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1.0 -- Introduction

The Contractor Integrated Technical Information Service (CITIS), as its name implies, is a service not a product. The term "CITIS" refers to any contractor-developed and maintained service to provide electronic access and/or delivery of Government-procured contractually required information. CITIS, in whatever form it takes, plays an important part in the implementation of the overall Integrated Data Environment (IDE) because it furnishes a single entry point for authorized Government access to contractor-generated CDRL data. According to DoD 5000.2-R, paragraph 3.3.4.5:

"Beginning in FY97, all new contracts shall require on-line access to, or delivery of, their programmatic and technical data in digital form, unless analysis shows that life-cycle time or life-cycle costs would be increased by doing so. Preference shall be given to on-line access to contractor developed data through contractor information services rather than data delivery."

Program Managers should give preference to use of CITIS for performing the functions of updating, storing, controlling, reproducing, and distributing data items. CITIS exemplifies the CALS philosophy of creating data once and using it many times. It also facilitates the CALS concept of "shared data", and it standardizes functional characteristics of the data to facilitate its usage by a wide variety of different users.

The primary advantages of using CITIS are:

- Substantial reduction in the amount of data delivered and stored in paper format.
- Improved accuracy and timeliness of data.
- Improved management and tracking of review status.
- Reduction in review cycle time.
- Improved comment collection and correlation.
- Consistency of data used by all agencies/activities.
- Readily accessible archive/repository of program data.
- Facilitates sharing of data within the contractor's own enterprise, between the contractor and the Government, and between the Government's activities and locations.

The ultimate goal of CITIS, and CALS in general, is to reduce lead times and costs for weapons system design, manufacturing, and support processes, and at the same time assure technical information accuracy and timeliness.

As a result of the recent Acquisition Reform efforts, the term "CITIS" no longer automatically implies compliance with MIL-STD-974: *Contractor Integrated Technical Information Service*. The CITIS functionality can range from basic data interchange functions via e-mail to extensive interactive capabilities. Although MIL-STD-974 is recommended as a guide for CITIS, many programs are having great success with alternative IDEs in which they implement only the functions needed to support the program.

2.0 -- The Decision to Acquire CITIS

Acquisition/program managers considering procuring a CITIS, in whatever form, for their programs need to take into account the number, type, and use of deliverables, the number and locations of the data reviewers/users, and the cost to develop and implement the CITIS.

The decision to utilize a CITIS requires careful analysis of the program's data requirements and usage. The data call and GCO data collection process provides the best method for compiling and assessing this type of information. This type of up-front research is necessary to prevent the program manager from acquiring a CITIS that is inappropriate for the program. Figure 6-1 presents some of the key questions that need to be answered and the steps that need to be taken during the CITIS decision process. Table 6-1 presents a method of placing a relative value on each of the key questions asked in figure 6-1, along with an overall "scoring" method to assist the program manager in the CITIS decision process.

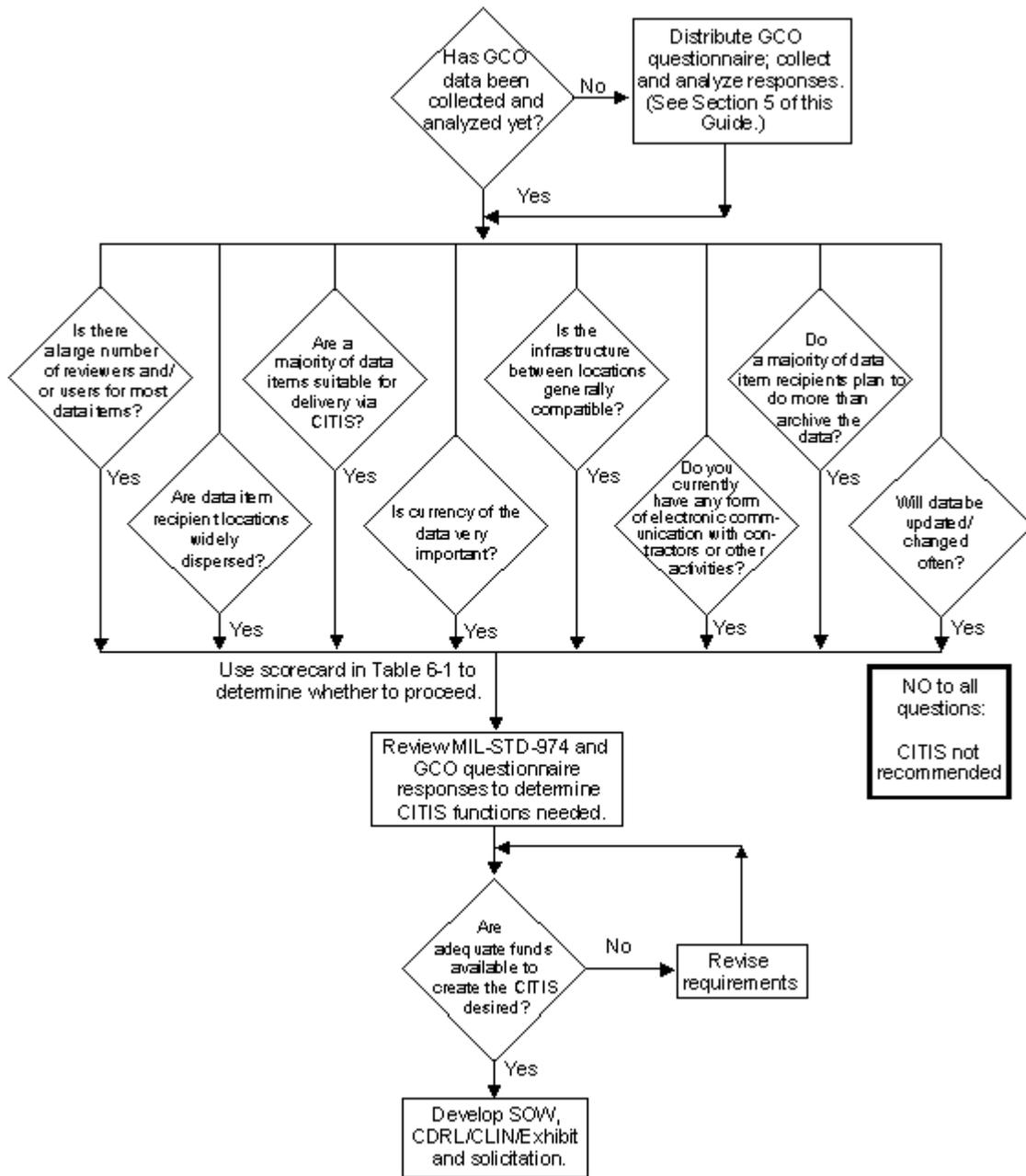


Figure 6-1. -- CITIS Decision Flow Chart.

Program Consideration Questions	Value (# points)	Yes/No	Score *
Are there a large number of reviewers and/or users for most data items?	2		

Are a majority of data items suitable for delivery via CITIS?	2
Is the infrastructure between locations generally compatible?	1
Do a majority of data item recipients plan to do more than archive the data?*	2
Are data item recipient locations widely dispersed?	1
Is currency of the data very important?	1
Do you currently have any form of electronic communication with contractors or other activities?	3
Will data be updated/changed often?	1
Total Score	13

*Note *:* "No" = zero; "Yes" = assigned value

*Note **:* "More than archive" means users will view, extract/process/transform, update/maintain, and/or comment/annotate data.

Table 6-1. -- CITIS Decision Scorecard

<u>Total Score</u>	<u>Decision</u>
0-3	CITIS not recommended
4-6	CITIS may be valuable; perform further assessment
7-10	CITIS recommended
11-13	CITIS highly recommended

2.1 -- Preliminary Data Collection

The first step in the CITIS decision process is to gather all the data needed to make an informed decision. This can best be done by compiling and analyzing the GCO survey information. The results of the GCO survey will provide the program manager with information on the data requirements and usage at each of the functional areas, along with their existing infrastructure. All of this information is critical to the determination of the CITIS requirements. If a GCO is not being created, the program manager must find some other means of gathering the data needed to assess the advantages of a CITIS.

2.2 -- Number of Data Reviewers and Users

The benefits of a program CITIS are typically directly proportional to the number of Government data

reviewers and users. That is, as the number of Government and Government contractor support personnel that review, generate comments, and process data deliverables increases, so do the potential benefits of the CITIS itself.

2.3 -- Recommended CITIS Deliverables

In general, on-line delivery and access are recommended for most programmatic and technical data, including the following data types as a minimum: program management data, product description data, logistics data, and technical publications. Physical delivery via magnetic disk, magnetic tape, or optical disk is recommended only for data that will overburden the network.

Any data that is frequently accessed for viewing or processing is an excellent candidate for inclusion in the CITIS, while data that is only archived and is seldom accessed is not recommended for CITIS. Keep in mind that inclusion of data in the CITIS that is rarely accessed will only increase the size of the CITIS database and reduce the speed of data location and retrieval.

2.4 -- Infrastructure Upgrades and Contractor Compatibility

According to DoD 5000.2-R, para.3.3.4.5, "The PM shall ensure compatibility of data deliverables with existing internal information systems, and augment such systems as required to provide timely data access and distribution consistent with DFARS 227 and 252." As part of the data call and GCO development process, each location requiring access to program data will identify its computer hardware, software, and network infrastructure. Once this information is gathered, it should be analyzed and compared to determine whether the existing infrastructures are generally compatible or whether each location uses a substantially different system. The greater the disparity in existing systems, the greater will be the cost for infrastructure upgrades and CITIS development. If any locations are using old equipment (i.e., far out-of-date with current technology), these locations may require infrastructure upgrades to be able to access the CITIS.

The ultimate decision on infrastructure upgrades will depend on the amount of funding available and the program manager's own judgment. If some locations have equipment inadequate to accommodate a basic CITIS, they are probably inadequate for performing many other functions that could be valuable to the program and should be upgraded regardless of whether a CITIS is required. If it appears that the existing infrastructures are fairly compatible and state-of-the-art, the program manager can probably safely acquire a CITIS without having to worry about paying for extensive Government infrastructure upgrades.

2.5 -- Reviewer Locations

One of the main goals of CITIS is to facilitate the movement of data deliverables from one status to the next, and the more widely dispersed the reviewer locations, the greater will be the benefits from using a CITIS. When data reviewers are at widely separated locations, a substantial portion of the review cycle time can be taken up by shipment of the data and review comments from one location to another. When a CITIS is available, as soon as one reviewer has completed the review and approved the data item for passage to the next reviewer, that next reviewer can instantly access the data item and begin his review, regardless of his physical location. The review cycle time is now simply the amount of time taken by the reviewers to actually review, comment, and approve/disapprove the data item.

2.6 -- Data Currency

One of the many advantages of CITIS is improved accuracy and timeliness of data. After data has been created or revised, it can be made almost instantly available to the Government reviewers and/or users who need it. Using current business processes, data items can take days to travel from the contractor developing it to the Government personnel who need it. If rapid access to new data is important to the program, a CITIS may prove to be highly beneficial.

2.7 -- Existing Electronic Communication Capabilities

If a program already has some form of electronic communication/data transfer capabilities in place, either between the Government and the contractor, or between Government activities, the cost and effort to implement a CITIS may be substantially reduced. For example, if the Government and contractor have the capability to exchange e-mail, they may have most of the infrastructure they need for a basic CITIS already in place. All that may be required would be a change in business processes to accommodate on-line data delivery.

2.8 -- Data Revision Frequency

If the CDRL includes a substantial amount of "living" data that will often be updated, a CITIS can prove highly beneficial in ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the data used by all of the CITIS locations. Because all locations have access to the same master data file, the likelihood of data users possessing outdated or incorrect information is substantially reduced.

2.9 -- Program Considerations

CITIS can be beneficial to all types of programs -- new starts, mature programs, retrofits, and mods. It is more cost effective and beneficial when applied to programs that have substantial data requirements, are in an early phase of development, and/or have long-term data requirements. However, because of the wide range of data interchange options available today (and often already in place), CITIS should not be ruled out just because a program doesn't meet any of the above criteria; all of the questions shown in table 6-1 should be answered before a decision regarding CITIS is made. The program manager should evaluate and implement process improvements wherever economic benefits can be achieved.

2.10 -- CITIS Functional Requirements Determination

After the questions in table 6-1 have been answered and a CITIS has been determined to be beneficial to the program, the program manager should review the GCO questionnaire responses to determine which CITIS functions apply to his program (see paragraph 3.0). MIL-STD-974 can provide guidance on some of the more commonly used functions. Program managers should bear in mind that the greater the number of CITIS functions and services required, the greater the potential cost of CITIS development and implementation. After determining program-specific CITIS requirements, the program manager should weigh the estimated cost of the service against available funds and potential benefits.

3.0 -- CITIS Functionality

The CITIS functionality can range from basic data interchange functions to extensive interactive capabilities. Because of current acquisition reform efforts, program managers are no longer required to implement CITIS in accordance with (IAW) MIL-STD-974. Although it is recommended as guidance for CITIS development, many programs are having great success with alternative data environments in which they implement some of the data interchange functions without following MIL-STD-974 exactly. The CITIS functions selected should be based solely on the needs of the program, and all desired functions should be specified in the Statement of Work (SOW)/Statement of Objectives (SOO), CDRL, and solicitation.

3.1 -- CITIS Services and Functions

Table 6-2 provides supplemental details on each of the CITIS services and functions identified in MIL-STD-974. Information provided includes potential problems, lessons learned, and other issues to consider when determining the CITIS requirements for the SOW/SOO, CDRL, and solicitation. Program managers may choose to implement some, all, or none of these functions.

Service/Function	Considerations
CITIS Services:	● Services typically required with CITIS
CITIS Management	●
Information Services:	●
-- Availability & Accessibility	● SOW specifies hours of operation -- is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week access really necessary?
●	SOW requires advance notice of events affecting CITIS operation
●	SOW can specify amount of notice required (hours, etc.) prior to each event
-- Government Furnished Information (GFI)	● SOW and GCO should specify size, format, and content of GFI -- advance notice of format and software tools used to create GFI is extremely important
●	SOW should specify which functions are required for GFI
-- Multi-user Access	● SOW specifies the number of concurrent CITIS users
●	The greater the number of users, the slower will be the CITIS performance (speed). SOW can specify the acceptable level of degradation.
-- Electronic Mail	● SOW can specify the number of users and the applicable protocols
●	Currently, CCITT X.400 or IETF RFC821 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) should be considered the default E-mail standards.
-- Data Dictionary	● Intent of this requirement is to ensure that users can consistently and easily locate data of interest
-- Interface Compatibility	● May require extensive planning and can be difficult to satisfy because of the potentially large range of Gov't. receiving systems
●	Gov't. may want to specify/select a limited number of receiving systems to reduce complexity of CITIS

- Communication Protocols
 - Currently, TCP/IP should be considered the default communication protocol.
 - May be able to save money by using slower connections to CITIS.
 - Typically, the following options are applicable:
 - Dedicated (T1 or better) line -- fast connection, high cost
 - Dedicated ISDN line (128 kbps) -- reasonably fast connection, low cost (although higher than internet/modem cost)
 - Internet T1 connection -- fast only if entire path is also at T1 speed, moderate cost
 - Internet 56 kbps connection -- slow connection, low cost
 - Modem 28 kbps connection -- slow connection, low cost
 - Gov't. is responsible for obtaining any waivers needed for use of a non-standard protocol

- Training Support
 - Will unique training materials and classes be required or can contractor internal materials and classes be used?
 - SOW specifies form(s) of training: documentation, contractor visits to CITIS user sites, number of training sessions, etc.
 - SOW can specify frequency of CITIS training/documentation updates (e.g., after major system changes, every six months, etc.)

- Telephone Support
 - SOW specifies hours of telephone support (may be different from CITIS hours of operation)
 - Telephone support most advantageous for large and varied groups of CITIS users

- On-line Help
 -

- Data Configuration Management
 - CITIS users will not be able to replace contractor or GFI data
 - SOW specifies user data access privileges (i.e., access to working data -- neither contractor nor Government -- is not granted unless specified in the SOW)

- CITIS Security
 - DD Form 254 provisions apply
 - Also refer to DoDD 5230.24, 5230.25, MIL-STD-974, MIL-STD-1806, and DFARS 227 and 252 for additional CITIS security guidance on sensitive data marking
 - Contractor should obtain written approval from cognizant security officer before including classified data in CITIS
 - SOW can address protection of business sensitive or proprietary data by both contractor and the Gov't.

- Access Controls
 - SOW specifies any encryption solution (hardware, software, or combination)

- Contamination Control
 - Primary contamination control typically provided by allowing only authorized users to access CITIS data
 - SOW can require the contractor to scan all CITIS data for viruses prior to incorporation or can specify intervals at which all CITIS databases are scanned

- Data Item Index
 - SOW specifies any indexing elements

- Data Exchange Standards
 - As required by MIL-STD-1840. Include any COTS software formats when specifying data transfer methods on DD 1423

Core Functions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Core functions required when CITIS is implemented in accordance with MIL-STD-974
Acknowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gov't. may consider allowing use of E-Mail for this function ● Can be manually input, automatic confirmation by receiving computer, etc.
Approve or Disapprove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can be provided via E-Mail or CITIS capabilities
Comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can be provided via E-Mail or CITIS capabilities
Notice of Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gov't. may consider allowing use of E-Mail for this function
Receive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●
Search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW specifies any additional elements desired as search criteria (will be included in the data item index)
Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW should specify the length of time a data item will be stored/available through CITIS ● Function allows users to request that short-term data be retained on CITIS past its normal lifetime
View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Should also allow users to print out data
Tailorable Functions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW specifies required tailorable functions when CITIS is implemented IAW MIL-STD-974
Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine whether this is really necessary -- can be costly in terms of licensing problems (see para.6.1.2) and faster telecommunications requirements ● Gov't. should identify and grant access to applications only to specific personnel (not everyone); number of personnel requiring access should be specified in SOW, if known
Archive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW can specify length of time between archival data request and availability of data on CITIS ● SOW can specify whether data requester should be notified of data availability ● SOW can require creation of an archival data index ● Gov't. should periodically review CITIS data to identify data to be archived (this should improve CITIS performance) ● Can simply require that the contractor maintain all contract data for the life of the contract and provide access to it by authorized users upon request.
Combine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can cause data CM problems -- SOW should specify disposition of combined data (how long to retain it, how to tag and index it, how to notify CITIS administrators, etc.) ● CITIS must ensure that combination of data does not affect original data files ● Might be better to simply require that users be allowed to download and upload data files in the appropriate formats (i.e., they can combine/edit files off-line).

Download	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW can specify maximum file size for data downloads to avoid telecommunications/network loading problems ● Files larger than approx.30 Mb are recommended for delivery IAW MIL-STD-1840 via magnetic media ● Max. download file size specification may be especially important if many CITIS user sites possess only limited CITIS access capability ● If max. size is specified, SOW should specify how CITIS users can gain access to large data files (e.g., on-line request for data on tape) ● Keep in mind that some users may have trouble with even relatively small file sizes (e.g., 5 MB) if they are using modems and regular phone lines to download data.
Edit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can cause data CM problems -- requires same considerations as for the Combine function
Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Function is related to workflow management and may be most useful when program uses integrated product teams. ● SOW should specify whether data will be forwarded to other CITIS users, non-CITIS users, or both ● Function is useful for facilitating the review and approval/disapproval of data items
Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW must define this function -- specifically: ● How should the package be stored, tagged, and indexed? ● Is the package temporary or permanent? ● Is it accessible by all authorized CITIS users, and how can they be authorized? ● Must the other CITIS functions be able to act on the package? ● Might be better to simply require that users be allowed to download and upload data files in the appropriate formats (i.e., they can package files off-line).
Query	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Should be required
Sort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optional requirement
User Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SOW should specify frequency and location of user group meetings ● SOW should specify disposition of information generated during the meetings ● SOW should specify who is responsible for taking minutes and tracking action items ● User groups most beneficial with large numbers of varied CITIS users

Table 6-2. -- CITIS Services and Functions -- Supplemental Details.

3.2 -- Printing Capabilities

Although printing requirements are not contained within MIL-STD-974, the ability of the CITIS to print file contents should be considered by the Government and the contractor. Although the goal of CITIS and

CALS in general is to migrate from paper-based information to digital formats, real-world practices indicate that paper is still a popular medium for information distribution. The program manager should determine whether CITIS users will be allowed to print portions of CITIS data without having to download the entire file to their computer. If this service is desired, the program manager needs to require the contractor to incorporate a printing capability into CITIS. The Government also needs to specify the desired print options such as printing out a specific range of pages or portion of a document in addition to printing the entire document. It is very important that the Government include printing capability requirements in the contract so they can be appropriately priced, because the cost and effort to implement these capabilities may be significant. Printer compatibility issues cause problems for many information management programs because current technology can be fairly restrictive in terms of what types of files will print out correctly on various types of printers (e.g., non-Encapsulated PostScript files do not print well on PostScript printers).

4.0 -- Contracting for CITIS

A key element in the contracting process for CITIS and CALS in general is the development of the Government Concept of Operations (GCO). This GCO is provided as GFI with the Request For Proposal (RFP).

4.1 -- Government Concept of Operations

A well-developed GCO is an extremely important part of the acquisition process. The GCO benefits both the Government agency preparing it and the contractors using it to respond to an RFP. Development of the GCO will help ensure that the Government can access or receive the correct version and formats of digital data products needed to acquire and support a specific program. The GCO includes information on the data types to be digitally accessed/delivered, who will use the data and where they are geographically located, how the data will be used (e.g., view, comment, etc.), the data user's infrastructure (hardware, software, networks), the data formats, relevant data interchange standards, and mechanisms/media for data delivery/access. An unexpected benefit to the GCO process is that analysis of the GCO information can result in identification of areas for internal improvements, such as elimination of data that is no longer needed, or upgrades for outdated software or equipment. A detailed discussion of the GCO development process can be found in section 5 of this Desktop Guide.

4.2 -- Solicitation

The solicitation defines the scope of work, schedule, conditions, clauses, instructions, evaluation criteria, and deliverables to be provided. The CALS RFP elements should address the requirements for electronic (on-line/CITIS) services, digital data delivery, and functional integration. Detailed discussions of each section of the RFP that include CALS requirements can be found in section 2 of this Desktop Guide and DoD 5010.12-M, para.5.1.4.3 (May 1993). Sample CLIN, SOW, and CDRL language is provided in the paragraphs below.

4.2.1 -- CITIS CLIN

Section B of the RFP calls out the CITIS Contract Line Item Number (CLIN). Use of a CITIS CLIN provides a standard methodology for acquiring CITIS-type services and will simplify the evaluation of the

CITIS portion of the RFP responses because all offerors responding to the RFP will have their cost for developing a CITIS clearly priced. When pricing elements are subdivided, the evaluation team will be able to verify that the contractor has included pricing to cover all aspects of the CITIS specified within the SOW. The individual pricing elements will also provide a consistent method for later auditing of the CITIS costs. If desired, the tailorable CITIS functions may be priced as alternative or optional CLIN(s) to allow cost/benefit assessment.

When subdivision of CITIS pricing elements is required, typical costing areas can include system development and installation, equipment lease, access/connect times, equipment purchase, telecommunications, data storage, data delivery, infrastructure upgrades, data conversion, software licenses, system maintenance, and security. Cost to develop the data to be included in CITIS (excluding data conversions) is not included in the CITIS line item.

4.2.2 -- CITIS Statement of Work (SOW)/Statement of Objectives (SOO)

Sample SOW language for a general description of CITIS in the implementation of CALS for an acquisition program is in section 7 paragraph 2.3 of this DeskTop Guide. A more detailed sample of a standalone SOW for development of a CITIS is contained in Section 7 paragraph 3. The content within each sample paragraph should be tailored for each application. This CALS-related language should be used in developing the functional requirements within each applicable section of the Request For Proposal (RFP) or Request for Quotation (RFQ) SOW. **Note:** throughout this section, the term "SOW" will be used to indicate either a SOW or SOO.

4.2.3 -- Sample CDRL

The CDRL requirements in the RFP provide one of the contractual means by which defense system data, in digital formats or otherwise, are delivered to the Government. The CDRL, when used, should clearly identify any CALS requirements documents used to define data for content, structure, and format compliance.

DD Form 1423 should be annotated in **Block 16** for each CDRL item for which on-line access or delivery is required. Any exchange standard requirements (for items not delivered via CITIS) are specified in **Block 16**. A sample CDRL for requiring delivery of and access to a data item via CITIS is shown in figure 6-2.

If a CDRL is not used, the CALS requirements for data content, format, and delivery media should be specified in the SOW.

CONTRACT DATA REQUIREMENTS LIST (Data Item)					Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188			
<p>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 440 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503. Please DO NOT RETURN your form to either of these addresses. Send completed form to the Government Issuing Contracting Officer for the Contract PR No. listed in Block E.</p>								
A. CONTRACT LINE ITEM NO.			B. EXHIBIT		C. CATEGORY: TDP _____ TM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____			
D. SYSTEM ITEM					E. CONTRACT PR NO.		F. CONTRACTOR	
1. DATA ITEM NO.		2. TITLE OF DATA ITEM (Defense System)			3. SUBTITLE (Specify Deliverable)			
4. AUTHORITY (Data Acquisition Document No.) SEE BLK 16			5. CONTRACT REFERENCE SEE BLK 16 SOW/PARA ____ (Add No.)		6. REQUIRING OFFICE			
7. DD 250 REQ DD	9. DIST STATEMENT REQUIRED D	10. FREQUENCY	12. DATE OF FIRST SUBMISSION		14. DISTRIBUTION			
8. APP CODE A	SEE BLK 16	11. AS OF DATE	13. DATE OF SUBSEQUENT SUBMISSION		a. ADDRESSEE	Draft	Final	
16. REMARKS					SEE BLK 16			
<p>BLK 4S: (Add TMCr No./Statement of Work Paragraph No.) Note: Requirements should be specified in TMCr/Statement of Work.</p> <p>BLK 7: Government to verify digital format and media. Allow ____ (Add No.) days for Government to parse, verify, and accept/reject the manual. Government office responsible for inspection is ____ (Add office.)</p> <p>BLK 8: Approval shall be based on compliance with the requirement document(s) cited in BLK 4S. The time required for Government approval will not exceed ____ days and turnaround time for the contractor to resubmit data to Government shall not exceed ____ days. (Add time required for Government approval and turnaround time for contractor to resubmit data to Government.) Government office responsible for approval is ____ (Add office.)</p> <p>BLK 9: Technical data shall be marked IAW MIL-STD-1806 and [Add CDRL supplement attachment/TMCr No. ____ (Add No.) as applicable.]</p> <p>BLK 14: Distribution shall be compliant with GCO Program User Capabilities table and data item shall be delivered and accessible via CITIS except when the file size exceeds 50 Mb, in which case it shall be delivered on magnetic tape IAW MIL-STD-1840.</p>								
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Note: See General DD Form 1423 Glossary for instructions for completing this form. </div>								
G. PREPARED BY					H. DATE		L. APPROVED BY	
							J. DATE	
							15. TOTAL	

DD FORM 1423-1, JUN 90

Figure 6-2. -- Sample CDRL for Data Delivery via CITIS

Next Section