

# Incorporating NAVSUP-Unique Requirements into the Defense Logistics Management System

NA009T2

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The views, opinions, and findings contained in this report are those of LMI and should not be construed as an official agency position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation.

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## Executive Summary

In the 1960s, the Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS) were established to enable the military services and Defense agencies to exchange materiel management data in common formats. The Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) were the first of a series of “MILS” procedures created as the military services and Defense agencies developed extensive logistics automated information systems. For many years, the DLSS effectively accomplished this goal for inter-service/agency transactions.

DoD is replacing the DLSS with newer formats and revised procedures. These new procedures use the American National Standards Institute’s (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standards for electronic data interchange (EDI). The new system is called the Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS).

Through a joint service effort, substantial preparatory work for the DLMS has been completed over the past several years. More than 425 DLSS formats have been converted into 26 ASC X12 transaction sets; 53 federal implementation conventions (ICs) that are based on these ASC X12 transactions have been developed.

Over the years, the Navy has adapted many of the intra-service use fields to accommodate a growing number of additional logistics data requirements. In some instances, the 80-record-position format was expanded to accommodate additional data. Another consideration is that DLSS format transactions do not support the growing trend toward providing logistics support through increased use of commercial sources such as Commercial Asset Visibility (CAV), Direct Vendor Delivery, and the Federal Express Premium Transportation initiative.

In December 1998, the Office of the Secretary of Defense issued Defense Reform Initiative Directive (DRID) 48, which directs implementation of commercial EDI standards for all planned and new logistics information systems, as well as those slated for modernization. As part of the DoD DRID 48 Implementation Plan, NAVSUP was required to identify unique data within the applicable MILS transactions and unique transactions to be incorporated into the DLMS.

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Our review of NAVSUP-unique data in MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP transactions revealed a variety of data requirements. We found that most of the NAVSUP-unique data can be easily incorporated into the DLMS transactions through existing segments, data elements, and codes or by adding to the DLMS transactions from existing elements in the ASC X12 standard. We found very few instances that required changes to the ASC X12 standard.

Our review of NAVSUP B-series transactions revealed that many of these unique transactions are based on existing MILS transactions, with slight modifications, and others were created for specific NAVSUP purposes. We completed an initial assessment of which DLMS transaction could carry the functional requirement and identified changes to DLMS ICs that should be considered to incorporate NAVSUP requirements.

We have several recommendations to incorporate NAVSUP-unique data into the DLMS. Incorporation of Navy-unique data in the A-, D-, and FT-series documents will be fairly straightforward and can begin immediately. Before the Navy begins to incorporate unique transactions such as the NAVSUP B-series into the DLMS, however, a review of the respective business processes supported by this series should be completed. This review will eliminate unnecessary changes for transactions that will not migrate to the DLMS environment.

NAVSUP could use the enhanced data-carrying ability of the DLMS to eliminate many B-series transactions. In addition, the Navy can use this review to streamline these processes by taking full advantage of enhancements offered by the DLMS. Many B-series transactions perform functions nearly identical to many of the A- or D-series transactions. In the DLMS environment, transactions can carry all of the data native to the A- or D-series transactions, as well as additional data that warrant a separate B-series transaction in the DLSS environment with the inherent 80-record-position limitations.

NAVSUP should not limit itself to a review of the data in the B-series. There are many potential enhancements available in the DLMS, such as streamlining and increasing data carrying capabilities, of which NAVSUP could take advantage. Considering the increased capability developed into the DLMS, we recommend a thorough review of the underlying data requirements for the legacy DLSS data to eliminate data in the legacy DLSS 80-record-position formats that are no longer needed.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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### BACKGROUND

The Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS)<sup>1</sup> have served as the underlying data format and procedures to convey logistics data among the military services, Defense agencies, civil agencies, and Defense contractors. The primary DLSS procedures were established in the 1960s and early 1970s and use 80-record-position transaction formats, which are proprietary to DoD. The department is in the process of replacing the DLSS with newer formats and revised procedures. This new system utilizes the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standards for electronic data interchange (EDI) and is called the Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS).

Substantial preparatory work for the DLMS has been completed over the past several years. More than 425 DLSS formats have been converted into 26 ASC X12 transaction sets, and 53 federal implementation conventions (ICs) have been developed on the basis of these ASC X12 transactions. In addition, multiple DLSS manuals have been revised into a single comprehensive DLMS manual.

DLMS transactions are based on the existing DLSS 80-record-position transaction format. DLMS transactions have greater flexibility, however, and provide an expanded data capability, based on input from the military services and Defense agencies. DLMS transactions do not include most service-unique data elements, logistics transactions, and corresponding business rules. Although the ASC X12 transactions used for the DLMS contain a great deal of flexibility, most of the service-unique data remain to be incorporated into DLMS transactions. The only Navy-specific data elements that have been added to the DLMS thus far are four codes: Special Material Identification Code (SMIC), Cognizance Symbol (COG), Material Control Code (MCC), and Item Management Code (IMC).

Over the past several decades, the Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP) user community has created several internal and external transactions to meet unique Navy business requirements. For example, approximately 99 B-series document identifiers for inventory control purposes and approximately 155 Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing-Real Time (SUADPS-RT) transactions carried in the X- and N-series were created because of unique Navy business

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<sup>1</sup> Although the DLSS cover the whole range of MILS transactions, this report is primarily applicable to Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) and Military Standard Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP) transactions within the DLSS.

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processes. In December 1998, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) issued Defense Reform Initiative Directive (DRID) 48, which directs implementation of commercial EDI standards for all planned and new logistics information systems, as well as systems slated for modernization. DRID 48 directs development of an implementation plan that identifies a phased implementation approach to migrate DoD logistics transactions to the use of ANSI ASC X12 EDI standards, or other commercial EDI standards identified in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 161-2 as appropriate. This standardization also will simplify DoD interfaces with the private and federal civilian sectors. A key point in the DoD DRID 48 Implementation Plan states:

Components are responsible for implementing ASC X12 in their new, planned, and legacy business process systems. However, legacy systems will only be replaced or modified based on sound functional requirements and supporting economic justification.<sup>2</sup>

DLMS transactions are available to replace most of the DoD-standard DLSS transactions. In compliance with the DoD DLMS Implementation Plan, NAVSUP is required to identify and request that the Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) incorporate its unique data elements into the DLMS. NAVSUP also will identify and decide which Navy-unique transactions are candidates for incorporation in existing DLMS transactions or if the creation of new DLMS transactions is more suitable.

## PURPOSE

This report identifies NAVSUP-unique data elements (DEs), unique transactions, and corresponding business rules that are not presently included in the DLMS. These items include transactions internal to the NAVSUP community; those used in applications that the NAVSUP community has developed, operated, maintained, or owned; and those used in exchanges between the NAVSUP community and external Navy, DoD, and private-sector trading partners.

This report also discusses where and how these data elements, business rules, and Navy-unique transactions should be incorporated into the DLMS. As part of this analysis, the report identifies where opportunities exist to take advantage of previously identified enhanced capability in the DLMS. The goal of this effort was not simply to incorporate NAVSUP-unique data into the DLMS but to assist in determining how the DLMS enhancement capability can be used to modernize NAVSUP logistics transactions.

At this writing, a survey is in progress to determine which NAVSUP business applications are using unique format transactions. The results of this survey will be addressed in an addendum to this report.

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<sup>2</sup> Department of Defense Reform Initiative Directive #48—Adoption of Commercial EDI Standards for DoD Logistics Business Transactions, December 9, 1998.



## REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized as follows:

- ◆ Chapter 2 reviews NAVSUP usage of DLSS intra-service fields and non-DLSS data elements in A-, D-, and FT-series transactions.
- ◆ Chapter 3 reviews NAVSUP B-series transactions.
- ◆ Chapter 4 discusses our review of NAVSUP Publication 485 (P-485), *Naval Supply Procedures*, to determine if there are additional data requirements to incorporate in the DLMS.
- ◆ Chapter 5 discusses enhancement opportunities provided by the DLMS.
- ◆ Chapter 6 presents our summary and identifies remaining issues that we believe NAVSUP should address.
- ◆ Appendix A lists the ASC X12 items to be opened in each IC.
- ◆ Appendix B summarizes the A-, D-, and FT-document series transactions.
- ◆ Appendix C summarizes the NAVSUP B-series transactions.
- ◆ Appendix D lists abbreviations used throughout this report.

## Chapter 2

# NAVSUP A-, D-, and FT-Series Transaction Review

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NAVSUP uses DoD-standard DLSS documents for a wide variety of transactions. These DLSS documents contain data fields that are designated to carry service-unique data. Our review focused on Navy use of these fields, most of which were not incorporated into the DLMS with the rest of the standard DLSS transaction data elements. The relevant document series are as follows:

- ◆ Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) A-series Document Identifier Codes (DICs). Alphabetic “A” codes identify transactions that relate to requisitioning and issue system(s), irrespective of service or systems within a service.
- ◆ Military Standard Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP) D-series DICs. Alphabetic “D” codes identify transactions that relate to inventory accounting system(s), irrespective of service/agency or systems within a service/agency.
- ◆ MILSTRIP FT-series DICs. Alphabetic “F” codes in conjunction with “T” identify transactions that are involved in the Materiel Returns Program.<sup>1</sup>

We also reviewed transactions from the Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP), the Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures (MILSCAP), and the Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS) series. In our review, we found only one data element in a MILSBILLS transaction containing Navy-unique data. Accordingly, this report concentrates on our work with the MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP transactions.

## METHOD

NAVSUP Publication 485 (P-485), *Naval Supply Procedures*, documents NAVSUP-unique fields in existing DLSS transactions and provides record layouts for approximately 155 NAVSUP A-, D-, and FT-series transactions. We conducted a three-way comparison among the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP record layouts, the NAVSUP record layouts in P-485, and DLSS-to-DLMS mapping documents.<sup>2</sup> Each transactional review is recorded on a separate spreadsheet page; the record indicates every NAVSUP use of an intra-service data field; what, if

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<sup>1</sup> *Naval Supply Procedures*, NAVSUP Publication 485, Volume 2, Appendix 4.

<sup>2</sup> The DLMS transaction mapping documents were created when the DLSS transactions were mapped to ASC X12 EDI transactions in an effort that included the military services and Defense agencies, as well as numerous federal agencies. Although the DLSS served as the basis, numerous enhancements requested by participants were incorporated into the DLMS transactions.

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any, X12 data field best carries the data; and whether that X12 data field is currently available in the IC.

By including the DLSS-to-DLMS maps in our consideration, we were able to determine if certain data elements had been streamlined out of the DLMS. In most instances, if a data element was included in the NAVSUP record layout, we mapped it to the DLMS IC as a required item. NAVSUP data elements that were not streamlined out of the DLMS transactions were mapped to existing ASC X12 data elements. In many instances, these data elements were already included in the DLMS ICs. The data elements that were not already included in the DLMS ICs fell into one of two categories:

- ◆ Some data elements, segments, or codes that were not open in the DLMS ICs were extant in the ASC X12 standard and need only be open in the appropriate DLMS IC.
- ◆ Data elements, segments, or codes that need to be added to the ASC X12 standard before they can be included in the DLMS IC.

A copy of the spreadsheet files with the detailed analysis will be provided separately from this document.

Appendix A is a summary of all transactions we reviewed that have data items available in the X12 standard but must be opened in the DLMS ICs for NAVSUP use. The remaining items must be added to the X12 standard before they can be used in a DLMS IC.

## RESULTS

### NAVSUP A-Series Transactions

We reviewed more than 60 separate transactions in our examination of NAVSUP-unique fields in the A-series documents; we discovered 10 items to add to existing DLMS ICs. All of these items are available in the ASC X12 standard (Version/Release 004030). Appendix B contains tables of each series of Navy transactions and the requirements for each series. Table B-1 contains these data for the A-series.

### NAVSUP D-Series Transactions

The Navy D-series documents make more extensive use of the intra-service fields in the standard DoD DLSS transactions. Our review of more than 80 “D” transactions yielded a list of 21 items to open in the DLMS ICs. As with the A-series documents, these missing items are all available in the X12 standard and can be added to the relevant ICs. Table B-2 in Appendix B lists these NAVSUP D-series requirements.

The DLMS process has eliminated the need for several D-series transactions. The DYB and DYM Special Program Requirements transactions were omitted from the DLMS. DIC DKA (Physical Inventory Count) was eliminated from the MILSTRAP manual. DICs DG\_ (Backorder) and DLB (Reply to a Logistics Transfer/Decapitalization Follow-Up Reply) are not needed in the DLMS. The DLMSO will address questions regarding the use of DIC DTD (Asset Support Request Follow-Up) in the DLMS at a future meeting of the Supply Process Review Committee.

Three items in the NAVSUP D-series documents were not available in the ASC X12 standard. The extensive use of the Navy-unique Financial Inventory Report Code suggests that this code should be added to ASC X12 data element 1270. A more thorough discussion concerning the addition of Navy-unique codes to the X12 standard appears in Chapter 4. The remaining two items require the addition of codes to the X12 Reference Qualifier (DE 128): Reporting Week and Maintenance Indicator.

## SUMMARY

Although the NAVSUP FT-series transactions made use of the intra-service fields, all of the data elements within these fields are already carried in the appropriate DLMS IC.

In total, the A- and D-series documents require 31 items to be added to various DLMS ICs. All but four of these items are available in the X12 standard. We have prepared a series of Supply Process Review Committee (PRC) “draft” change requests for NAVSUP review and submission to the DLMSO. (These documents are being provided separately.) These changes will affect 13 DLMS ICs. The functionality of several DLSS data elements, including Package Sequence Number, Product Quality Deficiency Report History Indicator, and Purchase Description Indicator, are inherent in the DLMS ICs. As a result, we do not need to replicate them in the DLSS-to-DLMS incorporation.

Our review also uncovered opportunities to utilize enhancements offered by the DLMS. The enhanced capability of individual ASC X12 data elements to carry a greater amount of information than their DLSS counterparts negates the need for other items. An example is the DLSS Decimal Locator for Unit Price (DIC DZA) data field. Because X12 data elements can carry decimal points with numbers, a separate decimal locator is not needed. Additional DLMS-enabled enhancements are summarized in Chapter 5.

## Chapter 3

# NAVSUP-Unique Transaction Review

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This chapter looks at the results of our review of several categories of NAVSUP-unique transactions developed to meet the unique business requirements of the NAVSUP user community. The first area addressed is the NAVSUP-unique transactions related to the Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing System-Real Time SUADPS-RT and Commercial Asset Visibility (CAV) programs, however the emphasis of this chapter is our review of the NAVSUP B-series transactions.

## NAVSUP-UNIQUE SUADPS-RT TRANSACTIONS

The Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing System-Real Time (SUADPS-RT) program automates supply and financial management functions and utilizes standard MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP as well as a number of NAVSUP-unique transactions.<sup>1</sup> Appendix 4, Part G of NAVSUP P-485 Volume II lists three categories of unique SUADPS-RT Document Identifier Codes (DICs).

### Management-Related Documents

This section contains approximately 50 Type III DICs currently used for reports generation within the SUADPS-RT application. These documents were not included in our analysis.

### Daily Transaction Documents

NAVSUP currently uses approximately 35 X-series transactions for internal receipt, issue and inventory management purposes internal to the SUADPS-RT application. Under R-Supply, transactions will exchange MILS transactions with inventory and financial reporting systems ashore. NAVSUP-unique data associated with these transactions are accounted for in our review of the D-series transactions.

### Change Notice Action DICs

NAVSUP uses 33 N-series transactions between the NAVICP and SUADPS-RT platforms to transmit change notice actions. This group contains data similar to that found in the MILSTRAP DZB—Storage Item Data Correction/Change transaction. However, most of these NAVSUP N-series transactions each represent a

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<sup>1</sup> SUADPS-RT will be replaced by Relational Supply (R-Supply) and serve as a feeder system to the existing inventory and financial reporting systems ashore using the MILS formats.

specific change action for an item and typically contain less data elements as compared to the DZB transaction. Under R-Supply, the N-series transactions will continue to be used. A review of the N-series transactions can easily be incorporated into the existing DLMS IC (888—Storage Item Data Correction/Change), however it would only be prudent to undertake that development effort during a system reengineering effort.

## NAVSUP-UNIQUE CAV TRANSACTIONS

The CAV program uses several transactions that were expanded to 400-record-positions to accommodate a variety of data to maintain visibility of assets undergoing repair and overhaul at commercial and organic facilities. These transactions were subject to an earlier review process covering the Army, Navy and Marine Corps CAV programs.<sup>2</sup>

Table 3-1 reflects the initial Navy-unique CAV transactions converted to an EDI capability. In early 2000, numerous changes to reflect service-unique data requirements in these CAV program transactions were approved and incorporated into the applicable DLMS transactions.

*Table 3-1. Outgoing CAV 400-Record-Position Repair Transactions*

CAV process definition Vendor → CAV	MILS DIC	Transaction	Federal implementation convention name
Outgoing Receipt Transaction	D6A	527	527R Material Due-In and Receipt (Receipt, Inquiry, Response, and Material Receipt Acknowledgement [MRA])
Outgoing Receipt of Procurement Transaction	D4S	527	527R Material Due-In and Receipt (Receipt, Inquiry, Response, and MRA)
Outgoing Code Transfer	DAC	947	947I Warehouse Inventory Adjustment Advice (Inventory Adjustment)
Outgoing Shipment Transaction D7A, D7K, D7M, D7J	D7_	867	867I Product Transfer and Resale Report (Issue)
Outgoing Proof of Shipment Transactions PS1, PS2, PS3 and PS4	PS_	945	945A Warehouse Shipping Advice (Material Release Advice)

## NAVSUP-UNIQUE B-SERIES TRANSACTION REVIEW

NAVSUP B-series DI codes are used only in Intra-Navy data exchanges. Alphabetic “B” codes identify transactions that relate to inventory control systems within a service/agency and are for intra-service use only. NAVSUP functional offices for Navy-unique programs develop document formats for intra-Navy use.

<sup>2</sup> *Commercial Asset Visibility Electronic Data Interchange—Data Analysis Report and Implementation Plan*, NA908T1, Logistics Management Institute, Mark R. Crawford and Paul T. Jensen, June 2000.

NAVSUP B-series documents are assigned by SUP 4113 upon request by functional managers and are not intended to duplicate or circumvent the intent of codes or transactions established in any DoD-controlled series.

## Method

Our review began with a list of more than 100 B-series transactions. We used the online inquiry/reports capability at the Defense Automated Addressing System (DAAS) to generate a report from the Logistics Information Data Service (LIDS) that provided an indication of the annual volume for the various NAVSUP B-series transactions. Defense Automatic Addressing System Center (DAASC) personnel also ran a custom report that further defined usage of these DICs over a 3-month window. Several NAVSUP B-series transactions showed no transaction volume through the DAAS; we did not include them in this review. Table 3-2 lists NAVSUP B-series transactions that we excluded from analysis and the reasons for exclusion.

*Table 3-2. NAVSUP B-Series Transactions Excluded from Analysis*

Navy-unique DIC	Reason for exclusion
BC1	No DAAS volume
BC2	No DAAS volume
BEL	Transaction no longer used
BE4	No DAAS volume; NAVSUP does not use
BG3	No record layout in P-485
BHG	No record layout in P-485
BK_series	Previously incorporated in EDI transactions
BST	No DAAS volume
BTB	No record layout in P-485
BTC	No record layout in P-485
BTD	No record layout in P-485
BTG	No record layout in P-485
BTH	No record layout in P-485
BTK	No record layout in P-485
BTL	No record layout in P-485

Our review focused on transactions that did show movement through the DAAS and were listed in P-485. We compared the descriptions of each B-series transaction with descriptions of the DoD A- and D-series (MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP) transactions to determine if there were any functional similarities between the two. If we found similarities, we used the DLSS-to-DLMS mapping document for the comparable A- or D-transaction to guide our mapping of the B-series transactions to an appropriate DLMS IC.

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As with the A-, D-, and FT-series transactions, we conducted a three-way check among the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP record layouts, the NAVSUP record layout in P-485, and DoD DLSS-to-DLMS mapping documents. We used this comparison to determine which X12 data elements corresponded to NAVSUP data elements or if NAVSUP data could be streamlined out of the transaction altogether.

During the data mapping process, we divided the transactions into three categories:

- ◆ Transactions that enhance existing DLMS ICs/processes
- ◆ Transactions that fit into the scope of the DLMS but require a new IC
- ◆ Transactions that needed ICs built for them but fell outside the scope of the DLMS.

We used the foregoing method to categorize each of the approximately 100 NAVSUP B-series documents. For transactions with data requirements that will enhance existing DLMS ICs, we used the applicable DLSS-to-DLMS mapping table to determine which data elements had to be added to the respective DLMS IC. We used a similar process for the four transactions that will require new DLMS ICs.

For transactions that were outside the scope of the existing DLMS transactions, we selected an appropriate transaction, based on the functionality, and completed a preliminary mapping of the data requirements on the basis of available segments in candidate transactions. Copies of all NAVSUP B-series mapping documents are being provided as a separate document.

## Results

Many of the NAVSUP B-series transaction data requirements can be incorporated easily into the DLMS ICs. This incorporation will eliminate the need for a separate series of transactions. In addition, many of the B-series transactions are nearly identical to the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP A- and D-series transactions. Often, the only differences between a B-series document and an A- or D-series document are one or two data elements. Given the 80-card-column limitation of the DLSS transactions, even so small a difference of one record position merited creation of a new transaction. The expanded capability of the DLMS transactions to carry a wider range of data can eliminate many of the underlying unique transactions, however.

### ADDITIONS TO DLMS IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS

We found 62 NAVSUP B-series transactions that are candidates to be incorporated into existing DLMS ICs with minimal changes. In most instances, these changes only need to have codes extant to the ASC X12 standard added to the



respective ICs. Table C-1 in Appendix C lists the NAVSUP B-series DIC and the DLMS IC that appears to match the functionality.<sup>3</sup>

## NEW DLMS IMPLEMENTATION CONVENTIONS

We found five NAVSUP B-series transactions that contain functionality similar to other DLMS transactions; they were distinct enough, however, that new DLMS ICs should be developed if the transactions will migrate to DLMS EDI. Table C-2 in Appendix C lists these five transactions and the suggested transaction that could be used.

## NAVSUP B-SERIES TRANSACTIONS OUTSIDE THE DLMS SCOPE

We found 12 NAVSUP B-series transactions that could be converted easily into EDI transactions for which the functionality falls outside of the existing DLMS scope. These transactions, which are identified in Table C-3 in Appendix C, are primarily component repair related.

Several years ago, the federal EDI work group developed the ASC X12 650—Maintenance Service Order—for this type of data, though no federally approved IC has been developed. If NAVSUP decides to pursue development of an *e*Business process supported by those 13 NAVSUP B-series documents in the DLMS, development of an IC can be initiated by NAVSUP.

## Results Summary

Our review of the NAVSUP B-series yields a list of approximately 100 items to be added to the 17 relevant ICs. Of these items, 95 are available in the X12 standard and must be opened in the IC to include the functionality. Table C-1 in Appendix C lists the requirements for each NAVSUP B-series transaction. The remaining 6 items are Navy-unique code indicators that we recommend adding to the ASC X12 standard in data element 1270. The overall IC summary in Appendix A also contains a list of all potential changes for all the transactions we reviewed. Detailed mapping documents for the NAVSUP B-series transactions we reviewed are being provided under separate cover.

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<sup>3</sup> The other two columns in Table C-1 indicate additions required to the DLMS IC from within the ASC X12 standard and identify items that must first be added to the X12 standard.

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## Recommendations

Our review of the NAVSUP B-series resulted in several recommendations for NAVSUP to consider:

- ◆ In view of ongoing logistics system initiatives, we recommend that NAVSUP conduct a further review of the individual processes that utilize the B-series transactions. This review would be more prudent than simply adding the additional requirements to the DLMS ICs. Some of the NAVSUP B-series transactions are nearly identical to existing MILSTRIP or MILSTRAP transactions, and others are similar enough that the extra data requirements can be incorporated into an existing DLMS transaction. In several instances, a new DLMS IC may have to be created.
- ◆ We recommend that NAVSUP consider streamlining the processes supported by these B-series transactions to take full advantage of enhancements offered by the DLMS rather than merely replicating DLSS-based transactions into a DLMS transaction.
- ◆ We recommend that NAVSUP coordinate with DLMSO to create an IC or a series of ICs that are based on the ASC X12 650—Maintenance Service Order transaction set, based on service requirements if a business case review indicates a requirement. Depending on existing logistics system initiatives, doing so would allow NAVSUP to develop its maintenance-related *e*Business processes in the DLMS environment.

# Chapter 4

## Review of NAVSUP P-485

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*Naval Supply Procedures (P-485)* establishes policies and procedures for the operation and management of Naval supply activities and components. Volume I addresses float supply departments and shore-based units of the fleet operating forces operating under afloat procedures. Volume II contains supply appendixes, including Navy supply code lists and document record layouts. The procedures for ashore supply activities are listed in Volume III.

We reviewed the three volumes of P-485 to determine if there were any business rules (other than those already identified in the transaction analysis) that would affect a NAVSUP DLSS-to-DLMS migration.

### AFLOAT AND ASHORE SUPPLY PROCEDURES

A review of Volumes I and III highlighted numerous items that must be added to the DLMS transaction, pose a potential conflict with the DLMS and X12, or must be addressed by NAVSUP before implementing the DLMS. These items are listed in Table 4-1, with specific recommendations where applicable.

*Table 4-1. NAVSUP P-485 Volume I and III Items to Review*

Reference	Item	Comment
Vol. 1 2033	Technical Manual Identification Numbering System (TMINS)	13-character number patterned after National Stock Number (NSN). Most relevant ICs already have a code available for "Publication Number" where necessary.
Vol. 1 2038	Naval Construction Force (NCF) Peculiar Stock Numbers Temporary Control Number (TCN) or Permanent Control Number (PCN)	Number used prior to assigning a NSN, except that PCN is used when NSN will not be assigned.
Vol. 1 2039	Civil Engineering Support Office (CESO) Technical Manual numbering System	Same format as NSN, with the addition of a COG and Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) in the front. <i>Note: No change required if legacy system recognizes the difference between the types of numbers.</i>
Vol. 1 2104	4790 CK Configuration Change process	Text does not specifically mention any transaction (other than the actual 4790 CK form). If done via EDI, additional data elements would be required for an IC. <i>Recommendation: Entire process is a candidate for review of applicability to EDI.</i>
Vol. 1 2105	Allowance Change Request	Process uses formatted message that easily lends itself to EDI or Extensible Markup Language (XML) transaction.

Table 4-1. NAVSUP P-485 Volume I and III Items to Review (Continued)

Reference	Item	Comment
Vol. 1 3028.2e(3)	Date scheme when Standard Delivery Date (SDD) is not satisfactory	If SDD is unsatisfactory, card column (cc) 62–64, Required Delivery Date (RDD), will include an “N” followed by the number of days until the part is required onboard (i.e., “N09”). <i>Recommendation: Use actual dates when using EDI.</i>
Vol. 1 3050	RDD is later than SDD	X or S in cc 62 and number of months that should elapse before material is to be delivered in 63–64. <i>Recommendation: Use actual dates when using EDI.</i>
Vol. 1 3592	7–10 Batch Control Number 11–13 Number of Allowance Notice (AN) cards	Several data elements in the Materiel Obligation Validation (MOV) process were streamlined out of the DLMS transactions. Will legacy systems still need these data elements?
Vol. 1 4275	Loss of Material in transit due to enemy action	In a process using an automated ship and rec transactions, a code could be added to data element (DE) 128 or receipt type code in DE 1270.
Vol. 1 4335	Payment of dealers’ invoices	This manual process may be eliminated or drastically reduced through the use of purchase cards.
Vol. 3 2146	DIC DZG (Transaction Rejects)	IC 824—Application Advice will take the place of reject transactions in the DLMS environment. Will DZG be needed to support legacy systems in the transfer to DLMS?
Vol. 3 3265	Part Number	The character “*” often is used as a piece of the part number. In ASC X12, “*” often is used as a data element separator. Dual use could result in misreading of transactions.
Vol. 3 6220	DIC D6S	Paragraph 06220 section 4.b discusses use of the D6S transaction. The most recent version of the MILSTRAP manual indicates that D6S was deleted. Is the Navy still using D6S?

## NAVY-UNIQUE CODE LIST

Our review of Volume II focused on the Naval Supply Code lists. Many of the codes listed in the Volume II appendixes are carried in X12. Because of their extensive use in Navy transactions, we recommend that code lists that are related to MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP (A-, D-, FT-, and B-series) transactions not currently in the X12 standard be added to the Code List Qualifier Code data element (1270). This data element identifies a specific industry code list (e.g., NAVSUP P-485) rather than listing the actual code. Table 4-2 lists our recommended additions to data element 1270.

Table 4-2. Navy-Unique Codes to Add to X12 Data Element 1270

Code	Location in P-485 Vol. II	Possible alternative	Comments
FMS and MAP Grant Aid Type of Assistance/ Financing Codes	App. 8-D		The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Military Assistance Program (MAP) Grant Aid Type of Assistance and Financing Code is a one-digit alphanumeric code that is contained in cc 35. This code provides additional information concerning the type of transaction applicable to FMS and MAP Grant Aid shipments.
Non-Induction Reason Codes	App. 9-A		Non-induction reason codes are two-part alphabetic codes. The first part is entered in cc 44 to indicate the reason material was not inducted for repair. The second part, when required, is entered in cc 45 and is used to supplement the reason code in cc 44.
Issue, Repair, and Requisition Restriction Codes	App. 9-G		The Issue, Repair and Requisition Restriction Code (IRRC) is a two-digit alpha-alpha or alpha-numeric code in cc 67–68 of the change notice (BN_). The IRRC indicates restrictions that are applicable to issue or procurement of the material involved or instructions for item requisitioning, turn in, or exchange.
Method Of Completion Codes	App. 9-J		The Method of Completion Code is a single-digit alpha code in cc 66 of the Completion Notification Card (BAC). This code is used to report the method of completion to the Aviation Supply Control Center on Not Mission Capable Supply/Partial Mission Capable Supply (NMCS/PMCS) and Anticipated Not Mission Capable Supply/Anticipated Partial Mission Capable Supply (ANMCS/APMCS) requirements.
Receipt Acceptance Site Codes	App. 9-N		Receipt Acceptance Codes are single-digit alpha codes in cc 51 of the preposition receipt card for DICs DD or DU (Procurement Instrument Source). This code denotes acceptance at source or destination to facilitate accrual accounting (optional—for Navy only). ASC X12 Data Element 1270, Code 8— <i>Receipt Acceptance Site Code</i> should be updated to reflect additional Navy codes.
Shelf-Life Action Codes	App. 9-R		Shelf Life Action Codes are two digit alpha-alpha, alpha-numeric, or numeric-numeric codes in cc 65–66 of the change notice (BN_). These codes are assigned to a shelf-life item to specify the type of inspection, test, or restorative action to be taken when the item has reached its storage shelf life and to specify the extension of the shelf-life time period after the test or restorative action has been completed.
Special Material Content Code	App. 9-V		The Special Material Content Code is a single-digit alpha code in cc 62 of the change notice (BN_). This code denotes an item's physical characteristics that require the item to be specially handled and/or safeguarded.
Supply Status Codes	App. 9-X		The Supply Status Code is a single-digit numeric code used for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)-managed material, in the same manner as material control codes are used for Navy managed material.  This code is a different format from Supply Code (1 Alpha) and Status Code (2 alphanumeric). <i>Note: It is not clear from P-485 which transactions are involved.</i>
Intra-Navy Disposal Release Order Reject Advice Codes	App. 10-R		Intra-Navy Disposal Release Order Reject Advice in cc 74–75 of the Disposal Release Denial Card (BGX) identifies the reason the Disposal Release Order (DICs BGD or BGJ) for ordnance material was rejected.  <i>Note: This code is similar to MILSTRIP reject advice code, but code values are different.</i>
Change Notice Codes	App. 13		The change notice code is a two-digit alpha or alpha-numeric code assigned by the inventory manager to indicate establishment of, deletion, or change to logistic management data. This code consists of two single-digit codes: the action code in cc 3 and the phrase code in cc 32 of the change notice.
Weapon System Designator Codes	App. 24		The Weapon System Designator Code (WSDC) is a two-digit alpha code in cc 21–22 of requisitions. This code identifies the aircraft type or support system for which a NMCS/PMCS/ANMCS/BROAD ARROW requisition has been submitted. WSDCs are assigned by Naval Inventory Control Point (NAVICP) Mechanicsburg Code 101.1.

Table 4-2. Navy-Unique Codes to Add to X12 Data Element 1270 (Continued)

Code	Location in P-485 Vol. II	Possible alternative	Comments
Stock Action/ Technical Information Code	App. 26		Stock Action/Technical Information Codes are two-digit alpha codes in cc 23–24 of Stock Action/Technical Information Card (NAVSUP Form 1164), DI BA4. The use of these codes does not relieve the inventory manager from providing or using standard MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP documentation where applicable.
Financial Inventory Report Codes  Level Indicators Screening Code Family Group	App. 31		<p>Financial Inventory Report (FIR) Codes are two-digit alpha-numeric codes established to identify the various types of transactions affecting financial records.</p> <p>For BS_ transactions For BG_ transactions DICs BTA, BTF</p> <p><i>Note: not in P-485 code list</i></p> <p><i>Note: Additional analysis is required to map these three data elements if NAVSUP initiates development of a 650—Maintenance Service Order Implementation Convention. They are included here for future reference.</i></p>

# Chapter 5

## Enhancement Opportunities

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Simply replacing the DLSS transactions with another format without taking advantage of additional capability to convey data and reduce redundant data would be inefficient. This chapter identifies improvement opportunities that are related to current and future Navy business requirements and are available by using commercial EDI standards and DLMS transactions.

### PROCESS ENHANCEMENTS

#### Opportunity to Enhance Existing Data Exchanges

The process of converting from existing MILSTRIP, MILSTRAP, and unique transactions to the DLMS format is relatively simple. A more difficult and important task is taking advantage of the enhanced capability and flexibility of the ASC X12 EDI standard and DLMS transactions to streamline business processes and resulting transactional exchanges. Enhanced data to be included (or excluded) from transactions must be identified and included in sender and receiver legacy systems.

As part of DLMS development several years ago, the military services and Defense agencies submitted more than 300 proposed data enhancements for consideration. More than 100 of the proposed enhancements were added to the DLMS EDI ICs. Subject to legacy systems constraints, these enhancements can be used in the EDI environment.

#### Overview of Enhancements

DLMS enhancements embodied in the federal logistics ICs were generated from several sources, including a review of the capabilities of the X12 EDI standards, enhancements submitted by the military services and Defense agencies, and specific requests. Although we do not address all enhancements, this section identifies key enhancements we believe can improve Navy transactions significantly.

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## X12 STANDARDS-BASED ENHANCEMENTS

Many enhancements are achieved simply by using the ASC X12 standards. The following significant enhancements throughout the ASC X12 transactions can or will be used in the Navy transactions:

- ◆ Eight-digit dates
- ◆ Multiple transactions in a single message
- ◆ Longer data elements for many items, including
  - Quantities
  - Reference
  - Identification numbers
- ◆ Repeating data elements
- ◆ Transmission date and time
- ◆ Easy expandability
- ◆ Reduction in coding requirements
- ◆ Elimination of trailer cards
- ◆ Ability to handle nonstandard data.

## GENERAL ENHANCEMENTS

The following general enhancements are included in most transaction sets:

- ◆ Types of national stock numbers (NSNs)
  - General items
  - Preferred and substitute NSNs
  - Multiple NSNs
- ◆ Maintenance data
  - Military interdepartmental procurement number
  - Depot maintenance interservice support agreement (DMISA) number
  - Repair action number (DMISA line number)



- ◆ Unique transaction identification
- ◆ Point-of-contact data
- ◆ In-the-clear and flexible addressing.

#### UNIQUE ITEM TRACKING

The ability to handle a unique item identifier (UII) (e.g., a serial number) was added as part of the DLMS development. The UII process provides the following enhancements:

- ◆ UII numbers
- ◆ Inspector identification
- ◆ Manufacturer
- ◆ Manufacture date
- ◆ Lot and batch number
- ◆ Pack date
- ◆ Inspection date
- ◆ Warranty expiration date
- ◆ Shelf-life expiration date.

Other DLMS enhancements include items in requisitioning- and shipping-related areas, such as contract information incorporated in Navy transactions. Common requisition- and shipping-related enhancements include the following:

- ◆ Weapon system identification and quantities
- ◆ Greatly enhanced nonstandard material data
- ◆ In-the-clear and flexible addressing, including
  - Ordered by
  - Mark for
  - Multiple status recipients
  - Point of contact
- ◆ Shipping container text

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- ◆ Required delivery date (or other date) ranges
  - ◆ Associated maintenance data
  - ◆ Associated procurement data
    - Procurement request number
    - Contract number
    - Order number
    - Contract line item number.

Enhanced data also include a considerable amount of material due-in and receipt-type data, such as the following:

- ◆ Weapon system data and quantity
- ◆ Manufacturing directive number
- ◆ Maintenance-related data
- ◆ DoD standard management code
- ◆ Storage-related data
- ◆ Material acceptance (origin or destination)
- ◆ Initial shipping activity
- ◆ Inspection and acceptance dates
- ◆ Backorder release date
- ◆ Permissible quantity variances
- ◆ Quantity offered for delivery
- ◆ Type of payment terms
- ◆ Receipt posted date
- ◆ Contract specifications for material inspection
- ◆ Assignment number
- ◆ Contract line item number unit price
- ◆ Reason-for-disposal code

- ◆ Cash discount terms applicability
- ◆ Split shipment number
- ◆ Contract administration office
- ◆ Consignor
- ◆ Party to remit payment
- ◆ Party to receive credit
- ◆ Individual items
  - Special packaging instruction number, revision, and date
  - Quantity per unit pack
  - Preservation, packaging, and storage data
    - Certification requirements code
    - Weight fragility code
    - Preservation material code
    - Preservation data code
  - Packing requirement level A, B, and C codes
    - Intermediate container and quantity codes
    - Special marking codes
    - Unit pack (e.g., cube, length, width).

This enhanced data capability is not intended to be a list of data that should be added to Navy transaction requirements. We include it only as an example of the additional capability provided by using DLMS ICs that use the X12 EDI standard. The list can serve as a guide when future enhancements and capability are considered for data exchange, if the Navy decides to review its transaction processes to take full advantage of the DLMS.

Indeed, Navy transaction exchange can take advantage of these opportunities even in the absence of a comprehensive review. Our analysis of Navy transactions identified several opportunities to utilize the enhancement opportunities provided by the DLMS. Table 5-1 lists affected items.

Table 5-1. DLMS Enhancements

DIC	DLMS IC	DLSS data field name	Enhancement
BCA	180M	Additional Stock Number	The BLI02 data field (which carries the stock number) is large enough to carry additional characters.
BCB	870M	Additional Stock Number	The PO07 data field (which carries the stock number) is large enough to carry additional characters.
BEE, BES	Version of the 140	Decimal Locator	X12 can carry numbers with decimals.
BLA, BLB, BLC	870S, 856S (BLC)	Sub Contract Line-Item Number (Sub CLIN)	Can be carried with CLIN as one number.
DLV, DLW, DLX	536L	Package Sequence Number	Data streamlined out of DLMS process. X12 capability can keep the group of transactions together within the same transaction.
DLX	536L	Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) History Indicator	Data streamlined out of DLMS process. Capability is built into 536L IC to provide PQDR information when available.
		Purchase Description Indicator	Data streamlined out of DLMS process. Capability is built into 536L IC to provide purchase description when available.
DM_	830W	Transaction Serial Number	Data streamlined out of DLMS process. Capability is built into 830W IC. Multiple iterations of FST loop eliminate need for serial numbers.
		Total Number of Transactions	Data streamlined out of DLMS process. Capability is built into 830W IC.
DTB, DTC	846L	National Stock Number	In the 846L transaction, the capability of DTB and DTC transaction is enhanced by added capability to send both the original NSN/Part Number and the preferred NSN rather than just the preferred NSN or Part Number and an indicator in cc 76.
		National Stock Number Indicator	In the 846L transaction, the capability of the DTB and DTC transaction is enhanced by the added capability to send both the original NSN/Part Number and the preferred NSN rather than just the preferred NSN or Part Number and an indicator in cc 76.
DZA	846I	Decimal Locator for Unit Price	X12 can carry numbers with decimals.

## Opportunity to Streamline Redundant Data

EDI enhancements provide a great opportunity to reduce the level of data being exchanged with Navy transactions. Existing DLSS and Navy-unique transactions typically replicate a great deal of static information for Navy transactions. For example, a typical transaction contains approximately 18 data elements in the 80-record-position (RP) limitation. Follow-on transactions (e.g., status, status requests, modifications, and shipping information) replicate most of the original data; only the document identification code and other pertinent data elements change. Except for a limited amount of data required to identify the original transaction, most of this repetitive data exchange is unnecessary when transactions are exchanged between Navy activities. The original DLSS-to-DLMS EDI ICs reflected this streamlined philosophy. Because many DoD legacy systems will implement the DLMS over several years, however, a backward-compatible (DLMS-to-DLSS) capability is required, and the streamlined data were added back into

most federal ICs. With the migration to EDI, removal of this data requirement from the legacy systems should be a high priority.

Unique service and agency data often require complicated coding structures and result in disparate uses of the DLSS transaction fields reserved for service data.

- ◆ The first position of the distribution field (RP 54–56) is used to provide a code for an activity to receive additional status. Using the X12 standard, data are easily conveyed by using a coded address in the N1 address segment.
- ◆ The Signal Code (RP 51) is used to indicate a “ship to, bill to” relationship with the coded addresses provided in other RPs. Again, the addressing capability in the N1 segment can simplify the data and eliminate the restrictive coding scheme that is used in the DLSS.
- ◆ In another transaction, the quantity field is located in two separate places because the standard DLSS field size for quantity (RP 25–29) is too small to carry the full quantity. The X12 standard can carry quantities that are greater than five record positions in length without having to locate the field in two separate places in the transaction.

These are only a few examples of how streamlining can provide much-needed standardization in data location and give individual military activities such as NAVSUP a greater ability to tailor data.

The following streamlining examples are relevant to Navy transaction exchange:

- ◆ Standard addressing using the DoD Activity Address Code or in-the-clear addresses replaces the routing identifier, distribution, signal, media, and status codes and supplementary addresses. Unfortunately, most of the capability in this area depends on legacy systems’ data requirements.
- ◆ Eight-character *CCYYMMDD* date format replaces Julian date formats.

## RECOMMENDATION

The X12 EDI standard, DLMS, and federal ICs provide a tremendous potential for adding capability and flexibility in Navy logistics and transactional exchange. Additional analysis with future process improvements is the best method of selecting where, when, and how to incorporate the recommended improvements. This report’s review of Navy transactions focuses on incorporating DLSS data, and the associated limitations of the 80-card-column requirement, in DLMS transactions. This process would be quite simple; it would take advantage of some of the aforementioned enhancements offered by the DLMS.

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As the Navy begins to move from legacy systems to more modern systems, consideration should be given to moving from the DLSS data format to the DLMS data format for data exchanges. In the absence of a limit such as the 80-card-column size of the DLSS, a single DLMS transaction could carry the data for many similar but currently separate Navy transactions. As mentioned previously, many of the B-series transactions differ from the A- and D-series transactions by only one or two data elements. The purposes of the two transactions may be similar, but because of the 80-card-column limit in the DLSS environment, the difference of one data field requires the creation of a brand new transaction. By moving from a DLSS-based environment and data format to a DLMS-based environment and data format, NAVSUP could take full advantage of all of the enhancements inherent in the DLMS and ASC X12.

## Chapter 6

# Summary

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Our review of NAVSUP-unique data in these transactions revealed a variety of data requirements. Most of the NAVSUP-unique data are easily incorporated into the DLMS transactions either through existing segments, data elements, and codes or by adding to the DLMS transactions from existing elements in the ASC X12 standard. We found few instances that required changing the ASC X12 standard; these cases involved adding qualifier codes that identify Navy-specific code lists.

Our review of the NAVSUP B-series transactions revealed that many are based on existing MILS transactions with slight modifications, and others were created for specific NAVSUP purposes. We completed an initial assessment of which DLMS transaction could carry the functional requirement. For those with similar MILS purposes, the corresponding DLMS transaction typically was a good fit. For transactions without a similar MILS function, we used the ASC X12 transaction with the closest functionality. One of these groups relating to maintenance data/functions appears to fit with the ASC X12 650—Maintenance Service Order transaction, though no DoD ICs were developed to use.

We prepared Draft Proposed DLMS Change forms for the items identified in the appendixes to this document, which we are forwarding separately. These forms should be coordinated for submission to the DoD Supply Process Review Committee by NAVSUP's representative.

Throughout this report, we have made recommendations for NAVSUP to consider as it incorporates its DLSS transactions into the DLMS. Incorporation of Navy-unique data in the A-, D-, and FT-series documents will be fairly straightforward and can begin immediately. Before the Navy begins transferring the B-series documents from the DLSS to the DLMS, however, a review of the many business processes supported by this series should be completed. This review will eliminate unnecessary changes for transactions that will not migrate to the DLMS environment.

NAVSUP could use the enhanced data-carrying ability of the DLMS to eliminate many of the B-series transactions. In addition, the Navy can use this review to streamline these processes by taking full advantage of the enhancements offered by the DLMS. Many B-series transactions perform functions nearly identical to many of the A- or D-series transactions. In the DLMS environment, transactions can carry all of the data native to the A- or D-series transactions as well as the additional data that warranted a separate B-series transaction in the DLSS environment with its 80-card-column limitations.

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The Navy should not limit itself to a review of the data in the B-series. There are many potential enhancements available in the DLMS, such as streamlining and increased data carrying capabilities, of which NAVSUP could take advantage. In light of this potential, we recommend that the Navy consider not simply incorporating DLSS data—which is still subject to the 80-card-column restriction—into the DLMS environment. Instead, as NAVSUP migrates to new logistics information systems and the DLMS, a thorough review of the underlying data requirements for all DLSS-like transactions should be completed, unnecessary data requirements should be eliminated, and enhanced capability should be incorporated into revised processes.



# Appendix A

## Implementation Convention Summary

Navy use of intra-service fields in the DoD standard A-, D-, and FT-series transactions, as well as Navy-unique B-series transactions, requires certain data items. Many of these items are available for use in the ASC X12 standard but are not currently open in the relevant DLMS ICs. Table A-1 lists the ICs that will carry Navy transactions, the associated Navy DICs, and items that must be opened for them to do so. Although the items necessary for the B-series transactions are listed here, we recommend that NAVSUP decide which processes that are supported by B-series transactions need to be incorporated into the DLMS before editing any existing ICs.

*Table A-1. Items to Open in ICs*

DLMS IC	DIC	Object to open
180M	BC3.1	2/QTY01-2/110/V1–Retention Quantity
	BTE	2/DTM01-2/130/043–Publication
	BTE	2/N901-2/180/C4–Change Number
	BTE	2/DTM01-2/130/097–Transaction Creation
511M	AMF-AMP	2/N101/180/ZL–Party Passing the Transaction
517G	AX_	2/LQ01-2/080/74–Demand
517M	BGF	segment 2/N1/090
	BMV	2/LQ01-2/080/0–Document Identification Code
527D	BWA, BXA	2/LIN02-3/010/A7–Subline Item Number
	BWA, BXA	segment AMT/100
	BWA, BXA	2/LQ01-2/130/AD–Acquisition Advice Code
	BWA, BXA	2/REF01-2/250/OQ–Order Number
	DU_, DW_	2/AMT01-2/100 and use code NT–Unit Value to indicate the unit price. 2/CS15/140/Unit Price is an option but it is used only for Procurement Source transactions. In other transactions using the 527D and 527R ICs, we have tried to be consistent in using 2/AMT01-2/100/NT–Unit Value for the unit price.
527R	BA2	2/N103-4/210/33–Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code
	BA2	2/N907[C04001-2]/OQ–Order Number
	BHA, BHD, BHE, BHF	2/LQ01-2/130/DF–Media & Status Code
	BHA, BHD, BHE, BHF	2/LQ01-2/130/79–Priority Code
	BHA, BHE, BHF	2/G6201-2/260/BD–Required By
	BHD	2/REF01-2/250/TG–Transportation Control Number
	BHD, DRA-B	2/LQ01-2/130/39–Transportation Mode or Method Code
	BHD	2/G6201-2/260/18–Date Available
	BHF	2/G6201-2/260/TR–Transfer
	BHF	2/REF01-2/250/SU–Special Processing Code

Table A-1. Items to Open in ICs (Continued)

DLMS IC	DIC	Object to open	
830R	DRA-B	Tailgate Julian Date 2/G6201-2/050/BS--Product Receipt Date <i>Note: Needs clarification note in IC.</i>	
	DRA-B	2/N901-2/030/W1--Disposal Turn in Document Number	
	DXB, DXD	2/AMT01-2/100 and use code NT--Unit Value to indicate the unit price. 2/CS15/140/Unit Price is an option but it is used only for Procurement Source transactions. In other transactions using the 527D and 527R ICs, we have tried to be consistent in using 2/AMT01-2/100/NT--Unit Value for the unit price.	
	DZK	2/LQ01-2/130/FC--Type Physical Inventory or Transaction History Code	
	BFU	segment DTM/097	
	BPC, BPD, BPR, BPT, BPV, BPY, BRC, BRE, BRF, BRR	2/LQ01-2/400/DF--Media and Status Code	
	BPC, BPD, BPT, BPV, BRC, BRF, BRR	2/LQ01-2/400/79--Priority code	
	BPY	2/N101/320/94--New Supply Source	
	BRC, BRF, BRR	2/LQ01-2/400/70--Demand Code	
	BRC, BRF, BRR	2/LQ01-2/440/DE--Signal Code	
	BRC	2/LQ01-2/440/DG--Fund Code	
	BRC, BRF, BRR	2/LQ01-2/440/AK--Distribution Code	
	846I	BAE	2/REF01-2/390/W2--Weapon System Number (for WSDC)
		BAE	2/LQ01-2/376/81--Status Code
BAE		2/DTM01-2/100/771--Status	
BAE		2/REF01-2/390/Q8--Registration Number	
BAF		2/REF01-2/390/8X--Transaction Category or Type	
BA5		2/QTY01-2/320/1G--Lead Time	
BA5		2/LQ01-2/376/AD--Acquisition Advice Code	
BA5, BA7, BCR, DZA		2/QTY01-2/320/RV--Requirement Quantity	
BA5		segment UIT/330; 2/UIT02/330--Unit Price	
BA6		2/QTY01-2/320/40--Remaining Quantity	
BA7		2/QTY01-2/320/MA--Miscellaneous Allowance	
DZA		2/LQ01-2/376/FC--Type Physical Inventory Code	
DZA		2/LQ01/270/EQ--Controlled Inventory Item Code	
846L		DTB, DTC	Add note: National Stock Number--Enter as shown in the DI DTA, except when the NSN is nonpreferred. The replacing preferred NSN will be entered and "1" will be placed in cc 76 to indicate the existence of the preferred item.
	DTB, DTC	Add note: NSN Indicator--Enter "1" when the NSN in cc 8--20 of the DTA is replaced by the preferred/head of the family NSN.	
846P	DZJ	2/REF01-2/140, or 2/REF/390 loop. LT--Lot Number	
	DZJ	2/DTM01/100/090--Report Start (or other DE 374 qualifier) DLSS-to-DLMS map indicates the item was streamlined out.	
846R	BGB	2/LQ01-2/270/COG--Cognizance Symbol	
856S	BLC	2/REF04[C04001]/150/CT--Contract Number	
	BLC	2/REF01-2/150/2V--Special Government Account Classification Reference Number	
	BLC	2/REF04[C04005]/150/C7--Contract Line-Item Number	

Table A-1. Items to Open in ICs (Continued)

DLMS IC	DIC	Object to open	
867I	BA8	2/QTY01-2/110/03–Discrete Quantity	
	BA8	2/QTY01-2/110/92–Additional Usage Quantity	
	BA8	2/N101/050/ST–Ship To	
	BA8	2/REF04[C04001-2]/030/OQ–Order Number	
	BA8	2/REF04[C04003-4]/030/55–Sequence Number	
	BGR	2/N101/050/AAV–Reclamation Activity	
	BGR	2/DTM01-2/300/007–Effective	
	BGR	1/N101/080/Z4–Owning Inventory Control	
	BGR	2/N101/050–Responsible Party	
	BTF	2/REF01-2/290/JB–Job Number	
	869C	AC	2/LQ01-2/180/74–Demand
870L	BPA, BPX, BRA, BRS, BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/DF–Media and Status Code	
	BPA, BPX, BRA, BRS, BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/79–Priority code	
	BRA, BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/74–Demand Code	
	BRA, BRS, BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/DE–Signal Code	
	BRA, BRS, BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/DG–Fund Code	
	BRA, BRS, BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/AK–Distribution Code	
	BRA, BRS	2/LQ01-2/145/84–Management Code	
	BRA, BRS, BRX	data element 2/PO104/150	
	BRX	2/LQ01-2/145/ET–Reject Advice Code	
	DYK	2/REF04[C04001-2]/087/W8–Suffix	
	DZ9	2/LQ01/145/EU–Request Code	
	870M	BCB	2/REF01-2/087/8X–Transaction Category or Type
		BCB	2/LQ01-2/330/99–Purpose Code
		BC3.2	2/LQ01-2/330–Add Response Code
BC3.2		segment QTY/230	
BTR		2/DTM01-2/370/043–Publication	
BTR		2/REF01-2/350/C4–Change Number	
870N	BLA, BLB	2/LQ01-2/145/74–Demand Code	
	BLA, BLB	2/REF04[C04001]/087/W8–Suffix	
	BLA, BLB	2/CS01/086–Contract Number	
870S	BDA, BDB	2/LQ01-2/330/99–Purpose Code	
	BGC	2/DTM01-2/080/009–Process	
888I	BN_	2/LQ01-2/190/90–Precious Metal Indicator	
	BN_	2/LQ01-2/190/AD–Acquisition Advice Code	
	BN_	2/N101-2/156/SUS–Source of Supply	
	BN_	2/LQ01-2/190/91–Automated Data Processing Equipment Identification Code	
	BN_	2/UIT02/152–Unit Price	
	DZB	2/N901-2/151/WL–Federal Supply Classification Code (Need note to reflect usage only when the FSC is being changed)	
	DZB	UIT/152	

Table A-1. Items to Open in ICs (Continued)

DLMS IC	DIC	Object to open	
940R	DZK	2/LQ01/130/74–Demand DZK <i>Note: DLSS-to-DLMS indicates Suffix Code. Code for Demand needed in History Transmittal.</i>	
	A4	2/G6201-2/090/BZ–Demand Receipt Date	
	A4	2/N901/040/PL–Price Indicator and 2/N902/040 Use “N” for Net or “S” for Standard Price.	
	A4	2/G69/030 <i>Note: Enter “N” if the item is not carried at the referring activity.</i>	
	A4	“Special Coding Indicator” 2/G69/030 <i>Note: Enter “R” if the item is being referred to the IM for action as a result of a warehouse refusal. Enter “G” if item is being referred as a result of a Type Commander approved referral for Fleet Controlled Material Backorder.</i>	
	A5J, AFJ	2/AMT01-2/100 and use code NT–Unit Value to indicate the unit price.	
	BGD & J, BGG & H	2/W0104-5/020/SN–Serial Number	
	BGD & J, BGG & H	2/N101/110/UL–Special Account	
	BGD & J, BGG & H	2/N901-2/040/YM–Resource Screening Number	
	DZK	2/LQ01-2/130/FC–Type of Physical Inventory/Transaction History Code. (Not in IC, Note 14.)	
	DZK	2/LQ01-2/130/82–Shipment Hold Code	
	945A	A6	Unit Price (per request of the CAV Program PRC change package)
		A6	2/LQ01-2/100/80–Advice Code Note 14
BGK, BGX		2/N901-2/040/YM–Resource Screening Number	
BGK, BGX		2/LQ01-2/100/FD–Demilitarization Code	
BGX		2/QTY01-2/055/DI–Denied	
BGX		2/G6201-2/050/007–Effective	
BGX		2/LQ01-2/100/ET–Reject Advice Code	
947I	BA3	2/N101/110/ST–Ship To	
	BA3	2/G6201-2/080/35–Delivered on this Date	
	BA3	2/G6201-2/080/17–Estimated Delivery Date	
	BA3	segment AMT/070 codes: RP–Repair, 29–Estimated Price	
	BA3	1/N101/040/SB–Storage Area, and 1/N103-4/040/33–CAGE	
	BA3	2/CS04-5/050/6W–Sequence Number	
	BTA	2/REF01-2/040/JB–Job Number	
	DZK, D8_, D9_	2/N901-2/040/55–Sequence Number (May need to go in N907)	

# Appendix B

## Document Series Summaries

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Tables B-1 and B-2 summarize each document series by listing DICs, appropriate DLMS ICs, X12 items in each transaction that must be opened in the IC, and items in the transaction that are not currently in the X12 standard. A- and D-series DLSS transactions that do not include service-unique fields already have been incorporated into the DLMS and are not listed here. Copies of Proposed DLMS Change requests for each of the changes listed in Table B-1 have been completed and are being forwarded in a separate document.

*Table B-1. A-Series Summary*

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in X12 standard	Add to X12 standard
A4_	940R	2/G6201-2/090/BZ–Demand Receipt Date 2/N901/040/PL–Price Indicator, and 2/N902/040 Use “N” for Net or “S” for Standard Price. This is a change requested by CAV. Not carried indicator. Open G69/030 segment and write note to indicate an “N” should be entered if the item is not carried at the referring activity. Special Coding Indicator: Not mapped in RL. Ref 485 Vol. III Para. 02130b.c. (2)(b) and Vol. II, App. 9V. Open G69/030 segment and add note: Enter “R” if the item is being referred to the IM for action as a result of a warehouse refusal. Enter “G” if item is being referred as a result of a Type Commander approved referral for Fleet Controlled Material Backorder.	
A5_	940R	2/AMT01-02/080/LI–Line Item Unit Price	
A6_	945A	2/LQ01-2/100/80–Advice Code	
A5J	940R		Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts. This looks like it may be a recent DLMS change that is not reflected in the DLMS IC Mapping. Need to verify with Navy functional PoC.
		2/AMT01-02/080/LI–Line Item Unit Price	
AC	869C	2/LQ/180/74–Demand	
ACJ	940R	2/AMT01-02/080/LI–Line Item Unit Price	
AFJ	940R	2/AMT01-02/080/LI–Line Item Unit Price	
AF6	940R	2/AMT01-02/080/LI–Line Item Unit Price	
AMF-AMP	511M	2/N101/180/ZL–Party Passing the Transaction	
AX	517G	2/LQ01/080/74–Demand	

Table B-2. D-Series Summary

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in X12 Standard	Add to X12 Standard
DF_	527D	Open 2/AMT01-2/100 with code to reflect the unit price. CS15 segment also can carry the unit price, but the CS segment is not used when the item is a nonprocurement source transaction.	Physical Inventory Cut-Off Date: 2/DTM01-2/100. Not used in MILSTRAP per AMCL 8A. Add qualifier code to Open and select code if Navy still uses.
DG_	Not needed in DLMS		
DJA, DJB	846P		
DKA	Deleted in the MILSTRAP		
DLB	DLA serves same purpose		
DLW	536L		
		Type of Contractor not mapped in IC (streamlined out of DLMS). Data are replaced with RP 79 Type of Business. Competitive Characteristics not mapped in IC (streamlined out of DLMS) because the code is obsolete. X12 capability to carry the code still exists in 2/LQ01-2/180/EE—Competitive Characteristics Code. Navy must advise if this code is still required.	
DRA-B	527R	2/LQ01-2/130/39—Transportation Mode or Method Code Tailgate Julian Date 2/G6201-2/050/BS—Product Receipt Date <i>Note: Needs Clarification note in IC.</i> 2/LQ01-2/130/DF—Media and Status Code 2/N901-2/030/W1—Disposal Turn in Document Number	There is no IC for DTD. In DLMS process, original transaction is re-sent, versus creating a separate additional transaction.
DRF	527R	2/LQ01/130/DF—Media and Status	
DTA, DTD	846L		
DTB	846L	National Stock Number—Enter as shown in the DI DTA, except when the NSN is non-preferred. The replacing preferred NSN will be entered, and “1” will be placed in cc 76 to indicate the existence of the preferred item. See Note 1. NSN Indicator—Enter “1” when the NSN in cc 8–20 of the DTA is replaced by the preferred/head of the family NSN. See Note 1.	
DTC	846L	National Stock Number—Enter as shown in the DI DTA, except when the NSN is non-preferred. The replacing preferred NSN will be entered and “1” will be placed in cc 76 to indicate the existence of the preferred item. See Note 1. NSN Indicator—Enter “1” when the NSN in cc 8–20 of the DTA is replaced by the preferred/head of the family NSN. See Note 1.	In the 846L transaction, the capability of the DTB and DTC transaction is enhanced by the added capability to send both the original NSN/Part Number and the preferred NSN rather than just the preferred NSN or Part Number and an indicator in cc 76.

Table B-2. D-Series Summary (Continued)

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in X12 Standard	Add to X12 Standard
DU_	527D	2/AMT01-2/100 and use code NT–Unit Value to indicate the unit price.	1. For Receipt Acceptance Code: 2/LQ01-2/130/8 Acceptance Site Code 2. DLMS code list needs to be updated to reflect additional Navy-specific Receipt Acceptance Codes.
DW_	527D	2/AMT01-2/100 and use code NT–Unit Value to indicate the unit price.	Cost to Repair Code: could not find a Navy Code List for this code. If it is fund code-related, it would go in 2/FA102/345/A170 Adjustment—Use only for adjustments not specified by any other code, and 2/FA201/346/Unknown code.
DXB, DXD	527R	2/AMT01-2/100 and use code NT–Unit Value to indicate the unit price. 2/CS15/140/Unit Price is an option, but it is used only for Procurement Source transactions. In other transactions using the 527D and 527R ICs, we have tried to be consistent in using 2/AMT01-2/100/NT–Unit Value for the unit price.	
DYK	870L	2/REF04[C04001-2]/087/W8–Suffix	
DZA	846I	2/QTY01-2/320/RV–Requirement Quantity	2/REF01/140/___ Add code to DE 128 to indicate Reporting Week.  <i>Note: REF rather than DTM because it is a reference count versus an actual date, unless ending date is used, but then it might be too hard to convert to and from legacy data.</i>
		2/LQ01-2/376/FC–Type Physical Inventory Code 2/LQ01/270/EQ–Controlled Inventory Item Code	2/REF01/140/___ Add code for Maintenance Indicator.
DZB	888I	2/N901-2/151/WL–Federal Supply Class (Need note to reflect usage only when the FSC is being changed.) UIT/152	
DZG	824R		
DZJ	846P	2/REF01-2/140, or 2/REF/390 loop. LT–Lot Number  2/DTM01/100/090–Report Start (or other DE 374 qualifier). DLSS-to-DLMS map indicates it was streamlined out of DLMS.	
DZK	527R	2/LQ01-2/130/FC–Type Physical Inventory or Transaction History Code.	2/LQ01-2/130/___ Add qualifier code to X12 for Financial Inventory Report Code.
DZK	867I		Add qualifier code to 2/PTD01/010/BQ–Other to indicate that the transaction is for a Warehouse refusal. This approach probably is better than trying to carry “T” in a reference segment. Keep on list because it is questionable and needs to be reviewed by DLMSO if use of code BQ is proper.  2/LQ01-2/130/___ Add qualifier code to X12 for Financial Inventory Report Code.
DZK	940R	2/LQ01-2/130/FC–Type of Physical Inventory/Transaction History Code. DLSS-to-DLMS map indicates it was streamlined out of DLMS.	

Table B-2. D-Series Summary (Continued)

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in X12 Standard	Add to X12 Standard
DZK	947I	2/LQ01/130/74–Demand Note: DLSS-to-DLMS indicates Suffix Code. Code for Demand needed in History Transmittal	
DZ9	870L	2/LQ01-2/130/82–Shipment Hold Code	
D6_	527R	2/N901-2/040/55–Sequence Number (May need to go in N907)	
D7_	867I	2/LQ01/145/EU–Request Code	2/LQ01-2/130/___ Add qualifier code to X12 for Financial Inventory Report Code.
D8_, D9_	947I	2/N901-2/040/55–Sequence Number (May need to go in N907.)	Add qualifier code to 2/PTD01/010/BQ–Other to indicate that the transaction is for a Warehouse refusal. This approach probably is better than trying to carry “T” in a reference segment. Keep on list because it is questionable and needs to be reviewed by DLMSO if use of code BQ is proper. (See same requirement in DZK.)
D8E, D8F, D9E, D9F	947I		2/LQ01-2/270/___ Add qualifier code to X12 for Financial Inventory Report Code.
			2/LQ01-2/100/___ Add qualifier code to X12 for Financial Inventory Report Code.
			2/LQ01-2/100/___ Add qualifier code to X12 for Financial Inventory Report Code.



# Appendix C

## B-Series Summary

Table C-1 lists NAVSUP-unique B-series transactions by DIC and indicates the most relevant DLMS IC, the ASC X12 items in each transaction that must be opened in the DLMS IC, and items carried in each transaction that are not currently in the X12 standard.<sup>1</sup>

As Table C-1 shows, if NAVSUP were to incorporate the entire B-series in the DLMS, several changes would have to be made to existing DLMS ICs. In Chapter 3 we recommended that NAVSUP first review the processes supported by the B-series transactions to determine processes that will migrate to use DLMS EDI transactions.

*Table C-1. B-Series Summary*

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in ASC X12 standard	Add to ASC X12 standard
BAC	527R		Add Method of Completion Code to DE 1270.
BAE	846I		Add Weapon System Designator Code to DE 1270.
BAF	846I	2/LQ01-2/376/81–Status Code 2/DTM01-2/100/771–Status 2/REF01-2/390/Q8–Registration Number	
BA2	527R	2/REF01-2/390/8X–Transaction Category or Type 2/N103-4/210/33–Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code 2/N907[C04001-2]/OQ–Order Number	
BA3	947I	2/N101/110/ST–Ship To 2/G6201-2/080/35–Delivered on this Date 2/G6201-2/080/17–Estimated Delivery Date segment AMT/070 codes: RP–Repair, 29–Estimated Price 1/N101/040/SB–Storage Area, and 1/N103-4/040/33–CAGE 2/CS04-5/050/6W–Sequence Number	
BA4	650		
BA5	846 I	2/QTY01-2/320/1G–Lead Time 2/LQ01-2/376/AD–Acquisition Advice Code 2/QTY01-2/320/RQ–Requirement Quantity segment UIT/330; 2/UIT02/330–Unit Price	

<sup>1</sup> Table C-1 lists transactions by B-series DIC, not DLMS IC, so there are many duplicate entries for items to be opened in an IC (e.g., BA6 and BCR are both carried by the 846I IC, and both require code RY, Requirement Quantity).

Table C-1. B-Series Summary (Continued)

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in ASC X12 standard	Add to ASC X12 standard
BA6, BA7	846I	2/QTY01-2/320/40–Remaining Quantity	Add Response Code to DE 1270.
		2/QTY01-2/320/MA–Miscellaneous Allowance	
BA8	867I	2/QTY01-2/110/03–Discrete Quantity	
		2/QTY01-2/110/92–Additional Usage Quantity	
		2/N101/050/ST–Ship To	
		2/REF04[C04001-2]/030/OQ–Order Number	
		2/REF04[C04003-4]/030/55–Sequence Number	
BCA	180M		
BCB	870M	2/REF01-2/087/8X–Transaction Category or Type	
		2/LQ01-2/330/99–Purpose Code	
BCR	846I	2/QTY01-2/320/RX–Requirement Quantity	
BC3.1	180M	2/QTY01-2/110/V1–Retention Quantity	
BC3.2	870M		
		segment QTY/230 and open code V1–Retention Quantity	
BDA, BDB	870S	2/LQ01-2/330/99–Purpose Code	
BE3	870S		
BFU	830R	segment DTM/097 and open code 097–Transaction Creation	
BGB	846R	2/LQ01-2/270/COG–Cognizance Symbol	
BGC	870S	2/DTM01-2/080/009–Process	
BGD & J	940R	2/W0104-5/020/SN–Serial Number	
		2/N101/110/UL–Special Account	
		2/N901-2/040/YM–Resource Screening Number	
BGF	517M	segment 2/N1/090 and open codes ST–Ship To and 10–Do-DAAC	
BGG & H	940R	2/W0104-5/020/SN–Serial Number	
		2/N101/110/UL–Special Account	
		2/N901-2/040/YM–Resource Screening Number	
BGK	945A	2/N901-2/040/YM–Resource Screening Number	
		2/LQ01-2/100/FD–Demilitarization Code	
BGR	867I	2/N101/050/AAV–Reclamation Activity	
		2/DTM01-2/300/007–Effective	
		1/N101/080/Z4–Owning Inventory Control	
		2/N101/050–Responsible Party	
BGX	945A	2/QTY01-2/055/DI–Denied	
		2/N901-2/120/YM–Resource Screening Number	
		2/G6201-2/050/007–Effective	
		2/LQ01-2/100/FD–Demilitarization Code	
		2/LQ01-2/100/ET–Reject Advice Code	
BG1		See mapping document	
BG2		See mapping document	
BHA	527R	2/LQ01-2/130/DF–Media and Status Code	Note: Purpose of this transaction not entirely clear. Another IC may be better suited.
		2/LQ01-2/130/79–Priority Code	

Table C-1. B-Series Summary (Continued)

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in ASC X12 standard	Add to ASC X12 standard	
BHD	527R	2/G6201-2/260/BD–Required By 2/LQ01-2/130/DF–Media and Status Code  2/LQ01-2/130/79–Priority Code 2/REF01-2/250/TG–Transportation Control Number 2/LQ01-2/130/39–Transportation Mode or Method Code 2/G6201-2/260/18–Date Available	<i>Note: Purpose of this transaction not entirely clear. Another IC may be better suited.</i>	
BHE	527R	2/LQ01-2/130/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/130/79–Priority Code 2/G6201-2/260/BD–Required By		
BHF	527R	2/LQ01-2/130/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/130/79–Priority Code 2/G6201-2/260/BD–Required By 2/G6201-2/260/TR–Transfer 2/REF01-2/250/SU–Special Processing Code		
BHJ	867D			
BHX	867D			
BLA, BLB	870N	2/LQ01-2/145/74–Demand Code 2/REF04[C04001]/087/W8–Suffix 2/CS01/086 Contract Number. Clarify CS03 note to indicate contract call number.		Add Reject Code to DE 1270.
BLC	856S	2/REF04[C04001]/150/CT–Contract Number 2/REF01-2/150/2V–Special Government Account Classification Reference Number 2/REF04[C04005]/150/C7–Contract Line Item Number. Sub-CLIN can be carried in this element with the CLIN.		
BMV	517M	2/LQ01-2/080/0–Document Identification Code		
BN_	888I	2/LQ01-2/190/90–Precious Metal Indicator 2/LQ01-2/190/AD–Acquisition Advice Code  2/N101-2/156/SUS–Source of Supply 2/LQ01-2/190/91–Automated Data Processing Equipment Identification Code 2/UIT02/152–Unit Price		
BPA	870L	2/LQ01-2/145/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/145/79–Priority code		
BPC, BPD, BPQ, BPR, BPT, BPV	830R	2/LQ01-2/400/DF–Media and Status Code  2/LQ01-2/400/79–Priority code		
BPX	870L	2/LQ01-2/145/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/145/79–Priority code		
BPY	830R	2/LQ01-2/400/DF–Media and Status Code		
			Add Special Material Content Code to DE 1270. Add IRRC to DE 1270.	

Table C-1. B-Series Summary (Continued)

DIC	DLMS IC	Available in ASC X12 standard	Add to ASC X12 standard
BRA	870L	2/N101/320/94–New Supply Source 2/LQ01-2/145/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/145/74–Demand Code 2/LQ01-2/145/DE–Signal Code 2/LQ01-2/145/DG–Fund Code 2/LQ01-2/145/AK–Distribution Code 2/LQ01-2/145/79–Priority Designator Code 2/LQ01-2/145/84–Management Code data element 2/PO104/150	
BRC, BRF, BRR	830R	2/LQ01-2/440/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/400/70–Demand Code 2/LQ01-2/440/DE–Signal Code 2/LQ01-2/440/DG–Fund Code 2/LQ01-2/440/AK–Distribution Code 2/LQ01-2/440/79–Priority Designator Code	
BRS	870L	2/LQ01-2/145/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/145/DE–Signal Code 2/LQ01-2/145/DG–Fund Code 2/LQ01-2/145/AK–Distribution Code 2/LQ01-2/145/79–Priority Designator Code 2/LQ01-2/145/84–Management Code data element 2/PO104/150	
BRX	870L	2/LQ01-2/145/DF–Media and Status Code 2/LQ01-2/145/74–Demand Code 2/LQ01-2/145/DE–Signal Code 2/LQ01-2/145/DG–Fund Code 2/LQ01-2/145/AK–Distribution Code 2/LQ01-2/145/79–Priority Designator Code 2/LQ01-2/145/ET–Reject Advice Code data element 2/PO104/150	
BTA	947I	2/REF01-2/040/JB–Job Number	Add Family Group Code to DE 1270.
BTE	180M	2/DTM01-2/130/043–Publication 2/N901-2/180/C4–Change Number 2/DTM01-2/130/097–Transaction Creation	
BTF	867I	2/REF01-2/290/JB–Job Number	Add Family Group Code to DE 1270.
BTR	870M	2/DTM01-2/370/043–Publication 2/REF01-2/350/C4–Change Number	
BWA, BXA	527D	2/LIN02-3/010/A7–Sub-Line-Item Number segment AMT/100 and open code LI–Line-Item Unit Price 2/LQ01-2/130/AD–Acquisition Advice Code 2/REF01-2/250/OQ–Order Number	

Table C-2 lists Navy-unique B-series documents that do not fit within the scope of an existing DLMS IC. A new IC must be created to carry the data in these transactions.

*Table C-2. Requires a New DLMS IC*

DIC	Document name	Similar IC	Description
BEE	Item establishment transaction used on inventory manager supply management decision.	140A	Request from stock point to the inventory control point (ICP) to establish stocked NSN. This is a dual-action card format. It provides for establishment of master stock records for Navy centrally managed items at transaction stock points. This action may result from inventory manager provisioning and routine supply demand review actions or from stock point actions stemming from a turn-in from end use. In both instances, however, the inventory manager will approve the item's establishment with an Item Establishment Card.
BER	Stock points request for item establishment transaction.	140A	This card format is used by transaction reporting stock points to ask the inventory manager to establish a master stock record for an item that has been turned in from end use.
BES	Inventory manager's response to stock points for item establishment transaction.	140A	This is a dual-action card format. It provides for establishment of master stock records for Navy centrally managed items at transaction reporting stock points. This action may result from inventory manager provisioning and routine supply demand review actions or from a turn-in from end use. In both instances, however, the inventory manager will approve the item's establishment with an Item Establishment Card.
BZA	Negative transaction report.	846I	Negative transaction reports will be submitted to an inventory manager when no transactions affecting items under that inventory manager's control have been processed.
BZC	Stock point reported TIR counts	846I	

Table C-3 lists Navy-unique B-series documents whose function falls outside the scope of the DLMS. Most of these transactions deal with supply maintenance. X12 standard transaction set 650—Maintenance Service Order, is designed to carry maintenance data and thus is ideal for dealing with the B-series documents listed in Table C-3. Currently, there is no federally approved IC based on the 650.

Table C-3. Not DLMS Related

DIC	Document name	Possible IC	Description
BA9	Commercial price transaction	650	Repair facility notifying ICP of costs to repair item. Used by contractors to inform the appropriate IM of repair and/or modification costs.
BHB and BHC	Materiel control deletion transaction	650	For use between NAVICP-OF and staging activity indicated in cc 4-6; use of these transactions is arranged by NAVSUP on a case-by-case basis.
BMD	Non-RFI DLR/FLR shipments to other than MRIL destinations	650	Activities turning in unserviceable mandatory turn-in repairables under Type Commander sponsored program (e.g., ROR/Ships Express/Inter-AIMD Transfers to a Naval Air Station/Repair Site) will prepare a DD 1348-1 for each line-item, as described below.
BSA	Requisition for the return, repair or reshipment of Security Assistance Program materiel	650	This format will be prepared by the Navy International Logistics Control Office (NAVILCO) and forwarded to the appropriate inventory manager to initiate repair and re-shipment of not ready for issue (RFI) repairables for Grant Aid and FMS. Naval Material Command Instruction (NAVMATINST) 4900.13 (latest series) applies.
BSJ	Organic repair status transaction	650	The Organic Repair Status Card will be submitted and matched to an organic repair record on document number, National Item Identification Number (NIIN), and sequence number.
BSL	Organic final repair transaction	650	The Organic Final Repair Card will be submitted and matched to an organic repair action on document number, NIIN, and sequence number.
BSR	Repair induction/non-induction response	650	Repair Schedule Reply Cards will be submitted for each item not inducted up to the full repair quantity on each inventory manager repair directive (Types WS and WP). See paragraph 02220.5 for full details.
BSS	Inventory manager's initiated repair directive	650	Repair Directive (Cyclic Repair Requirements) will be used by inventory managers to request a Navy repair facility to take action to induct and repair an item to satisfy computed cyclic repair requirements.
BSS-Interim	Interim repair requirements	650	All card columns not listed will be completed in accordance with BSS.
BSS-Projected	Projected repair requirements	650	All card columns not listed will be completed in accordance with BSS.
B7A	Exchange Repairable Issue Transaction Report from non-TIR Activities	650	

# Appendix D

## Abbreviations

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AAC	Acquisition Advice Code
AN	Allowance Notice
ANMCS	Anticipated Not Mission Capable Supply
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APMCS	Anticipated Partial Mission Capable Supply
ASC	Accredited Standards Committee
cc	card column
CAGE	Commercial and Government Entity
CAV	Commercial Asset Visibility
CESO	Civil Engineering Support Office
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COG	Cognizance Symbol
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DAASC	Defense Automatic Addressing System Center
DE	Data Element
DIC	Document Identification Code/Document Identifier Code
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management System
DLMSO	Defense Logistics Management System Office
DLSS	Defense Logistics Standard Systems
DMISA	Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement

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DoD	Department of Defense
DRID	Defense Reform Initiative Directive
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FIR	Financial Inventory Report
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
IC	Implementation Convention
IMC	Item Management Code
IRRC	Issue, Repair and Requisition Restriction Code
LIDS	Logistics Information Data Service
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MCC	Material Control Code
MFCS	Material Financial Control System
MILS	Military Standard
MILSBILLS	Military Standard Billing System
MILSCAP	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MILSTRAP	Military Standard Reporting and Accounting Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MOV	Materiel Obligation Validation
NAVICP	Naval Inventory Control Point
NAVSUP	Naval Supply Systems Command
NCF	Naval Construction Force
NMCS	Not Mission Capable Supply
NSN	National Stock Number



OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PCN	Permanent Control Number
PMCS	Partial Mission Capable Supply
PQDR	Product Quality Deficiency Report
PRC	Process Review Committee
RDD	Required Delivery Date
rfi	ready for issue
RP	Record Position
SDD	Standard Delivery Date
SMIC	Special Material Identification Code
SUADPS-RT	Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing-Real Time
TCN	Temporary Control Number
TMINS	Technical Manual Identification Numbering System
UII	Unique Item Identifier (Serial Number)
WSDC	Weapon System Designator Code
XML	Extensible Markup Language

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<b>14. ABSTRACT</b> The Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS) are the underlying data formats and procedures that convey logistics data among the military services and Defense agencies as well as civil agencies and Defense contractors. The DLSS convey logistics data for requisition and issue, inventory management, finance, transportation, discrepancy reporting, and supply-system performance measurement. The primary DLSS procedures, established in the 1960s and early 1970s, use fixed-length record formats proprietary to the Department of Defense (DoD). DoD now is replacing them with newer formats and revised procedures called the Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS), which uses the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standard for electronic data interchange (EDI). This report documents the Navy-unique data requirements within the DLSS transactions and determines where the Navy-unique data will be conveyed in the DLMS transactions. The report also documents the most common Navy-unique transactions and how they will be conveyed in the DLMS transactions.				
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