

## **SECTION 41. DOCUMENT HISTORY DAILY PROCESS**

41.1 General. The Document History Daily Process receives and stores (for historical purposes) requisitions, and the supply transactions that support the requisitions, that come from customers, SARSS1, Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4), SARSS2A, SARSS2AC, SARSS- Gateway (GW), and wholesale.

41.2 Interfaces. This process has many external and internal interfaces. The external interfaces deal with the different systems or activities that coordinate with the system to run this process. The internal files interface involves the different Document Identifier Codes (DICs) and files and how they affect the process.

41.2.1 External Interface. This process provides the external interface that supports the SARSS1 activities by processing and storing document history data, inquiring (DIC YDH) for retrieval of history data, routing status from higher supply sources to SARSS1 activities, and forwarding receipt acknowledgment and Serial Number Tracking (SNT) File transactions to higher levels of logistics. This process also interfaces with corps-level installations (SARSS2AC activities) by posting transactions to document history and routing transactions to a higher source of supply (SOS), finance, and SARSS2A.

a. The financial interface occurs between the Document History Daily Process and finance using the Standard Army Financial Inventory and Accounting and Reporting System (STARFIARS) bridge. The STARFIARS bridge is being used until the Defense Finance Accounting System (DFAS) implements STARFIARS-Modification (Mod). Customers, SARSS1, SARSS2A, and the wholesale supply system generate the transactions passed from document history to finance.

(1) The financial bridge is indicated by the fin\_bridge\_ind entry on the Financial Routing Identifier Code (RIC) Parameter Table (ajuprfnic). Acceptable entries are Y, N, W, and B.

- (a) Y indicates that SARSS is interfacing with the current STARFIARS.
- (b) N indicates that the process generates output for STARFIARS-Mod.
- (c) W indicates that no financial output is desired.
- (d) B indicates that the process generates output for both STARFIARS and STARFIARS-

Mod.

(2) The bridge process outputs three different files to finance:

- (a) ajrf02 (Standard Transaction Record - 253 bytes).
- (b) ajrf08 (Consumer Funds Transfer - 130 bytes).
- (c) ajrf09 (Standard Financial Queue - 150 bytes).

(3) The modification process outputs all transactions to the ajrf09.

b. The Logistics Control Activity (LCA) is informed of demands by means of the DIC BAH transactions. Demands are accumulated in the Central Demand Database (CDDDB).

c. The Industrial Logistics Systems Center (ILSC) interface is for routing and processing SARSS1 and ILSC SNT transactions.

d. The Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) interface routes Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) and SNT transactions to and from appropriate activities.

41.2.2 Internal Files Interface. The Document History Daily Process interfaces with the Document History File to furnish DICs ASH, BAH, D4S, D6K, D6M, D6S, DRA, DRB, and DRF for processing. It also interfaces with the Catalog Update-Daily Process to initiate changes to the Short and Long Part Number Cross-Reference Files. The Document History Daily Process also writes an image of the DIC ZHM to the Catalog Update Process to update the unit price based on procurement actions. This process uses the following:

- a. SARSS2A Unit Unique Table.
- b. Department of Defense Activity Address File (DODAAF).
- c. Catalog Master File.
- d. Short Part Number Cross-Reference File.
- e. Long Part Number Cross-Reference File.
- f. Financial Interface Queues.
- g. Transaction-In Queues.
- h. Transaction-Out Queues.
- i. Document History Header File.
- j. Document History Status File.
- k. Document History Issue File.
- l. Document History Shipment File.
- m. Document History Receipt File.
- n. Document History SNT File.
- o. Document History Master SNT File.
- p. Cancellation Status Table.
- q. Local Substitute NIIN File.

- r. Manager Code SOS RIC Table.
- s. Stock Number Relationship File.
- t. Supply Management Code (SMC) Parameter Table.
- u. SMC NIIN Maintenance Table.
- v. Availability Balance File (ABF).
- w. Regional Repair Activity (RRA) Table.
- x. SARSS2B Unit Unique Table.

41.3 Process Overview. The SARSS Master Control System (SMCS) automatically initiates the Document History Daily Process. This process gives SARSS a depository for accountable transactions, as well as selected supply transactions created by SARSS1, DS4 (for transactions normally passed to a higher SOS), SARSS2A, and the wholesale supply system. These files can be accessed by a DIC YDH from a SARSS1 or SARSS2A system, or interactively through the Inquiry Process for management research information from the SARSS2AC end user workstation. Due to the lack of direct access storage device (DASD) space on the SARSS1 hardware, the Document History Daily Process maintains a Master SNT File at SARSS2B for supported SARSS1 activities. This file contains serial numbers of on-hand assets that require SNT.

41.4 Input. Input for the Document History Daily Process consists of selected transactions created by supported SARSS and wholesale activities.

a. This is a list (by DIC) of input documents received by SARSS2B that are run in the Document History Daily Batch Process.

- (1) A0\_ - Requisition (domestic or overseas).
- (2) A2\_ - Redistribution order.
- (3) A4\_ - Referral order (domestic or overseas).
- (4) A5\_ - Materiel release order (domestic or overseas).
- (5) A6\_ - Materiel release denial (domestic or overseas).
- (6) AB\_ - Direct delivery notice.
- (7) AC\_ - Cancellation.
- (8) AE\_ - Supply status.
- (9) AF\_ - Follow-up (domestic or overseas).
- (10) AK\_ - Follow-up (follow-up to a cancellation request).

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- (11) AM\_ - Document modifier (domestic or overseas).
- (12) AS\_ - Shipment status.
- (13) ASH - Pseudo-shipment status.
- (14) AT\_ - Follow-up (domestic or overseas).
- (15) AU\_ - Reply to cancellation - shipment status.
- (16) BDD - Shipment detail lift notice.
- (17) BKA - SNT - receipt.
- (18) BKB - SNT - adjustment (gain).
- (19) BKC - SNT - issue.
- (20) BKD - SNT - adjustment (loss).
- (21) BKE - SNT - excess (retrograde).
- (22) BKG - SNT - follow-up shipment, no receipt.
- (23) BKH - SNT - follow-up receipt not matching SNT database.
- (24) BKI - SNT - reconciliation follow-up.
- (25) D4S - Materiel receipt from procurement.
- (26) D6\_ - Materiel receipt.
- (27) D6S - Materiel receipt acknowledgment.
- (28) D7N - Issue transaction.
- (29) D8\_ - Inventory adjustment - increase.
- (30) D9\_ - Inventory adjustment - decrease.
- (31) DAC - Inventory adjustment - dual (condition).
- (32) DAD - Inventory adjustment - dual (purpose).
- (33) DB\_ - Financial adjustment (gain).
- (34) DHA - Demand transaction.
- (35) DKA - Inventory count - completion transaction.

- (36) DRA - Materiel receipt acknowledgment.
- (37) DRB - Materiel receipt response.
- (38) DRF - Materiel receipt follow-up.
- (39) FT\_ - Other materiel return program transactions.
- (40) FTA - Automatic return notification.
- (41) FTB - Reply to Follow-up for credit status.
- (42) FTC - Cancellation of an excess report.
- (43) FTD - Disposition instructions delay status.
- (44) FTE - Customer excess report.
- (45) FTM - Shipment status.
- (46) FTQ - DAAS customer excess report status.
- (47) FTR - Reply to customer excess report.
- (48) FTZ - Inventory control point (ICP)/IMM materiel receipt status.
- (49) XML - Work order request (SAMS/SARSS1).
- (50) YAL - Due-in/due-out update.
- (51) YAM - due-in update.
- (52) YDH - Document history inquiry.
- (53) YIC - Retrograde due-in transaction.
- (54) YLL - Overdue loan notification.
- (55) ZHM - Local purchase obligation - line item.

b. These additional transactions are not posted in document history; instead, they are received and passed to finance using the financial bridge until STARFIARS-Mod is fielded. These transactions are identified below.

- (1) YDO - Financial deobligation of funds.
- (2) YFF - Materiel category (MATCAT) or price change notification.

- (3) ZHL - Local purchase (charge card/BPA).
- (4) ZM1 - Reduced price.
- (5) ZM7 - Surcharge/accessorial/administrative charge.
- (6) ZMS - Price change - gain.
- (7) ZMT - Price change - decrease.

41.5 Type Processing. The Document History Daily Process is a batch process that the SMCS automatically initiates. It runs to completion without operator action.

41.6 Edits. The process performs the following edits:

- a. DIC: The transaction DIC must be on the parameter DIC table.
- b. Quantity: The transaction quantity must be numeric.
- c. Document number: The DODAAC must be alphanumeric, the date must be 1-366, and the serial number must be alphanumeric.
- d. The transaction NIIN must have a record on the CMF.
- e. If the fc\_smc\_ind for the DODAAC in RP 30-35 is set to Y, the Fund Code in RP 52-53 must match the SMC Table.

41.7 Processing. The process performs two basic functions during the Document History Daily Process: Edit and Validation and Create and Update.

a. If a restart record exists for other processes, such as Document History Due-In Financial Reconciliation (in queue ajhrp) or Document History Consumer Funds Transfer Reconciliation (in queue ajgrp) on the ajrcontrol table, the Document History - Daily OSC Transactions Process (in queue ajrh3p), Document History - Daily AO&AT Process (in queue ajrh8p), or Document History - Daily O/T (other than) AO&AT Process (in queue ajrhdp) will not run. The system will display a message on the screen indicating that these Document History Daily Processes will not be released until the restart process is complete. To release the daily processes, restart the Reconciliation Process in the restart mode from the SARSS Master Control System (SMCS) scheduler. When the Reconciliation Process runs to the end of the job, the Document History Daily Processes can be released.

**NOTE:** Keep in mind that updating the document history files is based upon many variables that the numerous transactions entering the document history daily process may have and is very complex. This section does not discuss every avenue that a transaction can take within this process. This section covers the typical courses of action. For a detailed look at the document history process, see the SARSS2AC/B flowcharts.

b. When performing Edit and Validation, the process edits the transaction, determines the ric\_stor\_site, and confirms the storage site's spt\_2b\_ric. If a transaction fails to meet the Edit and

Validation criteria, the process writes it to the Manager Review File (MRF) with a corresponding Reason Referred Code.

(1) When editing the transaction, the process checks the DIC to ensure it matches the DIC Parameter Table. It then checks the quantity field for a numeric value. Finally, it checks the document number to ensure that the Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) is alphanumeric, the date is greater than zero but less than 367, and the serial number is greater than zero and alphanumeric.

(2) When determining the ric\_stor\_site, the process reads the DODAAC in record position (RP) 30-35 or 45-50 or the Routing Identifier Code (RIC) in RP 81-83 of the transaction to see if it matches the DODAAF. Ensuring that the storage site is correct is very important. Document History Records are stored by ric\_stor\_site and used for accessing data during the Inquiry Process.

(a) If the process cannot identify the ric\_stor\_site, it checks the send\_id\_ric\_from in RP 81-83 against the SARSS2AC RIC on the SARSS2A Unit Unique Parameter File.

1 If it cannot find a match and the document number DODAAC is not on the DODAAF or is for other than a customer, the system writes the transaction to the MRF with Manager Code DOC and Reason Referred Code R9. If none of the above conditions exist, the transaction continues processing.

2 If it finds a match and the transaction DIC is other than D4S or D6S and the document number DODAAC is not on the DODAAF but is for other than a customer, the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Manager Code DOC and Reason Referred Code R9.

(b) Once the process determines the ric\_stor\_site, it verifies whether that particular storage site belongs to that processing SARSS2B.

(3) After the process confirms the storage site's supporting SARSS2B, it checks the Catalog File to see if a record exists for that transaction's national item identification number (NIIN). If it cannot find a Catalog Record, the process writes the transaction to the MRF.

c. The process maintains records created by the Document History Daily Process on the Document History Table for a parameter-set number of days. Once the Status Code on the Header Record becomes inactive, the process determines whether the date of the last change, minus the system date, is less than or equal to the parameter-set number of days. Once the parameter-set number of days has been reached, the Purge Process deletes the document number record.

d. The Create and Update function starts from Edit and Validation. It determines the appropriate action or program process to be executed during the Document History Daily Process. When performing Create and Update, the process reads the Document History Header File for the transaction document number. If no previous record exists, the process builds a Header Record. There must always be a Header Record before other Document History Files can be established.

(1) When performing Create and Update, the process updates the Header Record with new data elements when DIC AE\_, AS\_, or AU\_ transactions are received from a higher SOS and the Header Record already exists. When DIC A0\_, AM\_, or AT\_ transactions are received, the process modifies the Header Record if the header was built with a DIC AE\_, AS\_, or AU\_ transaction. The process also

updates existing Header Records by updating the current `dte_lst_chg` and establishing a new `qty_act`, when applicable.

(2) During Create and Update, the process also performs the financial interface between SARSS and STARFIARS-Mod by writing all of the processed transactions to the Standard Financial Queue. This financial bridge is indicated by the `fin_bridge_ind` entry on the Financial RIC table. It runs when you enter Y, N, W, or B in the `fin_bridge_ind` field on the table.

- (a) Y indicates that SARSS is interfacing with the current STARFIARS.
- (b) N indicates that the process generates output for STARFIARS-Mod.
- (c) W indicates that no financial output is desired.
- (d) B indicates that the process generates output for both STARFIARS and STARFIARS-

Mod.

e. The process initiates the Delete Skeleton Header Process when header building transactions (DIC A0\_, A4\_, AM\_, AT\_, DAC, DAD, D6A, D8\_, D9\_, FTA, or FTE) process for a skeleton record that already exists. This process determines the actual `qty_act` for a particular transaction so that it can be deleted.

(1) If the DIC for a previously built skeleton record is A5\_ or D6\_, the process determines the `qty_act` for that transaction.

(2) If the DIC is D6\_, the process finds the quantity for that transaction on the Document History Header File and adds it to the transaction quantity. This becomes the `qty_act`.

(3) If the DIC is A5\_ and the `mgt_cd_mro` is I, the process subtracts the transaction quantity from the Header File Record.

(4) If the DIC is AE\_, the process reads the `qty` and `sta_cd` from the Status Code Table (`ajrdostat`). If the `sta_cd` is BG, BH, or BJ, then the `qty` found on the table updates the `qty_act`. If the `sta_cd` is other than BG, BH, or BJ, the process compares the `sta_cd` to the Cancellation Code Parameter (`ajuprcxista`). If the system finds a match, it subtracts the `qty` found on the selected table from the header building transaction. This quantity becomes the `qty_act`. After determining the `qty_act`, the process deletes the skeleton record.

f. The process initiates the Header Build Module to build Header Records when DIC A0\_, AM\_, AT\_, DAC, DAD, D6A, D8\_, D9\_, FTA, or XML transactions process. This process also builds complete header transactions for DIC AE\_, AS\_, or AU\_ when no Header Record exists. If the RIC in RP 81-83 for that transaction is SARSS2A Unit Unique Parameter `ric_daas_spt` or `ric` (and RP 72 contains s), the requisition is local purchase or passed to a higher SOS. This process also updates the data elements `di_ind`, `niin_ind`, `qty_di`, and `ric_sos` during normal processing.

(1) DIC A4\_ transactions also create Header Records when used to release Ownership/Purpose Codes or Project Code stocks for their intended purpose, or when they are received from a higher SOS. The referrals (DIC A4\_) generated by SARSS2A are processed and stored by document history.

(2) When building a Header Record, the process reads the catalog with the NIIN for that transaction to find the u\_price and to see if the price\_sig\_cd for that NIIN is M or X. With the Price Signal Code, this process determines the unit price and converts it to dollars and cents. Also, during the Header Build Process, if a DIC BAH demand transaction is created for CDDDB, an image is sent to SARSS2B Daily Demand History Queue. This occurs when a DIC A0\_, AE\_, AS\_, or AU\_ transaction with a customer DODAAC (in RP 30-35) is processed. However, this does not include customers supported by DS4. DS4 on its own creates and forwards DIC BAH transactions to CDDDB, through the SARSS2A/Corps/Theater Automatic Data Processing Service Center (CTASC) Trans-In, for its supported customers.

(3) The process runs the other Header Build Module to build Header Records when DIC AE\_, AS\_, or AU\_ transactions are received from DAAS or SARSS2A and the Header Record does not exist. However, DIC AE\_, AS\_ and AU\_ transactions entering this module with a document date 120 days or more before the current date are posted to the Document History Files and are not sent to finance.

g. The Status Update Module starts when transactions (DIC AB\_, AC\_, AE\_, AF\_, AK\_, DRF, FTC, FTD, FTE, FTR, FT6, or YLL) process. The Status Table may contain multiple records, and all transactions create separate records. The qty\_act, di\_ind, qty\_di, and ric\_sos fields on the Header Record are adjusted or updated by the transaction quantity when the Status Code matches the Cancellation Parameter File or the DIC is FTC. Also, when transactions with Status Code BG, BH, or BJ process, the transaction quantity updates the qty\_act field on the header, overlays the qty\_di field if the transaction is from wholesale, and sets the niin\_ind field to Y if the transaction indicates a changed stock number.

(1) The Status Update Module initiates the Create DIC BAH Process. It creates a DIC BAH demand (deletion) transaction when a DIC AC\_, AE\_, or DHA transaction, with a Status Code, matches the Cancellation Parameter File. The dist\_cd is blank when cancellation DIC BAH transactions are created and the header DIC is AE\_, AS\_, or AU\_. A DIC BAH transaction is not created when the Status Code is BQ. This would duplicate the customer DIC AC\_, request for cancellation transaction, already processed. DIC BAH transactions are produced for CDDDB and the SARSS2B Daily Demand History Update Process. The other Header Build Module creates DIC BAH transactions when initiated.

(2) The Status, Create and Update, and Shipment Modules initiate the Routing Status Module when transactions are received from the wholesale system, SARSS-GW, or theater Army material management center (TAMMC). It routes transactions to the prime direct support unit (DSU) where that prime DSU (SARSS1) ensures that the status DSU receives an image of the transaction. This applies to all transactions except DIC AE\_ with Status Code CP, CW, or DA (local purchase) belonging to a DS4 activity. The process writes these transactions to SARSS2A so they can be routed to an activity with local purchase authority.

(3) Document History Daily will overwrite DIC XML and FT\_ Header Records with DIC D6A transactions when it receives DIC D6A transactions. The DIC XML and FT\_ transactions will still appear in the Document History Status segment and the DIC D6A will also appear in the Document History Receipt Module.

(4) When a DIC AE9 with BG status processes, the process reads the Catalog Master File. If the NIIN that originally established the document number (header NIIN) is found and the Identifying Number Code is C and is not found on the Short Part Number Cross-Reference File, then the process creates a DIC YDF transaction. If the Identifying Number Code is D and is not found on the Long Part

Number Cross-Reference File, the process creates a DIC YLP transaction. After creating these transactions, the process writes them to the Catalog Transaction Queue.

(5) The Materiel Obligation Re-establishment Module begins when a DIC AE\_ with BS status processes in the Document History Daily Process. The process creates a transaction DIC APR and writes it to the Trans-Out Queue to notify the ICP to re-establish the due-in. The process writes DIC AE\_ and APR transactions to the Status Table.

**NOTE:** Multiple header building transactions are received with the same document number (i.e., a DIC D6A establishes the header, and then a DIC FTA or FTE is processed). When this occurs, the extra header transaction is written to the Status Table. If the Header Record is inactive and a DIC A0\_ transaction is received, the DIC A0\_ does not overwrite the header transaction; instead, it is written to the status segment.

(6) The Issue Module starts when an issue transaction (DIC A5\_) processes. The Issue File may contain multiple Suffix Codes. All issue transactions create separate records relating to the Document History Header document number. The issue transaction also reduces the qty\_act on the Header Record by the transaction quantity.

(7) The Shipment Module begins when a shipment or procurement transaction (DIC AS\_, AU\_, BDD\_, FTM, YIC, or ZHM) processes. The Shipment File may contain multiple Suffix Codes, and each transaction creates a separate record relating to the basic Document History Header document number. The qty\_act on the Header Record decreases by the transaction quantity when a DIC FTM processes or when a DIC AS3 with 9 in RP 54 processes. DIC AS3 indicates shipment from a SARSS1 to a DRMO activity. The process also uses the Route Status Process when shipment status is received from the wholesale system or TAMMC.

(8) The Receipt Module starts when a receipt or denial transaction (DIC A6\_, D4S, D6\_, DRA, DRB, FTB, FTZ, or YDO) processes. When DIC D4S or D6S transactions are received, the process updates the qty\_di, di\_ind, niin\_ind, and ric\_sos on the Header Record. The Receipt File may contain multiple Suffix Codes, and each transaction creates a separate record relating to the basic Document History Header document number. The receipt or denial transaction also adjusts the qty\_act on the Document History Header Record by the transaction quantity. A denial also adjusts the qty\_act if the mgr\_cd\_mro on the Issue File is I. When DIC D6S receipt acknowledgment transactions process, the process generates a DIC DRA or DRB for wholesale and sends the DIC D6S to finance. It sends images of DIC D4S, D6K, D6M, and D6S (for issue priority designator [IPD] 09-15) transactions to the Daily Demand History Queue. The Demand Process uses DIC D4S, D6K, and D6S transactions (for DSU activities) to compile order ship time (OST). It also uses DIC D6M transactions to compute maintenance repair times. The process will not forward DIC D6S transactions to demand history if document history processes a DIC AE\_ with BB status for the document number.

(9) The SNT Module starts when the SNT transaction (DIC BK\_) processes. The SNT File contains a record for each serial number by NIIN and RIC storage site. It also contains the document numbers corresponding to the receipts, issues, or adjustments for a SARSS1 Asset Balance File. The process creates DIC BK\_ transactions when the catalog contains a RIC indicating that the NIIN must be tracked by serial number for supply actions. Both SARSS1 and DAAS create and route serial-numbered and non-serial-numbered DIC BK\_ transactions. The SNT Process only processes serial-numbered DIC BK\_ transactions. The non-serial-numbered (follow-ups, responses to follow-up, and CBS-X) DIC BK\_

transactions bypass the SNT Process and are routed directly to SARSS1 or DAAS by the Transactions-In Process.

**NOTE:** In conjunction with SNT, when an inventory is conducted for an item requiring SNT, the SARSS1 activity produces a DIC DKA transaction. When SARSS2B receives the DIC DKA, all records matching the NIIN, ric\_stor\_site, and Condition Code are selected from the Serial Number Master File. The process creates a DIC BKF transaction and forwards it to the ILSC for further distribution to the appropriate serial number database (i.e., Department of Defense Small Arms Serialization Program [DODSASP], etc.).

(10) The Master Serial Number File is maintained on the CTASC (DASD) and starts when DIC BKA, BKB, BKC, BKD, BKE, BKG, BKH, BKI, or DKA transactions process. This file contains all on-hand serial numbers for supported SARSS1 activities. SARSS1 uses these serial numbers when conducting inventories, responding to the serial number database, or tracking a specific serial number to a storage site. The file is accessed by a DIC YDH transaction or through the Inquiry Process. It is then forwarded to SARSS1 in report format, so that it can be viewed on the screen. It can also be printed. The file can also be accessed interactively with the Document History Inquiry Menu at the SARSS2A/2B level.

(11) The Document History Daily Process for National Guard Bureau activities also checks all DIC A0\_, AM\_, and AT\_ transactions to ensure that the NIIN is on the Supply Maintenance Code (SMC) to NIIN Table. If the NIIN is on the ajuniinsmc table and not on the SMC-to-NIIN Table (ajuprsmc), the process adds the NIIN to the SMC-to-NIIN Table and processing continues. If the NIIN is not on the ajuniinsmc table and it matches one on the SMC-to-NIIN Table (ajuprsmc), the process creates a new record on the ajuniinsmc table for the prime NIIN and the transaction SMC. The process also creates a DIC YNS record for the Transaction-Out Queue and processing continues. If the NIIN is not on the ajuniinsmc table or the SMC-to-NIIN Table (ajuprsmc), the process writes the transaction to the MRF with Reason Referred Code R6 (SMC unmatched on SMC Table).

(12) When a DIC AE\_ with BH status processes, the process reads the Stock Number Relationship File (SNRF) to determine if a relationship exists for the BH NIIN. If there is a relationship on file, the transaction continues to process. If there is no relationship on the SNRF, the process reads the Local Substitute NIIN (YBH) Table to determine if the NIIN from the Header Record is on file. If not, the Document History Daily Process passes the Header Record NIIN, the transaction BH NIIN, and the Transaction-Out File ID to the Catalog YBH Table Add Module. The Catalog Module will create a DIC YBH with the Header Record as the DIC YBH NIIN and the DIC AE\_ with BH status transaction NIIN as the NIIN-pointed (valid substitute for the record NIIN). It will also write the DIC YBH transaction to the Transaction-Out File for all supported SARSS activities and add the DIC YBH cross-reference data to the Local Substitute NIIN (YBH) Table.

41.8 Output. This process sends output to:

- a. Transactions-Out for supported activities, SARSS Gateway, and wholesale.
- b. The MRF for transactions that require manager action before they can be processed further.
- c. The Error Listing when transactions encounter problems in processing that cannot be corrected by defaults.
- d. QSR Maintenance Transaction Table when DIC XML or D6M transactions process.

- e. Demand Daily Process when DIC BAH, D6M, D4S, D6K, D6S, FTB, FTZ, or YDO transactions process and the parameter dmd\_pass\_ind is Y.
- f. Catalog Transactional Update Process when the transaction has a CH Status Code.
- g. Transactions-In for Issue Referral Process when a DIC AE\_ transaction is received from wholesale with Status Code CP, CW, or DA.