED ITEM. An item for which the label on the container is different than the item in the container, or tag attached to the item. See also, WRONG ITEM.

MUTILATION. The act of making materiel unfit for its intended purpose by cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, shearing, burning, neutralizing, etc.

NATIONAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (NIIN). The last 9-digits of the national stock number (NSN). NIIN consists of a 2-digit National Codification Bureau number designating the central cataloging office (whether North Atlantic Treaty Organization or other friendly country) that assigned the number and a 7-digit (xxx-xxxx) nonsignificant number.

NONINTERFUND BILL. A bill that requires payment by a method other than the interfund billing system; (e.g., check payment). An example of this bill is one prepared on an SF 1080, Voucher For Transfers Between Appropriations and/or Funds.

NONTRACEABLE SHIPMENT. A shipment by a mode or method wherein an audit trail between the various shipping elements and the consignee is not available or signed delivery receipts are not required from the consignee. The shipping transportation office normally makes the nontraceability determination.

NOT MISSION CAPABLE SUPPLY (NMCS). Materiel condition indicating that systems and equipment are not capable of performing any of their assigned missions because of maintenance work stoppage due to supply shortage. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY (NOA). The method by which the U.S. shipping installation will provide advance notification to the designated FMS country representative (CR) or freight forwarder (FF) that the materiel is ready for shipment and, where appropriate, that the shipment requires an export release under the provisions of AR 55-355, et al.

OFFER OF MATERIEL REPORT (OMR). A report under the Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) that allows inventory control points and integrated materiel managers to use a DLMS transaction to provide disposition instructions or to inquire or respond as to the status of materiel reported as excess or available for redistribution under the DLMS materiel returns program.

OFFER OR RELEASE OPTIONS. Methods by which countries participating in the FMS program advise supply sources whether materiel shipments should be released without prior notice to the CR or FF. The type of offer or release option will be determined as a result of negotiations between the CRs and the U.S. Military Service at the time the case agreement is reached.

OFFER/RELEASE OPTION CODES. Methods by which countries participating in the FMS program, advise sources of supply by coded entry on requisitions whether or not prior notice to the CRs or FFs is required before release of materiel shipments. The type of offer/release option will be determined as a result of negotiations between the CR and the Service at the time the case agreement is reached and will prescribe actions required in regard to shipments against the case except when the shipping activity determines a need for added protection and/or controls (DoD 5105.38-M. "Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)").

ORGANIC MAINTENANCE. Maintenance performed by a military department under military control, utilizing Government-owned or controlled facilities, tools, test equipment, spares, repair parts and military or civilian personnel. Depot maintenance support by one Service for another is considered organic within the Department of Defense. (Source: OPNAVINST 4790.14A, et.al.).

OVERAGE. Item overage is when the quantity received is greater than that ordered or shown on shipping document. This type of overage is not evident on delivery but is discovered when the article is opened and the contents are checked. Transportation overages reportable under DTR 4500.9-R, are overages of boxes, packages, or freight (packaged or loose) found to be in excess of the quantity or articles recorded on the bill of lading or transportation document covering the shipment. NOTE: Overage on SEAVAN/container that is source-loaded and moved under a shipper's load and count, and arrives at destination with original seal (s) intact, is a supply discrepancy.

OWNER. The activity holding title to the tangible personal property.

PACKAGING. A generic term that includes the processes of preserving, packing, marking, and unitization as defined below:

MARKING. Application of numbers, letters, labels, tags, symbols, or colors for handling or identification during shipment and storage.

PACKING. Assembly of items into a unit, intermediate, or exterior pack with necessary blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, reinforcing, and marking.

PRESERVATION. Application of protective measures to prevent deterioration; includes cleaning, drying, preservation materiels, barrier materiels, cushioning, and container, when necessary.

UNITIZATION. Assembly of packs of one or more line items of supply into a single load in such a manner that the load can be handled as a unit through the distribution system. Unitization (unitized loads/unit loads) encompasses consolidation in a container, placement on a pallet or load base, or securely binding together.

PACKAGING CONTROL POINT. An activity designated by a Military Service which monitors packaging discrepancies.

PACKAGING DISCREPANCY. Any unsatisfactory condition due to improper or inadequate packaging (including marking, packing, preservation, or unitization) and which causes the item, shipment, or package to be vulnerable to loss, delay, or damage, or unnecessary expense to the U.S. Government, as in excessive packaging.

PACKING, HANDLING, AND CRATING COSTS. Costs incurred for labor, materiel, or services in preparing materiel for shipment from or between storage and distribution points.

PARTIAL SHIPMENT UNIT. A shipment unit separated at the origin shipping activity into two or more increments with each increment identified and documented separately.

PAYBACK. When the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition issues materiel from a location where the requesting service owns no materiel, the owning service is compensated for its loss of materiel by a like item and quantity at a location where the requesting service owns some materiel. The payback of the materiel is accomplished by ownership gain/loss transactions.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property. Tangible personal property includes military equipment, plant equipment, other equipment (general property, plant and equipment), reparables and consumables. For the purpose of this issuance, personal property discrepancies identify personal property as household goods, unaccompanied baggage (personal effects), house trailers (mobile homes), houseboats, railcars, and privately owned vehicles. (reporting applicable to packaging discrepancies only not applicable to security assistance (See Joint Travel Regulation, Volume 1).

PHYSICAL INVENTORY CUTOFF DATE. A date established for striking the property accountability record balance. This date serves as the reference point for considering the relationship between pre inventory/post inventory transactions and the physical count quantity to determine if the count is in agreement with the inventory record balance.

PHYSICAL INVENTORY INFLOAT CONTROL DATE. Established for initiating controls on all in-process transactions and materiels that could affect the outcome of the inventory.

PLANT EQUIPMENT. Personal property of a capital nature, consisting of equipment, furniture, vehicles, machine tools, test equipment, and accessory and auxiliary items, but excluding special tooling and special test equipment, used or capable of use in the manufacture of supplies or for any administrative or general plant purpose.

PORT OF DEBARKATION (POD). The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. This may be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation; for unit requirements; it may or may not coincide with the destination. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

PORT OF EMBARKATION (POE). The geographical point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This may be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to a port of debarkation; for unit and non-unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

POSITIONING COSTS. Costs incurred in prepositioning items in the supply distribution system of a Military Department at locations OCONUS in anticipation of support to other authorized customers.

POST INVENTORY TRANSACTION. Any transaction, causing an increase or decrease to the property accountability record balance, dated after the established physical inventory cutoff date.

POST-POST TRANSACTION. The posting of a transaction to add to or subtract from the accountable stock record balance subsequent to physical issue or storage of a stocked item.

PREINVENTORY PLANNING. Pre inventory planning is conducted prior to the physical inventory cutoff date to reduce the potential for inventory inaccuracies through: (1) Actions to ensure location integrity by resolving such situations as unbinned/loose materiel; questionable identity of materiel in location; and multiple conditions, shelf-life (including date of pack/date of expiration), and/or materiel lots stored in a single location; and (2) document cleanup to ensure to the extent possible that adjustments and transaction reversals are posted to the record, in-process receipts are stored in location, and related transactions are transmitted to the IMM prior to the established physical inventory cutoff date.

PREINVENTORY TRANSACTION. Any transaction, causing an increase or decrease to the property accountability record balance, dated prior to the established physical inventory cutoff date.

PREPOST TRANSACTION. The posting of a transaction to add to or subtract from the accountable stock record prior to physical issue or storage of a stocked item.

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE (PWR). That portion of the war reserve materiel requirement that the current Secretary of Defense guidance dictates be reserved and positioned at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user prior to hostilities, to reduce reaction time, and to assure timely support of a specific force or project until replenishment can be effected. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

PRINCIPAL (DMISA). The Military Service(s) or other Federal Department or Agency(s) [owner(s)] receiving depot maintenance support from the Agent. (Source: OPNAVINST 4790.14A. et.al)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS. An end item or a replacement assembly of such importance to operational readiness that management techniques require centralized individual item management throughout the supply system to include items stocked at depot level, base level, and using item level. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

PRIORITY DESIGNATOR (PD). A 2-position numeric code (01 – 15) that identifies the relative priority of the competing requisitions. As an integral of the UMMIPS, it is used by the materiel management systems to allocate available stocks among competing requisitions and is based on the combination of the F/AD assigned to the requisitioning activity and the urgency of need as prescribed in Volume 2, Supply. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

PROCESS REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRC). A component body that processes and recommends the disposition of Defense Logistics Management System change requests. See Chapter 1 for further information.

PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIIN). Identifies contractual documents. (See DFARS subparagraph 204.70.)

PRODUCT QUALITY (ITEM) DEFICIENCY. A defect or nonconforming condition which limits or prohibits the product from fulfilling its intended purpose. Included are deficiencies in design, specification, material, manufacturing, and workmanship.

PROGRESS PAYMENT. Amounts paid for goods or service, not yet delivered, to finance that portion on which performance has been completed.

PROOF OF DELIVERY. A legible data and signature of the designated receiver listed on the delivery manifest, certifying the item was received. Proof of delivery must also reflect the number of cases/containers received to agree with the number shown on supply documentation and actual weight received within weight-range variation. The proof of delivery establishes transfer of custody and liability to the receiver (Defense

Transportation Regulation definition). In the case of nonreceipt of SDRs, the DoD ICP/IMM/shipping depot and the General Services Administration are required only to provide evidence of shipment.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY. The assignment of duties and responsibilities to an individual or organization that mandates jurisdiction, security, and answerability over public property. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY RECORD. The official record of tangible personal property, including inventory, owned by the Department of Defense that is maintained to identify the quantities of items on-hand, unit prices, locations, physical condition, receipt and issue records, authorized stock numbers, item descriptions, and other such information necessary to properly account for materiel and exercise other inventory management responsibilities. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

PROPERTY RECORD. A formal record of property and property transactions in terms of quantity and/or cost, generally by item. An official record of Government property required to be maintained. Also called property account. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

PROVISIONING ORDER. A written notification to a contractor to deliver spare repair parts against a line item already contained in a contractual instrument. (Both delivery date and prices may be estimated on the order subject to later definitized on a supplemental agreement.)

PURCHASING OFFICE (PO). The office that awards or executes a contract for supplies or services.

QUALIFIER. A data element that identifies or defines a related element, set of elements, or a segment. The qualifier contains a code taken from a list of approved codes.

RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION. RFID systems consist of an antenna, a transceiver with a decoder, and a transponder, typically called an RFID tag. Depending on the type of tag used, the RFID tag may contain a simple “license plate” uniquely identifying the specific tag, or it may be programmed with application-specific information. The antenna acts as a link between the tag and the transceiver. Often, the antenna is packaged with the transceiver and decoder to become a reader, also known as an interrogator. Interrogators can be handheld or fixed-mount devices. The reader decodes the data and passes that information to a computer for processing. The information can be used for a wide variety of inventory management or other identification applications through a central database.

Passive RFID tags have no on-board battery and they provide short communication ranges (1-5 meters). These tags have a low data bandwidth and cannot initiate communications, they must be read.

Semi-passive RFID tags have an internal power source for tag circuitry which allows the tag to complete functions such as monitoring of environmental conditions and which may extend the tag signal range.

Active RFID tags allow extremely low-level RF signals to be received by the tag and the tag (powered by its internal source) can respond by generating a high-level signal back to the reader/interrogator. Active RFID tags can hold large amounts of data, are continuously powered, and are normally used when a longer tag read distance is desired.

RECLAMATION ACTIVITY. An activity that performs the process of reclaiming required serviceable and economically repairable components and materiel from excess or surplus property for return to the proper supply activity.

RECONCILIATION, PHYSICAL INVENTORY. To obtain agreement between the physical count and record balance by attempting to account for all transactions representing infloat documents.

RECONCILIATION, SMALL ARMS, & LIGHT WEAPONS. The process of matching records between the activity(s) having physical custody and/or accountably of small arms and light weapons and the Component Registry for the purpose of ensuring that the records are in agreement and/or adjusting the difference between the records so that the records agree.

RELEASE. A title given to annual updates of standards.

REPAIR AND RETURN. Consignment, without change in ownership, of reparable materiel from an owning activity to a Government, commercial, or industrial maintenance activity for repair and shipment directly back to the owning activity. The owning activity is responsible for negotiating maintenance agreements and preparation of applicable turn-in documents. The activity having custody of the materiel is responsible for maintaining the property accountability record (materiel accountability) prior to an assets induction into maintenance and following its return from maintenance.

REPORT OF DISCREPANCY. See Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR).

REPORTING ACTIVITY. Within the context of MRA, the reporting activity for U.S. Forces is the activity identified by the ship-to DoDAAC designated in the requisition. The reporting activity is normally the requiring activity or unit that receives the materiel and posts it to a record such as a retail stock record, stock record amount property account, etc. For security assistance shipments, the responsible Military Service ILCO will serve as the reporting activity. Within the context of MRP, the reporting activity is a Service or Agency organization that has reported materiel to an ICP/IMM.

REQUIRED AVAILABILITY DATE (RAD). A date specifying when end items and concurrent spare parts are committed to be available for transportation to a Foreign Military Sales, Grant Aid, or Security Assistant Program recipient.

REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE (RDD). A date specifying when materiel is actually required to be delivered to the requisitioner and is always earlier or later than the computed standard delivery date. A required delivery date cannot exactly equal a computed standard delivery date.

REQUIRED DELIVERY PERIOD (RDP). A period of time specifying the earliest and the latest acceptable date materiel can be delivered. (Applies to conventional ammunition requisitions only.)

REQUISITION. An order for materiel initiated by an established, authorized organization (i.e., a DoD or non-DoD organization that has been assigned a DoD Activity Address Code) that is transmitted either electronically, by mail, or telephoned to a supply source within the Department of Defense or external to the Department of Defense (the General Services Administration (GSA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), or other organizations assigned management responsibility for categories of materiel), according to procedures specified in Volume 2, Supply.

RESEARCH, PHYSICAL INVENTORY. An investigation of potential or actual discrepancies between physical count and recorded balances. The purpose of research is to determine the correct balance and determine the cause of discrepancies. There are three types of research:

CAUSATIVE RESEARCH. An investigation of discrepancies; i.e., gains and losses, consisting of, as a minimum, a complete review of all transactions to include supporting documentation, catalog change actions, shipment discrepancies, and unposted or rejected documentation occurring since the last completed inventory. The purpose of causative research is to identify, analyze, and evaluate the cause of inventory discrepancies with the intention of eliminating repetitive errors. Causative research ends when the cause of the discrepancy has been discovered or when, after review of the transactions, no conclusive findings are possible.

POSTCOUNT VALIDATION. A comparison of physical count with recorded balances or another count, with consideration of transactions that have recently occurred. The purpose of postcount validation is to determine the validity of the count. postcount validation research ends when the accuracy of the count has been verified or when any necessary recounts have been taken.

PREADJUSTMENT RESEARCH. A review of potential discrepancies that involves consideration of recent transactions and verification of catalog data. The purpose of preadjustment research is to determine the correct balance. Preadjustment research ends when the balance has been verified or the adjustment quantity determined.

RESPONSIBLE ACTIVITY. Any activity required to take action as a result of a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR); (e.g., ICP, contract administration office, packaging control point, or a shipping activity of shipments from an RDO).

RETAIL STOCK. Stock held in the custody or on the record of a supply organization below the wholesale level. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

RETROGRADE CARGO. A movement of materiel opposite of the normal flow, e.g., cargo returned from OCONUS to CONUS.

SCRAP. Materiel that has no value except for its basic materiel content.

SEAPORT OF DEBARKATION (SPOD). An authorized point of arrival from a foreign country or the United States located at a seaport. It is identified by a three-position water port identifier code (Reference DTR 4500.9-R.

SEAPORT OF EMBARKATION (SPOE). An authorized point of departure from a foreign country or the United States located at a seaport. It is identified by a three-position water port identifier code (Reference DTR 4500.9-R.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATION (SAO). All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance functions.

SECURITY COOPERATION CUSTOMER CODES. A two-digit code used by Defense Security Cooperation Agency to represent the country, international organization, region, or program authority associated with transactions recorded in Security Cooperation systems and associated programs implemented in the Foreign Military Sales. The codes are used to identify the country, international organization, or account which is (1) the recipient of materiel or services sold, leased, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or furnished through FMS programs and (2) the recipient of materiel or services furnished under FMS and Grant Aid.

SEGMENT. Consists of locally related data elements in a defined sequence. A data segment consists of a segment identifier, one or more data elements each preceded by an element separator, and ends with a segment terminator. (See Volume 1, Chapter 7, for additional descriptive information.)

SHELF-LIFE. The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited life which cannot be renewed, is considered serviceable while stored. (See Joint Publication 1-02.)

SHELF-LIFE ITEM. An item of supply possessing deteriorative or unstable characteristics to the degree that a storage time period must be assigned to assure that it will perform satisfactorily in service.

SHIP-TO/MARK-FOR CODE. A one-position alphabetic or numeric code that identifies the mark-for address of the activity to receive the materiel. This code will also identify

the ship-to address for materiel/documentation for shipment moving through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).

SHIPMENT. Movement of materiel from point of origin to destination by any mode.

SHIPMENT STATUS. Informs activities of the actual shipping dates (such as the date released to the carrier), the release criteria for shipments, or shipment delay notifications. Also provides for an interface with transportation and for shipment tracing by activities under DTR 4500.9-R.

SHIPMENT UNIT. One or more items assembled into one unit that becomes the basic entity for control throughout the transportation cycle.

SHIPPER. Any organization, service, or agency (including the contract administration or purchasing office for vendors) that originates/delivers materiel to a carrier for movement. The shipper may be a Military organization or activity, other Government agency, or a manufacturer or vendor. The functions performed include planning, assembling, consolidating, documenting, and arranging for movement of materiel.

SHIPPING ACTIVITY. A Service/Agency activity that originates shipments and plans, assembles, consolidates, documents, and arranges for movement of materiel.

SHIPPING (ITEM) DISCREPANCY. Any variation in quantity or condition of materiel received from that shown on the covering authorized shipping documents, e.g., DD Form 1348-1A, Issue Release/Receipt Document, or purchase order. Shipping discrepancies include incorrect and misdirected materiel, receipt of canceled requirements, improper, inadequate technical or supply documentation, or other discrepancies as enumerated in , Volume 2, Supply, and not the result of a transportation error or product quality deficiency.

SHORTAGE. Item shortage is when the quantity received is less than the quantity ordered or shown on the shipping document. The shortage is not evident on delivery but is discovered when the container is opened and the contents are checked. Transportation shortages reportable under DLAR 4500.15, are shortages of boxes, packages, or loose articles of freight in a SEAVAN/Military Van (MILVAN), roll on/roll off, or a Container Express (CONEX) found to be less than the quantity of freight as recorded on the applicable bill of lading. NOTE: Shortage on SEAVAN/container that is source loaded and moves under shipper's load and count, and arrives at destination with original seal(s) intact, is considered a supply discrepancy.

SHRINKAGE. A reduction in size, weight, or substance.

SINGLE MANAGER FOR CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION (SMCA). The responsibility assigned to the Secretary of the Army by the Secretary of Defense for the procurement, production, supply, and maintenance/renovation of conventional ammunition within the Department of Defense. Specific responsibilities, functions, authority, and relationships are contained in DoDD 5160.65, “Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition,” August 1, 2008

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS. For the purpose of DoD small arms and light weapons reporting, small arms and light weapons are defined as man-portable weapons made or modified to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war that expel a shot, bullet or projectile by action of an explosive. Small Arms are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by individual members of armed or security forces. They include handguns; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; and light machine guns. Light weapons are broadly categorized as those weapons designed for use by two or three members of armed or security forces serving as a crew, although some may be used by a single person. They include heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns; recoilless rifles; man-portable launchers of missile and rocket systems; and mortars."

SMALL ARM AND LIGHT WEAPONS SERIAL NUMBER. The total series of characters appearing on the firing component part of small arms or light weapons.

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS TRANSACTION REPORTING. Reporting of individual transactions affecting the small arms and light weapons serial numbers' status within any Component registry.

SOURCE of SUPPLY. Any Federal Government organization exercising control of materiel and to which requisitions are directed. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

SPECIAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT (SPR). Automated procedure to forecast select future nonrepetitive requirements that cannot be forecast by the ICP based on demand data and which have the greatest probability of resulting in the eventual submission of requisitions.

SPLIT SHIPMENT UNIT. A whole or partial shipment unit separated at a transshipment point into two or more increments with each increment identified and documented separately.

STANDARD DELIVERY DATE (SDD). A date computed by adding the individual Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) time standards to the requisition date.

STANDARDS. The technical documentation approved for use in the DLMS; specifically, transaction sets, segments, data elements, and code sets. Standards provide the framework for structuring each DLMS transaction.

STATUS RECIPIENT. Includes, but not limited to, requisitioners, International Logistics Control Offices/monitoring activities (Security Assistance and Foreign Military Sales (FMS)), designated MAPAD TAC 4 country designees (FMS), and MAPAD TAC 3 country/in-country security assistance activities status designees (Graint Aid customers).

STOCK READINESS. A DOD program involving the tasks needed to assure that the proper condition of materiel in storage is known and reported, that the condition is

properly recorded, and that the materiel is properly provided with adequate packaging protection to prevent any degradation to lower condition codes. Stock Readiness concerns itself with the in-storage inspection, minor repair, testing, exercising of materiel, and packaging aspects associated with these efforts. Stock Readiness includes the elements of COSIS plus the functions related to the receipt, identification, classification, and packaging of materiel during the receipt process. Stock Readiness excludes those actions that fall under the area of general warehouse care and depot maintenance, including the use of proper storage aids, identification of materiel/storage locations, and rewarehousing actions.

STOCK RECORD ACCOUNT. A basic record showing by item the receipt and issuance of property, the balances on hand, and such other identifying or stock control data as may be required by proper authority.

STORAGE ACTIVITY. The organizational element of a distribution system which is assigned responsibility for the physical handling of materiel incident to its check-in and inspection (receipt), its keeping and surveillance in a warehouse, shed, tank, or open area (storage), and its selection and shipment (issue). (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

STORAGE LOCATION. The physical location within a storage activity where materiel is stored.

SUBSISTENCE TYPE OF PACK CODE. Use only in subsistence requisitions to indicate the required level of pack to be applied to shipments of perishable and nonperishable subsistence materiel.

SUBSTITUTABLE ITEM. An item possessing functional and physical characteristics that make it capable of being exchanged for another only under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items. That term is synonymous with the phrase “one-way interchangeability,” such as item B shall be interchanged in all applications for item A, but item A shall not be used in all applications requiring item B. (See DoD 4140.1-R.).

SUMMARY BILLING RECORD (SBR). A record, used in the interfund billing system, which summarizes the values of detail billing records and provides other information needed to support transfers of funds between appropriations.

SUPPLY DISCREPANCY. Errors reportable under Volume 2, Supply. For example any variation in goods received from data shown on the covering shipping documents (General Services Administration or Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document; Issue Release/Receipt Document (IRRD); Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document; authorized procurement delivery document or vendor's packing list; or other authorized shipping document) which is not the result of a transportation discrepancy or product quality deficiency. Supply discrepancies encompass variations in condition or quantity including damaged or lost USPS shipments (except lost registered, insured, or certified), item shortage or overage, incorrect and misdirected materiel, receipt of canceled requirements, improper or inadequate technical data or supply documentation,

and any unsatisfactory condition due to improper packaging which causes the materiel to be vulnerable to loss, delay, or damage or which imposes unnecessary expense to the U.S. Government; e.g., excessive packaging.

SUPPLY DISCREPANCY REPORT (SDR). An electronic transmission or manual form used to report a supply discrepancy. Other types of discrepancies may be reported via SDR only as specifically authorized under Volume 2, Supply, Chapter 17.

SUPPLY STATUS. Informs activities of action taken or being taken on materiel requisitioned but not shipped, shipment consignments instructions, or disposition instructions for materiel offered under the materiel returns program (MRP).

SUPPLY SYSTEM RESPONSIBILITY ITEM (SSRI). These items are furnished by the supply system when the end item is issued and will be transferred with the end item during redistribution or other changes of custody unless otherwise specifically directed by the appropriate authority. This term equates to Components of End Item (COEI).

THEFT. The felonious taking and removable of materiel.

TOTAL ITEM PROPERTY RECORD. The record or record set maintained by the IMM that identifies the quantity, condition, and value of the items assets for each organizational entity having physical custody of these assets. The total item property record includes materiel that is due in, in transit, in organic wholesale repair facilities, in a contractor's custody, on loan, on hand in wholesale distribution centers, on hand at retail activities, and for reported assets in the custody of users. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

TOTAL NONRECEIPT. Complete nonreceipt of item(s) shipped.

TRANSACTION NUMBER (OR TRANSACTION REFERENCE NUMBER). A unique reference number assigned to a transaction for identification throughout the logistics system and for the life of the transaction until its retirement is authorized in official audit reports. For DLMS transactions, this is the document number.

TRANSACTION SET (TS). The electronic data interchange (EDI) equivalent of a paper business document composed of data elements and data segments.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL NUMBER (TCN). A 17-position alphanumeric character set assigned to control a shipment unit throughout the transportation cycle of the DTS.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS. Costs paid to common carriers or Government activities to move materiel within the transportation system.

TRANSPORTATION DISCREPANCY REPORT. A form used to report loss and damage to materiel.

TRANSPORTATION PRIORITY (TP). A number assigned to a shipment that establishes its movement precedence by air, land, or sea within the DTS.

TRANSSHIPPER. A transportation activity, other than the shipper or receiver, that handles or documents the transfer of a shipment between conveyances. A transshipper is usually a consolidation and containerization point (CCP), air or sea port of embarkation, air or sea port of debarkation, or break-bulk point. A transshipper may perform more than one type transshipment.

TYPE I SHELF-LIFE ITEM. An item of supply that is determined through an evaluation of technical test data and/or actual experience to be an item with a definite non-extendable period of shelf life. (See DoD 4140.27-M.)

TYPE II SHELF-LIFE ITEM. An item of supply having an assigned shelf-life time period that may be extended after completion of inspection/test/restorative action. (See DoD 4140.27-M).

TYPE OF ADDRESS CODE (TAC). A one-position alphabetic or numeric code which designates the use of a DoDAAD or MAPAD address.

UNIFORM MATERIEL MOVEMENT AND ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM (UMMIPS). A structure that establishes time standards, based on the mission and urgency of need of the requestor, for the supply of materiel from the date of the requisition to the time that the acknowledgment of physical receipt is posted to the requisitioner's inventory record. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFIER (UII). An identifier used to uniquely identify an individual asset used within DoD. The UII may be derived from a DOD recognized IUID equivalent [e.g., Vehicle Identification Number] or a composite structure defined by the DOD [refer to UII Construct 1 and UII Construct 2]. Formation of the UII relies upon two primary methods of serialization: (1) Serialization within the enterprise and (2) Serialization within the original part number of the enterprise. Refer to OSD policy and supporting documentation for specific guidance at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/uid. Refer to the current version of MIL-STD-130 for specific guidance on marking of U.S. Military property. The generic term, UII, has evolved through usage to mean the concatenated UII as a common database key without regard to the UII data set being used.

UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFIER (UII) TYPE. A designator that identifies the specific structure and syntax of a type of UII. Specific examples of the UII Type are: Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), UII Construct I (UII 1), UII Construct 2 (UII 2).

UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFIER (UII) CONSTRUCT 1. This is a concatenated UII based upon serialization within the enterprise. The concatenated UII Construct 1 contains the IAC, EID, and serial number.

UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFIER (UII) CONSTRUCT 2. This is a concatenated UII based upon serialization within the part, lot, or batch number within the enterprise. The concatenated UII Construct 2 contains the IAC, EID, original part number, lot or batch number, and serial number.

UNIQUE ITEM TRACKING (UIT). A program within DoD for tracking selected items to maintain visibility of each uniquely identified asset for the primary purpose of inventory control and/or engineering analysis.

USTRANSCOM REFERENCE DATA MANAGEMENT (TRDM). A utility for managing transportation reference tables utilized by various Department of Defense (DOD) systems. It distributes the data to systems using a variety of methods according to individual system requirements and has an application for entering data.

VALIDATED DISCREPANCY REPORT. A discrepancy report in which the authorized processing point has both accepted for processing and confirmed or has a reason to believe the discrepancy has occurred. For adjustment purposes, an SDR for nonreceipt is considered validated when the shipping office determines the nontraceability of the shipment.

VERSION. A title given to the updates (every 3 years) of a Defense Logistics Management Standard that has officially been approved by ASC X12.

WAR MATERIEL REQUIREMENT. The quantity of an item required to equip and support the approved forces specified in the current Secretary of Defense guidance through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes.

WHOLESALE STOCK. Stock, regardless of funding sources, over which the IMM has asset knowledge and exercises unrestricted asset control to meet worldwide inventory management responsibilities. (See DoD 4140.1-R.)

WIDE AREA WORK FLOW - RECEIPT and ACCEPTANCE (WAWF-RA). WAWF-RA is the designed program to automate Commercial Invoices and Government Receiving Reports in a web-based, paperless environment. WAWF-RA electronically captures and coordinates the four basic pieces of the payment process. WAWA-RA users input their invoices and receiving reports by transition or via the Internet. These are compared to contracts stored in the Defense Finance Accounting System (DFAS) - Electronic Document Access (EDA) system. Once the invoice and receiving reports are approved and processed, payment transactions are initiated via Electronic File Protocol (EFT) to the contractor’s bank account.

WOOD PACKAGING MATERIEL (WPM). Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting, or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage). Examples of WPM include but are not limited to pallets, skids, pallet collars, containers, crates, boxes, cases, bins, reels, drums, load boards, and dunnage. Wood packaging made of exempt materiels but combined with solid wood components must still be treated and marked. WPM does not include processed wood materiels and manufactured wood products.

WRONG ITEM. Any incorrect or misidentified item or unacceptable substitute item received requiring submission of a discrepancy report. See also, MISIDENTIFIED ITEM and INCORRECT ITEM.

AP3. APPENDIX 3

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
AAC	Activity Address Code
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
AR	Army Regulation
AR	Acceptance Report
ARI	Advanced Receipt Information
ASAM	Aviation Safety Action Message
ASC	Accredited Standards Committee

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ASD(L&MR)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics & Materiel Readiness)
ASN	Advance Shipping Notice
ATTN	Attention
BAC	Billing Account Code
BDN	Build Directive Number
BII	Basic Issue Item
BL	Bill of Lading
BOM	Bill of Materiel
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
CCYYMMDD	Century Century Year Year Month Month Day Day
CD-ROM	Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory
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

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
CLSSA	Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement
CMOS	Cargo Movement Operations System
CO	Contracting Officer
COG	Cognizance Code (Navy)
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	Detail Billing Record
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency
DCN	Disposal Consolidation Number
DD	Department of Defense (i.e., DD Form)
DD	Distribution Depot
DDE	Demand Data Exchange
DDN	Defense Data Network
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

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
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 System
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
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

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
DVD	Direct Vendor Delivery
DWCF	Defense Working Capital Fund
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
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
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FMR	Financial Management Regulation
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOB	Free On Board
FPDW	FLIS Portfolio Data Warehouse

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
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
GA	Grant Aid
GAA	General Agency Agreement
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GEX	Global Exchange eBusiness Gateway
GFM	Government Furnished Materiel
GIM	Gaining Inventory Manager
GSA	General Services Administration
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
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

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
IPG	Issue Priority Group
IRRD	Issue Release/Receipt Document
IRRIS	Intelligent Road/Rail Information Server
ISV	In-Storage Visibility
IT	Information Technology
ITV	In-Transit Visibility
IUID	Item Unique Identification
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JSA/LWCG	Joint Small Arms /Light Weapons Coordinating Group
LCN	Local Control Number
LCN	Location Control Number
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
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
MILS	Military Standard
MIL-STD	Military Standard

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
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
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
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
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

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
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
OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
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
PIC	Positive Inventory Control (USAF)
PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity
PICD	Physical Inventory Cutoff Dates
PICP	Physical Inventory Control Program
PIIN	Procurement Instrument Identification Number
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PM	Pipeline Measurement
PMR	Prepositioned Materiel Receipt
PO	Purchasing Office
POC	Point of Contact

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PQDR	Product Quality Deficiency Report
PRC	Process Review Committee
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
RATTS	Radiation Testing and 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
ROP	Reorder Point
RORO	Roll On/Roll Off
RP	Record Position

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
S/A	Service/Agency
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SAO	Security Assistance Organization
SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SBSS	Standard Base Supply System
SCA	Stock Control Activity
SCAC	Standard Carrier Alpha Code
SCC	Supply Condition Code
SDD	Standard Delivery Date
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SDR	Supply Discrepancy Report
SDI	Retail Storage and Distribution Interface
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
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
SQCR	Storage Quality Control Report
SR	Stock Readiness
SSA	Supply Support Activity
SS&D	Supply Storage and Distribution
SSF	Single Stock Fund
SUPPADD	Supplementary Address
TAC	Transportation Account Code

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
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
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
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

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
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 Standardes 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 DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LogDataAdmin/dlmsansiconverguides.asp:

CODE	TITLE
*9	TRANSPORTATION MODE OF SHIPMENT/TRANSPORTATION METHOD/TYPE CODE CONVERSION

www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/lqvqcDetails.aspx?code=*9

*A TYPE OF PACK CONVERSION GUIDE

www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/lqvqcDetails.aspx?code=*A

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

*8 DoD Code Sequence:

www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/lqvqcDetails.aspx?code=*8

**8 ANSI ASC X12 Code Sequence:

www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/lqvqcDetails.aspx?code=**8

8 Alphabetic Name Sequence:

www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/lqvqcDetails.aspx?code=*8*

AP5. APPENDIX 5

DLMS TO DLSS CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES

AP5.1. The Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) – Defense Logistics Standard System (DLSS) (legacy 80 record position format) cross reference tables provide the following information:

AP5.1.1. A cross-reference of each DLSS Document Identifier Code (DIC) (e.g., A01) to DLMS Supplement number (e.g. 511) for all DLSS legacy processes in two sequences: DIC sequence; DLMS transaction sequence.

DLSS DIC/DLMS Cross Reference Guide (DIC Sequence)

DLMS/DLSS DIC Cross Reference Guide (DLMS Sequence)

AP5.1.2. A Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP) customer assistance aid consisting of correlation tables between MILSTRAP legacy DIC series, (e.g. .D4_, D6_, D7_, etc.) and DLMS, which provide general functional equivalency between each MILSTRAP DIC and DLMS Supplement. In addition to identification of the DIC/DLMS basic cross-references, actual physical location of the applicable transaction type code(s) within each DLMS Supplement and clarifying information required for defining a valid correlation are provided:

Correlation of MILSTRAP DIC Functionality to DLMS Transactions (DIC Sequence)

Correlation of DLMS Transaction to MILSTRAP DIC Functionality (DLMS Sequence)

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AP6. APPENDIX 6

DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CODE LISTS/QUALIFIERS

AP6.1. The Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) Supplements and the Federal Implementation Conventions (IC) frequently employ a specific combination of data segments and data elements to convey encoded information. The DLMS Qualifiers represent a combination of DoD logistics functional data elements for which the authoritative source is Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics & Materiel Readiness) and data elements developed and maintained by other functional data administrators; but, are used in the DLMS, (e.g., procurement, finance, contract administration and personnel). Many of the listed data elements are registered under American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 Data Element 1270 (Code List Qualifier Code) and are used in Data Segment LQ identifying the coded entry to its qualifier. The presence of an asterisk (*) in the qualifier code indicates either of the following conditions:

- The entry represents a conversion guide required or used in the legacy 80 record position Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS)/DLMS translation process.
- The entry shows a secondary sequence of a data code within a qualifier (alphabetic/alphanumeric code sequence or clear-text name).
- The entry is a guide for cross-reference of DoD Document Identifier Codes (DIC) to ANSI ASC X12 Federal ICs.

AP6.2. DLMS Codes Lists/Qualifiers are available from the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website
www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eApplications/LOG.NET/UIL/Log_Qualifiers/LQHome.aspx

AP7. APPENDIX 7

DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TRANSACTION FORMATS

AP7.1. DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TRANSACTION FORMAT. Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) transaction formats are stored on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/TransFormats/140_997.asp.

AP7.2. DEFENSE LOGISTICS STANDARD SYSTEM FORMATS. The DLA Logistics Management Standards Website contains a link to the legacy 80 record position Defense Logistics Standard System (DLSS) transactions associated with each DLMS transaction listed. www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/TransFormats/140_997.asp.

AP7.2. DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TRANSACTION USAGE. DLMS Supplements address how the standards are implemented. One transaction set may be used in several different functional areas or repeatedly within the same functional area. Each separate interpretation of the standards according to a specific usage is called an application. See Volume 1, Chapter 5, Standards and Conventions, for more information on DLMS transactions.

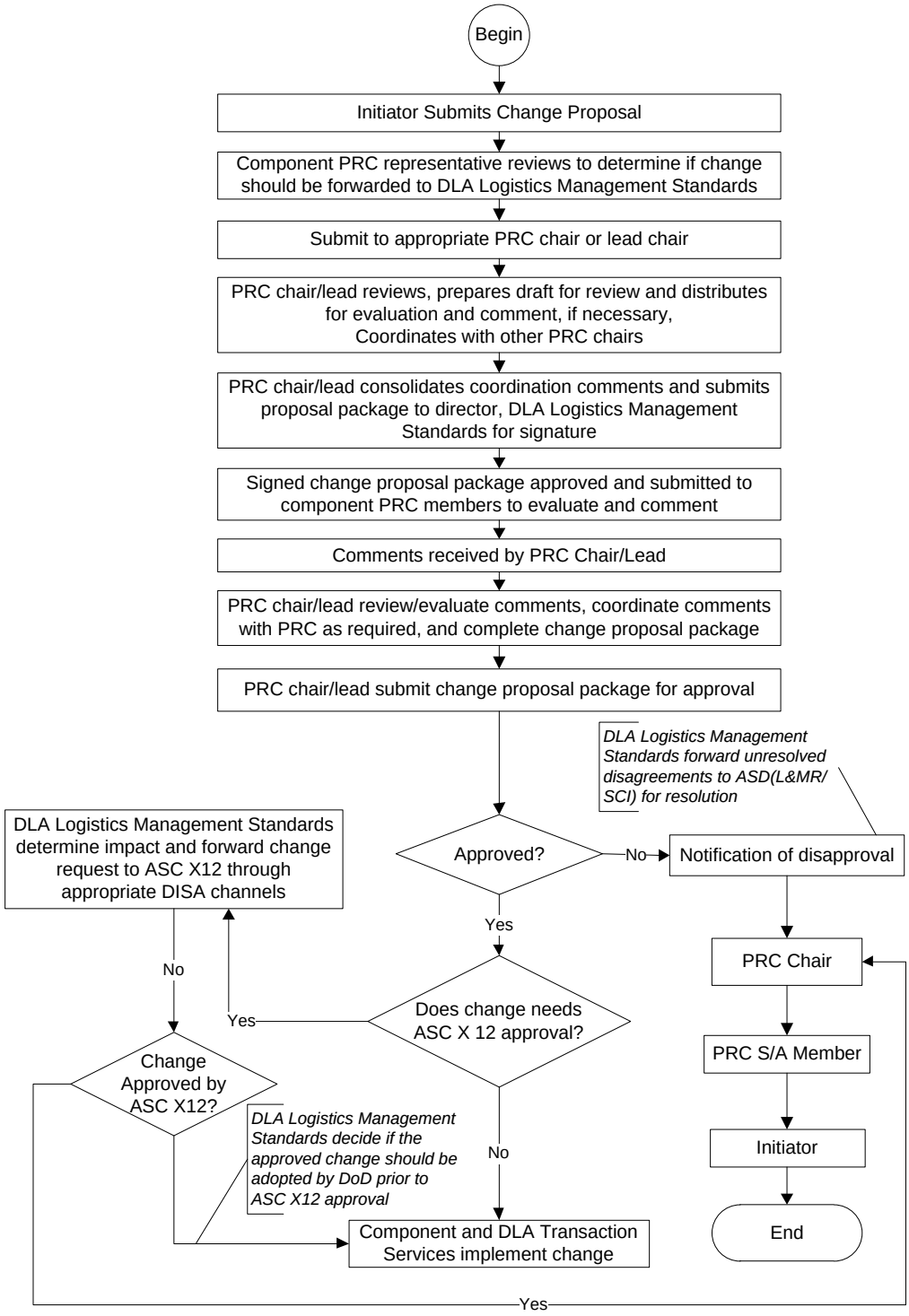
AP8. APPENDIX 8

TRANSACTION SET 997 IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTION – FUNCTIONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

AP8.1. This implementation convention (IC) contains the format and establishes the data contents of the functional acknowledgement transaction set (997) for use within the EDI environment. This IC is used to acknowledge receipt and acceptance or rejection of a functional group and the transaction sets (ICs) contained therein based upon EDI translation software syntax edits. This IC does not cover the semantic meaning of the information encoded in the ICs. This IC is available on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/elibrary/TransFormats/140_997.asp.

AP9. APPENDIX 9

DLMS CHANGE PROCESS FLOW CHART



AP10. APPENDIX 10

DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COMPLIANCE

AP10.1. DETERMINATION OF DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COMPLIANCE. The Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) is a broad base body of logistics management, responsibilities, procedures, business rules, data and information exchange standards that are documented in the DLMS Manual and any Approved DLMS Changes (ADCs) published and posted to the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website after the latest publication date of the DLMS Manual.

AP10.2. NON COMPLIANT DLMS SYSTEMS. Non compliant systems interface with other systems in the accomplishment of the business processes covered by DLM 4000.25, but have not been designed to the DLMS, and have no current plans to implement the DLMS, or have plans to implement DLMS but have not started doing so.

AP10.3. LIMITED COMPLIANT DLMS SYSTEMS. Limited compliant DLMS systems interface with other systems in the accomplishment of the business processes covered by the DLMS Manual, have not fully implemented the DLMS, but have begun doing so, and have detailed plans and actions ongoing to reach full DLMS compliance.

AP10.4. FULL COMPLIANT DLMS SYSTEMS.

AP10.4.1. Systems that interface with other systems to accomplish business processes, procedures, business rules, and data that are documented in the DLMS Manual,

AP10.4.2. Have implemented the DLMS information exchange standards (e.g., DLMS Supplements to Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 electronic data interchange (EDI) and/or DLMS extensible markup language (XML) schema documents) as published in DLM 4000.25 and stored on the DLA Logistics Management Standards Website, and

AP10.4.3. All ADCs by their respective required implementation dates.

AP10.5. FULL BUSINESS RULE AND BUSINESS PROCESS COMPLIANCE. DLMS compliance is a statement which identifies whether a business rule and business process either conforms to or is compatible with a DLMS business rule and business process. DLA Logistics Management Standards shall continue to post only approved DLMS business rules and business processes on the DLMS Website.

AP10.6. CONFORMANCE BUSINESS PROCESSES. A conforming business process is a set of business rules executed in a predefined sequence to achieve a business objective that is used as approved by the DLMS Manual and DLMS Supplements

AP10.10. COMPATIBILITY TRANSACTIONS. A compatible instance is a transaction, document, XML instance or informational exchange message that uses a modified DLMS schema by adding elements that are not identified in the DLMS model and/or eliminating optional elements. If a system or program manager identifies her system is compatible, she must identify what extensions or constraints have been made. DLA Logistics Management Standards office shall make a determination which extensions or constraints get added to the standard. The DOD Component or external organization identifying the requirement must generate the associated DLMS PDC.

AP10.11. CUSTOMIZATION

AP10.11.1. Addition of Physical Metadata. The DLA Logistics Management Standards office creates schemas that can be used universally; the DLMS does not include message headers such as Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP), Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) or Web Services Description Language (WSDL) in its schema. The message header is used to identify physical metadata associated with extraction of data from a system. The addition of this physical metadata is allowed as part of the message header as long as business content carried in the payload (or message body) is compliant with DLMS schema as described in the Conformance and Compatibility paragraphs of this document.

AP10.11.2. Business Content Metadata. Extensions or constraints to a transaction, document, XML instance or informational exchange messages are allowed but must be identified as stated in the Compatibility paragraph of this document. Supplementing the DLMS standard is allowed provided business content has not been altered and the supplemental content is coordinated with DLA Logistics Management Standards under a DLMS change. Modifications to business content which are not allowed include:

AP10.11.2.1. Changes of length outside of minimum/maximum;

AP10.11.2.2. Elimination of mandatory elements or codes;

AP10.11.2.3. Changing order or relative position of elements within the prescribed transaction;

AP10.11.2.4. Changing context or using elements for other than intended purpose (refer to approved DLMS definition);

AP10.11.2.5. Change of type or pattern (e.g., alpha numeric, numeric, real, date/time, etc.);

AP10.11.2.6. Addition or modification of codes, and

AP10.11.2.7. Alteration by use of namespaces, code lists, extension, qualification, aggregation or redefinition of data types, constructs, structure or core component types for the purpose of redefining content or elimination of mandatory elements is not allowed.

without change. A conforming business rule is an explicit statement of one or more conditions that must or must not be met within a business context that is used as approved by the DLMS Manual and DLMS Supplements without change

AP10.7. COMPATIBILITY BUSINESS PROCESSES. A compatible process is a set of business rules executed in a predefined sequence to achieve a business objective that extends or constrains a DLMS business process yet is consistent with the DLMS Manual and DLMS Supplements. A compatible business rule is an explicit statement of one or more conditions that must or must not be met within a business context that extends or constrains a DLMS business rule yet is consistent with the DLMS Manual and DLMS Supplements. If a system or program manager identifies that a system is compatible, they must identify what extensions or constraints have been made. DLA Logistics Management Standards shall make a determination which extensions or constraints get added to the standard. The responsibility for generating the associated Proposed DLMS Change (PDC) lies with the system program manager, the functional proponent for the system, or the functional policy proponent that identifies the required change and not DLA Logistics Management Standards.

AP10.8. FULL COMPLIANT INSTANCES. Systems will likely include multiple transactions of which only a handful are within the scope of DLMS; therefore, this document focuses on applicability to transactions, documents, instances and any informational exchange messages (hereafter referred to inclusively as instances). The DLA Logistics Management Standards office does not have the resources to determine which instances are compliant; and instead, provides the criteria for systems and program managers to self certify that their transactions, documents, instances, or informational exchange messages are compliant. Compliance will ultimately be proven when information is exchanged and it passes functional and technical validations.

AP10.8.1. DLA Logistics Management Standards is committed to using commercial standards as applicable and therefore participates in ASC X12, and United Nations/Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT. Conformance, compliance or compatibility with ASC X12, International Standards Organization (ISO), UN/CEFACT, or Service / Agency does not infer conformance, compliance or compatibility with the DLMS standard. Nor does conformance, compliance or compatibility with the DLMS standard infer conformance, compliance or compatibility with the ASC X12, ISO, UN/CEFACT, or Component standards.

AP10.8.2. DLMS compliance is a statement which identifies whether an instance either conforms to or is compatible with a DLMS schema. DLA Logistics Management Standards shall continue to post only approved DLMS schemas on its website and the DoD Metadata Registry.

AP10.9. CONFORMANCE TRANSACTIONS. A conforming instance is a transaction, document, XML instance for a prescribed transaction format or informational exchange message that uses an approved DLMS schema without change.