This information is not policy. Information here is developed as guidance by the Interagency Committee on Property Management (ICPM) to assist our federal community on topics not directly addressed by GSA policy. Informed revisions are welcome. Policy is developed through the official rulemaking process, and can be found at [www.gsa.gov/FMR](http://www.gsa.gov/FMR).

**Description:**

Federal Supply Class (FSC) codes, associated with the Product Service Codes (PSC), are now required in Acquisition contracts from vendors, establishing the correct classification at the beginning of an item’s life cycle.

Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) is the system the federal government uses to track its spending for purchases over the micro-purchase threshold. The FPDS-NG User's Manual and Data Dictionary contains the data requirements. PSC/FSC codes are used by the United States government to describe the products, services, and research and development purchased by the government.

**How does this apply to a federal agency?**

The PSC list mirrors the FSC list. As a result of the Data Act, the PSC/FSC product code list is now managed by DLA Logistics Information Service. The PSC product code list mirrors FSC Handbook (H2), and Federal Item Name Directory (H6). The PSC/FSC codes can be found in the [Federal Procurement Data System Product and Service Codes (PSC) Manual](https://www.acquisition.gov/sites/default/files/page_file_uploads/PSC%20Manual%20-%20Final%20-%209%20August%202015_0.pdf) published by GSA.

The FSC is a government-wide commodity classification designed to permit the grouping, classification and naming of all items of personal property. The structure of the FSC, as presently established, consists of 78 groups which are subdivided into 645 classes.

**Discussion:**

The use of FSC group and classes (H2) and their corresponding item names (H6) in federal agency Personal Property Management Systems would make data more accessible, searchable, consistent, and reliable. This standard system of codes, names, terms, classifications provides complete asset visibility throughout the complete life cycle of an asset, thus improving decision making.

The 4-digit FSC codes are required in the acquisition, receipt, and disposal phases in the personal property lifecycle, but not the utilization phase. As a result, many federal agencies do not carry over the FSCs from acquisition into the utilization phase where the majority of an asset’s life is spent. During this phase, an asset is physically inventoried, and the record of utilization is maintained.

**Sources for the FSC codes:**

The [Federal Procurement Data System Product and Service Codes (PSC) Manual (2015](https://www.acquisition.gov/sites/default/files/page_file_uploads/PSC%20Manual%20-%20Final%20-%209%20August%202015_0.pdf)), Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation (FPDS-NG) is the System tasked to collect data required by [FAR 4.602](https://www.acquisition.gov/far/html/Subpart%204_6.html).

The Federal Catalog System [Catalog Tools Data Base Tables](http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Services/FIC/CatalogToolsTables.aspx), maintained on a Defense Logistics Agency website, contains the data tables required to maintain the characteristics portion of the Federal Catalog System. The database tables are updated monthly and may be downloaded free of charge at any time. Each Zip File contains a data file and a record layout file

The Federal Supply Group (FSG), [Tabl316](http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/InformationOperations/LogisticsInformationServices/CatalogTools%20Tables/Tabl316.zip), lists the 2 digit FSC categories found in the Federal [Cataloging Handbook (H2)](http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Services/FIC/CatalogToolsTables.aspx). The Federal Supply Class (FSC), [Tabl076](http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Services/FIC/CatalogToolsTables.aspx), lists the 4 digit FSC classes and the text within Item Name as found in the [Item Name Directory (H6). table](http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/Offers/Services/FIC/CatalogToolsTables.aspx)

Keyword web search tools for the H2 Federal Supply Classification (FSC) are also available:

<https://public.logisticsinformationservice.dla.mil/H2/search.aspx>The H2 FSC Directory defines FSGs and cross references them to the FSCs.

<https://public.logisticsinformationservice.dla.mil/H6/FSCSearch.aspx> The H6 Item Name Directory defines Item Names and cross references them to the FSCs.

Other commercial sources for the FSC codes found on the web are made available for government procurement specialists and government contractors.

<http://everyspec.com/FSC-CODE/>

<http://www.wingovernmentcontracts.com/federal-supply-classes.htm>

<http://www.farsmarterbids.com/reference/fsc.php>

<https://www.iso-group.com/Information/FSC/>

**Authorities:**

Common Requirements for Federal Personal Property data in FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

* [JFMIP-SR-03-02, page 20 A GUIDE TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS Version 7.0 February 2009](http://www.dfas.mil/dam/jcr%3Ad94358ac-834b-4130-8984-923b19a7be46/BBver412.pdf).

The Inventory, Supplies and Materials system must record item identification, classification (e.g., nomenclature, quantity, description, Federal stock classification or national stock number), initial cost, and subsequent costs related to acquisition (i.e. holding/handling cost).

**All executive agencies must use the FSC**

[SUBCHAPTER E--SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT PART 101-29--FEDERAL PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS Subpart 101-29.4--Mandatory Use of Federal Supply Classifications](http://www.laws9.com/cfr/text/41/101-29/subpart-101-29.4)

* [41 CFR 101-30.202](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/41/101-30.202) - Policies.

….(b) Federal Supply Classification (FSC). (1) The Federal Supply Classification shall be used in supply management within the civil agencies.

* All executive agencies must use the FSC in reporting Excess Personal Property. Reference the criteria for Reporting Excess Personal Property; See SF 120 and FMR 102-36.
* [**Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) (P.L. 113-101)**](https://www.congress.gov/113/plaws/publ101/PLAW-113publ101.pdf) was enacted to make federal spending data more accessible, searchable, consistent, and reliable for taxpayers and policymakers on [USASpending.gov](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=USASpending.gov&action=edit&redlink=1). It establishes government-wide data standards for financial data, utilizing widely accepted common data elements, such as those developed and maintained by international standard-setting bodies and accounting standards organizations.