



MILSTRIP AND MAPAD

HANDBOOK FOR SECURITY COOPERATION

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MR. DAVID SOBYRA
ACTING PRESIDENT

AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

MS. SHELBY LYON, CENTCOM USMTM
MR. BYRON HINRICHSEN, DSCU
MR. ROGER SCOTT, DSCU
MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, DSCU

This is an academic publication. It is a consolidated reference to the myriad of DoD- and service-unique codes and procedures. This publication is intended to serve as a guide for international customers, freight forwarders, shippers, U.S. Security Cooperation Officers, program managers, and Security Cooperation case managers to understand supply transactions. This publication addresses the most common logistics codes, formats, and procedures used in preparing and processing security cooperation supply requisitions and responding status and shipping documents. Information contained in this reference is drawn from current DoD and service-specific references as shown in Appendix Y. If there is a difference between the information in this guide and the applicable DoD or MILDEP publication, the DoD or MILDEP reference takes precedence. Additionally, MILDEP-unique requisitioning procedures may be specified in Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) notes. Distribution of this publication may be made to all U.S. and international personnel involved in security cooperation. Questions, suggestions, and corrections to this publication are welcome. Submit suggestions or inquired through the Ask an Instructor feature on the DSCU web page at <https://www.dscu.mil/default.aspx>.

Additional training on MILSTRIP is available through a computer-based training (CBT) module, “Military Standard Requisition and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) for FMS”. This CBT can be accessed on the DSCU website via the “Academics”...“Learning Guides” menus on that web page.

This publication does not take precedence over officially published U.S. Government regulations, directives, instructions, or manuals and is intended as a guide only. Additionally, this publication goes to press in a time of dynamic changes in the security cooperation enterprise. Some changes may even occur while this handbook is being printed.

Any requests for clarification or suggestions for improvement or content should be addressed to the following:

Defense Security Cooperation University (DSCU)
Mail: 2475 K Street Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433
POC / E-Mail: Byron Hinrichsen/ byronhinrichsen.civ@mail.mil
Phone: DSN 713-1224 Commercial (937) 713-1224

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CHAPTER 1

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLY SYSTEM

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Security cooperation (SC) partners and both Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Building Partner Capacity (BPC) cases receive logistics support through the same Department of Defense (DoD) system that supports the U.S. military forces. However, there is no single DoD supply organization. Rather, each U.S. military service has its own unique collection of processes, organizations, and terms that also support SC. Furthermore, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), which provides secondary material and services support to the U.S. military forces as well as to other DoD and government agencies, has a unique organizational structure and procedures of its own. This chapter is intended to provide information to assist the SC partner to understand and operate with all these different organizations.

The individual military departments and agencies are united by a common language of logistics communication. The “MIL” standards are documented procedures for requisitioning materiel, issuing materiel, transportation, billing, and many other aspects of logistics. While each Military Department (MILDEP) or service has its own unique variations on these common procedures and language, most of the processes and documents are standard. Think of it as the differences between the American language in Maine, Alabama, Texas, California, and Michigan. Each region has its own dialects and accents, yet, as Americans, we generally communicate with each other rather well. The same can be said about the common logistics language of the DoD.

Requisitions for primary items, such as aircraft, ships, tanks, and weapons systems, are prepared and processed for the SC partner by each MILDEP’s International Logistics Control Office (ILCO), based on Defined Order SC cases. Requisitions for secondary items, such as repair parts, publications, and consumables, are often prepared by the SC partners themselves. These requisitions are normally submitted against Blanket Order cases or Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangements (CLSSA) for FMS partners.

This publication provides guidance to SC partners and to U.S. Security Cooperation Office (SCO) personnel for requisitioning secondary items and understanding Military Standard Requisition and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP). Additionally, this publication should assist the SC partner and SCO in interpreting requisition status received from the ILCO, for both primary and secondary items. The following explanation of the military services’ supply systems is provided to better understand the flow of supply documents between those personnel that submit requisitions, and DoD sources of supply.

General Concepts

All military services have personnel that submit and manage requisitions, requisition processing points, storage sites, and inventory control points. However, each of the services has tailored its supply system to meet the peculiarities of its varying organization and missions. Furthermore, other agencies outside the individual services provide a major portion of their supply needs. These organizations are DLA within the DoD and the General Services Administration (GSA), a civilian agency outside the DoD.

The DLA manages and supplies common use items such as medical, subsistence, clothing, electronics, construction, industrial, chemical, general, and petroleum products. The DLA’s role has increased to the operation of wholesale warehouse functions on most U.S. military installations. The GSA supplies paint, hand tools, furniture, office supplies, and a variety of common administrative and maintenance items.

Much cross-servicing is performed among the military services for items classified as weapons-related and used by more than one service. In general, under the “one-item, one manager” concept, such items are assigned to one of the services for management and for supply to other service users.

The flow of supply documents between those personnel that submit requisitions, and DoD supply sources is managed by the DLA Transaction Services, located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. This activity maintains master item files for the DoD and automatically routes supply documents to and from the appropriate activity by high-speed electronic means. The DLA Transaction Services also perform other important functions, which will be covered later.

Army Logistics System

Requisitions from SC partners are submitted to the U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC) in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The USASAC New Cumberland serves as the Army’s International Logistics Control Organization (ILCO). The ILCO reviews the requisition to ensure that the requisition is funded against a valid SC case and that the requisition contains the necessary information to identify the SC partner’s requirement. The ILCO then passes the requisition to an Item Manager at an Inventory Control Point (ICP) through an automated system called the Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics (CISIL). The CISIL is used to track the requisition from initial submission by the SC partner until shipment to the SC partner’s freight forwarder or final destination, and billing by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology–ASA (ALT, <https://www.army.mil/asaalt>), and the Army Materiel Command (AMC, <https://www.amc.army.mil/>) are responsible for all logistics for the Army. There are numerous army subordinate commands and many additional reporting activities that support those logistics efforts. Four of the subordinate commands are Life-Cycle Management Commands (LCMCs), and another is a Program Executive Office (PEO). These five activities, which are listed below, serve as ICPs that manage FMS programs:

Name	Type of Materiel	Location
Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM)	Electronic and cryptographic equipment	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
Aviation-Missile Command (AMCOM)	Helicopters and missile systems	Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
Tank, Automotive, and Armaments Command (TACOM)	Tanks, automotive equipment, and munitions	Warren, Michigan
Joint Munitions Command (JMC)	Ammunition	Rock Island, Illinois
Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation Program Executive (PEO-STRI)	Simulators and training devices	Orlando, Florida

As ICPs, the LCMCs manage primary end items (tanks, vehicles, generators, helicopters, radios, etc.) as well as the secondary component parts of those end items. At these ICPs, a full range of logistics functions are performed including cataloging, inventory control, requisition processing, requirements determination, procurement, and disposal. MILSTRIP and other standard MIL system documents and codes are used extensively. The stock controlled by these ICPs is received, stored, and distributed through DLA Distribution, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Army maintenance depots operate under a standard system integrated with the automated retail system and using MILSTRIP procedures. The Army has a two-tiered maintenance structure for equipment: field maintenance and sustainment maintenance. Requisitions against Army equipment failures are referred to as either Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) or Anticipated Not Mission Capable Supply (ANMCS).

Further information about the Army's logistics system can be found in Army Regulation 725-50, "Requisitioning, Receipt and Issue System," and the ASA (ALT) and AMC websites, which can be accessed via the web links listed above.

Air Force Logistics System

Requisitions from SC partner are submitted to Air Force Security Assistance and Cooperation (AFSAC) Directorate at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. AFSAC serves as the Air Force's ILCO. AFSAC reviews the requisition to ensure that the requisition is funded against a valid FMS case, and that the requisition contains the necessary information to identify the SC partner's requirement. The ILCO then passes the requisition to an Item Manager at an ICP through the appropriate Air Force automated system, which will either be the Security Assistance Management Information System (SAMIS) or Case Management Control System (CMCS). SAMIS tracks the requisition from initial submission by the SC partner until shipment to the SC partner's freight forwarder or final destination, and billing by the DFAS.

The Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), Ohio, is the overall logistics management organization for the U.S. Air Force (USAF). The AFMC manages major items through the Air Force Life-Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC) and the Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC). The AFLCMC operates multiple PEOs, which serve as acquisition managers and ICPs for Air Force weapon systems. The PEOs integrate all aspects of weapons system logistics management.

Type of Material	Location
Aircraft	Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
Armament, navigation/guidance systems	Eglin, AFB Florida
Satellite/meteorological equipment	Los Angeles AFB, California
Communications system	Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts

AFSC, is headquartered at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, supports the product centers with support items and major item maintenance, executed through three Air Logistics Complexes (ALCs). These ALCs serve as depots for Air Force assets:

- Oklahoma City Air Logistics Complex (OC-ALC) at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma
- Ogden Air Logistics Complex (OO-ALC) at Hill AFB, Utah
- Warner Robins Air Logistics Complex (WR-ALC) at Robins AFB, Georgia

Each ALC has primary wholesale warehouses located on base to receive, store, and issue the materiel for which it is responsible. The ALCs also have maintenance facilities as well as inventory management functions operated by the Air Force. Additional supply depot operations are performed by DLA.

For selected high dollar value items, the Air Force has developed a number of systems that give the inventory manager total visibility of selected assets worldwide. For example, jet engines and other propulsion devices, and high value components are handled in this manner. The inventory manager may fill these requirements by directing shipments from any location in the Air Force logistics system.

The Air Force operates a two-tiered maintenance structure for its equipment: unit and depot. Requisitions against Air Force equipment failures are referred to as either Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) or Anticipated Not Mission Capable Supply (ANMCS).

Further information about the Air Force logistics system can be found in the Air Force Manual 23-110, Volume 9, *Security Assistance Program Procedures and Air Force Manual 16-101, International Affairs and Security Assistance*.

Navy Logistics System

Requisitions from SC partners are submitted to the Naval Supply System Command (NAVSUP) Weapon Systems Support (WSS) International Programs Office (NAVSUP-WSS-N52) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. NAVSUP-WSS-N52 serves as the Navy's ILCO. This organization ensures that the requisitions are funded against a valid FMS case and that the requisitions contain the necessary information to identify the SC partner's requirement. The ILCO then passes the requisitions to an Item Manager at an ICP through an automated system called Management Information System for International Logistics (MISIL). The MISIL system tracks the requisitions from initial submission by the SC partner until shipment to the SC partner's freight forwarder or final destination, and billing by the DFAS.

The Navy operates four distinct Systems Commands that manage materiel. These systems commands manage not only the primary items but are also responsible for the acquisition and management of the supporting items and components. These Systems Commands are Naval Air (NAVAIR) Systems Command, Naval Sea (NAVSEA) Systems Command, Naval Information Warfare (NAVWAR) Systems Command, and Naval Supply (NAVSUP) Systems Command.

NAVSUP has primary responsibility for running the Navy supply system. It develops and implements supply policies and procedures. Its subordinate organization, the NAVSUP-WSS Office, coordinates secondary support with the Systems Commands from two locations:

1. Ships Parts— Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
2. Aviation— Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Navy uses a unique Cognizance Symbol (COG) in its system to identify the method of categorizing particular segments of Navy supply materiel. This code appears as the first two positions of the Management Control data in the catalog record of each National Stock Number (NSN) listed in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS). The COG identifies the inventory manager of the NSN. Cognizance Symbols are used in all Navy supply documents. This includes those supply transactions for materiel managed by the Army, Air Force, DLA, and GSA, even though these activities do not use COGs within their own supply distribution systems. A complete list of cognizance symbols is in NAVSUP P-526, Figure 1-3. The international customer should use a generic COG when the item requisitioned does not have a National Stock Number:

- Cog 0I—Naval Publications
- Cog 2O—Training Devices
- Cog 1H—Ship (Surface) Parts and Consumables & Electronic Parts
- Cog 1R—Aircraft Consumable Parts & All Others

Another peculiarity worth noting is the heavy use of "exception data" by the Navy. When a part number cannot be converted to a National Stock Number, Navy procedure requires that all available additional descriptive data be supplied with the part number; hence most of Navy's part numbered requisitions are A05 or A0E requisitions. The Navy uses Navy Item Control Numbers (NICNs) to requisition items that do not have a National Stock Number. These NICNs are used for ordering publications, forms, directives, or other items

that normally do not have NSNs or part numbers.

Navy systems are maintained at three (organizational, intermediate, and depot) levels, and equipment failures are referred to as either Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) or Anticipated Not Mission Capable Supply (ANMCS). Casualty Reports (CASREPs) are submitted and processed to document system issues. Further information about the Navy logistics system can be found in NAVSUP Pub 526, *Foreign Military Sales Customer Supply System Guide*, and NAVSUP Pub 485, *Naval Supply Procedures*, Vols. 1-3.

Marine Corps Logistics System

While the Marine Corps is part of the Department of the Navy, it has authority to operate a separate supply system to meet its needs. However, all FMS requisitions are managed by the Navy's ILCO, NAVSUP-WSS-N52, and then routed to a Marine Corps or other item manager. The Marine Corps' primary items are managed by the Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM) in Quantico, Virginia.

The single ICP for Marine Corps managed items is the Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) in Albany, Georgia. It performs the same types of functions as the other services' ICPs. Stocks under its control are stored in three Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) depots located in Jacksonville, Florida; Barstow, California; and Albany, Georgia.

Defense Logistics Agency

The DLA has inventory management responsibility for over five million items, or about 95 percent of active NSNs in the DoD supply system. The DLA supplies more items and processes more requisitions than all of the other services plus the GSA combined. It is, therefore, important for FMS and DoD supply personnel to understand the DLA system and how it supplies the items assigned to it.

The DLA manages materiel through supply planners and demand planners located throughout the United States in logistics cells in the DLA's three ICPs. Each ICP manages specific supply chains of items used by the services. These are as follows:

Name	Type of Materiel	Location
DLA Land and Maritime	Land, maritime and missile weapons systems spares and components	Columbus, Ohio
DLA Aviation	Aviation support and environmental products	Richmond, Virginia
DLA Troop Support	Food, clothing, textiles, medicines, medical equipment, general, and industrial supplies and services	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The three DLA ICPs receive and process incoming requisitions from customers worldwide. They direct shipments from the distribution depots using MILSTRIP procedures in the same manner as previously explained for other military service ICPs and their primary depots. The data system used throughout the DLA is the Enterprise Business System (EBS). This system tracks requisition processing, inventory control, small purchases, excess distribution and disposal, cataloging, and other related functions. The depots operated by the DLA use a system known as the Distribution Standard System (DSS), covering storage depot operations and related shipping functions.

A variety of DLA-owned items are in DLA depots collocated at Navy, Air Force, Army and Marine Corps bases. The DLA uses Materiel Release Orders (MROs) to fill and ship requisitions received from any service for either DLA- or service-managed materiel. The DLA performs a number of additional services worth noting:

- 1) DoD-wide cataloging of items— The United States National Codification Bureau (NCB) establishes and manages Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases for cataloging services and logistics data (FED LOG and PUB LOG). DoD-wide cataloging of items was performed by the DLA Logistics Information Service in Battle Creek, Michigan. The new millennium again brought DLA transformation imperatives, and DLS became a J-6 Information Operations organization providing Information Technology (IT) support to DLA Disposition Services (formerly Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service) worldwide. In 2010, DLA implemented the “We Are DLA” plan to create a unified, single-agency approach, uniting the agency, regardless of location or mission. As a result, DLIS was renamed the Logistics Information Services to better reflect this affiliation. Today, the Customer Interaction Center and enterprise system management are part of an expanded mission, providing solutions to customer logistics issues.
- 2) DLA Disposition Services, headquartered in Battle Creek, Michigan, perform DoD materiel reutilization and surplus property disposal.
- 3) DLA Distribution in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, operates the wholesale warehouse depots located on Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities and DLA stand-alone depots.
- 4) DLA Strategic Minerals in Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, controls the national reserve of cobalt,

- diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, and other minerals.
- 5) DLA Energy at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, supplies bulk petroleum products and alternative fuels, performs direct delivery, and manages terminal facilities and distribution.
 - 6) DLA Transaction Services operate from two locations: Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and Defense Depot Tracy, California. DLA Transaction Services receive, process, and address logistics documents generated by MILSTRIP and other standard MIL systems.

General Services Administration (GSA)

The Office of Federal Supply and Services (FSS) is the activity within GSA responsible for supply support to Department of Defense activities for some 70 Federal Supply Classes (FSC), comprising over three million products. These include office supplies, office and household furniture, paint, hand tools, and a variety of common-use administrative and maintenance items widely used by both military and civilian agencies throughout the Government.

GSA operates a sizeable non-stocked item program through its federal supply schedule. The program includes hundreds of thousands of common items and services written on indefinite quantity contracts. Any Government agency may requisition these items and services. The contracts are distributed to agencies that place purchase orders directly with the contractor under the terms and prices quoted.

Requisitions and other MILSTRIP documents are transmitted via the Defense Data Network (DDN) through the DLA Transaction Services and the ILCO to GSA's central computer. The requisitions are then routed to the appropriate GSA processing point.

Military Standard Requisition and Issue Procedures

MILSTRIP is one of several MILS procedures used by the DoD and other Federal agencies. The MILSTRIP process, however, is constrained by a fixed data field length and a total limit of 80 data elements. Over time these data length limitations have become technically obsolete and do not support industry requirements for unit identification devices.

In 2003, the DoD began to migrate to the commercial electronic data interchange (EDI) processes of Extensible Markup Language (XML) and replaced most of MILS processes with the Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS). The DLMS is founded on American National Standards Institute (ANSI) X12 standards and XML. This information exchange media can support the unique tracking of items throughout the supply chain and is capable of supporting larger data elements. The 80-record position format has been replaced within the DoD for domestic use. The data systems used by the security cooperation community, however, have not yet been upgraded or replaced to conform to the latest EDI standards. Until these legacy systems are replaced, SC will continue to use MILSTRIP, limited to 80 record positions of data.

For almost 60 years, the MILS processes, and now the DLMS, have enabled DoD logistics managers and consumers to communicate electronically. The functional procedures and supporting transactions have been the backbone of DoD's logistics system, with approximately one billion transactions transmitted annually. Used by over 100,000 customer activities, these standards have been implemented by the military services, Federal and DoD agencies, defense contractors, and foreign governments.

The MILSTRIP language was developed in the 1950s and communicated through written documents and keypunch cards. Over the years, technology has changed the method and speed at which we communicate, but the basic MILSTRIP language still exists. The MILSTRIP supply language is in 80-column, or record, position format, but entered on a computer screen. DoD customers throughout the world most often submit their requirements electronically through the Security Cooperation Information Portal

(SCIP). SCIP is available online and can be used free of charge by our SC partners. It's worth mentioning written and mailed requisitions are still accepted. The MILSTRIP system consists of various alphanumeric codes arranged in an 80-record position format as shown at Appendix A. Complexities behind the many codes are simplified by the Graphic User Interface (GUI) in SCIP to include drop-down menus and certain fields that will auto populate based on purpose chosen. For example, if you choose to place a requisition, the "document type" field code is automatically filled in for you.

The MILSTRIP document structure for SC partners differs significantly from requisitions prepared by and for domestic U.S. customers. This can cause additional confusion among inventory managers and shipping activities that must interpret the MILSTRIP codes. In a domestic requisition, a unique six-position Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) or Unit Identification Code (UIC) identifies a U.S. military organization or unit. The supply support activity to that U.S. military organization or unit is identified by a similar code as a supplementary address. For SC partners, the data fields of the requisition or status document have been adapted for their use, and the entries in those data fields contain information that has no equivalent in the U.S. military supply system. In SC, the partner's address and supplementary address are extracted from bits of information throughout the requisition document. These bits of information are combined to form a Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC). Generally, each transaction will have two addresses, the "Ship-To" MAPAC, which identifies a freight forwarder or intermediate receiving location of the materiel, and a "Mark For" MAPAC, which identifies the ultimate destination in the SC partner's country.

The illustration in Chapter 7, Appendix A, shows the unique data elements of an SC requisition.

The DLA Transaction Services

The DLA Transaction Services serve as an electronic post office for logistics transactions. All electronic logistics transactions are routed through the DLA Transaction Services. DLA receives, processes, and addresses logistics documents generated by MILSTRIP and other defense logistics management standard systems. Customers receive supply status electronically via email or through data download. The DLA Transaction Services links master logistics files processed through an interactive network of gateways and databases, using the Defense Information System Network (DISN). It connects over 177,000 customers, including Defense agencies, other Federal agencies, FMS customers, and NATO and industry partners. Some of the notable system features include the following:

- The DLA Transaction Services permit a variety of logistics documents (requisitions, follow-ups, responses to ICP requests, etc.) destined for a number of different recipients to be assembled into one message. DLA combines this with other messages, re-sorts the contents by addressee, and re-transmits new consolidated messages.
- The DLA Transaction Services maintain a source of supply file for each NSN. The file shows the wholesale activity managing that item and where requisitions and other logistics traffic should be addressed. The DLA Logistics Information Service maintains master logistics data files for DoD and updates source of supply files. The DLA Transaction Services use this file to re-route misdirected documents.
- The DLA Transaction Services maintain the DoD master file of Routing Identifier Codes (RIC), a three-character code assigned to each supply activity and used in all MILSTRIP documents to denote the address of the intended recipient. The DLA Transaction Services publish these codes periodically as Supplement 1 to the DoD MILSTRIP manual. An electronic version of this file is at the DLA Transaction Services website (which requires an account to access and is CAC-enabled) at <https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/common/login.asp>.

The DLA Transaction Services perform a variety of other functions including data gathering for use in preparing MILSTEP reports and providing logistics management data to the services and DoD. Additional

information on the DLA Transaction Services, including special processing rules tailored for each service, are contained in the Defense Automatic Addressing System manual, DoD 4000.25-10-M.

CHAPTER 2

REQUISITION DOCUMENTS (A0)

Requisition Submission Requirements

The Security Cooperation (SC) Partner has numerous options to electronically submit SC requisitions that they prepare and submit when authorized (e.g., Blanket Order and CLSSA cases). One option is to submit them using the International Logistics Communication System (ILCS) through the DLA Transaction Services to the International Logistics Control Organization (ILCO) for the MILDEP managing the SC case against which the items are being ordered. SC partner may also submit requisitions through the Internet using the Security Cooperation Information Portal information system (SCIP) in the Case Information, U.S. Air Force (AFSAC Online), or Navy SCIP Communities when appropriate. All requisitions intended for the U.S. Navy/Marine Corps, and Coast Guard are required to be submitted in the SCIP Navy Community when SCIP is the system of choice for submitting the requisition. These automated requisitions are routed directly to the applicable U.S. MILDEP ILCO. Non-automated requisitions may be submitted directly to the ILCO via FAX, letter or message. The U.S. MILDEP ILCOs are as follows:

- Air Force: Air Force Security Assistance and Cooperation Directorate (AFSAC) at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.
- Army: United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC) at New Cumberland, PA.
- Navy: Naval Supply Systems Command—Weapon Systems Support International Programs Office (NAVSUP-WSS-N52), Philadelphia, PA. NAVSUP-WSS-N52 also accepts and processes requisitions for Marine Corps and Coast Guard materiel.
- The Defense Logistics Agency has no ILCO. Requisitions for DLA-managed material (other than Excess Defense Articles managed by DLA Disposition Services, or DLA Catalog products managed by DLA Logistics Information Services via FMS Cases where DLA is the Implementing Agency (IA)), are passed from the MILDEP ILCOs to DLA.

Requisitioning Procedures

This section describes the procedures and authorized forms to be used in submission of requisitions by SC partners. The following types of forms and formats are authorized for use when the SC partner is preparing the requisition:

- Automated Preparation: SC partners having computer-to-computer telecommunications capability, using the DLA Automated Message Exchange System (DAMES) or the Supply Tracking and Repairable Returns-Personal Computer (STARR-PC) software, transmit a requisition containing MILSTRIP data entries electronically through the International Logistics Communication System. Additionally, the Security Cooperation Information Portal - SCIP (including the Air Force Security Assistance and Cooperation Directorate (AFSAC) Online in the “USAF” SCIP Community, and the in the “Requisitions” in the “Navy” Community on SCIP), provides additional options for the customer to submit requisitions via the internet.

Manual Preparation: There is no longer a manual form for submitting supply requisitions. SC partners requisitioning materiel for items with National Stock Numbers (NSNs) via manual means may provide the necessary information on letter, fax, or message to the appropriate ILCO. Customers needing to requisition items that do not have an NSN should submit the part number, manufacturer’s Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code (if known), end-item application, technical manual or technical order number, and any known identifying characteristics to the case manager at the ILCO.

A requisition Document Identifier Code (DIC) is a three-character alphanumeric identification of a document as a type of requisition conforming to the MILSTRIP standard format. The following are authorized for use:

- Requisitions bearing document identifier A01 are used in requesting clearly defined national stock numbers. The format used is DD Form 1348 (Automated).
- Requisitions bearing document identifier A04 are used when the requisition contains other than a national stock number, NATO stock number, or part number.
- Requisitions bearing document identifier A05 are used when the requisition contains a part number and data in the remarks field. Examples of exception data include further identification data, exceptions to normal mode of delivery, exception to levels of protection. A05 documents are used primarily when an NSN does not exist for the desired item. A05 documents must include the manufacturer or supplier CAGE code along with the part number, and a technical manual to further identify the desired item. A05 documents require the ILCO to manually process the request. If the ILCO determines that a valid NSN exists for the part-numbered item, the ILCO will convert the A05 to an A01 document and process the request for the standard NSN. The SC partner will be issued whatever manufacturer or supplier's part is available that conforms to that NSN's specifications. When the catalog data indicate that multiple part numbers and suppliers exist for a single NSN, SC partners who want a specific part number or supplier should not submit A05 documents because they will be converted to A01 and the SC partner will be issued a part corresponding to that NSN without regard to manufacturer or part number. Customers who wish to have parts supplied by a specific source or manufacturer should consider purchasing them through a direct commercial sale, using the Parts Repair Ordering System (PROS) or the Simplified Nonstandard Acquisition Process (SNAP) at an additional cost.
- Requisitions bearing document identifiers A01 and A04 will be submitted electronically when such capability is available. Mail or message will be used when electronic transmission capability is not available.
- For Canada and Mexico, the applicable Document Identifier Codes for requisitions are A0A (vice A01), A0D (vice A04) and A0E (vice A05).

A list of document identifier codes used in SC documents is in Chapter 7, Appendix B.

Procedures for Country Prepared Blanket Order FMS Requisitions

These instructions are for preparation of requisitions against Blanket Order cases. When specific Blanket Order requisitioning instructions are included in the LOA notes, they supersede any information contained in this chapter.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
1–3	Document Identifier Code (DIC)	<p>RP 1, enter “A” to identify as MILSTRIP document. RP 2, enter a numeric zero to identify the document as a requisition. RP 3, enter a numeric code determined by the type of data entered in the stock number field and/or remark space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use “1” when NSN identifies requisitioned items • Use “2” only for requisitions submitted to the Air Force with part numbers, when the part number and technical order (TO) number can be entered in RP 8– 22. • Use “4” for requisitioning Navy publications. • Use “5” when requisition contains exception data such as identification or shipping information. <p>For additional Document Identifier Codes, see Appendix B.</p>
4–6	Routing Identifier Code (RIC)	<p>Enter appropriate RIC of the supporting ILCO: “BY7” for USASAC, New Cumberland, PA. “FNH” for AFSAC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH. “N65” for NAVSUP-WSS-N52, Philadelphia, PA.</p> <p>For additional Routing Identifier Codes, see Appendix C.</p>
7	Media and Status Code	<p>The media and status code directs the supply system to provide status to the organization that submitted the requisition, and to the supplementary address. For requisitions submitted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Force, enter “V”. • Army, enter zero “0”. • Navy, leave blank.
8–22	Stock Number	<p>Enter the NSN obtained from the applicable service stock list or catalog or number other than a part number. If requisitioned item has a part number, requisitions will be submitted as A05 document identifier with necessary identification data in the “remarks” field. Part number requisitions submitted to the U.S. Air Force may be submitted on DIC A02 if the technical order and part number can both be contained in RP 8–22.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
23–24	Unit of Issue (UI)	<p>Enter the appropriate two-letter code from the applicable catalog or stock list.</p> <p>For additional Unit of Issue codes, see Appendix E.</p>
25–29	Quantity	Enter the quantity required. Precede the quantity with zeros to fill the field as necessary.
30–43	Document Number	The document number is a 14-digit number composed of the implementing agency code, the SC partner’s country code, the mark for code, the delivery term code, the type assistance code, the Julian date and the requisition serial number as indicated below:
30	Implementing Agency Code	<p>This is a one-character code identifying the USG service or agency providing the article or service. This code is found in the case identifier of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). Typically, enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B” for Army • “D” for Air Force • “P” for Navy <p>A complete list may be found at Appendix P.</p>
31–32	Country Code	<p>Enter the two-character country code identifying the SC partner’s country.</p> <p>Refer to the case designator located on the LOA, or see the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM) C4.T2 at https://samm.dsca.mil/.</p>
33	Mark For Code	For in-country delivery, enter the appropriate “Mark For” code. On the LOA, the “Mark For” is located at the bottom of the first page of the LOA under Information Provided by the SC partner. When a code is not applicable a numeric zero (0) will be entered.
34	Delivery Term Code	<p>Enter the code from Column 7 starting on page two of the LOA for the applicable case line.</p> <p>For definitions of Delivery Term Codes, see Appendix P.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
35	Type of Assistance Code	<p>Enter the code from Column 5 starting on page two of the LOA for the applicable case line.</p> <p>For definitions of Type of Assistance Codes, see Appendix P.</p>
36–39	Document Date	<p>Enter the Julian date, the requisition is released for transmission. In the event of delays imposed prior to transmission, enter the date planned or anticipated for release into the service logistics system.</p> <p>A Julian date calendar is in Appendix T.</p>
40–43	Serial Number	<p>Enter the serial number of the requisition. The serial number assigned each day will begin with 0001 and continue consecutively through 4999. Other serial numbers may be authorized by a MILDEP on a case basis; however, in no event will duplicate serial numbers be assigned to requisitions with the same document date.</p> <p>For CASREP requisitions submitted to the Navy, enter “W” in RP 40. For NMCS requisitions submitted to the Navy, enter “G” in RP 40.</p> <p>For Army Direct Exchange (DX) program, enter “H” in RP 40.</p> <p>A list of serial numbers is at Appendix O.</p>
44	Demand Code	<p>Enter “N” for nonrecurring demand (recurring demands may only be used on CLSSA cases).</p>
45–50	Supplementary Address	<p>The Supplementary Address is a six-digit number composed of the purchaser’s service code, Offer/Release Code, Freight Forwarder Code, & Case Designator as indicated below:</p>
45	Purchaser’s Service Code	<p>The code entered must be the service assignment code B, D, P, K, or T, since these are the only codes with addresses published in the MAPAD.</p> <p>Purchaser service codes are listed in Appendix P.</p>
46	Offer/Release Code	<p>Enter the Offer/Release Code from Column 6 starting on page two of the LOA for the applicable case line.</p> <p>“X” will be entered, when the shipments are Delivery Term Code (DTC) of 8, 9 or 7, through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).</p> <p>For definitions of Offer/Release Codes, see Appendix P.</p>

47	Freight Forwarder Code	<p>Enter the freight forwarder code in from the bottom of the first page of the LOA this information is provided by the SC partner.</p> <p>“X” will be entered, when the shipments are Delivery Term Code (DTC) of 8, 9 or 7, through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).</p> <p>“W” will be entered, when the materiel is to be delivered to an assembly point or staging area. In such instances, clear text shipping instructions will be contained in the remarks portion of the requisitions and related Materiel Release Orders (MRO).</p>
48–50	Case Designator	Enter the last three characters from the case identifier on the first page of the LOA.
51	Signal Code	<p>Enter “L” on all requisitions prepared by the SC partner.</p> <p>There are two purposes of the signal code: It designates the fields containing the intended consignee (ship-to) It designates the activity to receive and effect payment of bills, when applicable. In FMS, these bills are processed by the ILCO.</p>
52–53	Fund Code	Leave blank on all requisitions prepared by the SC partner.
54—56	Distribution Code, Used for FMS Case Line or Navy COG	<p>For Army LOAs, enter the three-digit line number in RP 54–56. The Army CISIL system will replace the number in RP 54 with “B” upon receipt.</p> <p>For Air Force LOAs, enter the three-digit line number in RP 54–56. The Air Force SAMIS system will replace the number in RP 54 with “N” upon receipt.</p> <p>For a Navy CASREP/NMCS requisition, enter “F” in RP 54, followed by the appropriate 2-character cognizance code (COG) found in the Management Control data in the appropriate catalog. If the item being requisitioned does not have an NSN, use the generic COG for that category. Generic COGs are as follows: Ship Parts: 1H; Electronic Parts: 1H; Aircraft Parts: 1R; Training Devices: 2O (letter O, not number 0); Publications: 0I (letter I, not number 1); all others: 1R. If not a CASREP/NMCS requisition, leave RP 54 blank.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
57–59	Project Code	<p>For all except Navy, leave blank, or enter authorized project code.</p> <p>For Navy, NMCS requisitions, enter “5” in RP 57 and the two-position Weapons System Designator Code (WSDC) in RP 58–59 (which will be found on the applicable LOA).</p>
60–61	Priority Designator	<p>Enter authorized priority based on FAD Code and Urgency of Need Designator (UND).</p> <p>For an explanation of the Uniform Materiel Management Issue Priority System (UMMIPS), see Appendix F.</p>
62–64	Required Delivery Date (RDD) or Required Availability Date (RAD)	<p>The assigned priority designator (PD) usually determines delivery date. However, customers may identify urgently needed, mission critical items with additional entries in RP 62–64.</p> <p>Enter “N02” in positions 62-64 for CASREP, or NMCS requisitions submitted to the Navy. Enter “N” in RP 62 for NMCS requisitions submitted to the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force and leave RP 63-64 blank. For anticipated NMCS (ANMCS) requisitions submitted to the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force, FMS customers should enter “E” in RP 62 and leave RP 63-64 blank. These entries should only be used for PD 01-08.</p> <p>FMS customers may also use RP 62-64 to indicate a required delivery date (RDD) for a requisition that is not mission critical or is not a CLSSA requisition. The RDD is the date that the FMS customer desires to have the material delivered to the freight forwarder. When the RDD is less than 100 days from the date of requisition, enter the Julian date in RP 62-64. If availability is required within a specified period but after 100 days, use RP 62–64 to enter a Required Availability Date (RAD) by entering “A” in RP 62, and the number of months in RP 63–64. For example, an item that is required within six months would be indicated by A06 in RP 62-64. If the customer prefers not to receive the requisitioned material before a specific time frame, use RP 62–64 to enter an Extended RDD by entering an “S” in RP 62, and the number of months in RP 63-64. For example, an item that is not required for ten months after requisition submission would be indicated by S10 in RP 62–64.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
65–66	Advice Code	Enter applicable MILSTRIP advice code or leave blank. For a list of applicable advice codes, see Appendix G.
67–73		Leave blank.
74–80	Unit Price	Leave blank. Status documents from the item manager will indicate the most recent catalog price per unit.

Procedures for Country Prepared CLSSA Requisitions

These instructions are for preparation of requisitions against a FMSO II, Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangements (CLSSA). When specific CLSSA requisitioning instructions are included in the LOA notes, they supersede any information contained in this chapter.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
1–3	Document Identifier Code (DIC)	<p>RP 1, enter “A” to identify as MILSTRIP document. RP 2, enter a numeric zero to identify the document as a requisition. RP 3, enter a numeric code determined by the type of data entered in the stock number field or remark space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use “1” when NSN identifies requisitioned item. • Use “2” only for requisitions submitted to the Air Force with part numbers, when the part number and technical order (TO) number can be entered in RP 8–22. • Use “4” for requisitioning Navy publications. • Use “5” when requisition contains exception data such as identification or shipping information. <p>For additional Document Identifier Codes, see Appendix B.</p>
4–6	Routing Identifier Code (RIC)	<p>Enter appropriate RIC of the supporting ILCO: “BY7” for USASAC, New Cumberland, PA. “FNH” for AFSAC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH. “N65” for NAVSUP-WSS-N52, Philadelphia, PA. When returning an item to the Navy for repair under the Navy Repairable Item Replacement Option (RIRO), leave blank.</p> <p>For additional Routing Identifier Codes, see Appendix C.</p>
7	Media and Status Code	<p>The media and status code directs the supply system to provide status to the organization that submitted the requisition and to the supplementary address. For requisitions submitted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Force, enter “V”. • Army, enter zero (0). • Navy, leave blank.
8–22	Stock Number	<p>Enter the NSN obtained from the applicable service stock list or catalog or number other than a part number. If requisitioned item has a part number, requisitions will be submitted as A05 document identifier with necessary identification data in the “remarks” field. Part number requisitions submitted to the U.S. Air Force may be submitted on DIC A02 if the technical order and part number can both be contained in RP 8–22.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
23–24	Unit of Issue (UI)	<p>Enter the appropriate two-letter code from the applicable catalog or stock list.</p> <p>For additional Unit of Issue codes, see Appendix E.</p>
25–29	Quantity	Enter the quantity required. Precede the quantity with zeros to fill the field as necessary.
30–43	Document Number	The document number is a fourteen-digit number composed of the implementing agency code, the SC partner’s country code, the Mark For Code, the Delivery Term Code, the Type Assistance Code, the Julian date, and the requisition serial number as indicated below:
30	Implementing Agency Code	<p>This is a one-character code identifying the USG service or agency providing the article or service. This code is found in the case identifier of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). Typically, enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “B” for Army • “D” for Air Force • “P” for Navy <p>A complete list may be found at Appendix P.</p>
31–32	Country Code	<p>Enter the two-character country code identifying the SC partner’s country.</p> <p>Refer to the case designator located on the LOA, or see the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM) C4.T2 at https://samm.dsca.mil/.</p>
33	Mark For Code	For in-country delivery, enter the appropriate “Mark For” code. On the LOA, the “Mark For” is located at the bottom of the first page of the LOA under Information Provided by the SC partner. When a code is not applicable a numeric zero (0) will be entered.
34	Delivery Term Code	<p>Enter the code from Column 7 starting on page two of the LOA for the applicable case line.</p> <p>For definitions of Delivery Term Codes, see Appendix P.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
35	Type of Assistance Code	Enter “V”. This indicates a FMSO II requisition.
36–39	Document Date	Enter the Julian date the requisition is released for transmission. In the event of delays imposed prior to transmission, enter the date planned or anticipated for release into the service logistics system. A Julian date calendar is at Appendix T.
40–43	Serial Number	Enter the serial number of the requisition. The serial number assigned each day will begin with 0001 and continue consecutively through 4999. Other serial numbers may be authorized by a MILDEP on a case basis; however, in no event will duplicate serial numbers be assigned to requisitions with the same document date. For CASREP requisitions submitted to the Navy, enter “W” in RP 40. For NMCS requisitions submitted to the Navy, enter “G” in RP 40. For Army Direct Exchange (DX) program, enter “H” in RP 40. A list of serial numbers is at Appendix O.
44	Demand Code	Enter demand code. “R” if a programmed, recurring demand against a FMSO II case, “N” for a non- programmed demand, or “P” if for a CLSSA termination/drawdown. When returning an item to the USN for repair under the Navy Repairable Item Replacement Option (RIRO), leave blank.
45–50	Supplementary Address	The Supplementary Address is a six-digit number composed of the purchaser’s service code, Offer/Release Code, Freight Forwarder Code, & Case Designator as indicated below:
45	Purchaser’s Service Code	The code entered must be the service assignment code B, D, P, K, or T, since these are the only codes with addresses published in the MAPAD. Purchaser service codes are listed in Appendix P.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
46	Offer/Release Code	<p>Enter the offer/release code from column 6 starting on pg. 2 of the LOA for the applicable case line.</p> <p>“X” will be entered, when the shipments are Delivery Term Code (DTC) of 8, 9 or 7, through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).</p> <p>For definitions of Offer/Release Codes, see Appendix P.</p>
47	Freight Forwarder Code	<p>Enter the freight forwarder code in from the bottom of the first page of the LOA this information is provided by the SC partner.</p> <p>“X” will be entered, when the shipments are Delivery Term Code (DTC) of 8, 9 or 7, through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).</p> <p>“W” will be entered, when the materiel is to be delivered to an assembly point or staging area. In such instances, clear text shipping instructions will be contained in the remarks portion of the requisitions and related Materiel Release Orders (MRO).</p>
48–50	Case Designator	Enter the last three characters from the case identifier on the first page of the LOA, of which the first position should be “K.”
51	Signal Code	<p>Enter “L” on all requisitions prepared by the SC partner.</p> <p>There are two purposes of the signal code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It designates the fields containing the intended consignee (ship-to) <input type="checkbox"/> It designates the activity to receive and effect payment of bills, when applicable. In FMS, these bills are processed by the ILCO.
52–53	Fund Code	Leave blank on all requisitions prepared by the SC partner.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
54–56	Distribution Code, Used for FMS Case Line or Navy COG	<p>For Army LOAs, enter the three-digit line number in RP 54–56. The Army CISIL system will replace the number in RP 54 with “B” upon receipt.</p> <p>For Air Force LOAs, enter the three-digit line number in RP 54–56. The Air Force SAMIS system will replace the number in RP 54 with “N” upon receipt.</p> <p>For a Navy CASREP/NMCS requisition, enter “F” in RP 54, followed by the appropriate two-character cognizance code (COG) found in the Management Control data in the WebFLIS, FED LOG or appropriate catalog. If the item being requisitioned does not have an NSN, use the generic COG for that category. Generic COGs are as follows: Ship Parts: 1H; Electronic Parts: 1H; Aircraft Parts: 1R; Training Devices: 2O (letter O, not number 0); Publications: 0I (letter I, not number 1); All others: 1R. If not a CASREP/NMCS requisition, leave RP 54 blank.</p>
57–59	Project Code	<p>For Navy, NMCS requisitions, enter “5” in RP 57 and the two-position Weapons System Designator Code (WSDC) in RP 58- 59 (which will be found on the applicable LOA).</p> <p>For Navy Repairable Item Replacement Option (RIRO) enter project code “Z8A”.</p> <p>For Army Direct Exchange (DX) program, enter project code EV7.</p> <p>For all others, leave blank, or enter authorized project code.</p>
60–61	Priority Designator	<p>Enter authorized priority based on FAD Code and Urgency of Need Designator (UND).</p> <p>For an explanation of the Uniform Materiel Management Issue Priority System (UMMIPS), see Appendix F.</p>

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
62–64	Required Delivery Date (RDD) or Required Availability Date (RAD)	<p>The assigned priority designator (PD) usually determines delivery date. However, customers may identify urgently needed, mission-critical items with additional entries in RP 62-64.</p> <p>Enter “N02” in positions 62–64 for CASREP, or NMCS requisitions submitted to the Navy. Enter “N” in RP 62 for NMCS requisitions submitted to the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force and leave RP 63–64 blank. For anticipated NMCS (ANMCS) requisitions submitted to the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force, FMS customers should enter “E” in RP 62 and leave RP 63–64 blank. These entries should only be used for PD 01–08. When expedited transportation is desired, FMS customers may enter “777” in positions 62-64. This entry may only be used when the priority entered in positions 60–61 is from 01 to 08. Do not use “999”. This is reserved for domestic forces.</p> <p>FMS customers may also use RP 62–64 to indicate a required delivery date (RDD) for a requisition that is not mission-critical or is not a CLSSA requisition. The RDD is the date that the FMS customer desires to have the material delivered to the freight forwarder. When the RDD is less than 100 days from the date of requisition, enter the Julian date in RP 62–64. If availability is required within a specified period but after 100 days, use RP 62–64 to enter a Required Availability Date (RAD) by entering “A” in RP 62, and the number of months in RP 63–64. For example, an item that is required within six months would be indicated by A06 in RP 62–64. If the customer prefers not to receive the requisitioned material before a specific time frame, use RP 62–64 to enter an Extended RDD by entering an “S” in RP 62, and the number of months in RP 63–64. For example, an item that is not required for ten months after requisition submission would be indicated by S10 in RP 62–64.</p>
65–66	Advice Code	<p>For Navy Repairable Item Replacement Option (RIRO), enter “5V”. For all others enter applicable MILSTRIP advice code or leave blank.</p> <p>For a list of applicable advice codes, see Appendix G.</p>
67–73		When returning an item to the Navy for repair under the Navy Repairable Item Replacement Option (RIRO), enter “F” in RP 71, “E” in RP 72 and leave all others blank.
74–80	Unit Price	Leave blank. Status documents from the item manager will indicate the most recent catalog price per unit.

Follow-Up Requests, Requisition Modifications, and Cancellation Procedures

This section describes the procedures and authorized forms to be used in submission of follow-ups, requisition modifications, or cancellations by SC partner.

The following types of forms and formats are authorized for use when the SC partner is preparing MILSTRIP follow-ups, requisition modifiers, and cancellation requests.

- Electronic Preparation. MILSTRIP data field entries are used by SC partners having computer-to-computer electronic data transmission capability, using STARR-PC or DAMES software, or via the internet using the SCIP or AFSAC Online.
- Manual preparation. SC partner needing to cancel, modify, or follow-up on requisitions for items with NSNs via manual means may provide the necessary information on letter, fax, or message to the appropriate ILCO.

Follow-up Requests

Requisition follow-up requests using document identifiers AF1 or AF2 are used in requesting the latest status of a requisition.

Requisition follow-up requests bearing document identifiers AT1, AT4 or AT5, as applicable, are used in requesting the latest status of a requisition if the ILCO has not provided an acknowledgement for the original requisition. The third digit of the document identifier will be perpetuated from the third digit of the document identifier on the original requisition and must be forwarded by means other than ILCS.

Requisition follow-up requests bearing document identifier AFC are used to request improvement of an estimated shipment date when the estimated shipment date provided in previous supply status is not considered satisfactory.

If no status has been received acknowledging receipt of the requisition, follow-ups may be submitted after three days from the requisition submission date for priority 01-08 and after seven days from the requisition submission date for priority 09-15.

Once supply status (DIC AE2) has been received, follow-up may be submitted only after expiration of the ESD (Estimated Shipping Date) plus three days for priority 01-08 requisitions and after seven days for priority 09-15 requisitions. However, if BL status was received with a Notice of Availability transmission date in RP 70-73, follow-up documents must be initiated to the freight forwarder prior to submission of the follow-up to U.S. Service.

If contract status (DIC AB2) has been received, follow-up may be submitted only after expiration of the ESD plus sixty Days.

AT_ follow-ups may be submitted when no response is received to an AF2 follow-up and a valid requirement still exists. The AT_ follow-up should be used only after careful manual research to preclude duplicating requirements.

AFC requests for improved ESD may be submitted only for priority 01-08 requisitions after receipt of supply status for which the latest ESD is beyond the materiel need or usage date. AFC may not be submitted after receipt of shipment status.

Document Modifiers

A requisition modifier document may be initiated by the SC partner using document identifiers AM1, AM4, or AM5. The third digit of the document identifier corresponds to the third digit of the original requisitions: e.g., an AM5 document modifier is used to change an A05 requisition. If the ILCO has no record of the requisition, the AM_ will be processed as a new requisition. An SC partner may submit an “AM_” document modifier to change any combination of fields or all the fields they are authorized to change. SC partner may modify the following fields:

- Freight Forwarder Code (RP 47)
- Project Code (RP 57-59)
- Priority Designator (RP 60-61)
- Required Delivery Date (RP 62-64)
- Advice Code (RP 65-66)

A requisition modifier document may also be initiated by the ILCO to modify the following fields in an original requisition document:

- Media and Status (RP 7)
- Offer/Release Code (RP 46)
- Freight Forwarder Code (RP 47)
- Signal Code (RP 51)
- Distribution Code (RP 54-56)
- Project Code (RP 57-59)
- Priority Designator (RP 60-61)
- Required Delivery Date (RP 62-64)
- Advice Code (RP 65-66)

The following data fields may NOT be modified by the SC partner or ILCO once the requisition has been initiated:

- National Stock Number (RP 8-20)
- Document Number (RP 30-43)
- Case Designator (RP 48-50)

If these data elements are incorrect, the requisition should be cancelled and resubmitted. If delivery terms change, the SC case manager can override the Delivery Term Code or Mark-For code reflected in the document number by doing a manual entry in the ILCO management system. The document number, however, may not be changed once it has been submitted.

A requisition modifier document may be initiated by the organization that submitted the requisition, or ILCO to modify previously submitted requisitions when:

- Force Activity Designators (FAD) are upgraded or downgraded upon implementation of contingency plans or for other reasons by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).
- Required dates for previously requisitioned materiel change due to unplanned or unforeseen emergencies. Such emergencies include declared national emergencies and local emergencies created for lack of materiel required for:
 - Performance of assigned operational missions or tasks.
 - Emergency repairs to primary weapons and equipment.
 - Prevention or work stoppage at industrial/production activities engaged in repair,

modification, or manufacture of primary weapons, equipment, and supplies.

When the priority of an item previously requisitioned is modified and the quantity required is greater than the quantity previously requisitioned, a requisition modifier may be submitted for the original quantity and a new requisition will be submitted for the additional quantity required under the new priority. If the quantity required is less than the quantity required under the new priority and if the quantity in the original requisition will be excess to needs, a cancellation request for this requisition should be submitted. AM_ requisition modifiers may not be submitted after receipt of BA or BV status.

Document Cancellations

Cancellation requests bearing document identifier AC1 are used when cancellation of a partial or total quantity on a requisition previously submitted is desired.

Follow-up on cancellation requests bearing document identifier AK1 are used when no acknowledgement has been received to previously submitted cancellation requests. If the ILCO has no record of the cancellation request, an AS2 will be processed as a request for cancellation.

AK2 follow-up cancellation requests may be submitted after 15 days if no status is received confirming or acknowledging receipt of the cancellation request. If status is still not received, a second follow-up may be submitted after an additional 10 days. Once cancellation related (e.g., B9) status is received, a follow-up may be submitted only after thirty-five days have elapsed from the status receipt date.

A follow-up transaction may not be submitted after receipt of shipment status (DIC AS2 or AU2).

Follow-on Submission Criteria

Type Follow up	Priority Designator	Conditions	Follow-up Authorized After
AF2	01–08	No status received	Three days from requisition submission date.
AF2	09–15	No Status Received	Seven days from requisition submission date. For requisitions transmitted by mail, add additional mailing time.
AF2	01–08	Supply Status Received with ESD	Expiration of ESD plus 3 days.
AF2	09–15	Supply Status Received with ESD	Expiration of ESD plus 7 days.
AF2	01–15	Contract Status received with ESD	Expiration of ESD plus 30 days
AF2	01–08	Supply or Contract Status received w/o ESD	Twenty days after receipt of status.
AF2	09–15	Supply or Contract Status received w/o ESD	Thirty-five days after receipt of status
AFC	01–08	Receipt of Status with ESD	ESD is beyond materiel need or usage date.
AT_	01–15	Response to AF2 not received with 10 Days and item still required	Research to preclude duplication of requirements.
AM_	01–15	Require Change to Priority and/or Required Availability Date	(1) FAD is upgraded or downgraded, or (2) availability date for materiel changes due to emergency.
AK2	01–15	No Cancellation Related Status Received	After 15 days from AC2 or previous AK2 transmission date.
AK2	01–15	Cancellation Related	Thirty-five days after Status Received (e.g., receipt of status B9)

Follow-on Submission Criteria

Requests for supply assistance may be initiated on previously submitted priority 01–08 requisitions when non-receipt of requested materiel by the required date will result in emergency conditions in-country. Guidance for submitting a Supply Assistance Request (SAR) is at Appendix Q.

CHAPTER 3

SUPPLY STATUS DOCUMENTS (AE)

Supply Status

This section describes supply status documents which the Security Cooperation (SC) Partner can expect to receive. Supply status includes positive supply actions, procurement information, substitution, rejection of a requisition for specified cause, changes in stock number, changes to unit of issue and/or quantity, referral of requisition to another echelon of supply, delay in delivery, acknowledgement of cancellation requests, etc. Status codes for use with SC logistics status documents are shown in Appendix H.

SC Partners receive supply status electronically via DAMES or STARR-PC if the customer has computer-to-computer electronic transmission capability. Alternatively, customers and Security Cooperation Office personnel may query the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) to obtain individual requisition supply or shipment status and can generate status reports using the SCIP ad hoc queries.

Supply status documents are normally identified by Document Identifier Code AE2. Document Identifier Codes AEA through AEE are used by the ILCO when furnishing BU status on service prepared SC requisitions.

SC Partners should use supply status documents to update their requisition files or financial records to reflect the status furnished on the latest supply status document.

Interpreting Supply Status Documents

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
1–3	Document Identifier Code (DIC)	AE_ identifies a MILSTRIP status document. AEA through AEE are used when BU status is provided. BL_ identifies contract deliverable information on Navy cases processed through MISIL. For additional Document Identifier Codes, see Appendix B.
4–6	Routing Identifier Code (RIC)	Routing Identifier of activity providing supply status. For Routing Identifier Codes, see Appendix C.
7	Media and Status Code	For status received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air Force is “V”.• Army is zero (0).• Navy is blank or “S” for DLA requisitions.
8–22	Stock Number	This field shows the current NSN, part number or other identifying data. It should reflect the same information provided in the original requisition, unless BH status in RP 65–66 indicates a substitute.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
23–24	Unit of Issue (UI)	This field shows the current unit of issue. For additional unit of issue codes, see Appendix E.
25–29	Quantity	Quantity being provided or, if cancellation confirmation, quantity being cancelled.
30–43	Document Number	The document number is a fourteen-digit number composed of the implementing agency code, the SC partner's country code, the mark for code, the delivery term code, the type assistance code, the Julian date and the requisition serial number from the original requisition.
44	Suffix Code	When the requisitioned quantity is divided into separate supply actions, each segment will be identified by a suffix code. The following characters may be used as suffix codes: A–H, J–M, Q, T–W, 2–9. If the requisitioned quantity is not divided, this field will be blank.
45–50	Supplementary Address	The Supplementary Address is a six-digit number composed of the purchaser's service code, Offer/Release Code, Freight Forwarder Code, & Case Designator from the original requisition.
51	Signal Code	Designates the organization/activity to receive materiel and the organization/activity to receive bills formateriel. L: Ship materiel in accordance with MILSTRIP/MAPAD procedures; bill organization in RP 52–53. M: Ship materiel in accordance with MILSTRIP/MAPAD procedures; no billing (free issue).
52–53	Fund Code	Applicable Fund Code.
54–56	Distribution Code, Used for SC Case Line or Navy COG	“N” for status documents from the U.S. Air Force followed by the last two digits of the LOA line number. “B” for status documents from the U.S. Army followed by the last two digits of the LOA line number. “F” for status documents from the U.S. Navy on CASREP/NMCS requisitions or blank on non-CASREP/NMCS status, followed by the U.S. Navy two-character cognizance code (COG).
57–59	Project Code	Blank or authorized project code.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
60–61	Priority Designator	This is the priority entered on the original requisition.
62–64	Transaction Date	Three-position Julian date representing the month and day on which the action described in RP 65–66 was taken by the ILCO or supply source.
65–66	Status Code	<p>Status code tells what has happened to the requisition or what action has been taken.</p> <p>For status codes applicable to Security Cooperation, see Appendix H.</p>
67–69	Routing Identifier Code (RIC)	Most recent source to which follow-up requests may be directed.
70–73	Estimated Shipping Date	The estimated Julian date when the materiel described in RP 8–22 will be shipped.
72	Cooperative Logistics Program Support Code (CLPSC)	In response to a CLSSA requisition, this information is entered by the ILCO and will be provided to the customer via a status document with BU/BW status. A “1” in RP 72 indicates the item is a programmed CLSSA (on the equity list and within the allocated quantity). A “2” in RP 72 indicates the item is unprogrammed (not on the equity list or in excess of programmed quantities), or lead time for the supply source to augment the CLSSA agreement has not passed. Further explanation of CLPSC codes is at the end of this section.
74–78	Unit Price	<p>Unit price of the NSN/PN shown in RP 8–22 unless requisition is rejected upon initial processing by the ILCO. This field shows the unit price in dollars and cents. If the unit price exceeds \$99,999.99, an alpha character will appear in RP 74.</p> <p>For interpretation of High Dollar Unit Price Codes, see Appendix I.</p>

Cooperative Logistics Program Support Code (CLPSC)

CLPS C	Explanation
1	The lead time necessary for the supply source to augment U.S. stocks to support the CLSSA agreement has passed. The requisition or passing order will be processed and assets released the same as U.S. Forces based on the PD contained in the requisition.
2	The lead time necessary for the supply source to augment U.S. stocks to support the CLSSA agreement has NOT passed, or the country has opted to have this requirement processed as an unprogrammed requirement. The requisition or passing order will be processed as a backorder until the necessary lead time has elapsed or be placed on procurement.
A	CLSSA termination/drawdown requisition or passing order. The country desires the ICP/IMM to absorb the materiel. If the Inventory Control Point or Integrated Materiel Manager cannot absorb the inventory based on their current requirements, the country desires delivery of the FMSO I quantity reflected in RP 25–29 in existing serviceable or reparable condition. Demand code in RP 44 will be “P”.
B	CLSSA termination/drawdown requisition or passing order. The country desires the ICP/IMM to absorb the materiel. If the ICP/ IMM cannot absorb the inventory based on their current requirements, the country desires delivery of the FMSO I quantity reflected in RP 25-29 in serviceable condition. Demand code in RP 44 will be “P”.
C	CLSSA termination/drawdown requisition or passing order. The country desires the ICP/IMM to absorb the materiel. If the ICP/IMM cannot absorb the inventory based on their current requirements, the country desires delivery of only serviceable assets. The ICP/IMM should take disposition action on the unserviceable assets under applicable service/agency regulations. (To be used only on transaction for depot-level reparable or other repairables designated as non-consumable investment items.) Demand code in RP 44 will be “P”.
D	CLSSA termination/drawdown requisition or passing order. The country desires the ICP/IMM to absorb the materiel. The country desires that no delivery of serviceable or unserviceable assets be made. If the ICP/IMM cannot absorb the inventory based on their current requirements, the country desires the ICP/IMM to take disposition action on all assets regardless of condition under applicable service/agency regulations. Demand code in RP 44 will be “P”.

Suffix Codes

The U.S. supply system must sometimes make two or more shipments to provide the total quantity of an item ordered on a requisition. This can happen when a single storage site does not have enough stock on hand to supply the entire quantity ordered. In this situation, partial shipments might be made from stock on hand at two or more storage sites. Shipments also may be made partly from stock on hand and partly from a commercial supplier. In such situations, a single letter or number, called a suffix code, is entered in RP 44 of the status document. The suffix code shows that the status being provided applies only to part of the quantity ordered on the original requisition. This quantity is reflected in RP 25–29 of the transaction. A different suffix code will be assigned to each partial quantity of the original requisition. The first transaction will be identified with suffix code A, the second one with suffix code B, and so on until the total quantity has been shipped, or remaining partial quantities have been cancelled. The following characters may be used as suffix codes: A–H, J–M, Q, T–W, 2–9.

For example, if a customer requisitions a quantity of 75 on the same document number, not all 75 may be available for shipment. The item manager may release the items as they become available. The status documents would look similar to this example:

1-6	8-20	23-24	25-29	30-35	36-43	44	45-50	60-61	65-66	70-73
A01B17 1615001234567	EA	00075	BBNL5V 31212032	R	DA2KBA 14	2L				
AE2B17 1615001234567	EA	00012	BBNL5V 31212032	A	DA2KBA 14	BA	3133			
AE2B17 1615001234567	EA	00020	BBNL5V 31212032	B	DA2KBA 14	BB	3166			
AE2B17 1615001234567	EA	00017	BBNL5V 31212032	C	DA2KBA 14	BB	3210			
AE2B17 1615001234567	EA	00012	BBNL5V 31212032	D	DA2KBA 14	BB	3240			
AE2B17 1615001234567	EA	00014	BBNL5V 31212032	E	DA2KBA 14	BV	4100			

Illustration of Status Documents

International customers can obtain current requisition status from the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP). Following is an example of a SCIP list of active requisitions. The customer can select a particular requisition from the list to get further detail:

Requisition Number	Suffix	NSN/Part/Reference Number	TCN
DBN25V00470752	*	5310013879940	DBN25V00470752XXX
DBN25V00470752	*	5310013879940	DBN25V00470752XXX
DBN25V00480056	*	4220004589240MH	*
DBN25V00480056	*	4220004589240MH	DBN25V00480056XXX
DBN25V00680006	*	4220002957945	DBN25V00680006XXX
DBN25V00760750	*	5325015771406	DBN25V00760750XXX
DBN25V00880753	*	5950013939448	DBN25V00880753XXX
DBN25V00910750	*	6140015073448TG	*
DBN25V01040025	*	8305008781726	*
DBN25V01050020	*	5331001358622	DBN25V01050020XXX
DBN25V01060750	*	6220014401739	DBN25V01060750XXX
DBN25V01120752	C	5320009893721	DBN25V01120752CXX

Active Requisition Detail

Requisition Number	Suffix	NSN/Part/Reference Number	TCN
DBN25V00470752	*	5310013879940	DBN25V00470752XXX
Total of 122 Active Requisitions			
Requisition Information			
Document Identifier	A01		
Routing Identifier	SMS		
Case Line Number	001		
Requisition Number	DBN25V00470752		
Requisition Number Suffix	*		
NSN/Part/Reference Number	5310013879940		
Nomenclature	WASHER,FLAT		
Project Code	---		
Mode of Shipment	J		
Transportation Control Number	DBN25V00470752XXX		
Advice Code	---		
Contract Number	---		
Supplementary Address	DA2KEU		
Priority	3		
Requisition Key Dates			
Date Established	02/16/2010		
Follow-up Trigger Date	---		
Required Availability/Delivery Date	057		
Estimated Ship Date	06/03/2010		
Date of Shipment	06/11/2010		
Date Sent to Source of Supply	02/16/2010		
Funding			
Unit of Issue	EA		
Quantity	2		
Fund Code	NL		
Distribution Code	N		
Signal Code	L		
Unit Price	\$0.00		
Extended Price	\$172.00		
Current Status Code	BA		
Current Status Date	06/03/2010		

Many SC Partners receive daily electronic data feeds from the DLA Transaction Services which interface directly with the customer's logistics information system. Other FMSC Partners rely on getting the information via SCIP.

CHAPTER 4

SHIPPING STATUS DOCUMENTS (AS)

Shipment Status Documents

This section describes the authorized forms and procedures that are used to advise FMS customers of the shipment status of open requisitions. The status is supplied automatically upon movement of materiel from the source of supply or in response to follow-up or cancellation requests from the FMS customer.

If arrangements have been made to use the Defense Transportation System (DTS) for movement, the sponsoring U.S. implementing agency completes its responsibility when the shipment is delivered to the location specified by the Delivery Term Code in the LOA. Typically, this location is the FMS customer's freight forwarder or designated agent. From that point on, the materiel shipment is the responsibility of the FMS customer or agent.

Shipment status documents, identified by document identifier AS2 (RP 1-3) will normally be pushed electronically via DAMES or STARR-PC if the customer subscribes to one of these services. The FMS customer may also pull status information from various Internet capable programs, such as the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) or AFSAC Online.

Shipment Status documents are used to update open requisition files in anticipation of receipt of materiel, or as a basis for subsequent tracer action when materiel is not received.

Interpreting Shipping Status Documents

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
1–3	Document Identifier Code (DIC)	AS_ identifies a MILSTRIP shipping status document. The exception, BLC, identifies shipping status only on Navy contracts processed through MISIL.
4–6	Routing Identifier Code (RIC)	This code identifies the shipper.
7	Media and Status Code	For status received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air Force is “V”.• Army is zero (0).• Navy is blank or “S” for DLA requisitions.
8–22	Stock Number	This field shows the current NSN, part number or other identifying data. It should reflect the same information provided in the original requisition, unless BH status in RP 65–66 indicates a substitute.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
23–24	Unit of Issue (UI)	This field shows the current unit of issue of item shipped. For additional Unit of Issue codes, see Appendix E.
25–29	Quantity	Number of units of issue of item shipped.
30–43	Document Number	The document number is a fourteen-digit number composed of the implementing agency code, the SC partner's country code, the mark for code, the delivery term code, the type assistance code, the Julian date and the requisition serial number from the original requisition.
44	Suffix Code	Suffix code applicable to quantity in RP 25-29 when the requisition quantity is divided into separate supply actions/shipments. If the requisitioned quantity is not divided, this field will be blank. The following characters may be used as suffix codes: A–H, J–M, Q, T–W, 2–9.
45–50	Supplementary Address	The Supplementary Address is a 6-digit number composed of the purchaser's service code, Offer/Release Code, Freight Forwarder Code, & Case Designator from the original requisition.
51	Signal Code	When materiel is delayed at a shipping activity after being prepared for shipment, the reason will be identified by the hold code. For Hold codes, see Appendix R.
52–53	Fund Code	Applicable Fund Code.
54–56	Distribution Code, Used for SC Case Line or Navy COG	“N” for status documents from the U.S. Air Force followed by the last two digits of the LOA line number. “B” for status documents from the U.S. Army followed by the last two digits of the LOA line number. “F” for status documents from the U.S. Navy on CASREP/NMCS requisitions or blank on non-CASREP/NMCS status, followed by the U.S. Navy two-character cognizance code (COG).
57–59	Estimated Shipping Date or Date Shipped	Estimated shipping date or date shipped.

Record Position(s)	Description	SC Partner Input
60–76	Transportation Control Number (TCN)	A combination of the document number, a supply increment code, the partial shipment code, and a split carrier code.
60–73	Document Number	From RP 30-43 of the AS_ or A0_ document.
74	Suffix Code	<p>From RP 44 of the AE_ document, indicating if this is a split supply action/shipment.</p> <p>If a complete supply action/shipment (all items requisitioned are shipped simultaneously) RP 74 will be “X”.</p>
75	Shipment Unit Code	<p>Indicates the shipment unit if not all items on the requisition can be shipped together.</p> <p>Shipments are identified sequentially using A through Z (but not “I”, “O”, or “X”) 1. If three items are requisitioned on a single document number, but are too big to be shipped in a single package, the first TCN will have “A” in RP 75, the next “B” in RP 75 and so on.</p> <p>If all items on the requisition are shipped together as a single unit, RP 75 will contain “X”.</p>
76	Carrier Increment Code	<p>Indicates that a shipment unit has been split between different carriers. In the example above, if all three shipments are released at the same time, but each one goes on a different truck, aircraft or ship, each shipment will be identified in RP 76 with A, B, C, and so on. Codes are alphabetic and sequential, but only ocean terminals use “Z” to identify the last shipment. Air terminals and ground carriers do not distinguish the final shipment.</p> <p>If all items on the requisition are shipped together on the same carrier, RP 76 will contain “X”.</p>
77	Mode of Shipment Code	<p>Identifies the type of carrier used to ship the item to the location identified by the delivery term code.</p> <p>For a complete list of Mode of Shipment Codes, see Appendix S.</p>
78	POE Code	Identifies the military Port of Embarkation. Used only when the shipment is made via the Defense Transportation System with a delivery term code (DTC) of 8.

The same principle of splitting supply actions with suffix codes in RP 44 is applied to the construction of transportation control numbers (TCNs) on shipping status documents (AS_). The TCN consists of the information in RP 60–76. It usually consists of the requisition document number in RP 60–73. Record position 74 will reflect the suffix code in RP 44. The shipment unit will be reflected in RP 75, and the carrier increment will be identified in RP 76. To illustrate this process, we look again at a supply requisition.

1-6	8-20	23-24	25-29	30-35	36-43	44	45-50	60-61	65-66	70-73
A01FNH	1234015678910	EA	00030	DBNL5V	31216032	R	DA3KBA	14	2L	
AE2SMS	1234015678910	EA	00010	DBNL5V	31216032	A	DA3KBA	14	BA	3133
AE2SMS	1234015678910	EA	00020	DBNL5V	31216032	B	DA3KBA	14	BB	3166

If the twenty items with suffix code B are shipped in units of five, the TCN would be reflected as follows:

1-6	8-20	23-24	25-29	44	60-73	74-76
AS2SMS	1234015678910	EA	00005	B	DBNL5V31216032	BAX
AS2SMS	1234015678910	EA	00005	B	DBNL5V31216032	BBX
AS2SMS	1234015678910	EA	00005	B	DBNL5V31216032	BCX
AS2SMS	1234015678910	EA	00005	B	DBNL5V31216032	BDX

If the twenty items with suffix code B are shipped in one unit of twenty, the TCN would be reflected as DBNL5V31216032BXX.

Finally, a shipment unit or increment can also be split by a water or aerial port if the entire unit or increment cannot be moved in one ship or on the same aircraft. After dividing a shipment unit into further increments, terminal personnel will assign a split TCN to each increment, thus changing each increment into a new shipment unit. Split TCNs are constructed in the same manner as partial TCNs. If, for example, the five units shown above with unit increment A are further broken down at the terminal and placed onto five different aircraft for shipment, the TCNs would read as follows:

8-20	23-24	25-29	44	60-73	74-76
1234015678910	EA	00001	B	DBNL5V31216032	BAA
1234015678910	EA	00001	B	DBNL5V31216032	BAB
1234015678910	EA	00001	B	DBNL5V31216032	BAC
1234015678910	EA	00001	B	DBNL5V31216032	BAD
1234015678910	EA	00001	B	DBNL5V31216032	BAE

Or, if the twenty items with suffix code B are shipped in one unit of twenty, but the shipping terminal splits the shipment into two units of 10, the TCN of each unit would read DBNL5V31216032BXA and DBNL5V31216032BXB respectively.

Customers can query DLA's Distribution Standard System (DSS) Material Tracker website (CAC or User I.D./password required via URL: <https://www.dla.mil/CustomerSupport/Resources/Self-Help/Tracking/>) to obtain current requisition status, shipping status, and links to the carrier of shipped items as shown in the two examples below. The DSS Material Tracker will show when the item was shipped by the supplier and when it was received at a Port of Embarkation (POE) in the United States. If the Delivery Term Code (DTC) on the requisition is a 9 or 7, indicating that the USG is responsible for overseas shipment, DSS Material Tracker

will only track the package to the POE in the United States.

Example of DSS Material Tracker Query

**** TCN you are searching for is BH46732166A102XXX ****

Document Number: BH46732166A102	Status: SHIPPED
Quantity Requested: 31	Depot/Shipper: DDOO DLA DEPOT TINKER AFB OK 73145
Quantity Shipped: 31	Ship To: MECHANICSBURG PA 17055-0788
Quantity Canceled: 0	Mode of Shipment: SURFACE SMALL PARCEL
Quantity Denied: 0	Carrier: FEDEX GROUND PACKAGE
P.O. Received: 28FEB2013	DTCI SCAC:
Date Shipped: 12MAR2013	Tracking Number: 9612019073120988126571
Signature:	Transportation Cntl Number: BH46732166A102XXX
	B/L Number:
	Delivery Date:
	Delivery Time:

FedEx Tracking by TCN

FedEx Tracking by Tracking Number

FedEx[®] Tracking

Another source of shipping information is the Enhanced Freight Tracking System (EFTS), a feature available in SCIP. The EFTS allows the user to query by document number, TCN, or commercial tracking number to get the latest status of the shipment, as shown in the next example. There are several EFTS training and reference materials in the SCIP “Help and Training” and “Case Execution” Communities that provide additional details and explanations of the EFTS capabilities and reports, and how to access those reports and use EFTS.

CHAPTER 5

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADDRESS DIRECTORY (MAPAD)

Shipments of materiel sold or transferred under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program are usually funded either by the foreign customers themselves or through a Congressional appropriation under Title 22 USC, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. Goods and services are sold or usually transferred based on a government-to-government agreement known as a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). Under the standard terms and conditions of the LOA, title to the material usually passes to the foreign government at the initial point of shipment (a.k.a., FOB origin). Although the SC Partner owns the material when it departs the depot or manufacturer's facility, the USG agrees to transport the material to a CONUS or OCONUS location specified in the LOA. The estimated costs for these transportation services are usually documented on the LOA. However, while the material is in transit, all liability for damage or loss is the responsibility of the SC Partner, per section 5.1 of the LOA standard terms and conditions.

Transportation coordinators and shippers rarely have a copy of the LOA to identify the SC Partner. Therefore, the general rule is that the SC Partner is identified in the MILSTRIP document number in Record Positions (RP) 31-32. These two-digit codes can be alpha-alpha, alpha-numeric, or numeric-alpha. For example, the entry DE in RP 31-32 represents Denmark. For a complete list of all SC partner codes, see Table C4.T2 (Security Cooperation [SC] Customer and Regional Codes and FMS Eligibility Tables) in Chapter 4 of DSCA Manual 5105.38, Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM), located at <https://samm.dsca.mil/>. Country and international agency codes are fixed and do not change once assigned.

An FMS LOA is usually written for a single country or a single international organization. Shipments of materiel sold or transferred under the Security Cooperation (SC) program are known as Building Partner Capacity (BPC) or pseudo LOAs. They are funded entirely through various Congressional appropriations under Title 10 USC, Armed Forces, or special authorizations and appropriations such as the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). Goods and services are transferred to SC partners through Department of Defense (DoD) personnel in those countries. The FMS infrastructure is used to manage the transfer. Typically, there are multiple existing government-to-government agreements. However, the SC-estimated acquisition plan for the SC requirements often looks very much like an FMS LOA, and its purpose is to document the goods being acquired and shipped under the Security Cooperation program. When the BPC agreement is a LOA, it is referred to as a BPC LOA. It is a legal document to facilitate U.S. defense material transfers. The BPC LOA differs from an FMS LOA in that the standard terms and conditions of the FMS LOA do not apply. The USG owns the material when it departs the depot or manufacturer's facility, and the USG eventually (typically after consolidating shipments at a CONUS consolidation site) transports the material to an OCONUS location using the Defense Transportation System (DTS). While the material is in transit, all liability for damage or loss is the responsibility of the USG. Once the material arrives at the final destination, a USG representative transfers it to the SC partner.

Transportation coordinators and shippers rarely have a copy of the BPC LOA to identify the receiving country. The applicable SC program code is identified in the MILSTRIP document number in RP 31-32. These two-digit codes can be alpha-alpha, alpha-numeric, or numeric-alpha. For example, the entry "7G" in RP 31-32 represents the FY20 authorization to train and equip foreign forces under Section 333 of the NDAA. For a complete list of all BPC LOA program codes, see Table C15.T2 (BPC Programs and Authorities) in Chapter 15 of DSCA Manual 5105.38, SAMM, located at <https://samm.dsca.mil/>. A BPC LOA may be written for a single program or international organization, such as support for the training of Afghanistan's national army under program code "Y2", or it can be written to cover transfers to multiple countries, such as the support to the East Africa Regional Security Initiative under program code "H6". BPC program codes are tied to a specific congressional appropriation; therefore, the codes change with each fiscal year and are phased out when the funds have been exhausted.

Regardless of whether the transfer is made under an FMS or BPC LOA, the construction of a ship-to and mark-for Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC) and the use of the MAPAD follow (with some exceptions as described in this manual's subsequent chapters), the same rules.

FMS and BPC LOA materiel shall be shipped by a carrier that can provide evidence of shipment or proof of delivery in compliance with DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Volume 2, Cargo Movement.

Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD)

The MAPAD is an online database of shipping addresses and customer transportation preferences applicable to FMS & BPC shipments. Addresses are determined by a combination of a Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC) and a Type Address Code (TAC). The publicly accessible MAPAD can be accessed via the <https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/DAASINO/warning.asp> website while the controlled access version can be accessed (for those with current accounts) via the DLA Transaction Services Portal <https://www2.transactionservices.dla.mil/portal/portal.asp> website.

The MAPAC is a six-position code that uniquely identifies a unit or activity. MAPACs are stored in the MAPAD database. It is similar to a Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC), however, unlike a DODAAC, a MAPAC listed in the MAPAD will not appear as six consecutive positions in either the first six positions of the requisition number or in the supplementary address of a requisition. Instead, a MAPAC is constructed with codes selected from various data fields in the requisition or Materiel Release Order (MRO).

MAPAD Maintenance

Changes and additions to MAPAD are identified by the SC Partner, the Security Cooperation Office (SCO), or the SC Partner's designated representative and submitted to the transportation specialists at the implementing agency's International Logistics Control Office (ILCO) Central Service Points (CSPs). SC Partners are responsible for the accuracy of the data contained in the MAPAD, particularly with regard to freight forwarder addresses and mark-for addresses. Revisions, additions, and deletions to the MAPAD are made when such requests are received by the case manager or transportation customer service representative at the ILCO. Requests for changes should originate from the SC Partner's point of contact listed in the special instructions section of their MAPAD file. MAPAD change requests may also be submitted to the ILCO from freight forwarders, Security Cooperation Offices (SCO), and SC Partner liaison officers, provided the change request has been coordinated through the purchaser's point of contact for MAPAD changes as identified in the special instructions. Change requests should be submitted to the SC case manager at the ILCO. The ILCO transportation specialists can input changes to the MAPAD database.

As part of the LOA development process, case managers are responsible for ensuring the ship-to and mark-for addresses requested by the international purchaser are listed in the MAPAD, and appropriate for the applicable Delivery Term Code (DTC) and the characteristics of the materiel. Requests for updates/changes may be received from SC Partner representatives, freight forwarders, SCOs, and defense contractors whose addresses are listed as delivery points.

It is strongly recommended that SC Partner conduct an annual review of all MAPAD addresses for accuracy and to delete those MAPAD addresses that are no longer required. MILDEPs will assist by periodically validating addresses with a posting date older than five years. Additionally, the SAMM C7.7.3 (MAPAD Address Changes) policy states, "It is strongly recommended that each Geographic Combatant Command ensure that assigned Security Cooperation Offices meet on an established basis, not less than annually, with the respective FMS purchaser country MAPAD Point of Contact to conduct a review of all MAPAD addresses."

The database is the responsibility of the DLA Logistics Management Standards Office, and it is hosted by the DLA Transaction Services. The public site is accessible to FMS customers, DoD employees, other

Federal agencies and defense contractors.

MAPAD Points of Contact

Questions concerning MAPAD inputs and changes should be directed to the SC case manager or transportation customer service representatives at the ILCO of the U.S. military department managing the SC case. See Table 1 below for additional contact information to those organizations.

Table 1

ILCO Transportation Customer Service Representatives

<p>U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC), AMSAC-LAL-PT (Transportation Operations Team) Building 54, Suite 1 M Avenue New Cumberland, PA 17070-5096 https://www.usasac.army.mil/contactusasac.aspx Telephone: DSN 771-6800, Commercial (717) 770-6800</p>		
<p>U.S. Air Force Security Assistance & Cooperation Directorate (AFSAC), AFLCMC/WFIUC-Transportation 1940 Albroom Drive Wright- Patterson AFB, OH 45433 https://www.afcmc.af.mil/W ELCOME/Organizations/Air-Force- Security-Assistance-Cooperation- Directorate/ Telephone: DSN 672-1510, Commercial (937) 257-1510 Email: aflcmc.wf.workflow@us.af.mil</p>		
<p>Naval Supply Systems Command—Weapon Systems Support (NAVSUP-WSS-N52), 700 Robbins Avenue, Bldg 4B Philadelphia, PA 19111-5095 https://www.navsup.navy.mil/public/navsup/wss/contact_ip/ DSN 442-5143 Commercial (215) 697-5143 / 5123</p>		
<p>DLA Disposition Services DRMS-BBR 74 North Washington Avenue Battle Creek, MI 49017-3084 DSN 661-XXXX Commercial (269) 961-XXXX</p>		

Use of Address Codes from the MILSTRIP

Transportation information is extracted from the document number located in RP 30 through 43 and from the supplementary address located in RP 45 through 50 of the MILSTRIP requisition.

Activities that prepare Security Cooperation requisitions must ensure that ship-to/mark-for addresses are published in the MAPAD before requisitions are entered into the supply system.

Conversely, addresses should be deleted only after all logistics transactions have been completed, or a cross-reference address has been provided. For deletion of a MAPAC, all logistics transactions containing the deleted MAPAC must have been completed or instructions for processing logistics transactions still in the system must be provided to the ILCO. When addresses for another MAPAC are to be used for processing requisitions, the deleted clear text addresses will be replaced with an address reference which reads, "Deleted. Use MAPAC (insert appropriate code) addresses." This deletion will be identified by a Type Address Code (TAC) 9 (see Table 3) and will remain in the MAPAD for five years. Also, the replacement MAPAC will be entered in the cross-reference field of the deleted MAPAC.

When addresses of another MAPAC are to be used for processing logistics transactions, a Special Instructions Indicator (SII) "S" shall be included in the directory, and the clear text address field will be blank. Appropriate instructions for addressing outstanding transactions must be included in the special instruction portion of the address listing.

MAPACs for Security Cooperation Shipments

To use the MAPAD to find in-the-clear, ship-to and mark-for addresses, both the document number and the supplementary address must be used. There are two very important factors to remember when constructing a MAPAC:

1. The requisition numbers for SC are not constructed the same way requisitions are constructed for the DoD Components.
2. The first six positions of the Security SC from selected record positions in both the document number and the supplementary address. All SC MAPACs are constructed with the first three characters extracted from RP 45, 31 and 32. RP 45 represents the purchaser's procuring service or agency. The shipper is concerned with where the material or documents are going, not where they are coming from. Therefore, the selling U.S. service or agency is irrelevant to the construction of a SC MAPAC. The codes applicable to RP 45 are B = Army, P = Navy, D = Air Force, K = Marine Corps, and T = Central Procurement Authority or Other. RP 31 and 32 identify the purchasing country. The last three characters of the SC MAPAC are drawn from other RP of the requisition, dependent upon the type of SC MAPAC being constructed.

There will be circumstances when deviations to the shipping instructions contained in the requisition will be authorized; however, the original document number can NOT be changed. An example of a deviation is when a shipment, originally scheduled for delivery to a freight forwarder, is redirected into the DTS for direct delivery to an overseas location. Deviations must be processed manually by the ILCO and coordinated with the shipper.

There are only six data fields that are required within SC to construct a ship-to MAPAC and a mark-for MAPAC. These data elements are taken from both the MILSTRIP document number and supplementary address. An SC MAPAC shall have six positions for the purpose of integrating the code into DoD logistics systems. Not all of the six positions of an SC MAPAC are significant. Non-significant zeros are used as placeholders to give every SC MAPAC six positions. Most of the SC MAPACs have two zeros added; however, only one is needed for Canadian MAPACs.

A ship-to MAPAC is typically a freight forwarder location, a consolidation point, or a contractor's facility in the United States. A mark-for MAPAC identifies the final destination in the SC partner's country. When material is shipped through the SC partner's freight forwarder or to a consolidation point or contractor facility, the ship-to MAPAC will be different from the mark-for MAPAC.

The construction of these SC MAPACs is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 respectively. When the DTS is used to move material to an overseas location, the ship-to MAPAC is also the mark-for MAPAC. This is because the USG has physical custody of the material during transit through the DTS to the location designated by the DTC. A DTS MAPAC is illustrated in Figure 3. Canadian MAPACs and grant aid MAPACs are constructed differently from freight forwarder or DTS shipments. A Canadian MAPAC is illustrated in Figure 4.

Development and selection of a MAPAC requires an understanding of what the DTC represents. The DTC, located in the document number in RP 34, identifies the point in the transportation process where physical possession of the material transfers from the USG to the SC partner. The DTCs are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Delivery Term Codes for SC Shipments from the United States (Outbound)

DTC	Definition
2	The DoD/USG delivers to a CONUS inland point (or overseas inland point when a shipment's origin and destination are within the same geographic area).
4	Delivery at origin. The customer is responsible for taking possession and title at the depot's or vendor's loading dock and for making all onward transportation arrangements.
5	Delivery to a CONUS-located freight forwarder, customer country, facility, or commercial port. The DoD is responsible for movement to the Port of Embarkation (POE). The customer is responsible for all subsequent loading and onward movement.
7	Delivery to an inland point in the purchasing country. The DoD is responsible for all transportation from the point of origin to the final destination.
8	Delivery on board a purchaser's ship or aircraft at a DoD-controlled POE, including loading and port handling. The purchasing country is responsible for all subsequent onward movement.
9	The DoD delivers to the closest overseas air or ocean Port of Debarkation (POD), offloaded, in or near the customer's country using either organic or commercial carrier. The purchaser is responsible for all handling and onward movement to final destination.

A Type Address Code (TAC) is a single character used to identify the type of action being taken. It is used to discriminate between different addresses listed under the same SC MAPAC. The TAC is not a data field in any material issue or release document; it is not part of the MILSTRIP transaction, nor is it listed in the LOA. The TAC is determined by the shipper at the time of shipment, and is based on what action is being taken, i.e., whether it is a freight shipment, a notice of availability, or shipment paperwork. The TAC is a necessary discriminator for proper address selection. TACs are shown in Table 3.

There may also be multiple addresses under the same MAPAC and TAC. When this is the case, a Freight Forwarder Location Code (FFLC), or a Special Instructions Indicator (SII), is necessary to select the proper shipping address. These codes are discussed later in this section. SII codes are listed in Table 4.

Listed on the following pages are the six data elements that are used to construct the FMS ship-to and mark-for MAPACs from a sample requisition.

Shipments through a Freight Forwarder

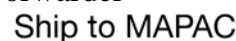
When the SC Partner uses a freight forwarder to move material from CONUS to the final destination, shipments usually contain both a ship-to and a mark-for address, each created from a unique MAPAC. The ship-to MAPAC identifies the address of the freight forwarders' location in the United States. The mark-for MAPAC identifies the address of the final destination in the purchaser's country where the material will be shipped by the freight forwarder. Freight forwarder handled shipments are typically indicated by DTC 4 and 5 on the LOA. When a DTC 8 appears on the LOA and the SC Partner has a freight forwarder, the freight forwarder is usually responsible for arranging onward transportation from the DoD POE.

Constructing a Ship-To MAPAC for FMS Shipments via a Freight Forwarder

<u>Requisition Number</u>	<u>Supplementary Address</u>	<u>Ship To</u>	<u>Mark For</u>
PBNC54-9231-6101	DZ3SCZ	DBN003	DBNC00

MAPAC DBN003 Position	Description
1 (D) <i>from</i> (RP 45)	The first position is taken from the first position of the supplementary address (SUPAD). It identifies the foreign customer's military (procuring service) using the MAPAC.
2-3 (BN) <i>from</i> (RP 31-32)	The second and third positions are taken from second and third position of the document number and identify the customer country itself.
4-5 (00)	The fourth and fifth positions are constant zeros as placeholders, which provide no address data.
6 (3) <i>from</i> (RP 47)	The sixth position is taken from the third position of the supplementary address. It identifies freight forwarder (or country representative) that will receive materiel or documentation (e.g., a notice of availability [NOA]) in CONUS.

Ship-to MAPAC for FMS Shipments via a Freight Forwarder

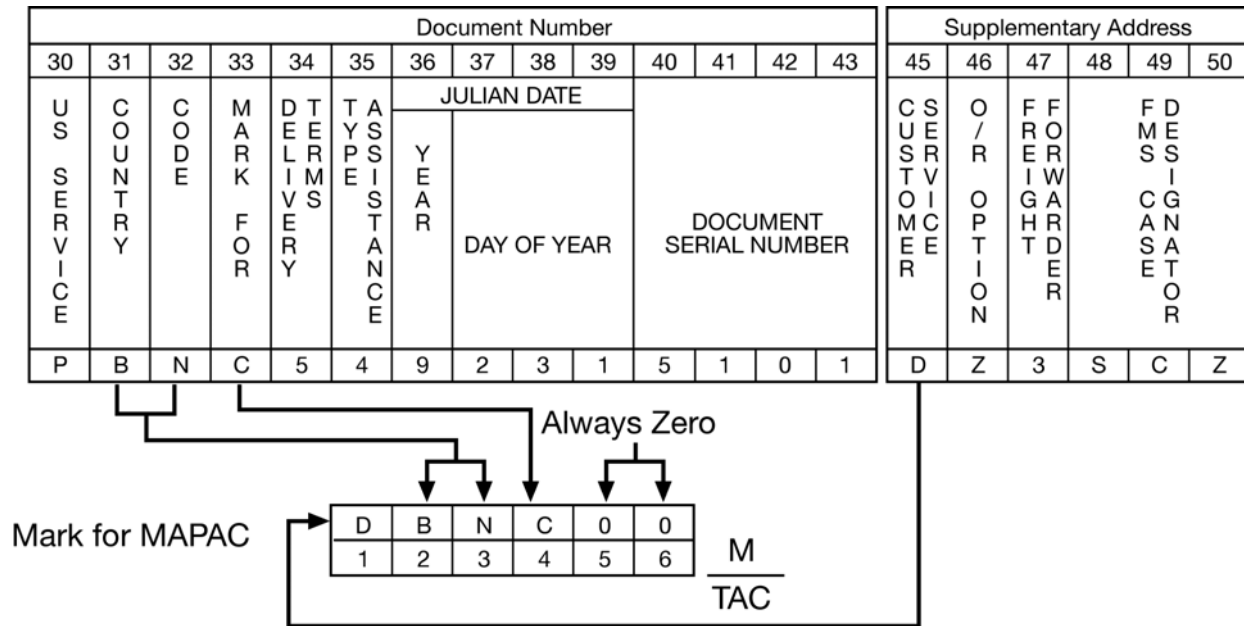


<u>Requisition Number</u>	<u>Supplementary Address</u>	<u>Ship To</u>	<u>Mark For</u>
PBNC54-9231-5101	DZ3SCZ	DBN003	DBNC00

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Figure 2

Mark-For MAPAC for FMS Shipments via a Freight Forwarder



Classified FMS Shipments through a Freight Forwarder

A SC partner's freight forwarder may be approved to receive and handle classified material by the U.S. Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA). Customers who wish to have their freight forwarder cleared for handling classified freight or classified documents must request a facility clearance from DCSA. Once DCSA has cleared the freight forwarder for classified handling, a copy of the facility clearance letter will be sent to the MAPAD custodian at the Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO-J627). The MAPAD custodian will assign TACs A, B, C or D to the freight forwarders' MAPAC to identify that the facility is cleared for SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL material handling. If the MAPAC does not reflect an alpha TAC corresponding to at least the level of classification of the material, the material WILL NOT be shipped to that freight forwarder location. In that situation, if the country does not have a cleared freight forwarder to handle classified shipments, the material MUST be shipped via DTS to at least the CONUS DoD port of embarkation (DTC 8). If the material is classified and is also a security risk category I explosive, it must typically (unless an exception is approved per SAMM Chapter 7 policy) to be shipped via DTS to at least an overseas port of debarkation (DTC 9). More guidance on the shipment of classified material via a freight forwarder may be found in DoD 4500.9-R, v.2, Defense Transportation Regulation, Cargo Movement, Appendix E, Security Cooperation Program (SCP) Shipments: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) And Pseudo-FMS Cooperative Programs, and in the pertinent sections of the SAMM Chapter 7 (Transportation, <https://samm.dsca.mil/chapter/chapter-7>).

Shipments through the Defense Transportation System

When shipments are made using the DTS to a Delivery Term Code (DTC) of either DTC 8 or DTC 9, the MILSTRIP requisition entries in RP 46 and 47 will be represented by "XX", indicating that there is no Offer/Release Code and no freight forwarder involvement. If the material is shipped to the final destination via a DoD aerial port or seaport, the ship-to MAPAC will contain no address but will identify the three-character Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD) or Water Port of Debarkation (WPOD). If the material is shipped DTS to the final destination via a commercial airport or seaport, the ship-to MAPAC will contain no address, but the special instructions in the front section of the MAPAD will provide clear text shipping instructions. Outbound DTS shipments are indicated by DTC 8, 9, or 7 on the LOA. The final destination is identified in the fourth position of the MAPAC by the character from RP 33, mark-for, of the MILSTRIP

transaction. Occasionally RP 33 will contain zero, which indicates that a clear-text address or customer code must be obtained from the SC partner or case manager prior to shipment.

When code W appears in RP 47, the shipment is to be made to an intermediate point (e.g., an item being shipped to a facility for calibration prior to final delivery to country or to a staging facility), and the clear-text address must be provided by the SC case manager.

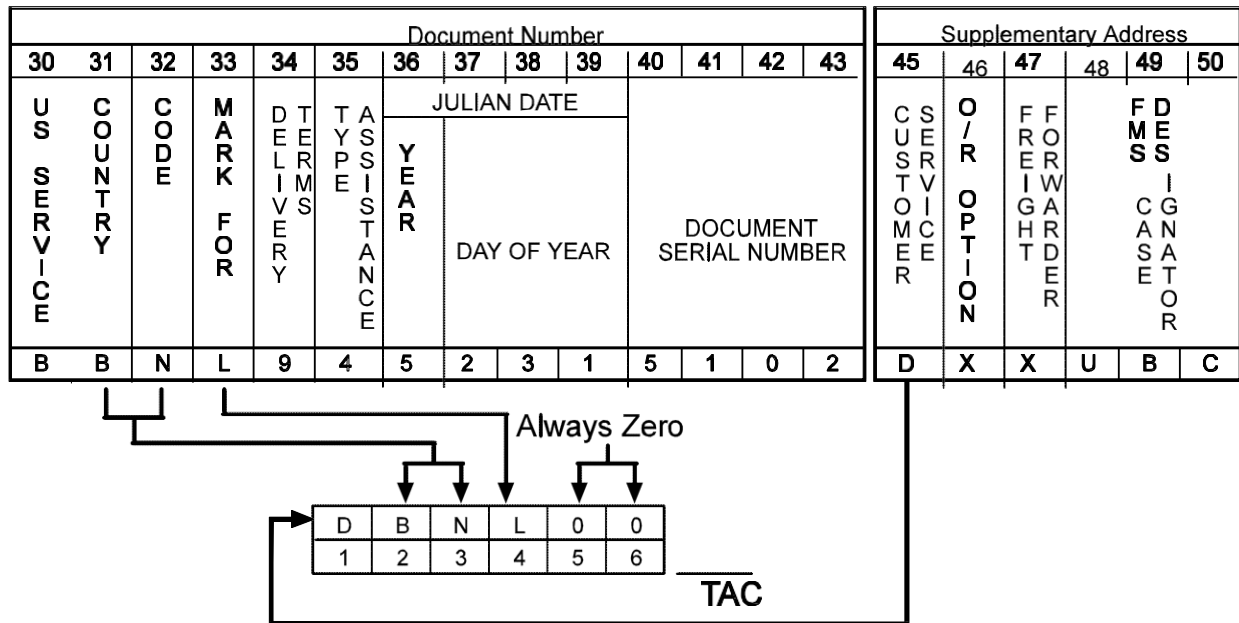
Constructing a Ship-to/Mark-For MAPAC for FMS Shipments via the Defense Transportation System

<u>Requisition Number</u>	<u>Supplementary Address</u>	<u>Ship To</u>	<u>Mark For</u>
BBNL94-5231-5102	DXXUBC	DBNL00	DBNL00

MAPAC DBNL00 Position	Description
<i>1 (D) from (RP 45)</i>	The first position is taken from first position of the supplementary address (SUPAD). It identifies the foreign customer's military (purchaser procuring service or agency) using the MAPAC.
<i>2-3 (BN) from (RP 31-32)</i>	The second and third positions are taken from the second and third position of the document number and identify the customer country itself.
<i>4 (L) from (RP 33)</i>	The fourth position is taken from the fourth position of the document number. It indicates ship-to and mark-for address for shipment.
<i>5-6 (00)</i>	The fifth and sixth positions are constant zeros with no address significance.

Figure 3

Ship-to/Mark-For MAPAC for FMS Shipments via the Defense Transportation System



FMS Shipments to Canada

Canada has no freight forwarders in the United States. Shipments are made directly to the in-country destination point. Canadian supplementary address information is constructed differently from other FMS customer requisitions. Canadian ship-to and mark-for addresses are the same. However, the Canadian MAPACs are constructed differently from other FMS customers to accommodate the unique construction of Canadian document numbers and supplementary addresses. To construct a Canadian MAPAC, use the purchaser's procuring service/agency code from RP 45 (the first position of the supplementary address); next RPs 31 and 32 (two-digit country code); next RP 33 (zero filled); and finally, RPs 46 and 47 from the supplementary address.

CHAPTER 6

INTERPRETING CATALOG DATA

Interpreting Catalog Data

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Logistics Information Service compiles information on all materiel used by U.S. Government agencies in a catalog system referred to as the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS). The FLIS forms the foundation for all U.S. DoD logistics information systems. It is the catalog of more than fifteen million supply items used by the United States Government Department of Defense (DoD) and SC Partners that request and receive parts managed by the DoD. FLIS only includes NATO NSNs for parts used by the DoD.

The reference for those NATO unique NSNs is the NATO Master Catalogue of References for Logistics (NMCRL). The NMCRL database contains all NSNs worldwide, it is available (both online and offline) to authorized users via subscription, and is managed by the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA). The FLIS is the U.S. Government Department of Defense (DoD) database of all the National Stock Numbers, associated part numbers, manufacturers' identification, and management information that the DoD utilizes and manages. The FLIS also contains unique packaging, hazardous materials, and freight information, and each item's most recent procurement information. The FLIS lists active stock numbered and part numbered items in the Federal inventory.

DLA Logistics Information Service produces a variety Logistics Applications (<https://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Products/LogisticsApplications.aspx>) to allow quick and easy searching of stock numbers, part numbers and characteristics. Additional details on several of the significant catalog logistics applications are provided in the following paragraphs.

Federal Logistics Data on Mobile Media (FED LOG)

FED LOG is a DLA product tool to retrieve management, part/reference number, supplier, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE), freight, Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) and characteristics information recorded against National Stock Numbers (NSN). FED LOG also provides service unique data for additional search capabilities. Subscriptions or one-time sales are available for the FED LOG product.

Federal Logistics (FED LOG) data provides users the ability to access Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) data during instances when internet connectivity is non-available. FED LOG provides essential information about items of supply to include the National Stock Number (NSN), the Approved Item Name, Manufacturers and Distributors information (to include Part Numbers), Freight Data, Hazardous Materiel Indicators, Interchangeable and Substitutable data, Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) and Unit Price, Physical and Performance Characteristics along with service specific management data.

Users have the ability to enter data (e.g. NSN, NIIN, Part Number, and CAGE Code) into a single search bar. This function provides output data to assist in the logistician's research. The filter feature allows users to select service specific management data elements. FED LOG has a scroll format used to navigate the data. This makes FED LOG compatible with a multitude of platforms, as it is scalable to the screen size for the user.

Additional FED LOG details are available at the DLA website:

<https://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Products/LogisticsApplications/FEDLOG.aspx>

Public Logistics Data (PUB LOG)

Public Logistics Data (PUB LOG) is a Logistics Information Services downloadable product intended for use by public entities requiring National Stock Number (NSN) information and other cataloging information including Federal Supply Classification (FSC) data and Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) codes. PUB LOG is transitioning to a free downloadable product. Beginning 1 Jan 2020 this interactive product is

available for free download from the Federal Logistics Information Services (FLIS) Data Electronic Reading Room. Updated files will be available for download on the first business day of each month. PUB LOG downloads require no subscription or Common Access Card (CAC) authorization.

PUB LOG delivers logistics information and it can be installed on users' workstations or local area network (LAN) using Integrated Mobile Database (IMD) software, integrating multiple database sources. These databases are mastered together into a single cohesive product.

Additional PUB LOG details (including download instructions) are available at the DLA website:

<https://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Products/LogisticsApplications/PUBLOG.aspx>

Web Federal Logistics Information System (WebFLIS)

Web Federal Logistics Information System (WebFLIS) provides essential information about supply items including the National Stock Number (NSN), Item Name, Reference/Part Numbers, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) codes and other Federal logistics data. This application is only accessible by controlled access such as Common Access Card (CAC), External Certificate Authority (ECA), or Federal Bridge authentication. Users can register/obtain roles through the DLA Access Management and Provisioning System (AMPS).

Additional WebFLIS details (including how to get an account) are available at the DLA website:

<https://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Applications/WebFLIS/>

Common Catalog Data

Regardless of the catalog used, there are some basic characteristics data contained in all supply catalogs of DoD materiel. The following is a description of several data elements, their usage, and meaning to the SC partner. The following screens were extracted from PUBLOG FLIS. Restricted data such as service unique data, proprietary data and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) data is not in PUBLOG FLIS. Note that not all data fields shown in the catalog output screens are explained in this publication. Only those characteristics that should be considered by the SC partner, SC case manager, or shipping activity are explained here. These characteristics determine if and how an item can be ordered by the SC partner and how the item should be issued, shipped, and stored. For a more in-depth explanation of other catalog entries, see the *FLIS Procedures Manual*, DoD 4100.39-M, volumes 1-16.

Figure 1

Example of Federal Supply Classification (FSC), National Item Identification Number (NIIN), and Item

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	REFERENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR
DLA Logistics Information Services						
MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE						
FSC: 6850						
NIIN: 002745193						
ITEM NAME: GUM PREVENTIVE COMPOUND,GASOLINE						
						Source PUBLOG FLIS

Name

Federal Supply Classification (FSC)

A four-position numeric code that identifies the supply classification of an item of supply identified under the federal cataloging program, an item of production or a homogeneous area of commodities in respect to their physical or performance characteristics. The first two digits identify the federal supply group, and the last two digits identify the specific class within the specified group. The combination of these four digits constitute the federal supply classification.

National Item Identification Number (NIIN)

A nine-position numeric number assigned to each approved item identification. The first two positions are the National Codification Bureau (NCB) code, followed by a seven-position non-significant number.

Item Name

A thirty-two-position alphanumeric or special character name, which establishes a basic concept of the item of supply to which the item belongs.

Figure 2

Example of Major Organizational Entity (MOE)

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	REFERENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR				
DLA Logistics Information Services										
MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE										
FSC: 6850 NIIN: 006641409 ITEM NAME: ANTIFREEZE										
MANAGEMENT										
EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018182	DM	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7	Z	M
2018182	DN	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		N
2018182	DA	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7	Z	A
2018182	GP	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		C
2018182	TG	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		I

Source PUBLOG FLIS

In Figure 2, we see catalog information on Antifreeze with the NSN 6850-00-664-1409. The Major Organizational Entity (MOE) code identifies who uses the item or from which agency the FMS customer can order it. Figure 2 shows that most U.S. military services use this antifreeze, but not the U.S. Air Force. Consequently, the FMS customer can order the item against any blanket order case or Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement (CLSSA) with the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The SC partner should not attempt to order the item against a U.S. Air Force case, because the requisition could be rejected. If the requisition is accepted, it could take longer to obtain the item, because the requisition will have to be transferred to another agency or service.

Table 1

Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Codes

CA = National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	GP = U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
DA = U.S. Army	KP = National Park Service
DF = U.S. Air Force	RA = National Weather Service
DG = National Security Agency (NSA)	SA = Department of State (DoS)
DM = U.S. Marine Corps	T1 = National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
DN = U.S. Navy	TG = General Services Administration (GSA)
DP = National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA)	VA = Veterans Affairs (VA)
DR and DS = Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	WW = Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
GE = Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	XF = U.S. Postal Service (USPS)
GG = Department of Transportation (DoT)	ZX = NATO Supply Agency (NSPA)

Figure 3
Example of Using Service Code (USC)

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	REFERENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR				
DLA Logistics Information Services										
MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE										
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> FSC: 6850 NIIN: 006641409 ITEM NAME: ANTIFREEZE </div>										
MANAGEMENT										
EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018182	DM	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7	Z	M
2018182	DN	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		N
2018182	DA	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7	Z	A
2018182	GP	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		C
2018182	TG	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		I

Source PUBLOG FLIS

The Using Service Code (USC) in Figure 3 identifies the item manager. If more than one military service manages the item, one will be designated the lead manager, responsible for coordinating configuration control and procurement. This lead military service managing the item is indicated by “L”. If there is no lead military service, such as for common secondary support items, an integrated material manager, such as the Defense Logistics Agency, is designated by “I”, and the military services listed under USC are authorized users of the item. The integrated materiel manager is responsible for purchasing, storing and issuing those common items. To determine whether or not an organization is a lead manager or integrated materiel manager, one must read across the page from the MOE to the USC. Table 2 defines the Using Service Codes. (USC).

Table 2
Using Service Codes (USC)

A = U.S. Army	I = Integrated Materiel Manager
B = Federal Aviation Administration	L = Lead Service
C = U.S. Coast Guard	M = U.S. Marine Corps
F = U.S. Air Force	N = U.S. Navy
G = General Services Administration	V = Veterans Affairs

Figure 4

Example of Source of Supply (SOS) and Unit of Issue Price (UI/Price)

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | ☒ MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 5998
NIIN: 001245138
ITEM NAME: CIRCUIT CARD ASSEMBLY

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2009244	DF	V	FPD	EA	\$840.00	1	C	Q	T	L
2006335	DM	C	MPB	EA	\$840.00	1	C	Q	D	M
2017274	DN	J	NRP	EA	\$1,448.00	1	C	Q	X	N

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 4 shows the Source of Supply (SOS), which identifies the Item Manager and the Inventory Control Point that manages the item. This code is generally the one that SC partners will find on status documents as the Routing Identifier Code (RIC) in RP 4-6. If the item is centrally managed by DLA, the SOS Routing Identifier Code will be the same for all services/agencies using the item. However, if there is a leading military department, such as is indicated by the “L” in the Using Service Code (USC) column, there may be a different SOS for each using activity. This situation is illustrated in Figure 4 with the circuit card assembly. Appendix C provides a list of the most commonly used Source of Supply (SOS) Routing Identifier Codes (RICs), as well as the RICs for the military department (MILDEP) International Logistics Control Organizations (ILCOs). The Unit of Issue Price (UI Price) in Figure 4 is \$840.00 if provided by the Army or Marine Corp and \$1,448.00 UI Price if Navy provides the item.

Figure 5

Example one of Quantity Unit Pack (QUP) and Unit of Issue (UI)

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | ☒ MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 9150
NIIN: 000195701
ITEM NAME: LUBRICATING OIL,AIRCRAFT PISTON

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DN	H	SMS	QT	\$21.52	1	U	Z		N
2018274	DA	H	SMS	QT	\$21.52	1	U	Z	Z	A
2018274	DF	H	SMS	QT	\$21.52	1	U	Z	N	F
2018274	DS	H	SMS	QT	\$21.52	1	U	Z	N	I
2018274	GP	H	SMS	QT	\$21.52	1	U	Z		C

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 6

Example two of Quantity Unit Pack (QUP) and Unit of Issue (UI)

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	REFERENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR
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DLA Logistics Information Services						
MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE						
FSC: 1310						
NIIN: 012118073						
ITEM NAME: CARTRIDGE,40 MILLIMETER,PRACTICE						

MANAGEMENT										
EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2013182	DM	C	MHQ	EA	\$6.25	Q	4		Z	M
2014060	DN	C	NCB	EA	\$5.06	Q	4		K	N
2009335	DA	C	B14	EA	\$6.25	Q	4			L
2009335	DF	C	FG5	EA	\$6.25	Q	4		N	F

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figures 5 and 6 show two different items for comparison. The Quantity Unit Pack (QUP) code and the Unit of Issue (UI) are different. The Department of Defense issues materiel in various Units of Issue. A complete list of Units of Issue can be found in Appendix E. The QUP indicates the number of items in each unit package. The relationship between the QUP, the UI and the Unit of issue Price (UI Price) can be very confusing. Generally, the UI Price is for one item, regardless of the quantity in the unit pack. The purpose of the QUP is to indicate that the item is packaged in multiple quantities. For example, if you want to purchase one size AA battery in a commercial store, chances are you have to buy one package that contains either two or four batteries, because it isn't cost effective to package only one AA battery by itself, and because most users need more than one AA battery for most electronic devices.

The same principle is usually applied to items issued by the U.S. supply system. However, although the manufacturer packages the item in quantities greater than one, the DLA sometimes sells the item in a quantity less than the QUP. In other words, the supply depot may break the package and ship the exact quantity the customer has ordered. There are three factors that the supply depot will consider before breaking the package and shipping the exact quantity ordered. The first factor is whether the customer used an advice code of 2D (see advice codes in Appendix G), which indicates that no QUP adjustment is requested. The second factor is the quantity that the customer has ordered. The third factor is the inventory turnover time, or how quickly the inventory level for that item must be replaced. The second and third factor will determine if the supply depot will adjust the quantity being issued to the customer. Typically, the supply depot will attempt to adjust the quantity issued to conform to the QUP, unless the requisitioned quantity is less than 50 percent of the QUP, in which case the customer may be issued the exact quantity. The supply depot may also cancel amounts that don't conform to a QUP. When an adjustment is made, the customer will receive a status document with a status of BJ (see status codes in Appendix H). The unit price applies to each item in the QUP.

If the U.S. supply system is obtaining the materiel from a commercial vendor, the amount issued may depend on the ability or willingness of the vendor to adjust the QUP. If the vendor will not split the QUP, the customer will receive a status document with a status of C8. The quantity adjustments are illustrated in Table 3. The table shows an item with a QUP of 36 and a unit price of \$10. Depending upon how many items the customer orders, the supplier could round up or down to a full package, split the package, or cancel the order.

Table 3

Quantity Unit Pack (QUP) Requisition Quantity Adjustment

Quantity Ordered by Customer	Quantity in Unit Pack (QUP)	Adjusted Quantity Issued by Supplier	Unit Price	Amount Billed to Customer	Status Code
30	36	36	\$10	\$360	BJ
11	36	0	\$10	\$0	C8
40	36	36	\$10	\$360	BJ
56	36	72	\$10	\$720	BJ

In the example of the lubricating oil in Figure 5, we have a UI of “quart.” The QUP of “G” indicates that there are 24 quarts in one package, so, if the SC partner orders 1, he could receive 1 quart of lubricating oil and pay \$12.98. But, if the SC partner orders 21 quarts, he will probably receive 24 quarts and be charged \$311.52. In Figure 6, however, the QUP is Q, meaning that there are 100 rounds of 40mm ammunition in a pack- age. If the customer orders 250 rounds from the U.S. Army, he may be issued 250 rounds at \$1562.50. If the customer orders the same 250 rounds from the U.S. Navy, he may be issued 300 rounds at \$1446.00. The difference is that the Army supplier may choose to issue the exact quantity requested, and the Navy may choose to adjust to the next QUP. The Army’s decision to issue the exact quantity requested may be because the Army has other orders for that NSN that can be filled with the remaining partial QUP, whereas the Navy does not.

Generally, item managers will not split units of issue. Items are packaged in the most economical quantity based on typical user demand. An SC partner who, for example, wishes to order fewer than 24 quarts of lubricating oil should seek an alternate NSN with a different QUP. If no alternate NSN is available, the SC partner may use advice code 2D to request the exact quantity needed. However, the item manager may disregard the advice code if it is not economically feasible to split the package, or if the item manager does not have other demands to absorb the unused quantity remaining in the package.

Since 2007, the DLA has had an additional item issuing policy, known as “the over-under rule,” which prevents the item manager from issuing up or down to a full QUP if the cost adjustment to the SC Partner is an increase or decrease of \$50. However, this policy does not apply to munitions, ammunition, medical items, and anything issued from a SOS for which the RIC is not SMS.

By submitting a requisition for an amount that doesn’t conform to the QUP, the SC partner may receive that exact amount, more than that amount, less than that amount, or nothing at all. The SC partner should receive a status document with a BJ status that indicates that a different quantity will be issued from the one requested. The SC partner should adjust the due-in records to reflect a change in quantity. No supply discrepancy report will be approved by the ILCO for the difference between the original quantity ordered and the quantity issued, if a BJ status was provided to the customer.

Quantity Unit Packs are expressed in alpha or numeric codes. Appendix M shows the QUP codes and their values.

Often, the Unit of Issue (UI) identifies a bulk quantity, such as drum (DR), can (CN), reel (RL), or package (PG), but the QUP = 1. In that situation, a requisition for one will result in the supplier issuing one complete QUP. To determine how many pounds are in the can, how many feet are on the reel, how many gallons are in the drum, or how many items are in the package, the customer

should refer to the Phrase Data or the Decoded Characteristics Data in the FLIS record. These entries are discussed later in this chapter.

Figure 7
Example one of Acquisition Advice Code (AAC)

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | ☒ MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 9150

NIIN: 006169020

ITEM NAME: GREASE,AIRCRAFT

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DM	H	SMS	CN	\$21.13	1	U	6	Z	M
2018274	DN	H	SMS	CN	\$21.13	1	U	6		N
2018274	DA	H	SMS	CN	\$21.13	1	U	6	Z	A
2018274	DF	H	SMS	CN	\$21.13	1	U	6	N	F
2018274	DS	H	SMS	CN	\$21.13	1	U	6	N	I
2018274	GP	H	SMS	CN	\$21.13	1	U	6		C

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 8
Example two of Acquisition Advice Code (AAC)

IDENTIFICATION MOE_RULE REFERENCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT FREIGHT_PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS TIR										
DLA Logistics Information Services										
MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE										
FSC: 5820										
NIIN: 015141408										
ITEM NAME: RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER,RADIO										
MANAGEMENT										
EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DM	C	MPB	EA	\$29,310.00	1	9	0	D	M
2017305	DN	J	NRP	EA	\$29,812.00	1	9	0	H	N
2018274	DA	B	B16	EA	\$29,310.00	1	9	0	D	L
2018305	DF	V	FLZ	EA	\$29,310.00	1	9	0	T	F

Source PUBLOG FLIS

The purpose of the Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) is to identify how and under what restrictions an item will be acquired by the USG Implementing Agency. Appendix J has a complete list of AACs. Figure 7 shows the AAC as “H”, which indicates that the aircraft grease is centrally managed, shipped directly from the manufacturer, and not restricted for use by any of the military services. Figure 8 shows a radio with an AAC of “B” when managed by the Army but with an AAC of “V” when managed by the Air force, an AAC of “J” when managed by the Navy, and an AAC of “C” when managed by the Marine Corps. The AAC “B” indicates that issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by the service Inventory Control Points. The AAC of “V” indicates to the Air Force this is a terminal item, and the services will exhaust existing stocks but not reorder them. The AAC of “C” indicates that the Marine Corps manages, stocks and issues the material as a service-managed item. SC partners should be aware of the AACs for the items they requisition. Many AACs require longer procurement lead times, or, if they are non-standard items, they may need to be obtained from a commercial buying source. How the item is procured may impact on the SC partner’s overall cost.

The type of Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) against which the materiel is ordered may also be determined by the AAC. Specifically, items with AACs of F, I, J, L, N, O, P, R, S, U, W, X, and Y may be ordered against a blanket order or defined order case but not against a CLSSA. Items with AACs of K or T are not eligible for transfer under the FMS program.

When the AAC indicates that a NSN is discontinued, is a terminal item, requires fabrication or assembly, or is no longer available, the FMS customer should refer to the Phrase Data in the catalog to identify a suitable replacement or substitute. Phrase Data is discussed later in this chapter.

Figure 9
Example one of Shelf-Life Code (SLC)

IDENTIFICATION

MOE_RULE

REFERENCE

☒ MANAGEMENT

FREIGHT_PACKAGING

CHARACTERISTICS

TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 6850

NIIN: 006641409

ITEM NAME: ANTIFREEZE

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018182	DM	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7	Z	M
2018182	DN	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		N
2018182	DA	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7	Z	A
2018182	GP	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		C
2018182	TG	H	GSA	DR	\$808.86	0	U	7		I

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 10
Example two of Shelf-Life Code (SLC)

IDENTIFICATION

MOE_RULE

REFERENCE

☒ MANAGEMENT

FREIGHT_PACKAGING

CHARACTERISTICS

TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 6140

NIIN: 000339659

ITEM NAME: BATTERY,STORAGE

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DF	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	N	F
2018274	DM	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	Z	M
2018274	DA	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	A	A
2018274	DN	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S		N
2018274	DS	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	N	I
2018274	GP	D	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S		C

Source PUBLOG FLIS

The Shelf-Life Code (SLC) indicates if the item has a limited storage time or is perishable. A complete list of shelf-life codes and their associated time-frames may be found in Appendix K. A shelf-life code of zero indicates that there is no shelf-life limitation on the item. Shelf-life codes are expressed as an alpha or numeric character. Alpha codes indicate a Type I, non-extendable item. This means the item cannot be used past its expiration date. Numeric shelf-life codes indicate a Type II, extendable item. This means that the expiration date may be extended if an inspection or test of the item indicates that it is still usable. In either case, a product must have a certain amount of time left in its shelf-life in order to be shipped to a customer. The antifreeze in Figure 9 has a shelf-life of 36 months, indicated by SLC “7”. The battery in Figure 10 is no longer useful after five years, indicated by SLC “S”.

The Controlled Inventory Item Codes (CIIC), Appendix N, in Figures 11 through 14 indicate any special security requirements for the handling and movement of these items. They may be classified, sensitive, or pilferable. The CIIC of “C” for the guided missile in Figure 11 indicates that the item is classified “CONFIDENTIAL,” and there are security controls that must be in place. The CIIC of “4” for the night vision goggles in Figure 12 indicates that the item is sensitive. It must be transported via the Defense Transportation System, Delivery Term Code (DTC) 8 as a minimum. The CIIC of “7” for the night vision modification kit in Figure 13, however, indicates that the item has no transportation restrictions. It may be transported via commercial or government channels. The CIIC of “N” for the gunstock in Figure 14 indicates that it is a non- sensitive firearm part that requires security controls during transportation and storage. SC partners should be aware that certain CIICs will require special transportation arrangements, which can increase their overall cost. Items with CIIC F, K, L, O, T, and S are not releasable to SC partners. Items with CIIC 1, 2, 3, 4, N, P, Q, or R may not be requisitioned by SC partners on blanket order or CLSSA LOAs.

Figure 11
Example one of Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC)

IDENTIFICATION
MOE_RULE
REFERENCE
☒ MANAGEMENT
FREIGHT_PACKAGING
CHARACTERISTICS
TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 1410
NIIN: 014867534
ITEM NAME: GUIDED MISSILE,INTERCEPT-AERIAL

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2001182	DN	C	NCB	EA	\$200,000.00	3	C	0	C	L

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 12

Example two of Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC)

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | ☒ MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 5855
NIIN: 012280936
ITEM NAME: NIGHT VISION GOGGLE

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2011152	DA	Y	B16	EA	\$4,300.00	1	4	0		L
2001121	DF	V	FLZ	EA	\$4,300.00	1	4	0	S	F
2017274	DN	Y	NRP	EA	\$7,406.00	1	4	0	H	N

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 14

Example three of Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC)

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | ☒ MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 1005
NIIN: 015119538
ITEM NAME: NO ITEM NAME AVAILABLE

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2017060	DM	V	SMS	EA	\$51.07	1	U	0	Z	M
2017060	DA	V	SMS	EA	\$51.07	1	U	0	Z	A
2017060	DS	V	SMS	EA	\$51.07	1	U	0	N	I

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 15 illustrates the Reparability or Recoverability (REP) Code. The REP is a one-position alpha code, which denotes the expendability, recoverability, and reparability of an item. The Army, DLA, Marine Corps and Coast Guard use this to identify the level of repair or disposal, or other disposition instruction. The Air Force and Navy do not use this to designate reparability or recoverability. Instead, Air Force and Navy use this data field to segregate material into more manageable groupings, such as fast, medium, or slow movers or to relate special reporting or control requirements to field activities. A summary table of the codes and their definitions is at Appendix U.

The REP Code in the example of the battery, the “A” indicates that the Army requires the material to be turned in for reclamation of precious metals. The “Z” indicates that the Marine Corps designates this item as non-repairable. The “N” indicates that DLA does not require the item to be turned in for repair or recoverability. For FMS customers, the REP Code may indicate whether or not they should return an item for repair or dispose of an item locally and purchase a new one.

Figure 15
Reparability/Recoverability Code

IDENTIFICATION

MOE_RULE

REFERENCE

☒ MANAGEMENT

FREIGHT_PACKAGING

CHARACTERISTICS

TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 6140

NIIN: 000339659

ITEM NAME: BATTERY,STORAGE

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DF	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	N	F
2018274	DM	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	Z	M
2018274	DA	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	A	A
2018274	DN	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S		N
2018274	DS	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	N	I
2018274	GP	D	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S		C

Source PUBLOG FLIS

SC partners often wish to dispose of older equipment that is no longer useful and beyond repair. Prior to disposal, many items require demilitarization to render them incapable of their intended purpose. The DEMIL code identifies each item requiring demilitarization and the type of demilitarization required prior to disposal. The DEMIL code of “D” in Figure 16 for the laser range finder indicates that this is an item on the U.S. Munitions List (USML) that requires demilitarization prior to disposal, by destroying the item so that it cannot be reused or restored. The user can select an appropriate destruction method to accomplish the demilitarization. The DEMIL code of “F” for the night vision goggles in Figure 17 states the same thing but includes that the USG will provide special demilitarization instructions. For SC purposes, this tells the SC partner that they should work through their Security Cooperation Officer, Foreign Liaison Officer, or case manager to determine proper demilitarization and disposal procedures. The DEMIL code of “A”, on the other hand, indicates that no demilitarization is required for the engine starter in Figure 18, and it can simply be thrown away when no longer needed. A summary of DEMIL codes and their meaning are at Appendix V.

Figure 16
Example of Demilitarization (DEMIL) Code

DLA Logistics Information Services

IDENTIFICATION DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 1240
NIIN: 011429546
ITEM NAME: RANGE FINDER-TARGET DESIGNATOR,L

IDENTIFICATION

FIIG	INC	CRIT CD	II	RPD MRC	DEMIL	DEMIL INT CD	NIIN ASGMT	PMIC	ADP	ESD EMI	HMIC	HCC	SCHEDULE B	ENAC	IUID INDICATOR
T271-A	62423	N	M	3	D	1	1982327	A	0	A	Y		9803200000		Y

Source: PUBLOG FLIS

The DEMIL code of “F” for the night vision goggles in Figure 17 states the same thing but includes that the USG will provide special demilitarization instructions. For FSC purposes, this tells the SC partner that they should work through their Security Cooperation Officer, Foreign Liaison Officer, or case manager to determine proper demilitarization and disposal procedures. The DEMIL code of “A”, on the other hand, indicates that no demilitarization is required for the engine starter in Figure 18, and it can simply be thrown away when no longer needed. A summary of DEMIL codes and their meaning are in Appendix V.

Figure 17
Example of Demilitarization (DEMIL) Code

DLA Logistics Information Services

IDENTIFICATION DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 5855
NIIN: 012280936
ITEM NAME: NIGHT VISION GOGGLE

IDENTIFICATION

FIIG	INC	CRIT CD	II	RPD MRC	DEMIL	DEMIL INT CD	NIIN ASGMT	PMIC	ADP	ESD EMI	HMIC	HCC	SCHEDULE B	ENAC	IUID INDICATOR
	77777		2	1	F	1	1986073	A	0	A	N		9014900000		Y

Source: PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 18
Example of Demilitarization (DEMIL) Code

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/> MOE_RULE <input type="checkbox"/> REFERENCE <input type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> FREIGHT_PACKAGING <input type="checkbox"/> CHARACTERISTICS <input type="checkbox"/> TIR															
DLA Logistics Information Services															
IDENTIFICATION DATA RESPONSE															
FSC: 2920 NIIN: 015077423 ITEM NAME: STARTER,ENGINE,ELECTRICAL															
IDENTIFICATION															
FIG	INC	CRIT CD	II	RPD MRC	DEMIL	DEMIL INT CD	NIIN ASGMT	PMIC	ADP	ESD EMI	HMIC	HCC	SCHEDULE B	ENAC	IUID INDICATOR
	03577		2	3	A	1	2003125	A			N		8511400000		

Source: PUBLOG FLIS

Figures 19–21 illustrate the Hazardous Materiel Indicator Code (HMIC) and Hazardous Characteristics Code (HCC). The HMIC is used to identify all known or suspected hazardous items as defined by safety/health, transportation, and environmental regulations to serve as a flag that a procuring activity must acquire a Materiel Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) when a hazardous item is procured. A “Y” in the HMIC column indicates that the item is listed in the Hazardous Material Information Resource System (HMIRS). HMIRS is the source for MSDS for items used by the DoD. It also contains warning labels and transportation information. The system assists Federal Government personnel who handle, store, transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials. The HMIRS is online (<https://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Products/LogisticsApplications/HMIRS/>). SC partner and DoD users can request an account through DLA to obtain access to the HMIRS.

The items shown in Figures 19 and 20 are hazardous material items for which additional information is available in HMIRS, as indicated by HMIC “Y”. Non-hazardous items, or items that are not registered in HMIRS, have an HMIC of “N”. A code of “D” in the HMIC indicates that there is no information in the HMIRS, but that a MSDS may be available from the manufacturer. A code of “P” in the HMIC indicates that there is no information in the HMIRS, and that the determination that the item is hazardous depends upon how it is packaged or how it will be used. For example, the mercury switch shown in Figure 21 contains mercury, a hazardous substance, but the switch is not cataloged as a hazardous item.

The Hazardous Characteristics Code (HCC) describes the type of hazardous properties. Certain hazardous items require special storage and disposal procedures. The cost of these additional procedures may influence the purchaser’s decision to acquire the item. The chart in Appendix L shows the general categories of hazardous characteristics. For a full list of hazardous characteristics codes, refer to DoD 4100.39, vol. 10 (FLIS), Table 214.

Figure 19

Example one of Hazardous Materiel Indicator Code (HMIC) and Hazardous Characteristics Code (HCC)

DLA Logistics Information Services

IDENTIFICATION DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 6850
 NIIN: 006641409
 ITEM NAME: ANTIFREEZE

IDENTIFICATION

FIIG	INC	CRIT CD	II	RPD MRC	DMIL	DMIL INT CD	NIIN ASGMT	PMIC	ADP	ESD EMI	HMIC	HCC	SCHEDULE B	ENAC	IUID INDICATOR
T089-B	05131	X	4	6	A	1	1963001	A			Y	X1	3820000000		

Source: PUBL OG FLIS

Figure 20

Example two of Hazardous Materiel Indicator Code (HMIC) and Hazardous Characteristics Code (HCC)

DLA Logistics Information Services

IDENTIFICATION DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 6140
 NIIN: 000339659
 ITEM NAME: BATTERY,STORAGE

IDENTIFICATION

FIIG	INC	CRIT CD	II	RPD MRC	DMIL	DMIL INT CD	NIIN ASGMT	PMIC	ADP	ESD EMI	HMIC	HCC	SCHEDULE B	ENAC	IUID INDICATOR
T139-A	00013	X	4	3	A	1	1963001	U			Y	X1	8507800002		

Source: PUBL OG FLIS

Figure 21

Example three of Hazardous Materiel Indicator Code (HMIC) and Hazardous Characteristics Code (HCC)

DLA Logistics Information Services

IDENTIFICATION DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 5930
 NIIN: 000224836
 ITEM NAME: SWITCH,MERCURY

IDENTIFICATION

FIIG	INC	CRIT CD	II	RPD MRC	DMIL	DMIL INT CD	NIIN ASGMT	PMIC	ADP	ESD EMI	HMIC	HCC	SCHEDULE B	ENAC	IUID INDICATOR
A053A0	00159	X	4	9	A	1	1968134	U			P		8536509035		

Source: PUBL OG FLIS

Figure 22
Reference/Part Number Data

IDENTIFICATION MOE_RULE ☒ REFERENCE MANAGEMENT FREIGHT_PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

REFERENCE DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 2910
NIIN: 011110160
ITEM NAME: PUMP,FUEL,METERING AND DISTRIBUT

REFERENCE/PART NUMBER

REF PN	CAGE CD	STAT	RNCC	RNVC	DAC	RNAAC	RNFC	RNSC	RNJC	SADC	HCC	MSDS
104030-2	55820	A	1	2	1	CT	1	A				
4102-203004	81833	A	3	2	5	CT						
104030-2	66195	A	5	9	1	CT		B				

Source: PUBL. OG. FMS

Figure 22 shows the part numbers that correspond to the stock number for the battery. The Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE) is a code assigned to a specific manufacturer of that part number. Much of the information shown in the Reference Tab is management data relevant to the item manager. However, the following data may be significant to the SC partner.

Status (STAT): This code reflects the status condition of the manufacturer:

A—The company is active.

B—The company address information is obsolete.

E—The company is debarred, suspended or proposed for debarment.

H—The company has been discontinued and/or the CAGE/NCAGE (NATO CAGE) is no longer required.

Reference Number Status Code (RNSC): identifies if the CAGE code may be used for procurement of the item. The SC partner who wishes to order part number 104030-2 would reference CAGE code 55820 in the requisition, because it has a RNSC of “A”. CAGE code 66195 for the same part number is no longer available for procurement. The company is still active, but the production line for the requested NSN is with a different location.

When a specific NSN is no longer stocked, or the procurement lead time is too long to meet the SC partner’s needs, there may be a substitute NSN available that can serve the same fit, form, and function as the desired NSN. If a substitute or replacement item exists, it will be listed in the catalog under Phrase Code Data. In Figures 23–24 we see two examples of interchangeable items. Figure 23 shows a \$376.00 engine starter with an AAC of “V” when managed by the Army, Navy and DLA. The “V” indicates that this is a terminal item, and the services will exhaust existing stocks, but not reorder them. In the Phrase Data, an NSN of 2920-01-507-7423 is identified as a replacement engine starter, and this suitable replacement is indicated by Phrase Code “E”. In Figure 24, the newer \$533.50 replacement item is shown. Phrase Code “G” identifies the NSN of the engine starter being replaced. If the customer orders the NSN ending in 7891, and the item manager no longer has that NSN in stock, the item manager will issue the engine starter with the NSN ending in 7423, and advise the customer of the substitution with status code BH. If the replacement item is issued, the SC partner may not submit a supply discrepancy report for having received an incorrect item, because both the catalog data and the supply status document indicate that the issued NSN is a replacement for the requested NSN. Phrase Codes are also used to identify the Master NSN in a family of interchangeable items,

NSNs whose Federal Supply Class (FSC) has been changed, and NSNs that have been deleted without a replacement. Phrase Codes are listed in Appendix W.

Figure 23
Example one of Phrase Code Data

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	REFERENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR
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DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 2920

NIIN: 011687891

ITEM NAME: STARTER,ENGINE,ELECTRICAL

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2013001	DM	Y	SMS	EA	\$376.00	1	U	Q	Z	M
2015032	DA	V	SMS	EA	\$376.00	1	U	Q	Z	A
2013032	DS	V	SMS	EA	\$376.00	1	U	Q		I
2009274	DN	V	AKZ	EA	\$376.00	1	U	Q		N

PHRASE

MOE	USC	PHRS CD	PHRASE CODE DATA	ORDER OF USE	JUMP TO CODE	QPA	UM
DA	A	Z	DISCONTINUED-USE 2920-01-507-7423			0	
DS	I	Z	DISCONTINUED-USE 2920-01-507-7423			0	
DM	M	E	REPLACED BY 2920-01-507-7423			0	

*Note omitted a portion of the screen to show only pertinent information.

Source: PUBL/OG FLIS

When more than one NSN can be used as a suitable substitute, the Order-of-Use column in the Phrase Data will indicate the preferred order in which these interchangeable or substitute items should be applied, based on a characteristics match to one another. This is illustrated in Figure 24. The first two positions indicate the interchangeable and substitute item sequence group, and the last position indicates the order of the sequence within the group. NSNs identified with AAA are preferred over AAB, AAC, etc., and NSNs identified with AAA are preferred over ABA, ACA, etc.

Figure 24
Example two of Phrase Code Data

IDENTIFICATION

MOE_RULE

REFERENCE

☒ MANAGEMENT

FREIGHT_PACKAGING

CHARACTERISTICS

TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 2920

NIIN: 015077423

ITEM NAME: STARTER,ENGINE,ELECTRICAL

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DM	D	SMS	EA	\$533.50	1	U	Q	E	M
2018274	DN	D	SMS	EA	\$533.50	1	U	Q		N
2018274	DA	D	SMS	EA	\$533.50	1	U	Q	Z	A
2018274	DE	D	SMS	EA	\$533.50	1	U	Q	N	E
2018274	DS	D	SMS	EA	\$533.50	1	U	Q	E	I

PHRASE

MOE	USC	PHRS CD	PHRASE CODE DATA	ORDER OF USE	JUMP TO CODE	QPA	UM
DM	M	G	USE UNTIL EXHAUSTED 2920-01-168-7891	AAA		0	
DM	M		DOD I&S FAMILY MASTER NSN - - -	AAB		0	

*Note omitted a portion of the screen to show only pertinent information.

Source PUBLOG FLIS

Phrase Data is also used to identify item characteristics that are not defined elsewhere in the FLIS record for that NSN. In Figure 25, we see that the battery is sold in a package (UI = PG) with a QUP of one. The quantity of batteries in the package is undefined. The Decoded Characteristics describe the battery but don't identify how many batteries are in the package. Phrase Code K specifies the quantity in the package is 25. Thus, if the SC partner orders one package of this NSN, the customer will receive 25 batteries. Phrase Code R indicates that the U.S. Air Force has issued a safety message on the special handling requirements of these batteries.

Figure 25
Example three of Phrase Code Data

IDENTIFICATION MOE_RULE REFERENCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT FREIGHT_PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS TIR										
DLA Logistics Information Services										
MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE										
FSC: 6140										
NIIN: 000339659										
ITEM NAME: BATTERY,STORAGE										
MANAGEMENT										
EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2018274	DE	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	N	E
2018274	DM	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	Z	M
2018274	DA	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	A	A
2018274	DN	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S		N
2018274	DS	Z	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S	N	I
2018274	GP	D	SMS	PG	\$1,563.97	1	U	S		C
PHRASE										
MOE	USC	PHRS CD	PHRASE CODE DATA	ORDER OF USE	JUMP TO CODE	QPA	UM			
DA	A	K	UI CONTAINS 25 EA			0				
GP	C	K	UI CONTAINS 25 EA			0				
DE	E	K	UI CONTAINS 25 EA			0				
DE	E	R	REFER TO ARM713			0				
DE	E	R	REFER TO SAFE ALERT SMR			0				
DS	I	K	UI CONTAINS 25 EA			0				
DM	M	K	UI CONTAINS 25 EA			0				
DN	N	K	UI CONTAINS 25 EA			0				

*Note omitted a portion of the screen to show only pertinent information.

Source: PUBL OG FLIS

The type of information contained in the Decoded Characteristics, Figure 26, section varies from NSN to NSN and often serves as a “catch-all” section to list information that has not previously been identified elsewhere in the FLIS record. This section can be used to describe the item’s application, the size, weight and construction of an item, the number of items in the Unit of Issue, related part numbers, and special packaging requirements.

Figure 26
Example of Decoded Characteristics

IDENTIFICATION MOE_RULE REFERENCE MANAGEMENT FREIGHT_PACKAGING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHARACTERISTICS TIR										
DLA Logistics Information Services										
CHARACTERISTICS DATA RESPONSE										
FSC: 6140										
NIIN: 000339659										
ITEM NAME: BATTERY,STORAGE										
CHARACTERISTICS (DECODED)										
MRC	REQUIREMENT STATEMENT					CLEAR TEXT REPLY				
AQHG	ELECTROLYTE LEVEL INDICATOR					NOT INCLUDED				
AQ GK	AMPERE HOUR CAPACITY					5.00				
CWFH	CASE DESIGN TYPE					FILLING PLUG OPENINGS				
AQHF	CHARGE INDICATOR					NOT INCLUDED				
AGEB	FORDING FEATURE					NOT INCLUDED				
AQHD	NONSPILLING FEATURE					NOT INCLUDED				
ABKW	OVERALL HEIGHT					4.090 INCHES NOMINAL				
ABHP	OVERALL LENGTH					2.170 INCHES NOMINAL				
ABMK	OVERALL WIDTH					0.940 INCHES NOMINAL				
AQHJ	INTEGRAL CHARGING FACILITY					NOT INCLUDED				
AQGR	PLATE MATERIAL					NICKEL CADMIUM				
ARGW	PLATE TYPE					NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE				
APXH	TERMINAL LOCATION					TOP				
AARA	TERMINAL QUANTITY					2				
AARB	TERMINAL TYPE					THREADED STUD W/NUT				
AQGL	TIME CAPACITY IN HOURS					1.00				

Source: PUBL OG FLIS

Figure 27 shows the Decoded Characteristics of a missile, issued in a QUP of 3. The data shows the Department of Transportation explosive hazard registration number required to transport the missiles throughout the United States. It also shows the net explosive weight and the HAZMAT classification, which further restricts how the missiles can be exported or re-imported. For SC partners wishing to ship these missiles from or back to the United States, the characteristics data, and the CIIC indicate that various licenses and permits are required to export/import the missiles, a transportation plan is required, and the missiles must be shipped through the Defense Transportation System because they are classified as well as HAZMAT.

Figure 27
Example of Decoded Characteristics

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | ☒ MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

MANAGEMENT DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 1410

NIIN: 014867534

ITEM NAME: GUIDED MISSILE,INTERCEPT-AERIAL

MANAGEMENT

EFF DT	MOE	AAC	SOS	UI	UI PRICE	QUP	CIIC	SLC	REP	USC
2001182	DN	C	NCB	EA	\$200,000.00	3	C	0	C	L

IDENTIFICATION | MOE_RULE | REFERENCE | MANAGEMENT | FREIGHT_PACKAGING | ☒ CHARACTERISTICS | TIR

DLA Logistics Information Services

CHARACTERISTICS DATA RESPONSE

FSC: 1410

NIIN: 014867534

ITEM NAME: GUIDED MISSILE,INTERCEPT-AERIAL

*Note omitted a portion of the screen to show only pertinent information.

CHARACTERISTICS (DECODED)

MRC	REQUIREMENT STATEMENT	CLEAR TEXT REPLY
DTRC	DOT REGISTRATION CODE	EX2005070098
HMCC	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE	1.1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HAZARD CLASS DIVISION
EXWT	NET EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT	36.12 STORAGE POUNDS AND 169.42 TRANSPORTATION POUNDS
FEAT	SPECIAL FEATURES	BLK II W/FFT

Source
PUBLOG FLIS

Figure 28
Example of Decoded Characteristics

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REFERENCE	MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR						
DLA Logistics Information Services												
REFERENCE DATA RESPONSE												
FSC: 1670 NIIN: 009992658 ITEM NAME: PARACHUTE,CARGO												
REFERENCE/PART NUMBER												
REF PN	CAGE CD	STAT	RNCC	RNVC	DAC	RNAAC	RNFC	RNSC	RNJC	SADC	HCC	MSDS
11-1-578	81337	A	3	2	3	CT	3	D				
CHARACTERISTICS (DECODED)												
MRC	REQUIREMENT STATEMENT	CLEAR TEXT REPLY										
ALCF	CANOPY COLOR	WHITE										
ALCN	CANOPY OPENING METHOD	AUTOMATIC RELEASE										
ALCE	CANOPY MATERIAL	COTTON										
ALCK	CANOPY QUANTITY	1										
ALEA	CANOPY REEFING RING/CUTTER POCKET	NOT PROVIDED										
ALCL	CANOPY SHAPE	BI-CONICAL										
ALCP	PACK COLOR	OLIVE DRAB										
ALCQ	PACK MATERIAL	COTTON WEBBING MIL-W-5665 CLASS 3 TYPE II										
ALDH	LOAD ATTACHMENT METHOD	STRAPS ON RISERS										
ALDK	LOAD CAPACITY	500.000 POUNDS NOMINAL										
AEAS	MAJOR COMPONENTS	1 CANOPY 81337 11-1-579,1 PACK,CARGO PARACHUTE 81337 51D6553,1 LINE STATIC,PARACHUTE 81337 51C6156,1 DROGUE PARACHUTE STATIC LINE 81337 61D2459										
*Note omitted a portion of the screen to show only pertinent information							Source: PL/BI/OG/ELIS					

Figure 28 shows the Decoded Characteristics of a parachute. This information is useful in narrowing down the selection of available parachutes to those that meet the SC partner's requirements. It also identifies the part numbers of components of the parachute. For example, if the customer requires a replacement drogue parachute static line and doesn't know the corresponding NSN, the customer can cross-reference the manufacturer's CAGE code of 81337 with the part number of 61D2459 and obtain the information shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29
Comprehensive FLIS Record

IDENTIFICATION	MOE_RULE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REFERENCE	MANAGEMENT	FREIGHT_PACKAGING	CHARACTERISTICS	TIR						
DLA Logistics Information Services												
REFERENCE DATA RESPONSE												
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> FSC: 1670 NIIN: 006115507 ITEM NAME: DROGUE,PARACHUTE STATIC LINE </div>												
REFERENCE/PART NUMBER												
REF PN	CAGE CD	STAT	RNCC	RNVC	DAC	RNAAC	RNFC	RNSC	RNJC	SADC	HCC	MSDS
MILD38024	81349	A	4	1	X	XX	3	D				
61D2459	98750	R	5	9	1	SE	3	D				
61D2459	81337	A	3	2	1	ZZ						
CHARACTERISTICS (DECODED)												
MRC	REQUIREMENT STATEMENT	CLEAR TEXT REPLY										
TEXT	GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS ITEM DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL,NYLON CLOTH DUCK,OLIVE DRAB; DIM,5.732 IN. PORM 0.188 IN. DIA AT FRONT END,2.786 IN. PORM 0.188 IN. DIA AT REAR END,8.250 IN. PORM 0.188 IN. LG										
*Note omitted a portion of the screen to show only pertinent information. Source PUBLOG FLIS												

Other elements of catalog data contained in the FLIS are as follows:

The Precious Metals Indicator Code (PMIC), is an alphabetic code identifying items that have precious metals as part of their content. Precious metals are those metals generally considered to be uncommon and highly valuable which are relatively superior in certain properties such as resistance to corrosion and electrical conductivity. The precious metals recovery program for the Federal Government encompasses gold, silver, platinum, and the platinum family, which consists of palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium, and ruthenium.

The Automated Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) code, which indicates an item of automatic data processing equipment or containing ADPE regardless of assigned Federal Supply Class (FSC).

The Criticality Code (CRIT CD), which indicates when an item is technically critical by reason of tolerance, fit restrictions, application, nuclear hardness properties, or other characteristics that affect identification of the item.

The Electrostatic Discharge/Electromagnetic Interference Code (ESD/EMI) indicates whether an item is susceptible to electrostatic discharge or electromagnetic interference damage.

The Environmental Attribute Code (ENAC) is a two-position alphanumeric code that identifies items of supply that have environmental characteristics, such as items that can be recycled, and items made from recycled materials.

The Schedule B number is a ten-digit identification code used by the U.S. Census Bureau to monitor exports. The material is identified by the Schedule B number in the electronic export information in the Automated Export System (AES).

The Interchangeability & Substitutability (I&S) data identifies NSNs that are interchangeable. The information is the same as the Phrase Data, except that I&S data can only be viewed in the restricted

access site for WebFLIS.

The Management Control (MGT-CTL) data identifies each using agency's accounting source for the item. This is where a DoD user can determine whether or not the item is Working Capital Funded (stock funded). Working Capital Funded material includes in the price of the item the packing, handling and transportation of the materiel to the first CONUS destination, which is typically the FMS customer's freight forwarder. FMS customers should not be charged additional costs for packing and handling or NSN for materiel identification purposes. The first position is numeric and identifies the stores account; the second position is an alpha character. If the first position is an odd number (1, 3, 5, 7, or 9) it is a stock-funded item. An even number (2, 4, 6, or 8) indicates an item funded by appropriated funds. The entire code identifies the combined technical and inventory managers having jurisdiction over the item. The inventory manager is that ICP office or agency that exercises supply demand control over a given segment of Navy-interest materiel. All other positions of this code are used internally by the Navy for accounting and item management.

DLA: All DLA-managed material with SOS code "SMS" is Working Capital funded. The Management Control data indicates this with a constant "N" in position 1.

NOTES

CHAPTER 7

Appendices

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Notes

Appendix A

FMS-Unique Record Positions

DOCUMENT NUMBER														DEM/SUF	SUPPL ADDRESS						SIGNAL CODE	FUNDING CODE			DIST			PROJ CODE	
						DATE			SERIAL NUMBER	SVC																			
						YEAR	DAY																						
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59

RP 30 is the implementing agency.

RP 31-32 is the customer country code. RP 33 is the mark-for code.

RP 34 is the Delivery Term Code (DTC). RP 35 is the Type Assistance (TA) code.

RP 36 is the last digit of the year of the request. RP 37-39 is the Julian date.

RP 40-43 is the serial number.

RP 44 identifies recurring or non-recurring requisition. RP 45 identifies the purchaser's service or agency.

RP 46 identifies the Offer/Release Code.

RP 47 is the freight forwarder code.

RP 48-50 is the case designator.

RP 54-56 is the case-line number for the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army managed cases, and the COG code for Department of the Navy (DoN) managed cases.

Appendix B

Document Identifier Codes (DIC)

(This is a sample of available DICs extracted from DLM 4000.25-1, *Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures*)

Code	Document Title	Explanation
A01	Requisition	For overseas shipment/with NSN/NATO stock number.
A02	Requisition	For overseas shipment/with part number and CAGE code when data does not exceed RP 8–22 (for requisitions against USAF cases only)
A04	Requisition	For overseas shipment/with other identifying data (such as publications). Use when NSN has “LP”, “NC” or “ND” in RP 12-13 or “K” in RP 12 of the NSN. ¹
A05	Requisition	For overseas shipment/with exception data. Use when item has a part number and additional technical order/technical manual information is needed to identify the item. Include manufacturer’s CAGE code and end-item application in exception data. ²
A0A	Requisition	For domestic shipment/with NSN/NATO stock number (USA, Canada and Mexico only).
A0B	Requisition	For domestic shipment/with part number (USA, Canada, and Mexico only).
A0D	Requisition	For domestic shipment/with other identifying data (such as publications) (USA, Canada, and Mexico only). Use when NSN has “LP,” “NC,” or “ND” in RP 12-13 or a “K” in RP 12 of the NSN.
A0E	Requisition	For domestic shipment/with exception data (USA, Canada, and Mexico only).
AB2	Contract Status	Identifies contract number and status code BV.
AC1	Cancellation	By requisitioner (RP 30–35).
AC2	Cancellation	By supplementary address (RP 45–50).

¹ “LP,” “NC,” “ND,” and “K_” numbers are special types of stock numbers. “LP” identifies a Navy publication. “NC” identifies a Non-Cataloged item awaiting NSN assignment. “ND” identifies a non- definitive number assigned by the System Program Manager/Item Manager for a one-time buy. “K_” in position 12 is an Air Force–unique code. When used with a number in position 13, it identifies ammunition modification items. A05 documents require manual processing by the ILCO and IM. If possible, the ILCO or IM will convert the A05 to a standard NSN to enable automated processing.

² A05 documents require manual processing by the ILCO and Inventory Manager (IM). If possible, the ILCO or IM will convert the A05 to a standard NSN to enable automated processing.

Code	Document Title	Explanation
AD1	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Initial Key Document)	To designated country representative/freight forwarder.
AD2	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Initial Key Detail Document)	To designated country representative/freight forwarder. Will accompany FMS NOA initial key documents.
AD3	Electronic FMS Notice of Key Document	To designated country representative/freight forwarder. Will accompany FMS NOA delay detail documents.
AD4	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Delay Detail)	To designated country representative/freight forwarder. Will accompany FMS NOA delay key documents.
AD5	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Reply Document)	To the activity originating the NOA.
AE1	Supply Status	To requisitioner (RP 30-35).
AE2	Supply Status	To requisitioner (RP 30-35) with status code BW or N8.
AEA	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with NSN/NATO stock number.
AEB	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with other identifying data.
AED	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with part number.
AEE	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with exception data.
AF1	Follow-up	By requisitioner (RP 30-35).
AF2	Follow-up	By supplementary address (RP 45-50).
AFC	Follow-up	Request for improved ESD by requisitioner to supply source requesting estimated ship dates sooner than those indicated in supply status.
AK1	Follow-up on cancellation	By requisitioner (RP 30-35). Process as if original cancellation request not received.
AM1	Document Modifier	By requisitioner. For overseas shipment with NSN/ NATO stock number. Process as if original requisition document was not received.

Code	Document Title	Explanation
AM2	Document Modifier	By requisitioner for overseas shipment with part number. Process as requisition if original document not received.
AP1	Back-order Validation	From requisitioner (RP 30–35).
AS1	Shipment Status	To requisitioner (RP 30–35).
AS2	Shipment Status	To supplementary address (RP 45–50).
AD1	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Initial Key Document)	To designated country representative/freight forwarder.
AD2	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Initial Key Detail Document)	To designated country representative/freight forwarder. Will accompany FMS NOA initial key documents.
AD3	Electronic FMS Notice of Key Document	To designated country representative/freight forwarder. Will accompany FMS NOA delay detail documents.
AD4	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Delay Detail)	To designated country representative/freight forwarder. Will accompany FMS NOA delay key documents.
AD5	Electronic FMS Notice of Availability (Reply Document)	To the activity originating the NOA.
AE1	Supply Status	To requisitioner (RP 30–35).
AE2	Supply Status	To requisitioner (RP 30–35) with status code BW or N8.
AEA	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with NSN/NATO stock number.
AEB	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with other identifying data.
AED	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with part number.
AEE	Supply Status	For service/country prepared FMS and grant aid requisitions/with exception data.

Appendix C

Routing Identifier Codes (RIC)(Record Positions 4-6, 67-69 and 74-76)

The Routing Identifier Code (RIC) identifies the Source of Supply (SOS). Supply transactions may contain more than one RIC to identify the implementing agency, the item manager, or the depot from which the materiel is released. (These are only a sample of available RICs extracted from DLM 4000.25-1, *Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures*. If a RIC appears in the supply requisition that is not identified here, you may look it up online at the following DLA website: <https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/DAASINQ/warning.asp>.

RIC (RP 4-6)	Navy COG (RP 55- 56)	Explanation
AKZ	9A	U.S. Army Tank, Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM-W), Warren, Michigan.
AQ5		DLA Distribution Depot, San Joaquin, California (DDJC)
AN5		DLA Distribution Depot, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania (DDSP)
AXF		U.S. Army Security Assistance Training Field Activity (SATFA), Fort Monroe, Virginia.
A12	9E	U.S. Army Soldier Systems Command, Natick, Massachusetts.
BAM		U.S. Army Simulation, Training & Instrumentation (PEO-STRI), Orlando, Florida.
BY7		U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC), New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.
B14	9H	U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command (JMC), Rock Island, Arsenal, Illinois.
B16	9Y	U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
B17	9E, 9W	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM), Redstone Arsenal, Alabama (Aviation Equipment).
B56	5M	National Security Agency (NSA) COMSEC Logistics, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.
B64	9S	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM), Redstone Arsenal, Alabama (Missile Equipment).
B69		U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA), Fort Detrick, Maryland.
CAT, M31		Caterpillar Inc. Defense and Federal Products Division, Mossville, Illinois.
CLC		Thales-Raytheon Systems Co., El Segundo, California.
F01		Lockheed-Martin Aeronautical Systems, Marietta, Georgia.

RIC (RP 4-6)	Navy COG (RP 55- 56)	Explanation
F06		Lockheed-Martin Aeronautical Systems, Keesler AFB, Mississippi.
F13		Pratt & Whitney Corp. West Palm Beach, Florida.
F16		Rolls-Royce Corp. Indianapolis, Indiana.
F28		The Boeing Company, Fort Walton Beach, Florida.
F50		The Boeing Company C-130 Avionics Modification Program, St. Louis, Missouri.
F78		Northrop-Grumman, San Diego, California.
F85		ITT Industries, Patrick AFB, Florida.
DN6		Aviation Maintenance and Recoverability Center (AMARC), Tucson, Arizona.
DPO		Used by U.S. Army when USASAC transfers funds to another agency via a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR).
FGZ, FG5	9I	Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.
FHZ	9J	Oklahoma Air Logistics Center, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
FJ0		U.S. Air Force Security Assistance Training Squadron (AFSAT), Randolph AFB, Texas.
FLZ	9F	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center, Robins AFB, Georgia.
FNH		U.S. Air Force Security Assistance and Cooperation Directorate (AFSAC), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
FPD	5N	Cryptologic Systems Group (CPSG), San Antonio, Texas.
FWW		World Wide Warehouse Redistribution Services (WWRS), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
FXC		Air Force Parts and Repair Ordering System (PROS IV).
GSA	9Q	General Services Administration (GSA), Washington, D.C.
HB1		Missile Defense Agency (MDA), Washington, D.C.
HGD		Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies, Kansas City, Missouri
HM8		DLA Distribution Mapping Activity, Richmond, Virginia.
JCD		Local Purchase.
L05, M05		BAE Systems Marine, LTD. Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, UK.
LA9, MA9		Oshkosh Truck Corp. Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
LB4		Navistar International Corp. Springfield, Ohio.
LC5		General Dynamics Amphibious Systems, Woodbridge, Virginia.
LC6, M00		Raytheon Company, McKinney, Texas.

RIC (RP 4-6)	Navy COG (RP 55- 56)	Explanation
LC7, M20		United Defense Ground Systems, York, Pennsylvania.
LC9, MA8		AM General, Mishawaka, Indiana.
LD6		Harris Corp. GCSD, Palm Bay, Florida.
MBB	9O	Materiel Division, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California.
MPB	9O	ILS Directorate, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia.
N21	0V, 2V, 8M	Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), Washington, D.C.
N23	0E, 2F	Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), Washington, D.C.
N32	1R, 7E- 7Z	Naval Supply System Command-Weapon System Support-Philadelphia (NAVSUP-WSS-P).
N35	1H, 3H, 6A-6H, 6L-6N	Naval Supply System Command-Weapon System Support-Mechanicsburg (NAVSUP-WSS-M).
N36	0H, 2O	Naval Education & Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA), Pensacola, Florida.
N47	0E, 2F	Navy Fleet Material Support Office, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.
N65		Naval Supply System Command-Weapon System Support, International Programs Directorate (NAVSUP-WSS-OF), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
N77	2Z, 4M	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR), San Diego, California.
NCB	4T, 8U	Naval Ordnance Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.
NFZ	0I	Naval Publications and Forms Center (NPFC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
NRP		Naval Supply System Command-Weapon System Support, (NAVSUP- WSS), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
P64	2Z	Crane Division Naval Surface Warfare Center, Code 1121, Crane, Indiana.
S9G	9G	DLA Aviation, Richmond, Virginia.
S9C, S9E	9C, 9N	DLA Land and Maritime, Columbus, Ohio.
S9F	9X	DLA Energy, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.
S9M, S9P, S9T, S9I,	9L, 9D, 9Z	DLA Troop Support, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
S9D		DLA Disposition Services, Battle Creek, Michigan
S6J		Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
S9L		DLA Logistics Information Service, Battle Creek, Michigan.

RIC (RP 4-6)	Navy COG (RP 55- 56)	Explanation
SCJ		DLA Distribution Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (DDPH)
SDA		DLA Distribution Depot, Albany, Georgia (DDAG)
SDB		DLA Distribution Depot, Anniston, Alabama (DDAA)
SDC		DLA Distribution Depot, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania (DDTP)
SDD		DLA Distribution Depot, Warner Robins, Georgia (DDWG)
SDF		DLA Distribution Depot, Norfolk, Virginia (DDNV)
SDH		DLA Distribution Depot, Cherry Point, North Carolina (DDCN)
SDM		DLA Distribution Depot, Jacksonville, Florida (DDJF)
SDN		DLA Distribution Depot, Red River, Texas (DDRT)
SDS		DLA Distribution Depot, Corpus Christi, Texas (DDCT)
SDT		DLA Distribution Depot, Hill Air Force Base, Utah (DDHU)
SDU		DLA Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (DDOO)
SDX		DLA Distribution Depot, San Diego, California (DDDC)
SEB		DLA Distribution Depot, Puget Sound, Washington (DDPW)
SG2		DLA Distribution Depot, Barstow, California (DDBC)
SGA		DLA Transaction Services (formerly Defense Automatic Addressing System Center-DAASC), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
SMS	3B, 9B, 9G, 9N, 9X, 9Z	DLA Enterprise Business Systems (EBS).
SRR		DLA Distribution Depot, Richmond, Virginia (DDRV)
ZIC		U.S. Coast Guard Supply Center, Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Maryland.

Appendix D

National Codification Bureau Codes (Record Positions 12-13)

These codes identify the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) country or other foreign country which originally cataloged an item of supply.

(Reference NATO Codification AC/135 website at
<https://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/welcome.htm>)

NCB Code	Country	NCB Code	Country	NCB Code	Country
00, 01	United States	35	Thailand	59	Albania
11	NATO Standard	36	Egypt	60	Kuwait
12	Germany	37	South Korea	61	Ukraine
13	Belgium	38	Estonia	62	Unassigned
14	France	39	Romania	63	Morocco
15	Italy	40	Slovakia	64	Sweden
16	Czech Republic	41	Austria	65	Papua New Guinea
17	Netherlands	42	Slovenia	66	Australia
18	South Africa	43	Poland	67	Afghanistan
19	Brazil	44	United Nations	68	Georgia
20, 21	Canada	45	Indonesia	69	Unassigned
22	Denmark	46	Philippines	70	Saudi Arabia
23	Greece	47	Lithuania	71	United Arab Emirates
24	Iceland	48	Fiji	72	India
25	Norway	49	Tonga	73	Serbia
26	Portugal	50	Bulgaria	74	Pakistan ¹
27	Turkey	51	Hungary	75	Bosnia and Herzegovina
28	Luxembourg	52	Chile	76	Brunei Darussalam
29	Argentina	53	Croatia	77	Montenegro
30	Japan	54	Former Yugoslav Republic	78	Jordan
31	Israel	55	Latvia	79	Peru
32	Singapore	56	Oman	80-97	Unassigned
33	Spain	57	Russian Federation	98	New Zealand
34	Malaysia	58	Finland	99	United Kingdom

NOTES

Appendix E

Unit of Issue Codes (Record Positions 23-24)

(Reference DOD 4100.39-M, Vol 10, (Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS)
Procedures Manual, updated October 2010)

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
AM	Ampule	FT	Foot	PT	Pint
AT	Assortment	FV	Five	PZ	Packet
AY	Assembly	FY	Fifty	QT	Quart
BA	Ball	GL	Gallon	RA	Ration
BD	Bundle	GP	Group	RL	Reel
BE	Bale	GR	Gross	RM	Ream
BF	Board Foot	HD	Hundred	RO	Roll
BG	Bag	HK	Hank	SD	Skid
BK	Book	IN	Inch	SE	Set
BL	Barrel	JR	Jar	SF	Square Foot
BO	Bolt	KG	Kilogram	SH	Sheet
BR	Bar	KP	Kilowatt Hour (KWH)	SK	Skein
BT	Bottle	KT	Kit	SL	Spool
BX	Box	KW	Kilowatt	SO	Shot
CA	Cartridge	LB	Pound	SP	Strip
CB	Carboy	LG	Length	SV	Service
CD	Cubic Yard	LI	Liter	SX	Stick
CE	Cone	LT	Lot	SY	Square Yard
CF	Cubic Foot	MC	Thousand Cubic Feet	TD	Twenty-Four
CL	Coil	ME	Meal	TE	Ten
CM	Centimeter	MR	Meter	TF	Twenty-Five
CN	Can	MW	Megawatt-Hour (MWH)	TN	Ton
CO	Container	MX	Thousand	TO	Troy Ounce
CY	Cylinder	OT	Outfit	TS	Thirty-Six
CZ	Cubic Meter	OZ	Ounce	TU	Tube
DH	Dekatherm (DTH)	PD	Pad	VI	Vial
DR	Drum	PG	Package	YD	Yard
DZ	Dozen	PM	Plate		
EA	Each	PR	Pair		

NOTES

Appendix F

Force Activity Designators and Supply Priorities

In accordance with the Uniform Material Movement & Issue Priority System (UMMIPS)
(Record Positions 60-61)

(Reference DoD 4140.1-R, *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation*, Appendix I, UMMIPS Responsibilities.)

UMMIPS provides relative ranking of requisitions through the assignment of a two-digit priority designator. This designator is based on two factors: the force/activity designator (FAD) and the urgency of need designator (UND). The FAD is assigned according to the mission essentiality of the unit or organization. Those units that have a high military strategic importance will have a higher FAD than training or support units or those not in a condition of readiness.

The FAD defines the relative military importance of the unit requiring the material, but this is not the only consideration in determining what priority a requisition will carry. You also have to consider the urgency of need for the item actually being ordered. A repair part, which is required to return an important piece of equipment to operating condition, warrants a higher priority than does a stock replenishment requisition, for example. There are three urgency of need designators. Each defines how critical the item is to mission performance.

“A”—Mission critical. Performance of a military mission is impossible until the requisition is fulfilled;

“B”—Intermediate/Impaired. Performance of a military mission is impaired until the requisition is fulfilled;

“C”—Routine. Fulfillment of the requisition will replenish stock to the authorized level; requisitioned item not essential to the immediate performance of a mission.

	Urgency of Need Designator		
FAD	A	B	C
I	01	04	11
II	02	05	12
III	03	06	13
IV	07	09	14
V	08	10	15

NOTES

Appendix G

Requisition Advice Codes (Record Positions 65-66)

(Reference DLM 4000.25-1, Appendix 2.15. Not all advice codes listed in DLM 4000.25-1 are eligible for FMS use, and not all advice codes listed in this appendix appear in DLM 4000.25-1 because they are MILDEP-unique.) These are the advice codes eligible for use on FMS requisitions.

Code	Explanation
2A	Item is not locally obtainable through manufacture, fabrication or procurement.
2B	Requested item only will suffice. Do not substitute/interchange. Also applies to “Obsolete”/“Inactivated” items previously rejected with Status Code CJ.
2C	Do not back-order. Reject any unfilled quantity not available to meet SDD/RDD. Suitable substitute acceptable (“Fill or Kill”).
2D	Furnish exact quantity requested (i.e., do not adjust to quantity unit pack unless adjustment is upward and the dollar value increase is not more than \$5 over the requisition’s extended money value).
2F	Item known to be coded “Obsolete” but still required for immediate consumption. Service-coordinated/approved substitute is acceptable. If unable to procure, reject requisition with Status Code CJ.
2G	Multiple use: (1) Ship new stocks or stocks having new appearance; (2) Strategic mission requires latest model and configuration (for electronic tubes); (3) Strategic mission requires newest stock only (for photographic film or for aerial requirements for ammunition devices or cartridges); (4) Anticipated usage requires latest expiration dates only (for biological items).
2H	Special textile requirement for use in Airborne operations where personal safety is involved.
2J	Do not substitute or back-order any unfilled quantities.
2L	Quantity reflected in quantity field exceeds normal demands, however, this is a confirmed, valid requirement.
2N	Item required in one continuous length as expressed in RP 25-29 and unit of issue in RP 23-24. No other configuration is acceptable and/or multiples of the unit pack are not acceptable.
2P	Item required in one continuous length as expressed in Record Positions 25-29 and the Unit of Issue in Record Positions 23-24. If requirement exceeds the unit pack length, multiples of the unit pack are acceptable.
2T	Deliver to the ultimate consignee by the SDD or RDD entered hereon or cancel requirement.
21	Combination of Advice Codes 2L and 2T.
22	Combination of Advice Codes 2C and 2L.
23	Combination of Advice Codes 2L and 2G.
24	Combination of Advice Codes 2B and 2G.

Code	Explanation
25	Combination of Advice Codes 2A and 2F.
26	Combination of Advice Codes 2B and 2L.
27	Combination of Advice Codes 2D and 2L.
28	Combination of Advice Codes 2N and 2L.
29	Combination of Advice Codes 2D and 2G.
3A	This requisition is for assets located in the DLA Disposition Services Field Office activities, as advertised by DLA Disposition Services, for which the requisitioner desires to inspect materiel prior to shipment. Fill or kill. Use of this code is limited to requisitions with K, L, R, S, or T in RP 40.
3B	Item being requisitioned has been designated as commercial-type item. Unable to obtain item from commercial sources. Request supply of requisitioned quantity be accomplished against the FMS case reflected in RP 48-50.
3Q	Requested item only will suffice. Do not substitute/interchange. Requisitioner will accept condition code E stock in a usable condition (ammunition only).
3V	Deliver to the ultimate consignee by the SDD entered hereon or cancel requirement. Requisitioner shall accept Condition Code E stock in a usable condition (ammunition stock only).
3W	Furnish exact quantity requested (i.e., do not adjust to unit-pack quantity). Requisitioner shall accept Condition Code E stock in a usable condition (ammunition stock only).
3X	Requisition shall accept Condition Code E stock (ammunition stock only).
3Y	Do not substitute or back-order any unfilled quantities. Requisitioner will accept condition code E stock in a usable condition (ammunition stock only).
3Z	The quantity reflected in the quantity field exceeds normal demand; however, this is a confirmed valid requirement. Requisitioner will accept condition code E stock in a usable condition (ammunition stock only).
31	Combination of Advice Codes 2J and 2G.
32	Combination of Advice Codes 2C and 2T.
33	Combination of Advice Codes 2L and 2J.
34	Requested item only shall suffice. Do not substitute/interchange. Items required in one continuous length as expressed in RP 25-29 and unit of issue in RP 23-24. No other configuration is acceptable and/or multiples of the unit pack is not acceptable. (Combination of Advice Codes 2B and 2N.)
39	Requested item only shall suffice. Do not substitute/interchange. Item required in one continuous length as expressed in RP 25-29 and the unit of issue in RP 23-24. If requirement exceeds the unit pack length, multiples of the unit pack is acceptable. (Combination of Advice Codes 2B and 2P.)
5A	Requested item is required to replace a mandatory turn-in repairable that has been surveyed as missing or is damaged beyond repair (U.S. Navy cases only).
5D	Requested item is required to replace a mandatory turn-in repairable required for initial outfitting/installation or increased allowance/stockage objective. Therefore, no unserviceable unit is available for turn-in (U.S. Navy cases only)

Code	Explanation
5G	Carcass tracking will start when requisition or issue is processed, whichever is first (U.S. Navy cases only).
5S	Carcass tracking will start when the materiel is issued. If there is a requisition in place, a record will be created but not tracked until issue occurs (U.S. Navy cases only).

NOTES

Appendix H

Supply Status Codes (Record Positions 65-66)

This is a sample of available status codes extracted from DoD 4000.25-1-M (MILSTRIP), DLA Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) Change documents to MILSTRIP, and respective Army, Navy and Air Force internal security assistance operations references. Not all status codes shown here are used by all implementing agencies or by all sources of supply.

Status Code	Explanation
BA	Item being processed for release and shipment. The estimated shipping date is contained in Record Positions 70-73 when provided in response to a follow-up.
BB	Item back-ordered against a due-in to stock. The estimated shipping date for release of materiel to the customer is contained in RP 70-73.
BC	Item on original requisition containing this document number has been back-ordered. Long delay is anticipated and estimated shipping date is in RP 70-73. Item identified in the stock number field (or "Remarks" field if stock number field cannot accommodate the item number), which is not an automatic substitute, can be furnished. The price of the substitute item is in RP 74-80. If desired, submit a cancellation for the original requisition and submit a new requisition for the offered substitute.
BD	Requisition is delayed due to need to verify requirements relative to authorized application, item identification, Technical data, or when the intent to procure for direct delivery is known. When the intent is to place the requirement on direct delivery, the estimated shipping date will be entered in RP 70-73. Upon completion of review or procurement, additional status will be provided to indicate action taken.
BF	<p>No record of your document for which your DI Code AF_ follow-up or cancellation request was submitted.</p> <p>(1) If received in response to a cancellation request, subsequently received requisitions (A0_) or other documents (AM_, AT_) will be returned by the supply source with BF status, funds de-obligated and, if item is still required, requisition submitted using new document number.¹</p> <p>(2) If received in response to a follow-up (AF_) request, supply source action to process subsequently received documents (A0_, AM_, AT_) will continue under regular MILSTRIP procedures.²</p>

Status Code	Explanation
BG	<p>One or more of the following fields have been changed:</p> <p>(1) Stock Number (as the result of a formal catalog change).</p> <p>(a) Requisitioned NSN has been replaced by or consolidated with NSN in stock number field.</p> <p>(b) NSN is assigned to part number that was requisitioned.</p> <p>(c) FSC has changed but NIIN remains the same as originally requisitioned. Review NSN (FSC & NIIN) to ensure that requisition under process is for desired item. If NSN is not for desired item submit cancellation request to source of supply.</p> <p>(2) Unit of Issue (as the result of a formal catalog change).</p> <p>Requisitioned part number has been identified to/replaced by the part number reflected in the stock number field. Examine quantity and unit price as a result of the above changes. Revise appropriate records accordingly. Additional status will be provided by the supply source to indicate further action on this.</p>
BH	Service/Coordinated/approved substituted/interchangeable item, identified in stock number files will be supplied. Examine unit of issue, quantity and unit price fields for possible changes. Revise appropriate records accordingly. Additional status will be provided.
BJ	Quantity changed to conform to unit pack, adjust the due in records accordingly. Unit of issue is not changed.
BK	Requisition data elements have been modified as requested. Examine data fields in this status document for current requisition data.
BL	Notice of Availability (NOA) was forwarded to the country representative or freight forwarder on date entered in RP 70-73.
BM	Your document forwarded to activity indicated in 67-69. Forward all future transactions for this document number to that activity.
BP	Requisition has been deferred per customer instructions. The ESD is in RP 70-73. This status code is provided when customer uses extended RDD codes X or S in RP 62, followed by the number of months in RP 63-64.
BQ	Cancelled. Results from receipt of cancellation request from requisitioner, consignee, manager, or other authorized activity. De-obligate funds, if applicable.
BR	Cancelled. Requisitioning activity authorized cancellation in response to materiel obligation validation (MOV) request furnished by processing point.
BS	Canceled. Requisitioning activity failed to respond to materiel obligation validation (MOV) request from processing point.

Status Code	Explanation
BU	Item being supplied against your Foreign Military Sales Case Designator reflected in RP 48-50, or your Grant Aid Program and Record Control Number reflected in RP 46-50. This document represents a duplicate of the requisition prepared by the U.S. Military Service.
BV	Item procured and on contract for direct shipment to consignee. The contract shipping date is entered in RP 70-73. Cancellation, if requested, may result in billing for contract termination and/or transportation costs, if applicable.
BW	Your FMS/Grant Aid requisition containing this document number has been received by the ILCO and submitted to the supply system. A current ESD is not presently available but will be provided by subsequent status transactions. (May be used by ILCOs in acknowledging requisition receipt or in reply to follow-up when ESDs are not available.)
BZ	This requisition is being processed for direct delivery procurement. Upon completion of procurement action, additional status will be provided to indicate the action taken. The ESD is shown in RP 70-73.
B1	Assets are not currently available. Requisition will be retained by DLA Disposition Services for 60 days from date of receipt awaiting possible arrival of assets (DLA Disposition Services use only).
B2	Status of supply or procurement action precludes request modification.
B3	The required availability date (RAD) contained in the original requisition is unrealistic. The date in RP 70-73 is the date when the materiel will be available.
B4	Canceled. Results from receipt of cancellation request from requisitioner, consignee, manager, or other authorized activity. Do not de-obligate funds. Billing for materiel or contract termination charges will be made.
B5	The activity identified by the code in RP 4-6 is in receipt of your follow-up request. Action to determine current status and/or improve the ESD is being attempted. Further status will be furnished.
B6	The materiel applicable to the requisition requested for cancellation has been diverted to an alternate consignee.
B7	Unit-price change. The latest unit price for the item identified by the stock or part number in RP 8-22 is reflected in RP 74-80.
B8	Denies customer cancellation request. Contractor will continue with the procurement action.
B9	The activity identified by the code in RP 4-6 is in receipt of your cancellation request. Action to cancel the demand or to divert the applicable shipment is being attempted. Do not de-obligate funds or delete due-in. Advice of final action will be furnished in subsequent status transactions.

Status Code	Explanation
CA	<p>Rejected.</p> <p>(1) Initial provision of this status will be by narrative message. The message will also state the reasons for rejection.</p> <p>(2) When provided in response to a follow-up, this status will be sent via Defense Information System Network (DISN), and no reasons for rejection will be included. When received in response to a follow-up, authorized status recipients may request the reasons for rejection off-line (by mail, message, or telephone) if the initial narrative message containing the reasons for rejection cannot be located.</p>
CB	Rejected. Initial requisition requested rejection of that quantity not available for immediate release or not available by the SDD or RDD. Quantity field indicates quantity not filled.
CC	Rejected. Non-consumable item. Your service is not a registered user. Submit your requisition to your service ICP for registration action.
CD	<p>Rejected. Unable to process because of errors in the quantity, date, and/or serial number fields.</p> <p>(1) If received in response to a requisition and the materiel is still required, submit a new requisition² with correct data field entries.</p> <p>(2) If received in response to a cancellation request and materiel is not required, submit a new cancellation request with a valid quantity entry.</p>
CE	Rejected. Unit of issue in original requisition, which is reflected in RP 23-24 of this status document, does not agree with ICP unit of issue and cannot be converted. If still required, submit a new requisition ² with correct unit of issue and quantity.
CG	Rejected. Unable to identify requested items. Submit a new requisition and furnish correct NSN or Part Number. If correct NSN or part number is unknown or if Part Number is correct, submit a new requisition ² using DIC A05. For PROS requisition, this code means the requisition is cancelled due to inability by the contractor to obtain a quote.
CH	Rejected. Requisition submitted to incorrect single manager/distribution depot or Management Control Activity (MCA) and correct source/MCA cannot be determined. Research for correct source/MCA and submit new requisition. ²

² Submit a new requisition using a new document number with a current Julian date.

Status Code	Explanation
CJ	<p>Rejected.</p> <p>(1) Item coded (or being coded) “obsolete” or “inactivated.” Item in stock number field, if different from item requisitioned, can be furnished as a substitute. Unit price of the substitute item is in RP 74-80.</p> <p>(2) If offered substitute is desired, submit a new requisition with substitute item stock number.²</p> <p>(3) If only original item is desired, submit a new requisition for procurement using DIC A05. Cite Advice Code 2B. Furnish technical data; for example, end-item usage, component, make, model, series, serial number, drawing piece and/or part number, manual reference, or applicable publication.</p>
CK	<p>Rejected. Unable to procure. No substitute/interchangeable item is available. Returned for supply by local issue of components, kit, or next higher assembly. Suggest fabrication or cannibalization. If not available, submit a new requisition² for components, kit, or next higher assembly.</p>
CL	<p>Rejected. Contractors requisition or related transaction is to be processed initially by a Management Control Activity (MCA). Transaction entries indicate direct submission. Research for correct MCA and submit a new requisition. (This status indicates that the requisition was submitted directly to an item manager, and not to the ILCO.)</p>
CN	<p>Non-consumable item. Your service does not receive requisition support on this item, or your requirement is a nonrecurring demand, which cannot be satisfied. Support will be provided upon submission of a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) by your service ICP.</p>
CP	<p>Rejected. Source of supply is local manufacture, fabrication, procurement, or direct ordering from Federal Supply Schedule. If not available locally, or activity lacks procurement authority, submit a new requisition² with Advice Code 2A.</p>
CQ	<p>Rejected. Item requested is command or service regulated or controlled.</p>
CS	<p>Rejected. Quantity requisitioned is suspect of error or indicates excessive quantity. Partial quantity being supplied. Quantity field in this transaction reflects quantity rejected. If requirement still exists, submit a new requisition² for the required quantity using Advice Code 2L.</p>

Status Code	Explanation
CT	Rejected. FMS requisition contains a “U” or “V” in RP 35 and the entry in RP 72 is incorrect or blank. Review records and resubmit with new document number and a correct CLPSC in RP 72.
CU	Rejected. Unable to procure item requested. Item is no longer produced by any known source and attempts to obtain item have failed. Item in stock number field can be furnished as a substitute. Unit price of the substitute item is in RP 74-80. If offered substitute is desired, submit a new requisition with substitute item stock number. On a PROS order, this code means the contractor is unable to fill the order.
CV	Rejected. Item prematurely requisitioned. The effective date for requisitioning is contained in RP 70-73. This status indicates that the LOA has not yet been implemented for the customer to submit requisitions.
CW	Rejected. Item not available or is a non-mailable item whose transportation costs are uneconomical. Local procurement is authorized for this requisition only. If item cannot be locally procured submit a new requisition ² using Advice Code 2A.
CX	Rejected. (1) Unable to identify the bill-to and/or ship-to address as designated by the signal code, or the signal code is invalid. (2) The Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC) does not exist in DLM 4000.25, Volume 6, Chapter 3, as a valid ship-to and/or mail-to address.
CY	Rejected. (1) Item is no longer produced by any known source, and attempts to obtain item have failed. If substitute item is known, submit new requisition for that item. This code is also used to reject ineligible items. (2) For PROS requisitions this status code means that the requisition has been passed to the standard DoD supply system for a fill action.
C2	Rejected. Security Assistance Program funds are not available to process this requisition. (This code will be used between ILCO and requisitioners only.)
C5	Rejected. FMS customer, upon inspection of materiel located in the DLA Disposition Services activity, rejected acceptance due to condition of materiel/unacceptable substitute and/or materiel incorrectly identified. This status code is generated by the DLA Disposition Services and furnished to the appropriate status recipients.

Status Code	Explanation
C6	Rejected. Requisition is for commercial type item which is not authorized for supply under the Foreign Military Sales program. If unable to obtain desired item from commercial sources, submit a new requisition ² containing Advice Code 3B after obtaining approval from the U.S. service implementing the LOA.
C7	Rejected. Document identifier code indicates this is a remarks/exception data document. Supply source has no record of receipt of remarks/exception data. If still required, submit a new requisition. ²
C8	Rejected. Vendor will not accept order for quantity less than the quantity indicated in RP 76-80. If requirement still exists, submit a new requisition ² for a quantity that is not less than that reflected in RP 76-80.
DC	Processing of your CLSSA termination/drawdown requisition (CLPSC: A, B, C, or D) has resulted in the quantity reflected in RP 25-29 being absorbed by the ICP/IMM. Disposition on any remaining quantity will be communicated by separate status transaction.
DD	Processing of your CLSSA termination/drawdown requisition (CLPSC: C or D) has resulted in the quantity in RP 25-29 not being absorbed by the ICP/IMM. This quantity will not be delivered. Disposition of materiel will be in accordance with appropriate Service/Agency regulations. Billing action for this quantity is in process. Status on any remaining quantity will be communicated by a separate trans- action.
DP	Rejected. The MAPAC does not exist in the DLM 4000.25, Volume 6, as a valid ship-to and/or mail-to address. If still required, submit appropriate codes(s) and address(es) under the procedures of the military assistance program address directory (MAPAD). Upon confirmation the code(s) and address(es) have been added to the MAPAD, resubmit a new requisition.
DS	Requisition received for an item for which your Service is not a registered user. Issue action is being processed. Request action be taken to register your Service as a user using the procedures outlined in DoD 4100.39-M (FLIS Procedures Manual).
DY	Rejected. Materiel shipped by non-traceable means or supplied by DVD from a contractor without an assigned DODAAC, or there is no record of the transaction for which the DI AFY follow-up was submitted.
D1	Canceled. Requisition was retained for 60 days. Requested asset did not become available. Quantity field indicates quantity not filled. (Used by DLA Disposition Services in responding to a customer request for assets.)

Status Code	Explanation
D3	Rejected. Activity did not respond to supply source request for additional information. On a PROS requisition, this code indicates that the order is cancelled due to lack of data.
D6	Rejected. Manually prepared requisition contains unauthorized exception data.
D7	(1) Requisition modifier may be rejected because of errors in one or more data elements. (2) Requisition modifier may be rejected due to improper application of the RDD field and/or Priority Designator (PD). Check the original requisition RDD and PD data fields for compatibility with revised input. Resubmit with appropriate data. (Note: only the modification is rejected, not the requisition.)
D8	Rejected. FMS requisition is for publications which are controlled or have restricted access and the requisitioner and/or ship-to address is not authorized. Submit a new requisition with justification to the applicable Service ILCO.
F4	Rejected item not authorized for requisitioning under Blanket Order requisition type case.
F6	Rejected. Item not authorized for requisitioning under FMS Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement (CLSSA).
GY	Rejects an unscheduled repair order, where the customer returns the item before SAMIS passes the order, either because the item is ineligible or because ALC repair capability exists. On a PROS III requisition this code means that the requisition has been passed to the standard DoD system for maintenance support.
IQ	Inspection quote for a repair order. This is just the price for bench checking the reparable item. It is later followed by a PQ total repair price quote.
KB	Rejected. The requisition format reflected is erroneous. The U.S. Service, Country Code, Case Designator and/or line-item number are invalid and do not match an existing Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). Correct and resubmit.
KC	Rejected. Unauthorized requisition for classified material received. If still required, resubmit requisition with exception data reflecting the required waiver authorization.
KE	Rejected. Customer initiated requisitions for materiel submitted against an unauthorized case/line. One or more of the following conditions identified: 1. Unauthorized Military Articles and Services List (MASL) item 2. Restricted FMS item 3. Unauthorized for requisition case/line 4. Controlled Medical Item 5. Surface and/or aircraft Excess Defense Articles (EDA) item against an inappropriate Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA).

Status Code	Explanation
KF	Rejected. The requisition was not submitted within the authorized requisitioning period. The authorized requisitioning period is provided. FMS MILSTRIP users should refer to the DSAMS customer handbook for additional information.
KG	Rejected. One or more of the following fields are not authorized under the accepted Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA); Mark-for, Delivery Term Code, Type of Assistance, In-Country Service Code, Officer/Release Code and/or Freight Forwarder Code. A replacement document number, if initiated by the U.S. service, is provided; otherwise, correct and resubmit. FMS MILSTRIP users should refer to the DSAMS customer handbook for additional information.
KH	Rejected. The quantity identified has been canceled as the extended value of the original requirement exceeded the dollar value threshold.
KJ	Rejected. The receiving U.S. Service is not a registered user of the NSN submitted. The appropriate U.S. Service is provided. FMS MILSTRIP users should refer to the DSAMS customer handbook for additional information.
KK	Rejected. Customer initiated requisition received citing an unimplemented case designator. Resubmit after Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) implementation.
KL	Rejected. Customer initiated requisitions submitted against an inactive case/line. The line has been or is in the process of being deleted, closed, or suspended.
KN	Rejected. The requisition exceeds the established budget limitations.
KQ	Suffix reopened. The shipment or cancellation status previously provided on this suffix was erroneous and should be disregarded. The correct status applicable to this suffix is provided. FMS MILSTRIP users should refer to the DSAMS customer handbook for additional information.
LA	Delayed. DoD unable to supply this quantity from stock. Attempt is being made to obtain this quantity from a Commercial buying Service (CBS) contractor. Additional information will be provided.
LB	Rejected. The Commercial buying Service (CBS) is presently unable to add this quantity to existing order. If quantity is still required, a new requisition must be submitted.
LC	Suffix closed. This suffixed quantity has been added to an existing Commercial Buying Service (CBS) order.
M_	The M-series of status codes are unique to Air Force cases. They represent changes to quantity or value on a custom commitment processed in SAMIS. For specific definitions, contact the AFSAC case manager.

Status Code	Explanation
NB	Suspended. The requested publication/form is being revised/reprinted. Navy Publications and Forms Directorate (NPDF) is obtaining an estimate completion date from the item sponsor. No follow-up is required. Updated status will be provided. If the need for this item is continual, submit a justified request to the cognizant Systems Command for inclusion in automatic distribution as changes are released. This status code is for NAVY FMS transactions only.
NF	Cancels one order replaced by a second order. Most commonly this status applies when the customer moves a requisition from one FMS case to another due to lack of funds on the original case. The original requisition must be canceled and a new order submitted.
N8	Naval Supply System Command-Weapon System Support (NAVSUP-WSS-OF) has received your requisition. However, processing criteria preclude supply action. When the requisition clears the Management Information System for International Logistics (MISIL) edits and is submitted to the supply system, you will be provided "BW" status by another transaction.
OH	SAMIS sends this advice code when it cannot financially approve a price quote or price revision. The OH will be followed by either a cancellation request or a subsequent OK. (FMS requisitions against Air Force LOAs only.)
OK	SAMIS sends this advice code when it financially approves a price quote or price revision. The OK authorizes the contractor to award vendor contracts. (FMS requisitions against Air Force LOAs only.)
PA	Reflects total requisition value and estimated availability date for a request for price and availability.
PF	Delayed shipment; item is undergoing First Article Testing with the vendor. Failure to pass FAT will result in further delays.
PQ	Reflects total requisition value.
PR	Reports a change in the total requisition value.
PW	Item is back-ordered. Request has been sent to an Engineering Support Activity for further support on this item. When available, the ESA response due date is provided in RP 70-73.
P1	Unit price is an estimated price developed from a price and availability study or from provisioning action.
P2	Unit price is a contract price from the JO41 system.
P3	Price freeze control has been removed from this requisition.
P4	The unit price is a firm (negotiated) price in the LOA. This is the price that will be billed on the DD645.
P5	The unit price is for Repair and Replace requisitions.
P7	There is an error in the unit price because of a stock list change.
SS	DLA requisition has been shipped. (Note: This status is visible within DoD EMALL and is not transmitted via supply status transactions.)
UL	Rejected. Requisition value exceeds case-line value.

Status Code	Explanation
WD	The unit price exceeds \$99,999.99. The value in record positions 74-80 is in whole dollars.
XO	Reports that the contract award represents new manufacture.
X2	SAMIS provides information on PROS availability
X5	SAMIS approval for a price increase

NOTES

Appendix I

High Dollar Unit Price Codes

(record positions 74-80)

Prices are normally reflected in dollars and cents. The last two positions (RP 79-80) represent cents. High Dollar requisitions, those over \$99,999.99, require special codes to process through the logistics data systems.

A status code of WD in rp.65-66 signifies the unit price is between \$100,000 and \$9,999,999, expressed in whole dollars. An item priced at \$230,399.25 would be expressed as 230400 in record positions 75-80 preceded by WD in RP 65-66. When the letters J through R appear in RP 74, the unit price is over one million to over nine million dollars:

} =	Between 100,000.00 and 999,999.99	N =	\$5,000,000.00
J =	\$1,000,000.00	O =	\$6,000,000.00
K =	\$2,000,000.00	P =	\$7,000,000.00
L =	\$3,000,000.00	Q =	\$8,000,000.00
M =	\$4,000,000.00	R =	\$9,000,000.00

For example, if a major end item is priced at \$4,930,000.00 (each), the price in RP 74-80 on the requisition and/or status document would appear like in the example below. Since the price is for one, and the customer is ordering five, the customer then must calculate the total price based on the unit cost.

DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER		ROUTING IDENTIFIER		M&S		STOCK NUMBER																UNIT OF ISSUE		QUANTITY				
						CLASS		NIIN																				
								NCB CODE																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A	E	1	B	Y	7		2	3	3	5	0	1	3	6	9	3	4	8	9			E	A	0	0	0	0	5

DOCUMENT NUMBER														DEMSUF SVC		SUPPL ADDRESS		SIGNAL CODE FUNDING CODE		DIST		PROJ CODE							
						DATE		SERIAL NUMBER																					
						YEAR	DAY																						
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
B	B	N	L	9	N	3	0	6	8	7	0	3	1		B	X	X	U	Z	Z					0	0	1		

PRIORITY CODE		RAD/ RDD		ADVISE CODE/ STATUS CODE		SUPPLY/SHIPMENT STATUS																								
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80										
0	7	A	3	6	W	D	A	K	Z						M	9	3	0	0	0	0									

NOTES

Appendix J

Acquisition Advice Codes

Acquisition Advice Codes (AACs) indicate how (as distinguished from where) and under what restrictions an item will be acquired. The AAC is located in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) and appears in FED LOG or other catalog media. See DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10.

CODE	EXPLANATION
A	<p>SERVICE/AGENCY-REGULATED (Service/Agency use only.) Issue, transfer or shipment is controlled by authorities above the ICP level to assure proper and equitable distribution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The use or stockage of the item requires release authority based on prior or concurrent justification.2. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with Agency/Service requisitioning procedures.
B	<p>INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (ICP)-REGULATED (Service/Agency use only.) Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by the ICP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The use or stockage of the item requires release authority based on prior or concurrent justification.2. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with Agency/Service requisitioning procedure.
C	<p>SERVICE/AGENCY-MANAGED (Service/Agency use only.) Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by individual Services supply policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The item is centrally managed, stocked, and issued.2. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with Service requisitioning procedures.
D	<p>DoD INTEGRATED MATERIEL-MANAGED, STOCKED, AND ISSUED. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by the Integrated Materiel Manager/Service supply policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The item is centrally managed, stocked, and issued.2. Requisitions must contain the fund citation required to acquire the item. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM)/Service requisitioning procedures.

CODE	EXPLANATION
E	<p>OTHER SERVICE-MANAGED, STOCKED, AND ISSUED (For Service use only if Secondary Inventory Control Activity Level of Authority (SICA LOA) is 8D and Nonconsumable Item Material Support Code (NIMSC) is 6.) Issue, transfer or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by the Service requisitioning policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The item is centrally managed, stocked, and issued. 2. Requisitions may require a fund citation and will be submitted in accordance with the Service requisitioning procedures.
F	<p>FABRICATE OR ASSEMBLE # (NON-STOCKED ITEMS) National Stock Numbered items fabricated or assembled from raw materials and finished products as the normal method of support. Procurement and stockage of the items are not justified because of low usage or peculiar installation factors. Distinctions between local or centralized fabricate/assemble capability are identified by the Source of Supply Modifier in the Source of Supply Column of the Service Management Data Lists.</p>
G	<p>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)/CIVIL AGENCY INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGED, STOCKED AND ISSUED. Identifies GSA/Civil Agency-managed items available from GSA/Civil Agency supply distribution facilities. Requisitions and fund citations will be submitted in accordance with GSA/Civil Agency/Service requisitioning procedures.</p>
H	<p>DIRECT DELIVERY UNDER A CENTRAL CONTRACT (VENDOR STOCKED) Issue, transfer or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by IMM/Service/Agency supply policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The item is centrally managed and procured. 2. Normal issue is by direct shipment from the vendor to the user at the order of the ICP or IMM. However, orders may be shipped from stock by ICP or IMM distribution facilities when the vendor's minimum order quantity is not met, or when stocks are being drawn down. 3. Requisitions and fund citations will be submitted in accordance with IMM/Service/Agency Requisitioning Procedures. 4. Generally, delivery will be made within applicable Service/Agency guidelines addressing customer required timeframe.
I	<p>DIRECT ORDERING FROM CENTRAL CONTRACT/SCHEDULE (NON-STOCKED ITEMS). Issue, transfer or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by IMM/service supply policy. The item is covered by a centrally issued contractual document or by any multiple-award Federal Supply Schedule, which permits using activities to place orders directly on vendors for direct delivery to the user.</p>

CODE	EXPLANATION
J	NOT STOCKED, CENTRALLY PROCURED # (NON-STOCKED ITEMS) IMM/Service centrally managed but not stocked item. Procurement will be initiated only after receipt of a requisition.
K	CENTRALLY STOCKED FOR OVERSEAS ONLY. Main means of supply is local purchase or direct ordering from a central contract/schedule when the Federal Supply Schedule Number is shown in the CMD record. Item is stocked in domestic supply system for those activities unable to procure locally due to nonavailability of procurement sources or where local purchase is prohibited (e.g., ASPR; Flow of Gold; or by internal Service/Agency restraints). Requisitions will be submitted by overseas activities in accordance with Service/Agency requisitioning procedures. NOTE: Continental U.S. (CONUS) activities will obtain supply support through local procurement procedures.
L	LOCAL PURCHASE (NON-STOCKED ITEMS). Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)/GSA/Service/Agency-managed items authorized for local purchase as normal means of support at base, post, camp or station level. Item not stocked in wholesale distribution system of IMM/Service/Agency ICP.
M	RESTRICTED REQUISITIONS-MAJOR OVERHAUL (Service/Agency use only.) Items (Assemblies and/or component parts) which, for lack of specialized tools, test equipment, etc., can be used only by major overhaul activities. Base, post, camp, or station activities will not requisition unless authorized to perform major overhaul function.
N	RESTRICTED REQUISITIONING-DISPOSAL (Service/Agency use only.) Discontinued items no longer authorized for issue except on the specific approval of the Service inventory manager. Requisitions may be submitted in accordance with Service requisitioning procedures in instances where valid requirements exist and replacing item data has not been furnished.
O	PACKAGED FUELS (NON-STOCKED ITEMS) DLA-managed and Service-regulated. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Item will be centrally procured in accordance with DoD 4140.25-M, Procedures for the Management of Petroleum Products, but not stocked by IMM. Long lead time required. 2. Requirements will be satisfied by direct shipment to the user either from a vendor or from Service assets at the order of the ICP or IMM. 3. Requirements and/or requisitions will be submitted in accordance with Service procedures.

CODE	EXPLANATION
P	<p>RESTRICTED REQUISITION—SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAP)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicates item is stocked or acquired only for SAP (replaces Military Assistance Program [MAP]) requirements 2. Indicates item is nonstocked and materiel is ordered from the contractor for shipment directly to the foreign government. 3. Base, post, camp, or station will not requisition.
Q	<p>BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. DLA-managed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Item may be either centrally stocked or available by direct delivery under a central contract. 2. Requirements will be submitted by Military Services in accordance with IMM procedures. 3. Item will be supplied in accordance with DoD 4140.25-M.
R	<p>RESTRICTED REQUISITION-GOVERNMENT FURNISHED MATERIAL (GFM). Indicates item is centrally procured and stocked as GFM in connection with the manufacture of military items. Base, post, camp, or station will not requisition.</p>
S	<p>RESTRICTED REQUISITIONING-OTHER SERVICE FUNDED (Service use only.) For Service-managed items whereby the issue, transfer, or shipment is subject to specialized controls of the funding Military Service.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Item is procured by a Military Service for the funding Military Service and is centrally managed by the funding Service. 2. The procuring Military Service has no requirement in its logistic system for the item.
T	<p>CONDEMNED (NON-STOCKED ITEMS). Item is no longer authorized for procurement, issue, use or requisitioning.</p>
U	<p>LEAD SERVICE-MANAGED. As a minimum provides procurement, disposal, and single submitter functions. Wholesale logistics responsibilities which are to be performed by the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) in support of the SICA are defined by the SICA NIMSC code.</p>
V	<p>TERMINAL ITEM. Identifies items in stock, but future procurement is not authorized. Requisitions may continue to be submitted until stocks are exhausted. Preferred item National Stock Number is normally provided by application of the phrase: When Exhausted Use (NSN). Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with IMM/Service requisitioning procedures as applicable.</p>

CODE	EXPLANATION
W	RESTRICTED REQUISITION—SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS APPLY (NON-STOCKED ITEMS). Indicates stock number has been assigned to a generic item for use in bid invitations, allowance lists, etc., against which no stocks are ever recorded. Requisitions will be submitted only in accordance with IMM/Service requisitioning procedures. (This code will be used, when applicable, in conjunction with Phrase Code S (stock as NSN [s]). It is considered applicable for use when a procurement source(s) becomes available. The Phrase Code S and the applicable “stock as” NSN(s) will then be applied for use in stock, store and issue actions.)
X	SEMIACTIVE ITEM-NO REPLACEMENT (NON-STOCKED ITEMS). A potentially inactive NSN which must be retained in the supply system as an item of supply because (1) stocks of the item are on hand or in use below the wholesale level and (2) the NSN is cited in equipment authorization documents TO & E, TA, TM, etc., or in-use assets are being reported. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Items are authorized for central procurement but not authorized for stockage at wholesale level. 2. Requisitions for in-use replacement will be authorized in accordance with individual Military Service directives. 3. Requisitions may be submitted as requirements generate. Repetitive demands may dictate an AAC change to permit wholesale stockage.
Y	TERMINAL ITEM (NON-STOCKED ITEMS). Future procurement is not authorized. No wholesale stock is available for issue. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requisitions will not be processed to the wholesale manager. 2. Internal Service/agency requisitioning may be continued in accordance with the Service/agency requisitioning policies.
Z	INSURANCE/NUMERIC STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE ITEM. Items which may be required occasionally or intermittently, and prudence requires that a nominal quantity of materiel be stocked due to the essentiality or the lead time of the item. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The item is centrally managed, stocked, and issued. 4. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with IMM/Service requisitioning procedures.

The following AACs are not eligible to be ordered on a CLSSA: F, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, or Y. See DSCA Policy Memorandum 05-23 at <https://samm.dsca.mil/policy-memoranda/dsca-05-23> which was Supplemented by DSCA Policy Memo 06-11 (<https://samm.dsca.mil/policy-memoranda/dsca-06-11>).

NOTES

Appendix K

Shelf-Life Codes

The one-character Shelf-Life Code (SLC) is located in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) and appears in FED LOG or other catalog media. (Reference DoD 4140.27-M, C.5) A Type I item may not be extended and must be disposed of upon expiration. A Type II item may have its expiration date extended by a qualified technician. The number of months or quarters required to be remaining upon receipt by the first government entity applies to the GSA or DLA distribution depot from the date of original manufacture. For FMS customers, DoD 4140.27-M requires that products with a shelf life of 24 months or more have at least 12 months of shelf life remaining on the product at the time of shipment to the customer or freight forwarder. Products that do not have at least a 24-month shelf life may be issued to FMS customers with less than 12 months of shelf life remaining.

Required Number of Months or Quarters Remaining Upon Receipt by the First Government Entity				
Shelf-Life Period	Type I	Type II	Months	Quarters
Non-deteriorative. No shelf-life applies.	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	N/A	N/A
1 Month	A	N/A	25 Days	N/A
2 Months	B	N/A	50 Days	N/A
3 Months	C	1	75 Days	N/A
4 Months	D	N/A	3	1
5 Months	E	N/A	4	1
6 Months	F	2	5	2
9 Months	G	3	8	3
12 Months (1 Year)	H	4	10	3
15 Months (1.25 Years)	J	N/A	13	4
18 Months (1.5 Years)	K	5	15	5
21 Months (1.75 Years)	L	N/A	18	6
24 Months (2 Years)	M	6	21	7
27 Months (2.25 Years)	N	N/A	23	8
30 Months (2.5 Years)	P	N/A	26	9
36 Months (3 Years)	Q	7	31	10
48 Months (4 Years)	R	8	41	14
60 Months (5 Years)	S	9	51	17
72 Months (6 Years)	I	N/A	61	20
84 Months (7 Years)	T	N/A	71	24
96 Months (8 Years)	U	N/A	82	27

Required Number of Months or Quarters Remaining Upon Receipt by the First Government Entity				
Shelf-Life Period	Type I	Type II	Months	Quarters
Variable such as 90, 132, 216, 228, etc. months or any other number of months not specifically assigned	V	N/A	85 percent of number of months	85 percent of number of months
120 Months (10 Years)	W	N/A	102	34
180 Months (15 Years)	Y	N/A	153	51
240 Months (20 Years)	Z	N/A	204	68
Shelf-life period greater than 60 months for Type II extendible items	N/A	X	85 percent of number of months	85 percent of number of months

Appendix L

Hazard Class Definitions and Hazardous Characteristics Codes (HCC)

(References: Air Force Interservice Manual 24-204/TM-38-250/NAVSUP Pub 505/MCO P4030.19H/ DLAI 4145.3 Transportation—Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments; U.S. DoT 2012 Emergency Response Guidebook (<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library>). Another good reference is the DLA Hazardous Material Information Reference System (https://dlahng.hmms.dla.mil/HMMS_Web_JSF/login.xhtml), which requires an account and is CAC-enabled.). HMIRS NextGen is the authoritative DoD source for Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and legacy Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the United States government military services and civil agencies, per DODI 6050.05.)

Hazard Class Definitions

Class 1: Explosives

Division 1.1: Substances and articles which have a mass explosion hazard.³

Division 1.2: Substances and articles having a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.³

Division 1.3: Substances and articles which have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.³ This category includes cartridge or propellant-activated devices (CAD/PAD).

Division 1.4: Substances and articles that present no significant hazard. In the event of ignition or initiation during transport, the effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. This category includes cartridge or propellant activated devices (CAD/PAD) and blank small arms ammunition.

Division 1.5: Very insensitive substances which have a mass explosion hazard, but that have very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport.

Division 1.6: Extremely insensitive articles that do not have a mass explosion hazard and demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.

Class 2: Gases

Division 2.1: Flammable Gases, such as butane and refrigerants.

Division 2.2: Non-flammable, non-toxic gases, such as helium or nitrous oxide.

Division 2.3: Toxic gases.

Class 3: Flammable Liquids

Flammable liquids are liquids/liquids containing solids in a solution or suspension (i.e., paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.), which give off a flammable vapor at a temperature of not more than 60.5 Centigrade. This includes gasoline, alcoholic beverages, and adhesives.

³ Class 1.1 through 1.3 explosives must be moved via the Defense Transportation System through a DoD-controlled Port of Embarkation (POE). These explosives may not be handled by a commercial freight forwarder (DoD 4500.9-R C.205).

Class 4: Flammable Solids, Spontaneously Combustible Substances, and Substances That Emit Flammable Gases When in Contact with Water.

Division 4.1: Flammable Solids. Solids, which, under conditions encountered in transport, are readily combustible or may contribute to fire through friction, such as household matches.

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible material, such as oily rags.

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet material, such as sodium.

Class 5: Oxidizing Substances; Organic Peroxides. Class 6: Poisonous (Toxic) and Infectious Substances.

Division 6.1: Poisonous (toxic) substances, such as mercury, pesticides, insecticides and tear gas.

Division 6.2: Infectious Substances (containing viable micro-organisms including bacteria, viruses, parasites, etc. that are reasonably believed to cause disease in animals or humans.

Class 7: Radioactive Material

Class 8: Corrosive Substances

This includes wet and dry batteries and battery acid.

Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances

This is material which presents a hazard during transportation but which does not meet the definition of any other hazard class. In addition to having to conform to the requirements of 49 CFR, hazardous material shipments must be certified to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDGC) if the material is being transported by ship, to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulation or International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) if being transported by either commercial cargo aircraft or passenger aircraft, or to the U.S. Air Force Interservice Manual 24-204 if being transported by military aircraft.

Hazardous Characteristics Codes (HCC)

A1-A3: Radioactive	P1-P2: Peroxide, Organic
B1-B3: Alkali Corrosive	R1-R2: Reactive Chemical
C1-C5: Acid Corrosive	T1-T7: Poison, Pesticide or Carcinogen
D1-D4: Oxidizer	V1-V7: Aerosol, Combustible, Flammable
E1-E2: Explosive	X1: Multiple Hazards
F1-F8: Flammable	Z1: Asbestos
G1-G9: Gas, Poison	Z2: Mercury
H1: Undetermined	Z3: PCB
K1: Infectious Substance	Z4: Lead Battery
K2: Cytotoxic Drug	Z5: NICAD Battery
M1: Magnetized Material	Z6: Lithium Battery
N1: Non-Hazardous	Z7: Dry Cell Battery

NOTES

Appendix M

Quantity Unit Pack (QUP) Codes

A one-character alphanumeric code indicating the number of units of issue in the unit pack. The QUP is located in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) and appears in FED LOG or other catalog media.¹⁴ Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Vol. 10.

[illegible]

Code	Quantity
A	10
B	12
C	15
D	16
F	20
G	24
H	25
J	32
K	36
L	48
M	50
N	72
P	75
Q	100
R	120
S	144
T	200
U	250
V	500
W	1000
X ⁴	BULK
Y ⁴	Packager's option so long as Contractual requirements are met.
Z ⁴	10,000

¹ When the IMM has a QUP of X, Y or Z, the Air Force must submit a QUP of 1.

NOTES

Appendix N

Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC)

These codes indicate the security classification or pilferage control required for physical control of DoD items while in storage or transportation. The CIIC is located in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) and appears in FED LOG, WebFLIS, or other catalog media. (Referenced in DoD 4100.39, vol. 10, Chapter 4.)

A. Physical Security Code

Code	Explanation	FMS Application
A	Confidential—Formerly restricted data	Minimum of TAC C/D required for Freight Forwarder to receive materiel.
B	Confidential—Restricted data	Same as CIIC A.
C	Confidential	Same as CIIC A.
D	Confidential—Cryptologic	Same as CIIC A.
E	Secret—Cryptologic	Minimum of TAC A/B required for Freight Forwarder to receive this materiel.
F	Top Secret—Cryptologic	Not authorized for FMS.
G	Secret—Formerly restricted data	Minimum of TAC A/B required for Freight Forwarder to receive this materiel.
H	Secret—Restricted data	Same as CIIC G.
K	Top Secret—Formerly restricted data	Not authorized for FMS.
L	Top Secret—Restricted data	Not authorized for FMS.
O	Item contains naval nuclear propulsion information; disposal and access limitations are identified in NAVSEAINST C5511.32	Not authorized for FMS.
S	Secret	Same as CIIC G.
T	Top Secret	Not authorized for FMS.
U	Unclassified	No restrictions.
7	Item displays sensitive information. Prior to disposal, all name plates, label plates, meter face plates, tags stickers, documents, or markings that relate items to weapons system/end item application must be removed and destroyed.	No restrictions.

Code	Explanation	FMS Application
9	Controlled Cryptographic Item (CCI)	If not classified, may be shipped to any FMS Freight Forwarder. However, signature and tally record service are required to the Freight Forwarder or CONUS POE. If classified, procedures for the level of classification involved apply.

B. Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Security Risk Code

Code	Explanation	FMS Application
1	Highest Sensitivity (Category I)—Non-nuclear missiles and rockets in a ready-to-fire configuration (e.g., Hamlet, Redeye, Stinger, Dragon, LAW, Viper) and explosive rounds for non-nuclear missiles and rockets. This category also applies in situations where the launcher (tube) and the explosive rounds, though not in a ready-to-fire configuration, are jointly stored or transported.	Without a specific waiver from DSCA and OSD, these items must be shipped to customer countries under DoD control; i.e., DTC 9 or 7.
2	High Sensitivity (Category II)—Arms, ammunition, and explosives	Must be shipped DTC 8 as a minimum; i.e., must be picked up by customer country at a DoD-controlled ocean or aerial port.
3	Moderate Sensitivity (Category III)—Arms, ammunition, and explosives	Same as CIIC 2.
4	Low Sensitivity (Category IV)—Arms, ammunition, and explosives	Same as CIIC 2.
5	Highest Sensitivity (Category I)—Arms, ammunition, and explosives with a physical security classification of Secret	Same as CIIC 1, except that DoD 5200.01-M and DoD 5100.76-M procedures apply.
6	Highest Sensitivity (Category I)—Arms, ammunition, and explosives with a physical security classification of Confidential	Same as CIIC 5.
8	High Sensitivity (Category II)—Arms, ammunition, and explosives with a physical security classification of Confidential	Same as CIIC 2, except that DoD 5200.01-M and DoD 5100.76-M procedures apply.

Code	Explanation	FMS Application
Q	A Drug or other Controlled (not sensitive) substance as defined by the Controlled Substance Act of 1970. Other sensitive items requiring limited access storage	Sensitive procedures do not apply. However, special procedures must be followed that involve both DoD and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).
R	Precious Metals, a drug or other controlled (not sensitive) substance as defined by the Controlled Substance Act of 1970. Other sensitive items requiring limited access storage	Same as CIIC Q.

C. Pilferage Codes

Code	Explanation	FMS Application
I	Aircraft engine equipment and parts	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
J	Pilferage—Pilferage controls may be designated by the coding activity to items coded U (unclassified) by recording the item to J	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
M	Hand tools and shop equipment	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
N	Firearms	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures. Any firearm or firearm part with this CIIC is NOT considered sensitive.
P	Ammunition and explosives	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures. Any firearm or firearm part with this CIIC is NOT considered sensitive.
V	Individual clothing and equipment	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
W	Office machines	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
X	Photographic equipment and supplies	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
Y	Communication/electronic equipment and parts	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.
Z	Vehicular equipment and parts	Follow Offer/Release Code Z procedures.

NOTES

Appendix O

Requisition Serial Number Assignments (Record Positions 40-43)

United States Army

I. Serial numbers for customer-initiated requisitions:

0001-7999	All secondary items except batteries
H001-H999	CLSSA Repair and Return (Direct Exchange) Requisitions
L001-L499	CLSSA Drawdown Requisitions
R001-R999	Repair and Return Requisitions
V001-V999	Country-initiated Concurrent Spare Parts or country depot maintenance support requisitions.
W001-W999	Country-initiated Concurrent Spare Parts or country depot maintenance support requisitions.
Y001-Y999	Country-initiated nonstandard requisitions under the Simplified Nonstandard Acquisition Process (SNAP)

II. Serial numbers for USASAC-initiated requisitions:

A001-C899	Concurrent spare parts (system-assigned)
C901-C999	Manually assigned concurrent spare parts (also for CSP replacement requisitions)
D001-D999	Defined order case follow-on spares
E001-E100	Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) requisitions
E101-E200	Basic Issue Item (BII) requisitions
E501-E699	Manually assigned replacement requisitions
E701-E999	Requests from customer
F001-F799	System Support Buy-Out (SSBO) requisitions
F800-F999	Battery requisitions
K001-K999	DMWRs, SALO
L500-L999	CLSSA drawdown requisitions (USASAC initiated)
S001 CAS	Pseudo requisition (system-assigned)
Y001-Y999	Pseudo requisitions for services, including royalty payments, on a defined order case
Z001-Z999	FMSO 1 requisitions
4001-4999	Initial distribution publication requisitions
8001-8899	Publications on defined order cases
9001-9699	Major Defense Equipment (MDE) items on defined order cases
9700-9799	Depot property disposal system requisitions
9800-9999	Manually prepared defined line requisitions

United States Navy

I. Serial numbers for customer-initiated requisitions are:

0001-4999 Only numeric Serial Numbers should be used for this entry unless the customer receives different instructions from NAVSUP-WSS-OFF.

III. Serial numbers for NAVSUP-WSS-OFF-initiated requisitions:

5000-7999 Materiel Items from Stock
8000-8999 Services (e.g., work request, etc.)
9000-9999 Publications

United States Air Force

I. Serial numbers for customer-initiated requisitions:

Less than 5000 Customer submitted

II. Serial numbers for USAF activity-initiated requisitions:

5000-5799 OO-ALC
5800-6599 SA-ALC
6600-7399 WR-ALC
7400-7499 OC-ALC
7500-7599 SM-ALC
7600-7999 AFSAC
8000-8999 Grant aid—Reparable return
8000-8099 WR-ALC (IS; F-15)
8200-8299 WR-ALC (SR; F-15)
9000-9999 AF Supply Directives (reserved)
A000-B499 OC-ALC (SR; E3A)
A000-A999 OC-ALC (BE; F-16)
B000-B999 OC-ALC (DE; F-16)
C000-C999 OC-ALC (NE; F-16)
C000-C999 SM-ALC (SR; PEACE SHIELD)
D000-D999 OC-ALC (NO; F-16)
E000-E199 AFMETCAL/ENHMI
H000-H199 WR-ALC (repair/replace requisition)
H600-H799 OC-ALC (repair/replace requisition)
H800-H999 OO-ALC (repair/replace requisition)
V000-V999 Drawdown requisitions

Appendix P

Logistics Codes on Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOA)

(Reference DSCA Manual 5105.38, Chapter 5)

Implementing Agency Code (IA)

The implementing agency code is indicated by the third character of the LOA case identifier (i.e. BN- D-YCY) at the top of the front page, and in record position 30 of the MILSTRIP transaction.

IA Code	Organization
B	Department of the Army
C	Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
D	Department of the Air Force
F	Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)
I	Missile Defense Agency (MDA)
M	National Security Agency (NSA)
P	Department of the Navy
Q	Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)
R	Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
S	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Z	(NGA) Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

Customer Service/Agency Code

The customer service or agency code identifies the purchasing service or agency in the FMS customer's country. This information is shown on the bottom of the front page of the letter of offer and acceptance, and in the MILSTRIP requisition in record position 45. This information is supplied by the purchaser at the time of LOA acceptance.

Code	Organization
B	Army
D	Air Force
K	Marine Corps
P	Navy
T	Other

Source of Supply Code (SC)

The Source of Supply Code (SC) in the Articles or Services to be Supplied Section is one or more of the following:

Code	Source
S	Shipment from DoD stocks or performance by DoD personnel.
P	Shipment from new procurement
R	From rebuild, repair or modification by the USG.
X	Mixed source, such as stock and procurement, or undetermined
E	Excess, as-is, where-is.
F	Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) items

Type Assistance code (TA)

This code distinguishes various types of foreign military sales agreements for MILSTRIP requisitioning purposes. The implementing agency enters one or more of the following symbols as appropriate. The type assistance code is shown on the letter of offer and acceptance in column five and on the requisition document in record position 35.

Type Assistance

Code	Explanation
3	Source code S, R, or E: based on Arms Export Control Act (AECA) section 21 (b)
4	Source code X; AECA sections 21 (b), 22 (a), 29 or source undetermined.
5	Source code P; AECA section 22 (a).
6	Source code S, R, or E, payment on delivery; AECA section 21 (d).
7	Source code P, dependable undertaking with 120 days payment after delivery; AECA section 22 (b).
8	Source code S, R, or E, stock sales with 120 days payment after delivery; AECA section 21 (d).
A	FAA Excess Defense Articles—non-reimbursable, provided under the authority of Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended.
M	MAP Merger, Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) section 503 (A) (3).
N	FMS credit (non-repayable); AECA sections 23 or 24.
U	Source code P; Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement (CLSSA) Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) I.
V	Source code S; CLSSA FMSO II stocks acquired under FMSO FMS credit; AECA sections 23 or 24.

Offer/Release Code (O/R)

The offer/release code (O/R) identifies whether or not the shipper must notify the FMS customer or his freight forwarder that the item is ready for shipment. This information is shown on the letter of offer and acceptance in column six, and in the requisition in record position 46.

Code	Explanation
A	Freight and parcel post shipments will be released automatically by the shipping activity without advance notice (Notice of Availability).
Y	Advance notice is required before release of shipment, but shipment can be released automatically if release instructions are not received by shipping activity within 15 calendar days. Parcel post shipments will be automatically released.
Z	Advance notice is required before release of shipment. Shipping activity will follow-up on the notice of availability until release instructions are furnished. Parcel post shipments will be automatically released.

The following entry in record position 46 is not an offer/release code. It indicates that the Defense Transportation System will move the requisitioned materiel.

- | | |
|---|--|
| X | The implementing agency and country representative have agreed to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The IA will sponsor the shipment to a country address under the Defense Transportation System. Under this agreement, RP 47 of the MILSTRIP requisition (freight forwarder code) must contain "X" and a Mark-For code must be entered in RP 33. The MAPAD must contain the Mark-For code and addresses for each type address required, i.e., parcel post, freight, documentation.b. Shipments are to be made to an assembly point or staging area as indicated by clear text instructions on exception requisitions. Under this agreement RP 47 of the MILSTRIP requisition must contain code "W." A Mark-For code must be entered in RP.33, and the MAPAD must contain the Mark-For code if the Mark-For address is to be used on the shipment from the assembly point or staging area. |
|---|--|

Delivery Term Codes (DTC)

The delivery term code (DTC) identifies the point to which the United States Government is responsible for moving the FMS customer's item. Delivery term codes are shown on the letter of offer and acceptance in column seven, and on the MILSTRIP requisition in record position 34. For the following delivery term codes, DoD delivers:

DTC	Code	Explanation
2		To a CONUS inland point (or overseas inland point when the origin and destination are both in the same geographic area) such as a staging location.
4	A, Y, or Z	Delivery at origin. Purchaser has full responsibility at the point of origin. Often forwarded collect to country freight forwarder.
5	A, Y, or Z	At the CONUS POE on a CBL/GBL using DTS. If using a Freight Forwarder, DTC 5 indicates delivery to that Freight Forwarder on a CBL/GBL.
7		At the overseas inland destination on board the inland carrier's equipment.
8	Always Z	At the CONUS POE on board the vessel or aircraft.
9		At the overseas POD alongside the vessel or aircraft.
0 or Blank		Transportation is not applicable

The following delivery term codes are applicable to repair and return items:

DTC	Code	Explanation
C	Always Z	U.S./DoD is responsible for CONUS port unloading, transportation to a CONUS destination, return to a CONUS POE, and port loading of a country's carrier.
E	A, Y, or Z	Not applicable. Customer has total responsibility for transportation.
F		U.S./DoD has total responsibility for transportation.
G		U.S./DoD is responsible for all transportation except overseas inland transportation.
H	A,Y, or Z	U.S./DoD is responsible for transportation from a CONUS activity to a CONUS POE (for classified items).
J		Customer is responsible for all transportation from overseas point of origin to CONUS activity. U.S. DoD is responsible for return transportation from CONUS activity to overseas destination (for classified cryptographic items).

NOTES

Appendix Q

MILSTRIP Supply Assistance Request (SAR) Format

Customers may initiate a request for supply assistance for requisitions with priority designators (PD) 01 through 08 after receipt of supply status indicating an unacceptable delivery date. Supply assistance requests (SAR) for PD's 09-15 will not be accepted. A SAR request is generally a rare event. The FMS customer should only submit a SAR when all other sources of supply information have been attempted and no information is available.

A SAR should be submitted to the following locations:

- For supply requisitions processed through the U.S. Army, send all SARs to the case manager at USASAC in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.
- For supply requisitions processed through the U.S. Air Force, but for which the source of supply is DLA, send the SAR to the case manager at AFSAC at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. For USAF managed items, the FMS customer may submit the SAR directly to the ICP, with a copy to the case manager at AFSAC.
- For supply requisitions processed through the U.S. Navy, send all SARs to the case manager at NAVSUP-WSS-OF in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

There is no specific SAR format. The request can be transmitted either by email or FAX and must include the following information at a minimum:

1. Document Identifier: Provide NSN or part number (RP 8-22), document number (RP 30-43), and supplementary address (RP 45-50).
2. Mission Impact Statement: Describe the impact on operations due to the lack of this materiel. Include end item description and weapon system application.
3. Substitutes: The FMS customer should list all known substitutes that he has attempted to obtain, or indicate if no substitutes exist.
4. Next higher assembly: Identify the next higher assembly, if known. For example, the next higher assembly for a piston in a gasoline engine may be a short block. Indicate if no higher assembly exists or is unknown.
5. Lateral Support: Please list any attempts to source the part from lateral support available in country, such as other units with the same equipment, or weapon system. Please indicate if lateral support is not available.
6. Known Sources: If a known source has been contacted, please identify the name of the company or vendor, address, and phone number if available.
7. Remarks: Any other additional information that may assist the source of supply (SOS) in acquiring this item that may not have been addressed above.

Upon receipt, the SOS will make every effort to expedite the requisition. Contact the ILCO case/country manager for additional assistance.

Appendix R

Shipment Hold Codes (Record Position 51)

(Reference DLM 4000.25-1, *Military Standard Requisition and Issue Procedure (MILSTRIP)*, Appendix 2.17)

When MILSTRIP-requisitioned materiel is delayed at a shipping activity after it has been picked, packed, marked, and made ready for shipment, the delay will be recorded in the MILSTRIP shipment status transaction.

Code	Explanation
A	Shipment unit held for consolidation.
B	Awaiting carrier equipment.
C	Awaiting export/domestic traffic release.
D	Delay due to diversion to surface resulting from challenge by air clearance activity.
E	Delay resulting from challenge by air clearance activity for which no diversion to surface occurs and materiel was shipped by air.
F	Embargo.
G	Strikes, riots, civil commotion.
H	Acts of God.
J	Shipment delayed to process customer cancellation request(s).
K	Diversion to surface movement due to characteristics of materiel that preclude air shipment; for example, size, weight, or hazard classification.
L	Delay requested and/or concurred in by consignee.
M	Delay to comply with valid delivery dates at CONUS destinations or out-loading terminals.
N	Delay due to diversion to air (requisition priority upgraded).
O	Reserved.
R	DLA Disposition Services receipt-in-place property held, pending disposition and shipping instructions.
S-V	Reserved.
W	Wood Packing Material (WPM) remediation/decontamination.
X-Y	Reserved.
Z	Holding action of less than 24 hours from date materiel is available for shipment.

NOTES

Appendix S

Mode of Shipment Codes

(Record Position 77)

(Reference DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Part II, Cargo Movement, Appendix I.)

The mode of shipment code is a one digit alphabetic or numeric character which identifies the initial method of movement by the shipper.

Record Position 77	Explanation
A	Motor, truckload
B	Motor, less truckload
C	Van (unpacked, uncrated, personal and/or government property)
D	Drive-away, truck-away, tow-away
E	Bus
F	Air Mobility Command (AMC)
G	Surface parcel post
H	Air parcel post
I	Government truck, including common service
J	Air, small package carrier
K	Rail, carload
L	Rail, less carload
M	Surface freight forwarder
O	Organic military air, including aircraft of foreign governments
P	Through Government Bill of Lading (GBL)
Q	Commercial air freight
S	Scheduled truck service (contract carriage)
T	Air freight forwarder
V	SEAVAN
W	Bearer, walk-through (customer pickup of material)
X	Customer pick-up
Y	Military intra-theater airlift service (other than AMC airlift)
Z	Military Sealift Command (MSC)
2	Government watercraft, barge, or lighter
3	Roll on/roll off (RORO) service
4	Defense Courier Service
5	Surface—small package carrier (i.e., UPS, FEDEX, DHL)
6	Military Official Mail (MOM)
7	Express Mail

NOTES

Appendix T

Julian Date Calendar (Standard Year)

DAY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	DAY
1	001	032	060	091	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	1
2	002	033	061	092	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	2
3	003	034	062	093	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	3
4	004	035	063	094	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	4
5	005	036	064	095	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	5
6	006	037	065	096	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	6
7	007	038	066	097	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	7
8	008	039	067	098	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	8
9	009	040	068	099	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	9
10	010	041	069	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	10
11	011	042	070	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	11
12	012	043	071	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	12
13	013	044	072	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	13
14	014	045	073	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	14
15	015	046	074	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	15
16	016	047	075	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	16
17	017	048	076	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	17
18	018	049	077	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	18
19	019	050	078	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	19
20	020	051	079	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	20
21	021	052	080	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	21
22	022	053	081	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	22
23	023	054	082	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	23
24	024	055	083	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	24
25	025	056	084	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	25
26	026	057	085	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	26
27	027	058	086	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	27
28	028	059	087	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	28
29	029		088	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	29
30	030		089	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	30
31	031		090		151		212	243		304		365	31

Julian Date Calendar (Leap Year)

DAY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	DAY
1	001	032	061	092	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	1
2	002	033	062	093	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	2
3	003	034	063	094	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	3
4	004	035	064	095	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	4
5	005	036	065	096	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	5
6	006	037	066	097	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	6
7	007	038	067	098	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	7
8	008	039	068	099	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	8
9	009	040	069	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	9
10	010	041	070	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	10
11	011	042	071	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	11
12	012	043	072	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	12
13	013	044	073	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	13
14	014	045	074	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	14
15	015	046	075	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	15
16	016	047	076	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	16
17	017	048	077	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	17
18	018	049	078	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	18
19	019	050	079	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	19
20	020	051	080	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	20
21	021	052	081	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	21
22	022	053	082	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	22
23	023	054	083	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	23
24	024	055	084	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	24
25	025	056	085	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	25
26	026	057	086	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	26
27	027	058	087	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	27
28	028	059	088	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	28
29	029	060	089	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	29
30	030		090	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365	30
31	031		091		152		213	244		305		366	31

Appendix U

Recoverability / Repairability Codes

Recoverability/repairability code: a one-position alpha code, which denotes the expendability, recoverability, and reparability of an item. The Army, DLA, Marine Corps and Coast Guard use this to identify the level of repair or disposal, or other disposition instruction. The Air Force and Navy do not use this to designate repairability or recoverability. Instead, Air Force and Navy use this data field to segregate material into more manageable groupings, such as fast, medium or slow movers, or to relate special reporting or control requirements to field activities. Specific guidance may be found in DoD 4100.39-M, volume 10, Tables 57-Marine Corps, 63-Navy, 69-Air Force, 87-Army, 128-Coast Guard, and 130-DLA. (<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Directives/issuances/dodm/>)

REP	Implementing Agency	Disposition
	DLA	A blank field indicates that the item has not been reviewed for repairable characteristics.
A	Army	Item requires special handling or condemnation procedures for specific reasons, such as precious metal content, high dollar value, critical material, or hazardous material. Refer to appropriate manuals or directives for specific instructions.
B	Navy	Material (expendable ordnance) requiring lot number reporting.
C	Air Force & Army	Air Force: Serialized control and reporting system (SCARS). Army: Repairable item. Condemn and dispose at the crew/operator level of maintenance.
D	Army, Marine Corps & Navy	<p>Army: When repair is beyond lower-level maintenance capability, evacuate the item to depot. Disposal is not authorized below wholesale level.</p> <p>Marine corps: Repairable item. When beyond lower-level repair capability, return to depot. Condemnation and disposal not authorized below depot level.</p> <p>Navy: Field-level repairables.</p>
E	Navy	<p>(1) IRAM program intensive management repairables</p> <p>(2) Material (expendable ordnance) requiring lot and serial-# control but which is reported by serial-# only.</p>

REP	Implementing Agency	Disposition
F	Army, DLA, Marine Corps & Navy	<p>Army: If condemned or uneconomically repairable, then dispose at direct support (DS) level.</p> <p>DLA: This item has been reviewed and a determination made that the item can be restored to a serviceable condition from an unserviceable condition at the organizational/field level.</p> <p>Marine Corps: Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose at the third echelon level.</p> <p>Navy: (1) fast-moving 1I COG forms, (2) non-perishable provisions.</p>
G	Navy	Weapon system repairable requiring intensive management.
H	Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps & Navy	<p>Army: If condemned or uneconomically repairable, then dispose at intermediate level.</p> <p>Coast Guard: Repairable item. Repair, condemnation, and disposal not authorized below intermediate (district) level.</p> <p>Marine corps: Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose at fourth echelon level.</p> <p>Navy: Depot-level repairable.</p>
I	DLA	This item has been reviewed and a determination made that the item can be restored to a serviceable condition from an unserviceable condition at the intermediate level.
J	Navy	2C COG CESE material (major end item).
K	Army & Navy	<p>Army: Repairable item. Condemnation and disposal to be performed at contractor facility.</p> <p>Navy: Material (explosive ordnance) requiring periodic lot number reporting.</p>
L	Army, Marine Corps & Navy	<p>Army: Disposal is not authorized below wholesale/specialized repair activity level.</p> <p>Marine corps: Repairable item. Repair, condemnation, and disposal not authorized below depot/specialized repair activity level.</p> <p>Navy: Local stock items or items pending national stock number assignment.</p>
M	Navy	Medium demand velocity items (consumables).
N	Air Force, DLA & Navy	<p>Air Force: Stock fund (except munitions).</p> <p>DLA: This item has been reviewed and a determination made that the item cannot or should not be restored to a serviceable</p>

		condition from an unserviceable condition. Navy: 1I COG not stocked print on demand flat forms.
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REP	Implementing Agency	Disposition
O	Army, Coast Guard & Marine Corps	<p>Army: If condemned or economically unserviceable, dispose at organizational level.</p> <p>Coast Guard: Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose at the organizational (user) level.</p> <p>Marine Corps: Repairable item. When uneconomically repairable, condemn and dispose of at organization level.</p>
P	Air Force & Navy	<p>Air Force: Stock fund (except munitions).</p> <p>Navy: Perishable subsistence items.</p>
Q	Navy	Weapon system repairable requiring special test, special report, or periodic inspection.
R	Coast Guard, DLA, Navy	<p>Coast Guard: Weapon system repairable requiring special test, special report, or periodic inspection.</p> <p>DLA: This item has been reviewed and a determination has been made that the item can be restored to a serviceable condition from an unserviceable condition at the depot level.</p> <p>Navy: Resale-brand name perishable subsistence.</p>
S	Air Force & Navy	<p>Air Force: AF equipment management system (AFEMS).</p> <p>Navy: Slow-demand velocity items (consumables).</p>
T	Air Force & Navy	<p>Air Force: AF recoverable assembly management system (AFRAMS).</p> <p>Navy: ^{at} Terminal items.</p>
U	Air Force & Navy	<p>Air Force: AF equipment management system (AFEMS).</p> <p>Navy: Fast-moving, centrally managed II COG forms (locally procured, selected designated overseas activities).</p>
V	Navy	2C COG CEEI material (major end item).
W	Navy	Ground support equipment-end items.
X	Navy	Special program repairables.
Y	Navy	2C COG secondary items supporting CEEI (major end items).
Z	Army, Marine Corps & Navy	<p>Army: This is a nonrepairable item. If condemned or economically unserviceable, then dispose at the level authorized replace the item.</p> <p>Marine Corps: Nonrepairable item. When unserviceable, condemn and dispose at the level indicated by the first digit of the maintenance code.</p> <p>Navy: special program consumables.</p>

NOTES

Appendix V

Demilitarization Codes

Reference DoD 4100.39-M, Federal Logistics Information System, V.10, Table 38

A DEMIL Code is assigned to DoD property by the Integrated Material Manager. It indicates the degree of required physical destruction, identifies items requiring specialized capabilities or procedures, and identifies items that do not require DEMIL but may require Trade Security Controls (TSC). It is used throughout the life cycle to identify control requirements required before release of DoD property from DoD control. For FMS purposes, most non-expendable, non-consumable defense items on the U.S. Munitions List (USML) and dual-use items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) require some type of demilitarization prior to disposal. Codes and explanations are in accordance with DoD 4160.28-M, Volumes 1-3, *Defense Demilitarization*, June 2011.

Code Explanation

A	No-USML/Non-CCL—No demilitarization required. (Note 9).
B	USML Items—Mutilation to the point of scrap required worldwide. (Note 7).
C	USML Items—DEMIL required. Remove and demilitarize installed key point(s). (Note 4).
D	USML Items—DEMIL required. Destroy item and components to prevent restoration or repair to a usable condition. (Note 5).
E	DoD Demilitarization Program Office (DDPO) reserves this code for their exclusive-use only. DEMIL instructions will be furnished by the DDPO. (Note 6).
F	USML Items—DEMIL required. Item/Technical Managers or Equipment/Product Specialists will furnish Special DEMIL instructions. (Note 3).
G	U.S. Munitions List (USML) Items—DEMIL required—Ammunition and Explosives (AE). This code applies to both unclassified and classified AE items. (Note 1).
P	USML Items—DEMIL required. Security Classified Items. (Note 2).
Q	Commerce Control List Items (CCL)—Mutilation to the point of scrap required outside the United States. In the United States, mutilation requirement determined by the DEMIL Integrity Code. DoD Trade Security Controls (TSC) required in the United States. (Note 8).

1	<p>DEMIL Code G: This code applies to both unclassified and classified arms and explosive items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The appropriate Controlled Inventory Item Codes (CIIC) shall be assigned to categorize classification, security and storage applications. b. The Military Services have DEMIL and disposal responsibility according to DoD Instruction 5160.68 and Volume 1 of the Defense DEMIL Manual.
2	<p>DEMIL Code P: DEMIL of these items consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Destruction to reduce the risk of reconstituting classified information. Declassification can only be determined based on information from the Original Classification Authority (OCA) according to DoD 5200.1-R. b. DEMIL and removal of any sensitive markings or information accomplished and certified prior to physical transfer to a Defense Reutilization and marketing office (DRMO) or release from DoD control. c. For Communication Security (COMSEC) items, refer to Volume 3 of the Defense DEMIL Manual.
3	<p>DEMIL Code F: This code requires special instructions for DEMIL required property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The purpose for the instructions is to identify special provisions (e.g., environmental, safety, and health hazards, required occupational expertise, and specific disposition directions). b. Disposal activities should not accept DEMIL code F items for processing without the National Stock Number (NSN) and instructions provided. (See Volume 1 of the Defense DEMIL Manual for more information on DEMIL code F instructions).
4	<p>DEMIL Code C: Key points include designed parts, components, alignment points, attachment fittings, or areas that, when demilitarized, cannot feasibly be restored and are necessary factors in restoring the next higher assembly to design capability (e.g., gun barrel, up-armor kit, aircraft fuselage, and wing spar attachment fittings). Key points for DEMIL include the parts, components, alignment points, attachment fittings, or areas that, when demilitarized, cannot feasibly be repaired, restored, replaced, improvised, or commercially procured and are necessary factors in restoring the next higher assembly to design capability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Key points are assigned or treated as DEMIL code D. The remaining residual portion shall, at a minimum, be processed as DEMIL code B or Q. b. Items submitted to a DRMO for disposal must have either the key points already removed or the key points positively identified and tagged for removal by the DRMO or other disposal activity. Key point NSNs, if applicable, shall be identified on the Disposal Turn-In Document as well as on any attached identification tags.
5	<p>DEMIL Code D: DEMIL to the level of scrap will ensure the requirements for this code have been met. (See DoD Instruction 2030.08 for definition of scrap). Property sold with DEMIL as a condition of sale shall not be released without positive controls and the DEMIL witnessed by U.S. Government representatives unless otherwise authorized by the DoD DEMIL Program Manager (DDPM).</p>
6	<p>DEMIL Code E: The DDPO reserves this code for their use only.</p>

7	DEMIL Code B: Mutilation to the point of scrap required worldwide after reutilization within DoD, Foreign Military Sale (FMS) programs, Federal agencies, and designated special programs. (See DoD 4160.21-M).
8	<p>DEMIL Code Q: This code is specifically for the Commerce Control List (CCL) items that are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), United States Department of Commerce, according to parts 730 through 774 of Title 15 Code of Federal Regulation and Indicated on the Commerce Control List by a five-digit Export Control Classification Number (ECCN). DEMIL Code Q items are further categorized as sensitive or non-sensitive based on criteria established by the DDPM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CCL items identified as sensitive requires mutilation inside the United States. Such property is assigned a DEMIL Integrity Code (IC) of 3 in accordance with Volume 1 of the Defense DEMIL Manual. b. CCL items identified as non-sensitive requires DoD TSC inside the United States according to DoD Instruction 2030.08. Such property is assigned a DEMIL Integrity Code (IC) of 6 in accordance with Volume 1 of the Defense DEMIL Manual. CCL items with a DEMIL IC of 6 does not require mutilation prior to release within the United States. c. Mutilation is required outside the United States and its territories for all CCL items.
9	DEMIL Code A: This code is for items that are neither regulated by the USML nor the CCL. Items that have not been modified or redesigned and that are identical in design, structure, composition, and utility to an equivalent item in the commercial market, will be coded DEMIL code A.

NOTES

Appendix W

Phrase Codes

A Phrase Code is used in the management data to denote changes and/or relationships between national stock numbers and reference data (e.g., technical document number, quantitative expression, replacement NSN, etc.). The following Phrase Code definitions have been extracted from DoD 4100.39-M, Federal Logistics Information System, V.10, Table 52, and have been simplified in scope to apply to FMS users. Explanations that apply to U.S. wholesale or retail supply managers have been omitted.

Phrase Code Explanation

Code	Phrase	Explanation
Blank (space)	Master NSN	Indicates the item represented by the NSN in the output header is a master NSN in a family of related interchangeable or substitutable items (I&S Family). This blank phrase code must be accompanied by at least one additional occurrence of phrase data with either phrase code G, S, or 7.
7	Replacement for (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented in the output is the preferred replacement item Master NSN in the I&S Family and is suitable for the item(s) in the Phrase segment. Use the item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment if technically acceptable for your specific application. The replacement item, Master NSN in the I&S family, will be issued when the supply of the replaced item(s) is exhausted. Must be used in combination with Phrase Code F.
A	Consolidated with (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is to be consolidated with the item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment. The items of supply are identical or completely interchangeable and will be issued under the NSN in the Phrase segment. (NOTE: The National Item Identification Number [NIIN] must always change; the Federal Supply Class [FSC] may or may not change.)
D	Change to FSC)	Indicates that the FSC class for the item in the output header has been changed to the FSC class for the item in the Phrase segment.

Code	Phrase	Explanation
E	Replaced by (NSN)	Indicates the item represented by the NSN in the output header is replaced by the interchangeable preferred item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment (stocks will be used until exhausted). Must be used in combination with Phrase Code G addressed to the NSN in the Phrase segment.
F	When Exhausted Use (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is replaced by the preferred item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment. This code indicates a one-way substitution.
G	Replaces (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is the replacement for and is interchangeable with the item in the Phrase segment. The replacement item will not be issued until the supply of the replaced item is exhausted. Must be used in combination with Phrase Code E.
H	Suitable Substitute (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment is an authorized substitute for the item represented by the NSN in the output header.
J	Interchangeable with (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header and the item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment are completely interchangeable, one for the other. Preferred item relationship is not implied.
K	U/I Contains Quantity and Unit of Measure	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is assigned an undefined Unit of Issue. Data reflected in the Phrase segment specifies the content of the undefined Unit of Issue.
L	Superseded by (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is to be discontinued and replaced by the item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment. AAC, N, V, or Y must be listed in the Management Data with this Phrase Code.
M	Breakdown into (NSNs)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is no longer stocked as an assembly. This phrase will be applied to an item when it is desired to breakdown assemblies into subassemblies and attaching parts, groups of items, into single items or any two or more items that do not have the same stock number. Support will be provided by the NSNs represented in the Phrase segment. Multiple NSNs may be listed in the Phrase segment, which must be requisitioned separately and assembled on receipt to equal the desired assembly.

Code	Phrase	Explanation
N	Disposal	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is no longer a required item of supply. AAC N, V, or Y must be listed in the Management Data with this Phrase Code.
P	Use Assembly, Assortment, or Kit (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is not, or will no longer be, stocked as an individual item of supply. Requisition the next higher assembly, assortment, or kit represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment.
Q	Fabricate or Assemble	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is not, or will no longer be, centrally stocked. Fabricate or assemble from components listed in the technical document reflected in the Phrase segment or represented by the NSNs in the Phrase segment.
R	Refer to (Technical Document)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header required special handling as specified in the technical document listed in the Phrase segment.
S	Stock as (NSNs)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is applicable to the item cataloged for authorization and procurement purposes. When manufacturer's name and identification become known for each new procurement source, the additional NSN(s) is reflected in the Phrase segment.
T	Condemned	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header has been condemned and its use is prohibited. The replacement NSN, if applicable, is represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment. AAC T must be listed in the Management Data with this Phrase Code.
V	Discontinued without Replacement	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is to be discontinued without replacement. Stocks on hand will be issued and used until exhausted. AAC N, V, or Y must be listed in the Management Data with this Phrase Code.
Y	Equivalent to (NSN)	Indicates the item represented by the NSN in the output header has physical and performance characteristics identical to the item represented by the NSN in the Phrase segment. The items of supply differ only in the unit quantity and/or Unit of Issue.
Z	Discontinued-Use (NSN)	Indicates that the item represented by the NSN in the output header is to be discontinued and replaced by the NSN in the Phrase segment. Stock will be issued until exhausted. AAC N, V, or Y must be listed in the Management Data with this Phrase Code.

NOTES

Appendix X

Acronyms and Definitions

AAC	Acquisition Advice Code
AFSAC	Air Force Security Assistance and Cooperation Directorate (ILCO)
ALC	Air Logistics Complex (Air Force)
AMC	Air Mobility Command (Air Force)
AR	Army Regulation
CAGE	Commercial and Government Entity
CASREP	Casualty Report (Navy equivalent of Non-Mission Capable, used for surface and subsurface ships)
CBL/GBL	Commercial/Government Bill of Lading
CCL	Commerce Control List
CIIC	Controlled Inventory Item Code
CISIL	Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics (Army)
CLPSC	Cooperative Logistics Program Support Code
CLSSA	Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement
COG	Cognizance Code (Navy)
CONUS	Continental United States
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DDN	Defense Data Network
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management Standards
DLMSO	Defense Logistics Management Standards Office
DoD	Department of Defense
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DSS	Distribution Standard System
EBS	Enterprise Business System (DLA)
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
ESD	Estimated Shipping Date
FAD	Force/Activity Designator
FED LOG	Federal Logistics Catalog
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FSC	Federal Supply Class
GSA	General Services Administration
IA	Implementing Agency
ICP	Inventory Control Point
ILCO	International Logistics Control Office
ILCS	International Logistics Communication System
IM	Item Manager
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LCMC	Life-Cycle Management Command
M&S	Media and Status
MAPAD	Military Assistance Program Address Directory
MICAP	Mission Capable (Air Force)
MILDEP	Military Department

MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MISIL	Management Information System for International Logistics (Navy)
MOE	Major Organizational Entity
MRC	Materiel Release Confirmation
MRD	Materiel Release Denial
MRO	Materiel Release Order
MSC	Military Sealift Command (Navy)
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAVSUP-WSS-OF	Naval Supply System Command-Weapon Systems Support, International Programs (ILCO)
NCB	National Codification Bureau
NICN	Navy Item Control Number
NMCS	Not Mission Capable-Supply
NSN	National/NATO Stock Number
PD	Priority Designator
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
QUP	Quantity Unit Pack
RAD	Required Availability Date
RDD	Required Delivery Date
REP	Recoverability/Repairability Code
RIC	Routing Identifier Code
SAMIS	Security Assistance Management Information System (Air Force)
SCIP	Security Cooperation Information Portal
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (Army)
SLC	Shelf-Life Code
SOS	Source of Supply
TCN	Transportation Control Number
UI	Unit of Issue
UMMIPS	Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System
UND	Urgency of Need Designator
USC	Using Service Code
USASAC	U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (ILCO)
USML	United States Munitions List
WSDC	Weapons System Designator Code (Navy)
XML	Extensible Markup Language

Appendix Y

Additional References

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Arlington, Virginia
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
WWW.DSCU.Mil