

SECTION 16. ISSUE REFERRAL PROCESS

16.1 General. The Issue Referral Process lets the system process Document Identifier Code (DIC) A0_, AM_, and AT_ transactions received from directly supported SARSS1 or Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4) activities, subordinate SARSS2As, and the SARSS2AC Interactive Request for Issue and Referral Response Processes. The Issue Referral Process has three parts: edit, referral, and output.

a. The edit portion receives input from directly supported SARSS1 and DS4 activities, subordinate SARSS2As, the SARSS2AC Interactive Request for Issue Process, and wholesale. It performs edits and verifies that Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds are available for OMA-funded customers of stock-funded SARSS1 activities. It also verifies that special funds are available for special-funded customers of OMA or stock-funded SARSS1 activities. This portion of the process also outputs transactions for manager review, routes transactions to other portions of the Issue Referral Process, sends requisitions to wholesale for deployed units, rejects transactions, and routes transactions to the Transactions-In Process to be sent to the Follow-Up or Modification Processes.

b. The referral portion takes input from the edit portion and attempts to fill requisitions through referral actions. It passes unfilled requests to the output portion unless the total on-hand quantity plus the total due-in quantity (QTY-DI-MT, QTY-DI-SOS, QTY-DI-RETRO, and projected turn-in quantity) minus the total due-out quantity (net asset position) exceeds the total requisitioning objective (RO). The process automatically sends unfilled regional repair activity (RRA) items with RRA-TYP-IND Code A, M, R, or S to the Manager Review File (MRF) when the RRA-HOLD-IND on the SARSS2AB Unit Unique Record is set to Y. It will not, however, send non-reparable/non-RRA requests to the MRF, even though the total net asset position may exceed the cumulative RO when the NON-REP-HOLD-IND on the SARSS2AB Unit Unique Record is set to N. The process includes quantities for items with Condition Code F in the asset computation only when there is an on-hand quantity or QTY-DI-RETRO quantity greater than zero and the prime national item identification number (NIIN) is on the Stock Number Update Table with a RIC-GEO or RIC-ALL equal to the RIC-GEO or RIC-ALL of the requestor. The totals are for all subordinate SARSS1 sites with the same RIC-GEO or RIC-ALL as the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 site. The process writes unfilled requests to the MRF when an inventory prevents them from being referred. In this case, the process also creates a Suspense Header Record reflecting the held quantity.

c. The output portion takes input from the other two portions of the Issue Referral Process. It determines the disposition of requisitioned quantities which cannot be filled by issue referral. Disposition may be to reject the requisition, write it to the MRF, send it to local purchase, or pass it to a higher source of supply (SOS).

16.2 Interfaces. The Issue Referral Process at SARSS2AC has both external and internal interfaces.

16.2.1 External Interface. The external interface for the Issue Referral Process occurs when the system receives input from directly supported SARSS1 or DS4 activities and subordinate SARSS2A sites. It also occurs when the system sends output to the SARSS1, DS4, SARSS2A theater Army materiel management center (TAMMC), TAMMC Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS), local purchase, SARSS-Gateway (GW), wholesale through the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS), including Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) requests, and SARSS2B (figure 16.2-1).

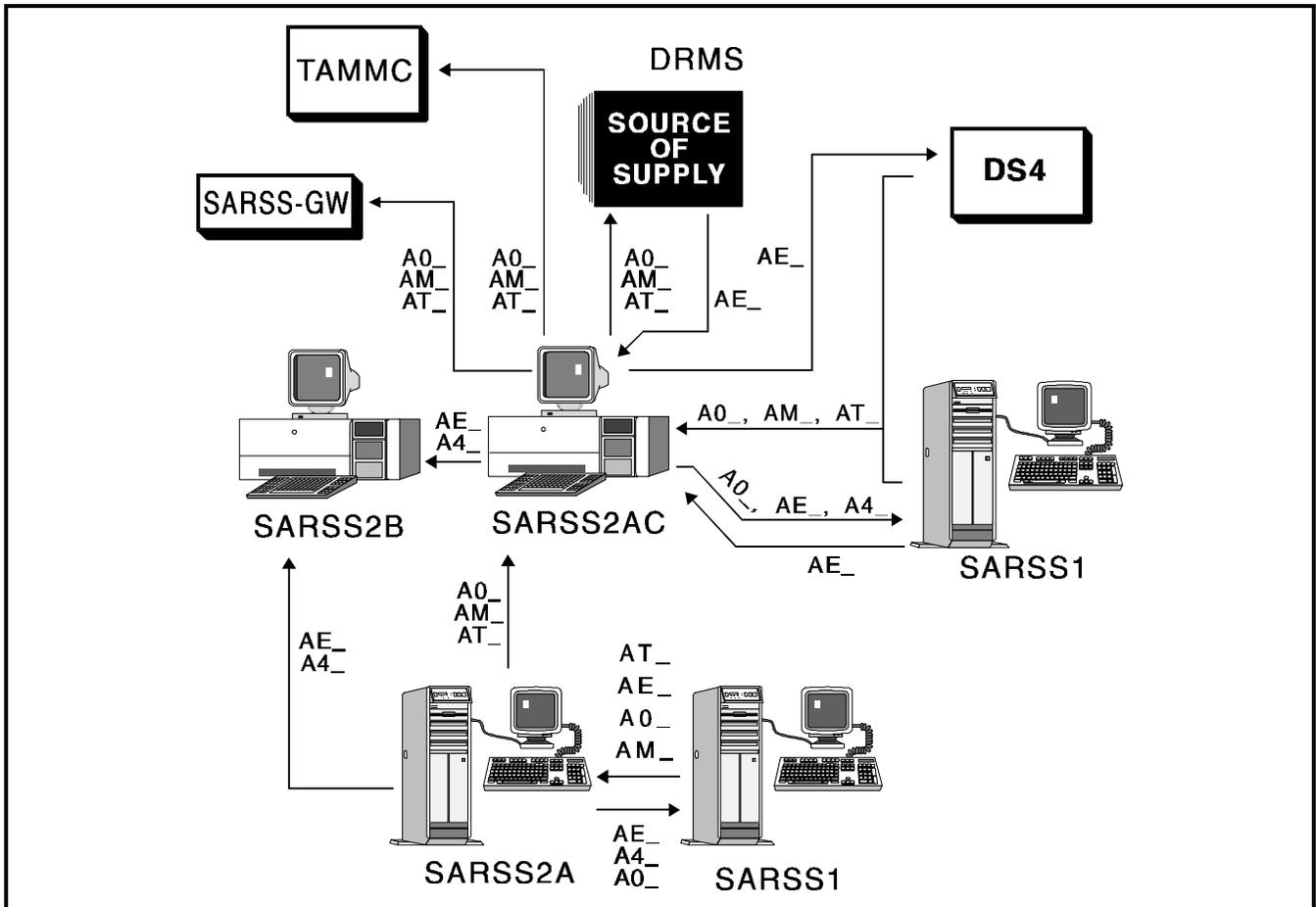


Figure 16.2-1. External Interfaces

16.2.2 Internal Files Interface. This process interfaces internally with the following files, queue, and tables:

- Catalog Master File (CMF). The process reads this file when editing transactions.
- Availability Balance File (ABF). This file contains stockage information needed for processing and making referrals.
- Suspense Header File. This file contains a record of all referrals, local purchase requests, or requests on hold pending receipt.

- d. Suspense Detail File. This file contains a temporary record of each referral sent to a SARSS1 site. It shows the current status in a series of quantity fields.
- e. MRF. The process sends transactions to this file for manager action. It also processes transactions recycled from this file.
- f. Issue Referral Input File. This file receives all input transactions.
- g. Department of Defense Activity Address File (DODAAF). This file contains all customer address information by Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC). The process uses this information to verify that the DODAAC is valid and to edit the transaction.
- h. Financial Control File. This file stores the Routing Identifier Code (RIC) that identifies the financial account of the customer unit, SARSS1, or DS4 site along with the corresponding Funds Indicator Code.
- i. Transaction-Out File. The process writes transactions to this file for routing to other activities, such as SARSS1, SARSS2A, DS4, SARSS-GW, National Guard Bureau, or wholesale.
- j. Transaction-In File. The process writes transactions to this file for routing to other SARSS2AC processes and to SARSS2B.
- k. Parameter Files. The process reads the SARSS2A and SARSS1 Unit Unique Records to obtain information for processing. When necessary, it also accesses other parameter files, such as the Referral PD Support Table, the Restricted and Obsolete Acquisition Advice Code Tables, and the Financial RIC Table.
- l. Stock Number Relationship File (SNRF). The process reads this file during processing to find all prime and substitute stock numbers.
- m. Print Queue. The process writes the Error Listing and wholesale exception transaction requests to this queue.
- n. Short Part Number Cross-Reference File. The process looks at this file to cross-reference a manufacturer's part number (MPN).
- o. Long Part Number Cross-Reference File. The process looks at this file to cross-reference a management control number (MCN).
- p. Financial Decrement File. This file contains transactions that have caused a deduction to the available money on the Financial Control File.
- q. Control Degree File. This file contains all Control Degree Codes that have been set by RIC and NIIN.
- r. Local Substitute NIIN (YBH) Table. The process reads this table for possible additional assets when determining if assets are available for referral and performing net asset computation for reparable stock numbers.

s. Projected Turn-In Table. The process reads this table during net asset computation (holding logic) to identify projected turn-in quantities (DIC YA0 transactions).

t. RRA Table. This table contains reparable, non-reparable, and automatic return items that are designated by the corps manager as central repair items and are to be referred down to a certain level at a particular SARSS1.

u. Stock Number Update Table. The process reads this table by prime NIIN and RIC-GEO or RIC-ALL during net asset computation (holding logic).

v. Document History Header Table. The process reads this table when determining whether a non-recycled request is a duplicate transaction.

w. Document History Status Table. The process reads this table when determining whether a non-recycled request is a duplicate transaction.

16.3 Process Overview. The Issue Referral Process receives requests from SARSS1 activities when SARSS2AC approval is required (for example, for funds, contractor DODAAC, protected Project Code, and control degree). These requests are identified by certain lowercase Management Codes in record position (RP) 72 (z for funds, y for contractor, w for protected Project Code, and s for control degree). Non-approval requests come from directly supported SARSS1 or DS4 activities, subordinate SARSS2As, and the SARSS2AC Interactive Request for Issue Process. The process receives these transactions through the Transactions-In Process. DIC AM_ and AT_ transactions with a lowercase Management Code, DIC AE_ transactions with CP, CW, or DA in the Status Code field (RP 65-66), and all DIC A0_ transactions go to the Issue Referral Input File. If local purchase is authorized, the PRC-AUTH switch on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record must be set to Y. When transactions are in this file, the SARSS Master Control System (SMCS) automatically begins the Issue Referral Process.

a. The process writes customer approval transactions to the MRF when contractor DODAAC, protected Project Code, or control degree approval is required. Items under inventory will require manager approval prior to being sent to wholesale if the inventory prevented the items from being referred. Requests requiring funding approval may be approved, rejected, or written to the MRF based on OMA or special funding availability. If approved by the Issue Referral Process, the requisition returns to the SARSS1 activity from which it was received. The process also uses the DOLLAR-THRESHOLD value from the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record to determine whether a referral should be attempted outside of the requestor's RIC-GEO prior to sending the request to the SARSS-GW.

b. The Issue Referral Process takes one or more of the following actions:

- (1) Writes the requisition to the MRF Process for manager action.
- (2) Rejects the requisition back to SARSS1 or DS4.
- (3) Sends the approved transaction back to SARSS1.
- (4) Makes a referral to a selected shipping SARSS1 site.

(5) Holds the requisition when the stock number is for a reparable item (Maintenance Repair Code [MRC] is D, F, H, or L on the CMF) or a non-reparable item (non-reparable items require the NON-

REP-HOLD-IND on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record to be set to Y) and the total on-hand quantity plus the total due-in quantity (QTY-DI-MAINT, QTY-DI-SOS, QTY-DI-RETRO, and projected turn-in quantity) minus the total due-out quantity (net asset position) exceeds the total RO. The process includes any quantities for items in Condition Code F in the calculation if there is an on-hand quantity or QTY-DI-RETRO greater than zero and the prime NIIN is on the Stock Number Update Table. The totals are for all selected ABF Records with the same RIC-GEO or RIC-ALL and RIC-SPT-2B as the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 site except those with assets under Project Code ORF (for operational readiness float). The process does not consider these when determining the net asset position. The Issue Referral Process determines the unit price of the item from the CMF.

(a) If the unit price of the item is less than or equal to the dollar threshold (DOLLAR-THRESHOLD) amount on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record, the process bases net asset computation (total on-hand quantity plus total due-in quantity minus total due-out quantity) on all SARSS1 units with the same RIC-GEO as the requestor. If the net asset position exceeds the cumulative RO for the RIC-GEO, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code AC (reparable) or 81 (non-reparable). This does not apply to RRA items with an RRA-TYP-IND Code of A, M, R, or S.

(b) If the unit price of the item is greater than the dollar threshold (DOLLAR-THRESHOLD) amount on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record, the process bases net asset computation on all SARSS1 units with the same RIC-ALL as the requestor. If the net asset position exceeds the RO for the RIC-ALL, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code AZ.

(c) The DOLLAR-THRESHOLD Parameter does not apply to RRA items with a NIIN-TYP-IND Code of R or S. The process always bases net asset computation (holding logic) on all SARSS1 units with the same RIC-ALL as the requestor; however, if the RRA-HOLD-IND on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record is set to Y, it will not perform net asset computation. The process automatically writes these RRA requests to the MRF. In both instances, whether the request is written to the MRF for net asset position exceeding the cumulative RO or automatically because the RRA-HOLD-IND is set to Y, the Reason Referred Code is 64. RRA items may be reparable or non-reparable.

(6) Holds the request for issue when the stock number is for a non-reparable item (the non-reparable hold switch [NON-REP-HOLD-IND] is set to Y on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record).

(a) If the unit price of the item is less than or equal to the dollar threshold (DOLLAR-THRESHOLD) amount on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record, the process bases net asset computation on all SARSS1 units with the same RIC-GEO as the requestor. If the net asset position exceeds the RO for the RIC-GEO, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 81.

(b) If the unit price of the item is greater than the dollar threshold (DOLLAR-THRESHOLD) amount on the SARSS2AC Unit Unique Record, the process bases net asset computation on all SARSS1 units with the same RIC-ALL as the requestor. If the net asset position exceeds the RO for the RIC-ALL, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 82.

(7) Passes the request to a higher SOS.

(8) Takes local purchase action if this SARSS2AC has local purchase authority.

(9) Writes the requisition (wholesale exception transaction request or Error Listing) to the Print Queue.

16.4 Input. Input for the Issue Referral Process is explained in paragraphs 16.4.1 through 16.4.3.

16.4.1 Input for the Edit Portion. The Issue Referral Input File receives the input.

a. Input for the edit portion includes DIC A0_, AE_, AM_, and AT_ transactions.

(1) DIC AE_ transactions have a Status Code of CP, CW, or DA in RP 65-66, which means that the wholesale level of supply has authorized these requisitions to be purchased locally.

(2) DIC AM_ and AT_ transactions have a lowercase Management Code in RP 72 (from SARSS1), which indicates that they are to be treated as requisitions (DIC A0_).

b. Requisitions being recycled from the Suspense Header File or the MRF also process through the Issue Referral Input File.

16.4.2 Input for the Referral Portion. The referral portion receives input from the edit portion.

16.4.3 Input for the Output Portion. The output portion receives input from both the edit and referral portions.

a. Input from the edit portion includes DRMS requests and those with a lowercase Management Code of a, b, c, d, k, or u.

b. Input from the referral portion includes requisitions which could not be filled by a referral action.

16.5 Type Processing. The Issue Referral Process is a batch process that requires no operator intervention.

16.6 Edits. The Issue Referral Process edits all input transactions it receives, even though it does not perform as thorough an edit for recycled transactions as it does for those received for the first time.

a. The process checks to see if the transaction DIC is A0_, AE_, AM_, or AT_.

b. It checks to see if RP 84-86 contains three asterisks (***) or two asterisks and a slash (**/).

(1) Three asterisks means there is a Suspense File Record.

(2) Two asterisks and a slash means the manager has approved requisitioning the quantity on this transaction, even though the RO is exceeded by the sum of the on-hand quantity plus the due-in quantity minus the due-out quantity.

c. The process checks to see if the transaction document number matches a document number on a Suspense Header File Record or MRF Record.

(1) If the transaction document number matches a Suspense Header Record document number and the transaction DIC is A0_, AM_, or AT_, the process writes the transaction to the Error Listing with Reason Referred Code 29, indicating there is a duplicate document number.

(2) If the transaction document number matches a Suspense Header Record document number and the transaction DIC is AE_, the process writes the transaction to the Error Listing with Reason Referred Code 27.

(3) If the transaction document number matches a Suspense Header Record document number and the transaction DIC is AE_ but the Suspense Header Record DIC is not AE_, the process compares the unit of issue on the DIC AE_ transaction with that on the Suspense Header Record. If the unit of issue on the DIC AE_ transaction does not match that on the Suspense Header Record, the process compares the unit of issue on the CMF Record with that on the Suspense Header Record. The purpose of these comparisons is to ensure that the correct unit of issue is on the transaction and to convert the quantity when differences in units of issue occur.

d. The process checks for certain Management Codes in RP 72 of the transaction, depending on the transaction's DIC.

(1) If the third position of the DIC is 5 or E, the process checks for a Management Code of z, y, w, m, or n.

(a) Management Code z tells the system the transaction is related to funding. It determines whether funds approval is required. Based on how parameters are set, this code can result in the transaction being sent to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 13. After the manager approves a quantity (can be all or less than the transaction quantity), there must be funds available in the SARSS1 activity's account before the transaction can process.

(b) Management Code y tells the system the requisitioner is a contractor. A requisition with this code is from a contractor. Every requisition with this code is sent to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 11.

(c) Management Code w tells the system the requisitioned NIIN is assigned a protected Project Code. A requisition with this code is for a NIIN with a protected Project Code. Every requisition with this code is sent to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 06.

(d) Management Code m tells the system the NIIN and requisitioning RIC are assigned a Control Degree Code and that exception data but no diagrams are accompanying the requisition.

(e) Management Code n tells the system the NIIN and requisitioning RIC are assigned a Control Degree Code and that exception data and diagrams are accompanying the requisition.

If the Management Code in RP 72 of the requisition is other than one of these or is blank, the process posts a default Management Code of m in RP 72.

(2) If the DIC is AM_ or AT_, the process looks for a Management Code of z, y, w, s, or p.

(a) Management Codes z, y, and w are explained above.

(b) Management Code s tells the system to send the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 04 if the Control Degree Code is other than 5.

(c) Management Code p tells the system there is no exception data but the DIC AM_ is to be treated as a DIC A0_.

If the Management Code in RP 72 is other than one of these or is blank, the process posts a default Management Code of p in RP 72.

(3) If the DIC is AE_, the process looks for a Management Code of z, y, w, or s. These Management Codes are explained above. If the Management Code in RP 72 is one of these, the process deletes the Management Code from RP 72.

e. The process checks to see if the quantity in RP 25-29 is numeric or all zeroes. If it is not, the process posts a default quantity of 00001 in RP 25-29.

f. The process checks to see if the transaction NIIN matches a NIIN on a CMF Record.

(1) If the transaction NIIN matches a CMF Record NIIN but the transaction does not have a federal supply classification (FSC) in RP 8-11, the process posts the FSC from the matching CMF Record NIIN in RP 8-11 of the transaction.

(2) If the transaction NIIN does not match a CMF Record NIIN, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 01.

g. The process checks to see if the DODAAC in RP 30-35 matches a DODAAC on the DODAAF, if the Type Unit Code is for a customer, SARSS1, or DS4, and if the Deployment Flag for that unit indicates whether it has ceased to be eligible for support because of deployment.

(1) If the transaction DODAAC does not match a DODAAC on the DODAAF, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 07.

(2) If the transaction Type Unit Code is not for a customer, SARSS1, or DS4, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 10.

(3) If the Deployment Flag is 2 (alerted for deployment), the process uses the DTE-DPRT-LEAD parameter from the SARSS-1 Unit Unique Record to determine if this requisition should be rejected because of the deployment date or rejected because the Deployment Flag is set at 3 (permanently deployed).

h. The process checks the supplementary address DODAAC in RP 45-50 only when the DODAAC in RP 30-35 has a Type Unit Code that is for other than a SARSS1 or DS4 activity. When the DODAAC in RP 30-35 has a Type Unit Code that is for a customer activity, the process checks to see if the supplementary address DODAAC in RP 45-50 matches a DODAAC on the DODAAF and if the Type Unit Code is for a SARSS1 or DS4 activity.

(1) If the supplementary address DODAAC in RP 45-50 does not match a DODAAC on the DODAAF and the Type Unit Code is for other than a SARSS1 or DS4 activity, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 37.

(2) If the supplementary address DODAAC in RP 45-50 matches a DODAAC on the DODAAF and the Type Unit Code is for a SARSS1 or DS4 activity, the process checks to see if the Deployment Flag for that activity indicates whether it has ceased to be eligible for support because of deployment.

i. It checks the third position of the DIC.

(1) The third position of the DIC must conform to the Overseas Indicator on the SARSS-1 Unit Unique Record.

(a) If the Overseas Indicator is Y, the process changes the third position of the DIC to a numeric value if it is not already numeric.

(b) If the Overseas Indicator is N, the third position of the DIC will be an alphabetic character.

(2) The process determines the exact numeric value or alphabetic character it will use as the third position of the DIC by looking at the ID-NO-CD on the CMF Record for the transaction NIIN.

(a) If the ID-NO-CD on the CMF Record for the transaction NIIN is A, the process will use 1 or A as the third position of the DIC.

(b) If the ID-NO-CD on the CMF Record for the transaction NIIN is C, the process will use 2 or B as the third position of the DIC.

(c) If the ID-NO-CD on the CMF Record for the transaction NIIN is D, the process will use 4 or D as the third position of the DIC.

NOTE: This edit does not apply to DIC AE_ transactions.

(3) The process writes all the transactions with 5 or E in the third position of the DIC to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 09.

j. The process checks to see if the priority designator (PD) on the transaction is between 01 and 15. If it is not, the process changes the PD to 15.

k. It checks to see if the document number date in RP 36-39 is numeric and the serial number in RP 40-43 is alphanumeric. If not, the process cancels the transaction with a Status Code of CD.

l. The process assigns the transaction a Signal Code based on the Type Unit Code for the DODAAC in RP 30-35, the second position of the Materiel Category Structure Code (MATCAT), the first position of the serial number in RP 40, and the Project Code in RP 57-59. If the transaction has a matching Suspense Header Record, the process assigns it the same Signal Code it assigned to the Suspense Header Record.

m. The process checks to see if the Project Code in RP 57-59 for the customer DODAAC in RP 30-35 is listed on the Project Code Table with a PROJ-ACT-CD of P (for protected). If it is, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 05.

n. The process performs a high-dollar edit if the second position of the MATCAT is 2, if there is a SARSS1 DODAAC in RP 30-35, and if the RMAX-DOLLAR-EDIT switch is set to Y. If the extended dollar cost of the requisitioned quantity exceeds the RMAX-DOLLAR-VALUE or the SMAX-DOLLAR-VALUE, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 26.

o. The process checks to see if the MIRV-PASS-IND on the SARSS2AC/B Unit Unique Record is A or R and if the Reportable Item Control Code (RICC) on the CMF Record for the requisitioned NIIN is 2, A, B, or C. If they are, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 03.

p. The process checks to see if the Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) for the requisitioned NIIN is on the Restricted Acquisition Advice Code Table or Obsolete Acquisition Advice Code Table.

(1) If the AAC for the requisitioned NIIN is on the Restricted Acquisition Advice Code Table, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 22.

(2) If the AAC for the requisitioned NIIN is on the Obsolete Acquisition Advice Code Table and the Advice Code is other than 2F or blank, the process posts a default Advice Code of 2F on the transaction.

16.7 Referral Processing. During referral processing, the process:

a. Determines Suffix Codes. It only considers the last 17 Suffix Codes (in sequence) on the Suffix Code Table; the first 10 are reserved for SARSS2AD. If the process finds none of those Suffix Codes available, it rejects the requisition, writes it to the MRF for the net asset position exceeding the cumulative RO, or passes it to part 3.

b. When it finds a valid Suffix Code, the process attempts to select a shipping SARSS1 activity from the SARSS2AC Referral PD Support Table Record (chain-of-support) for the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 activity. When the process cannot find a shipping RIC, it rejects the request, writes it to the MRF for the net asset position exceeding the cumulative RO, or passes it to part 3.

(1) The process looks at the DOLLAR-THRESHOLD value on the SARSS2A Unit Unique Record to determine whether to attempt a referral on a non-approval requisition to a SARSS1 site that has a different RIC-GEO than the requestor. A referral is not allowed to any RIC that does not have the same RIC-GEO as the requestor when the DOLLAR-THRESHOLD amount is not greater than the catalog unit price. The DOLLAR-THRESHOLD does not apply to RRA items with an RRA-TYP-IND Code of A, M, R, or S.

(2) The process looks at the NET-ASSET-IND value on the SARSS2A Unit Unique Record to determine whether to attempt a referral on a non-approval request to a SARSS1 site that has a different RIC-GEO than the requestor. If the NET-ASSET-IND value is Y (for yes), the process performs a net asset computation before attempting a referral to any RIC with a different RIC-GEO than the requestor. Only the quantity above the RO is eligible for referral from the applicable RIC-GEO. When the NET-ASSET-IND value is N (for no), the process will not perform a net asset computation. This parameter does not apply to RRA items with an RRA-TYP-IND Code of A, M, R, or S.

(3) The process checks funds to ensure that the requesting SARSS1 is OMA-funded and the shipping SARSS1 activity is stock-funded. If funds are not available, the process rejects the request or writes it to the MRF.

(4) The process accesses the Stock Rotation Table in an attempt to force issue of certain stock the manager wants issued first from the selected (shipping) SARSS1 site.

(5) The process reads the RRA Table to identify local and corps reparable exchange (RX) assets when attempting to refer items. Requested NIINs that match the RRA Table are referred based on the ISS-IND value for the REP-RIC on the RRA Table. This parameter, for a NIIN and REP-RIC, overrides all other referral logic, including control degrees and the levels on any Referral PD Support Table Records. ISS-IND values are 0 (refer to zero balance), 1 (refer to the RO), 2 (refer to the reorder point [ROP]), 3 (refer to the safety level [SL]), and 4 (refer according to the level of the Referral PD Support Table).

(6) The process uses the normal issue routine to issue stock from SARSS1 activities which are on the chain of support for the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 activity. This routine selects Ownership/Purpose and Project Codes for priority ranges from the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 SARSS2A Issue PD Support Table and attempts to issue using parameter values. RICs may appear only one time for a single Ownership/Purpose and Project Code on the SARSS2A Issue PD Support Table.

(7) The process writes requests that cannot be referred, due to a hard inventory freeze (Freeze Flag 2, 3, 5, or 7) on the ABF, to the MRF with Reason Referred Code 21 for manager approval prior to sending them to a higher source of supply.

c. The referral processing routine determines whether the transaction is sent to the MRF for the net asset position exceeding the cumulative RO (held), whether it is rejected, or whether it is sent to output processing (part 3). The process bases its logic on the net asset position of all SARSS1s within the same RIC-GEO or RIC-ALL and the RIC-SPT-2B as the requesting SARSS1. Recycled reparable requests with *** or **/ in RP 84-86 bypass this part.

d. The process uses the reparable routine only when the stock number on the requisition is for a reparable item (MRC on the CMF is D, F, H, or L). The process uses this routine to determine if the requisition should be held, rejected, or sent to output processing (part 3). It does this based on the asset position of all SARSS1 sites with the same RIC-GEO and RIC-SPT-2B as the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 site. Recycled reparable requests with **/ in RP 84-86 bypass this part.

16.8 Output. Output processing in the Issue Referral Process occurs in two sections:

a. Section 1 handles requests for the DRMS (RP 40 of request is J, K, L, R, or S). The process:

(1) Checks OMA funds to ensure sufficient funds are available (when appropriate).

(2) Adjusts OMA funds (when appropriate).

(3) Assigns the RIC for the DRMS to the request.

(4) Assigns the correct Fund, Media and Status, and Control Activity Code to the request.

(5) Outputs status to the SARSS1 or DS4 activity and to SARSS2B showing where the request was sent.

(6) Writes the request and exception transactions (if applicable) to the Transaction-Out File for transmission to DAAS or sends them to print for off-line transmission.

b. Section 2 handles other types of requests. The process:

(1) Rejects requests with a fill-or-kill Advice Code and manager-directed fill-or-kill actions.

(2) Checks the Suspense Header File and rejects the request if it finds a passed quantity or local purchase quantity. DIC AE_ transactions which signify one-time local purchase authority from the wholesale level of supply go to local purchase. However, DIC AE_ transactions with a local purchase quantity on the Suspense Header File are rejected.

(3) Sends the requisition to the MRF, SARSS-GW, wholesale (DAAS), TAMMC SARSS2A, TAMMC SAILS, or local purchase, depending on system values. Repairable stock numbers with a do-not-substitute-requisition Advice Code will include this code on the transaction to wholesale.

(a) Transactions sent to a TAMMC SAILS have OMA and stock funds checked and decreased (if applicable). The process sends status to SARSS2B and to the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 activity notifying them where the transactions have been sent. It also assigns the correct Fund, Media and Status, and Control Activity Code. Non-exception requests go to the Transaction-Out File. Requests with exception data go to print as exception transaction requisitions and are sent off-line.

(b) Transactions sent to a TAMMC SARSS2A have OMA and stock funds checked and decreased (if applicable). The process sends an image of the requisition to the SARSS2B for TAMMC. It sends status to SARSS2B and the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 activity notifying them where the transactions have been sent. It also assigns the correct Fund, Media and Status, and Control Activity Code. The requisitions and exception transactions go to the Transaction-Out File for transmission to TAMMC SARSS2A.

(c) Transactions sent to SARSS-GW or wholesale (DAAS) have OMA and stock funds checked and decreased (if applicable). The process sends status to SARSS2B and the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 activity notifying them where the transactions have been sent. It also assigns the correct Fund, Media and Status, and Control Activity Code (if applicable). Non-exception requests go to the Transaction-Out File. Requests with exception data may go to the Transaction-Out File or print as exception transaction requisitions and be sent off-line.

(d) Transactions sent to local purchase have OMA and stock funds checked and decreased (if applicable). The process sends status to SARSS2B and the requesting SARSS1 or DS4 activity notifying them that local purchase action has been taken. It writes the requisition to the Local Purchase File. It also writes DIC YEX transactions to the Local Purchase File for exception transactions.