**AP1. APPENDIX 1**

**DLA TRANSACTION SERVICES’ PROFILES**

AP1.1. DoD DATA SERVICES (DData) Profile

AP1.1.1. General. The DData profile is made-up of numerous data repositories, to which access is provided, as well as the supporting logistics data and reports. These reports, associated logistics data, and data repositories are managed by DoD direction and are maintained from a DoD perspective. DLA Transaction Services is currently migrating these services to a web-based environment, through which the end user will be able to query repositories, extract information, execute reports, download data, and provide an integrated DoD view of data.

AP1.1.2. System Descriptions

AP1.1.2.1. Billing and Materiel Obligation Support System (BMOSS) Process. The BMOSS manages the Military Interfund Billing/Materiel Obligation Validation (MILSMOV) repository and provides query capability and recovery/ retransmission of bills and backorder validations. BMOSS provides the capability to maintain and distribute fund codes used in the DoD Interfund billing process through the following processes:

AP1.1.2.1.1. Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS). The DAAS receives, edits, routes and transmits MILSBILLS interfund transactions for the DoD. Each requisition processed into a shipping action results in the generation of a billing transaction. These interfund bills are archived by the DAAS and are available for retrieval and retransmission. The volume of billing transactions processed and stored averages between 3.6 and 4.6 million transactions each month. The DoD bills data is stored for one year, while the DoD FMS bills are stored for two years. The DoD Components are required to submit automated inquiries to the DAAS to retrieve bills for their use or may direct that the bills be sent to another activity, which is not identified in the MILSBILLS document. DLA Transaction Services maintains the MILSMOV inquiry system and provides the capability to interrogate the repository for recovery and retransmission of bills. See Appendix 3.2.4.

AP1.1.2.1.2. MILSBILLS Fund Code. The MILSBILLS fund code is a two-character code used to identify the appropriate accounting data to be charged. DLA Transaction Services maintains the fund codes and serves as the DoD focal point for receipt of all file revisions. The codes are updated monthly and posted to the DLA Transaction Services web site for activities to download. The DLA Transaction Services’ DMARS AIS uses the fund code repository for performing DoD Component requested edits against specific logistics transactions.

MILSBILLS Fund Codes can be accessed at:

[http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/elibrary/ manuals/milsbills/ap1.asp](http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/elibrary/manuals/milsbills/ap1.asp)

AP1.1.2.1.3. MILSBILLS Inquiry (MILSINQ). This query system provides both local and remote users the capability to interrogate/display Interfund Bills (MILSBILLS) and MOV batches, and generate/retransmit requests on-line.

AP1.1.2.1.4. MILSMOV. The DoD validates all backordered requisitions each quarter. These validations are scheduled as required by the business rules established in DLMS. The validation process requires the recipient of the MOV to respond within 45 calendar days or have their backorder cancelled. Since many backorders have been funded with prior year’s money, a cancellation of the requirement can be catastrophic and cause a considerable impact on the DoD Components/Participating Agencies. The DAAS processes the MOV, ensuring the batch contains all the individual transactions as determined by the transaction count in the header control document. DLA Transaction Services receives approximately 4 - 7 million MOV transactions each quarter, maintaining the MILSMOV inquiry system and providing the capability to interrogate the repository for recovery and retransmission of MOV batches. The MOV system retains all MOV batches and batch acknowledgment receipt transactions sent during the current quarter.

AP1.1.2.2. DLA Transaction Services Master Routing System. Includes the following directories:

AP1.1.2.2.1. The DAAS Allied Communications Procedure (DAASACP). This environment encompasses both data pattern and narrative message routing information and holds the communications routing criteria for both data pattern and narrative message routing for the DLA Transaction Services customer base.

AP1.1.2.2.2. The DAAS Inquiry System (DAASINQ). DAASINQ provides information on NIIN, MAPACs, U.S. Postal Zip Code, Distribution Code, MILRI, DoDAAC and CommRI data elements to DLA Transaction Services customers. Users are, also, able to download DoDAAF, MILRI and MAPAD files. The eDAASINQ is a CAC-enabled version that offers an enhanced inquiry system that has been implemented to provide enhanced capabilities over those being offered by the DAASINQ. It provides additional queries and downloads by Service or "All" in "TA1" delimited format. eDAASINQ is PKI-enabled and access to the application may be requested by submitting a System Access Request (SAR) at:

<https://www.daas.dla.mil/sar/warning.asp>

AP1.1.2.2.3. Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD). The DoDAAD is one of the primary files used in the DMARS validation and verification processes. DMARS must verify that the DoDAAC, contained in the DMARS processed transactions, is a valid requisitioning activity, based upon being resident in the DoDAAD. The DoDAAD has four different TACs which provide an address for: (1) mail and small parcel shipments (TAC 1); (2) Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) and surface shipments (TAC 2); (3) the billing address for the DoD interfund bills (TAC 3); and (4) small parcel shipments (TAC 4). DLA Transaction Services is the DoD Central Consolidation Point (CCP) for maintenance of this file and disseminates updates (adds, changes, and deletions) to the DoD Components/Participating Agencies. See Appendix 3.2.1. for more information.

AP1.1.2.2.4. RIC and Distribution Code. The RIC serves multiple purposes in providing source-of-supply, intersystem routing, intra-system routing, and consigner (shipper) information. DLA Transaction Services is the DoD-designated CSP for maintenance of the RIC, maintains the RIC file, and is the focal point for the receipt and dissemination of all file revisions. Distribution codes are assigned by the DoD Components, under the DLMS, to identify activities to be furnished 100 percent supply and shipment status on all priorities in addition to other given status. DLA Transaction Services is, also, the central DoD repository for the distribution code file and the focal point for all file revisions. See Appendix 3.2.3.for more information.

AP1.1.2.2.5. Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD). DLA Transaction Services is the DoD CSP for maintenance of the MAPAD and sends updates (adds, changes, and deletes) to the DoD Components/Participating Agencies to provide address information for their shipping of materiel and sending of documentation. There are nine TACs in the directory, containing addresses for various processes. As an example, the TAC 1 address is used for shipping unclassified materiel. The TAC 4 address is used to send supply status to the FMS country or their designated representative. They in-turn, submit changes to DLA Transaction Services for incorporation into the directory. See Appendix 3.2.2, for more information.

AP1.1.2.2.6. Master Source of Supply (SoS) System. The DLA Transaction Services NIIN/SOS File is maintained to ensure DLMS system transactions are routed to the correct SoS as required by the DoD Component/ Participating Agency’s business rules. Daily updates are obtained from the DLA Logistics Information Service to ensure the repository is current.

AP1.1.2.2.7. Plain Language Address Directory (PLAD). The DLA Transaction Services PLAD capability provides a linkage between a DoDAAC and its associated Plain Language Address (PLA). The PLA is used in the ‘From:’ and ‘To:’ line of a narrative message. Users may address narrative messages to the DLA Transaction Services PLA conversion process, and it will look up the DoDAAC(s) placed in the ‘From:’ and ‘To:’ lines of the input message, replace the DoDAAC(s) with their appropriate PLAs, and, finally, send the messages to the appropriate destination. PLA information is integrated into the DAASINQ capability, and is displayed as part of the DoDAAC query response.

AP1.1.2.2.8. Standard Point Location Code (SPLC). The SDDC-GFM is required to maintain accurate and current SPLC values in their DoDAAC-to-SPLC cross-reference file. The National Motor Freight Traffic Association maintains and publishes all valid SPLC assignments and updates newly assigned nine-digit values. DLA Transaction Services administers the SPLC maintenance in the DoDAAF in support of the DoD transportation payment program. Maintenance of the SPLC values in the DoDAAF is done in accordance with the Logistics Management Institute Report, Generating Nine-Digit Standard Point Location Codes for the Defense Transportation Payment Program, June 1995, with changes submitted daily. DLA Transaction Services ensures the accuracy and completeness of the SPLC data and generates changes when appropriate. SPLC is a critical element in support of the DoD transportation payment program.

AP1.1.2.3. Logistics Data Gateway (LDG). LDG is a comprehensive architecture that provides a set of business intelligence tools allowing a customer fast and easy online access to the vast amount of data processed and maintained in the DLA Transaction Services data bases. This DoD-level data warehouse provides easy web access to current and historical data in an integrated form that flows through the DAAS. Data is available for operational research via the internet to support analysis, create reports, track requisitions, monitor trends, and project future needs based on the true demands of the customer. The customer is able to format output to fit their exact needs and save that output securely on the DAAS server, or distribute the results, as desired. Standard COTS tools are used to allow users access to information and data resident at DLA Transaction Services. These tools allow retrieval of needed data from multiple repositories within the DAAS and the application of customer business rules to accomplish the translation and aggregation of DLA Transaction Services managed data. The ultimate goal is to work more effectively with the war-fighter by: improving the capability to track the movement of critical spare parts; identify logistics bottlenecks; provide visibility of misdirected shipments, and facilitate the identification of processing errors using the data provided by the LDG. The LDG is a vital element in supplying logistics data from one source to support the total logistics reporting requirements throughout the DoD.

AP1.1.2.4. Logistics Information Data Systems. Includes the following information systems:

AP1.1.2.4.1. Inter-Service Materiel Accounting and Control System (IMACS). IMACS tracks and provides visibility of assets being repaired under the terms and conditions of DMISAs. The IMACS user creates DMISAs and has access to principal (requester of depot support) and agent (supplier of depot support) accountable transactions (i.e., shipments/receipts) gathered daily from the DoD Components for specific DMISAs. DLMS procedures and related transaction formats are used in tracking DMISA assets. The tracking of DMISA assets requires capturing the following transactions: (1) shipment of assets from the principal’s storage location to the SOR or repair depot; (2) acknowledgment of asset receipts at the SOR or repair depot; (3) shipment of assets from the SOR or repair depot to the principal designated destination; and (4) receipt acknowledgment of the assets at the principal designated destination. The above transactions are either manually input by item managers or shipping and receiving clerks into the DSS and GCSS, or are sent to DSS from the DoD Component systems. The DLA Corporate Plan establishes the business rules (i.e. rules of engagement) for use of DLMS transactions, procedures, and the need to send these transactions electronically via the DAAS. The most cost-effective means for IMACS to obtain these transactions is via the DAAS interface. This eliminates the need for multiple point-to-point interfaces with DSS.

AP1.1.2.4.2. Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS). The LIDS is a report generation system providing standard monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and ad-hoc reports for DLA Transaction Services and the DoD Components/ Participating Agencies. The reports are stored on the DLA Transaction Services’ web site for customer review. The data is compiled from DLA Transaction Services history files and later correlated into various sections of the LIDS report. Special ad hoc reports, related to logistical transaction processing, can be accommodated by special request on a ‘one-time’ or ‘temporary basis.’

AP1.1.2.5. Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS). The LMARS tracks materiel as it moves through the logistics pipeline and reports the associated response times. LMARS has archived data from February 1997 until the present time. LMARS uses information from DLMS transactions processed by the DAAS, EDI transaction feeds, off-line data feeds, and transportation data received from the GTN to measure the logistic response time for wholesale-managed items. The data recorded in the LOTS repository regarding wholesale-managed items is used to produce transaction counts and average pipeline processing times, in days, for the 12 segments comprising the life cycle of a logistics transaction. The measurement begins with the serial (i. e. birth) date of the requisition and ends with receipt by the DAAS of the MRA transaction. Standard LMARS reports (See appendix 5.2.) are produced weekly and monthly. LMARS provides the DoD community with the capability to maintain, track, extract, and tailor logistics data to their needs and its supporting infrastructure through the life- cycle tracking of logistics transactions. This further supports command and control decisions, through an ad-hoc query capability that runs in seconds instead of weeks. This capability generates reports on DoD-wide LRT measurements and on the performance of the logistics pipeline. See appendix 3.2.7. and appendix 5.2, for more information. Components include:

AP1.1.2.5.1. Logistics Response Time (LRT). LRT measures the logistics processing time elapsed at the wholesale level. LRT begins with the requisition entry into the wholesale level by the originating Supply Support Activity (SSA), and ends with the receipt of the item at the wholesale level SSA. LRT does not include the elapsed time from the identification of the item need by the customer (mechanic, electrician) until the item is received by that customer. The DoD has identified LRT as a key performance measure to monitor supply chain effectiveness. Using data that is readily available from the DAAS, the DoD performs analysis on the logistics response time of the pipeline processes. DLA Transaction Services provides the LRT data to the DoD Components in a web-based environment for their use in preparing local LRT reports. Other categories of materiel, such as medical supplies and subsistence, were added to the LRT measure to show impact to their areas of supply. All transactions related to medical and subsistence do not flow through the DAAS, but are provided through off-line feeds.

AP1.1.2.5.2. Customer Wait Time (CWT). CWT is the time from order to receipt when customer needs are satisfied from both wholesale and retail processes, as well as other logistics arrangements. DLA Transaction Services provides the wholesale transaction data to the DoD Components in a web-based environment for their use in preparing local CWT reports. Selected retail transaction summaries are sent by the DoD Components to DLA Transaction Services for inclusion in the DoD composite CWT reports (See appendix 5.2.3.2.).

AP1.1.2.6. Logistics On-line Tracking System (LOTS). The LOTS is a DLA Transaction Services managed repository providing enhanced capabilities for extracting pertinent logistics transaction information that flows through the DAAS. This information supports logistics management, information query, transaction tracking, and reporting requirements. The LOTS is populated from images of transactions processed by the DAAS. Requisition related transactions or excess transactions are stored in the LOTS repository for research, tracking, production of reports, and management services. The LOTS repository can be accessed by DLA Transaction Services produced tools (e.g. WebVLIPS and Web Logistics On-Line Tracking System (WebLOTS) which allow tracking and retrieval of requisition, passive RFID, and excess life cycle information. WebVLIPS provides access to addressing and stock number information stored at DLA Transaction Services, linking that information to the DLMS transactions stored in LOTS. LOTS shows the life cycle of logistics transactions, tracking requisitions from their release into the DoD pipeline until the materiel is posted to the accountable record at the destination activity. The LOTS provides tracking of excess transactions and the movement of those excesses to the destination depot or disposal site. It, also, provides two tables in support of passive RFID implementation: one to facilitate registration of passive RFID readers/portals and the other to record the actual passive RFID tag read by those readers/portals. WebLOTS provides the capability for external systems to utilize direct tailored system queries to access LOTS data. See appendix 3.2.6. for more information. LOTS can be accessed through the following two web-enabled systems:

AP1.1.2.6.1. Web Visual LIPS Query System (WebVLIPS). WebVLIPS is a web based query system that can be accessed from any internet attached personal computer using either the Internet Explorer or Firefox browser. WebVLIPS accesses data in the LOTS repository. The WebVLIPS customer can track a requisition throughout the logistics pipeline from the time the requisition is released into the DoD pipeline until the materiel is posted to the accountable records at the requisitioning activity. WebVLIPS has the capability to track reports of excess and the movement of those excesses either to the destination depot or to a disposal facility. WebVLIPS integrates information on DoDAAD, MILRI, SoS, project code, port code, status code, unit of issue code, signal code, hold code, advice code, condition code, and mode code to assist the customer in tracking the life cycle of the requisition.It also captures and visualizes the extended transportation data (e.g., secondary transportation tracking numbers, commercial carrier identification by Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC), transportation priority, and origin shipper identification) in DLMS Supply Shipment Status messages. This is not otherwise available in DLSS or MILSTRIP legacy transaction shipment status transactions. WebVLIPS is typically used by the customer for single queries, which do not require the results to be input directly into their logistics systems. WebVLIPS returns query results to the customers in the form of a web page and provides a DSS asset query (asset balance/due-in) for the DLA supply centers, except for DLA Aviation.

AP1.1.2.6.2. Web Logistics On-line Tracking System (WebLOTS). WebLOTS is a system-to-system web interface which allows the customer’s system to query the LOTS database for the latest status for their requisitions. WebLOTS queries return requisition status data (such as NSN, Quantity, ICP, etc.). Prior to establishing a WebLOTS interface, users must complete a System Authorization Access Request (SAAR) and negotiate a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the WebLOTS project manager. When completed, the user’s system can be setup to perform queries by document number, Transportation Control Number (TCN), unit of issue, and Julian date. The MOA shall detail the type and number of queries being utilized by each customer. WebLOTS interfaces are typically utilized when the customer has a requirement for large amounts of logistics data to be input directly into their system(s) for processing.

AP1.1.2.7. DLA Transaction Services Mail System. The DLA Transaction Services’ mail system is an exception processing capability for sending routed logistics traffic via the U.S. Postal Service. These documents are printed as GSA mailers and sent to recipients (such as Naval ships) having no existing telecommunications link to DLA Transaction Services.

AP1.2. DoD GATEWAY (DGATE) PROFILE

AP1.2.1. General. The DGATE profile represents the entry point for DLSS or MILSTRIP legacy transactions, and selected EDI transactions into the DLA Transaction Services infrastructure. DGATE is a key profile for DLA Transaction Services, which provides a strategic gateway for processing and transmitting the received legacy logistics data to a myriad of activities that operate within the logistics community. The DGATE profile, also, provides for the network and data interoperability within these activities to facilitate the exchange of logistics data. It supports the interoperability of mission support functions, including the capturing

of requirements, repository file maintenance, communications exchange, logistics data routing, and distribution.

AP1.2.2. Profile Component Description. DGATE is composed for the following systems:

AP1.2.2.1. DLA Transaction Services Automated Message Exchange System (DAMES). DAMES is a locally written PC client software that provides a communications capability, allowing Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customers to exchange logistics data with the US Government and the DoD logistics community. The DAMES Personal Computer (PC) based Software functions as an interface for the customer and provides the capability to communicate directly with DLA Transaction Services, sending and receiving logistics transactions and narrative message traffic. The Microsoft © Windows version of DAMES communicates via SFTP over the internet. The DLA Transaction Services’ Single Gateway manages the input and output files for those DAMES users that utilize SFTP as their method of exchanging logistics data with DLA Transaction Services. As data is received, the Service Oriented Messaging Architecture (SOMA) validates the format of the input message file for further processing. Transaction files, produced by end users’ programs, are built using standard JANAP data pattern message format. Messages containing narrative text, MILSTRIP transactions and non-standard part number requisitions may also be built interactively through the DAMES software interface. Messages built for transmission are contained within a portion of a file in the software until the next communication connection. When a communication session has been established, all active messages in the transmit file are sent from the end users PC to DLA Transaction Services, and then all messages stored at DLA Transaction Services, addressed to the end user are transmitted back to the end user’s PC. Various menu options are available to process the Receive file such as displaying, editing, printing, sorting, or saving to a disk file. See Appendix 2.2.2. for more information.

AP1.2.2.2. DLA Transaction Services Logistics Gateway System (DLOGS). DLOGS is a collection of services and programs within DLA Transaction Services, which provides an entry point and central communications node that enables the DoD Components/Participating Agencies to communicate seamlessly with each other, as well as with DLA Transaction Services, over disparate networks. It accepts numerous formats including those transactions in DLMS ASC X12 or XML, and UDF and then converts the non-standard formats to a DLA Transaction Services internal message format suitable for processing. The four major components within the DLOGS are the (1) DLA Transaction Services Single Gateway (DSG), (2) SOMA, (3) DLA Transaction Services Routing Control System (DRCS), and (4) DLA Transaction Services Micro Automated Routing System (DMARS). The DSG provides secure front-end communications services for the DAAS, utilizing communication protocols such as, SFTP, IBM WebSphere MQ, HTTPS, SMTP, etc. The DSG also provides initial authentication and login services. SOMA provides message validation, message transformation, back-end authentication and logging services, enterprise service bus functionality, and other services. The DMARS performs transaction level services, such as, validation, editing, routing, imaging and exception processing. DRCS provides batching, batch integrity, statistics, exception and reject handling, and special processing. The following major services are provided under the DLOGS umbrella:

AP1.2.2.2.1. DLA Transaction Services Single Gateway (DSG). The majority of software and hardware components of the DSG reside in the DLA Transaction Services Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) providing a secure front-end communications service for the DAAS; utilizing communication protocols, such as, SFTP, IBM WebSphere MQ, HTTPS, SMTP, etc. Connections into the DSG are prevented from directly accessing the DLA Transaction Services internal enclave. All communication attempts are authenticated and logged.

AP1.2.2.2.2. Service Oriented Messaging Architecture (SOMA). SOMA provides message validation, message transformation, back-end authentication and logging services. SOMA primarily processes files and messages containing DLSS formatted transactions. Messages may contain one or more transactions. SOMA receives and transmits files and messages using SFTP. Single messages are also transmitted and received using the MQ-Series transport. Messages with multiple transactions may be sent and received using SMTP. SOMA performs a number of other functions, including:

AP1.2.2.2.2.1. Receiving files outside of the DLSS or 80 record position legacy transaction format and forwarding them to the appropriate internal applications based on the file's filename.

AP1.2.2.2.2.2. Performing duplicate header information checks.

AP1.2.2.2.2.3. Converting file formats to the DLA Transaction Services’ Internal Message Format (DIMF).

AP1.2.2.2.2.4. Transformation of messages based upon the required delivery protocol and message format.

AP1.2.2.2.2.5. Transmission of output message information to the archive process for historical retransmission and reporting purposes.

.

AP1.2.2.2.3. DLA Transaction Services Micro Automated Routing System (DMARS). Receives messages containing one or more transactions from the SOMA. It then performs transaction level services, such as, transaction validation, editing, routing, imaging, and exception processing based on customer supplied business rules. These business rules are routing, editing, and image instructions maintained within the DMARS program logic. Each DoD Component/Participating Agency has its own business rules relative to the routing and editing of its transactions. The DLA Transaction Services Management Support Directorate, with input from the DoD Component/Participating Agency Point of Contact (POC), dictates the application of business rules encoded in the DMARS. Once transactions have been validated, edited, and routed, they are sent to the DRCS for further processing.

AP1.2.2.2.4. DLA Transaction Services Routing Control System DRCS). Responsible for receiving transactions from the DMARS and forwarding them to the SOMA for delivery. DRCS provides batching and batch integrity services for the routed transactions from DMARS and then forwards the transactions to SOMA for message creation and transmission. The DRCS is also responsible for statistical reporting, exception and reject handling, archiving all transactions, and performing special processing.

AP1.2.2.2.5. The Defense Message Dissemination System (DMDS). A collection of computer software components that are used to process DLA Transaction Services’ Defense Message System (DMS) transactions. The components run on an Intel-based PC in cooperation with Microsoft’s Outlook mail client software. There is a DMDS server at DLA Transaction Services and another server at DDC, New Cumberland, PA. The DLA Transaction Services DMDS server in Dayton receives messages sent by DDC, validates the PKI signature of the sender and delivers the message to DLA Transaction Services’ recipients using local delivery rules contained in the DMDS database. If a message is destined for a DLA Transaction Services FMS DAMES customer or the Veterans Administration (VA), the FMS or VA recipients shall receive a copy through the DAMES system after conversion to legacy (JANAP) format by the DLA Transaction Services DMDS. These messages are deposited into DAMES mailboxes for further routing. Note: DMDS is scheduled for replacement by the Automated Message Handling System (AMHS).

AP1.2.2.2.6. Web Requisitioning (WebREQ). Provides the DoD Components/Participating Agencies with the capability to build and submit transactions via HTTPS. These transactions are sent to DLA Transaction Services for processing. This capability allows for submission of any DLSS .80 record position legacy transaction type. The supply status transactions can be returned back to the customer using this same methodology.

AP 1.2.2.2.7. DoD WebSDR . An application system that provides a web-based entry method for inputting Supply Discrepancy Reports (SDRs) attributable to shipping or packaging discrepancies, which supports DLMS transaction exchange requirements. The DoD WebSDR provides the capability to automate the SF 364 SDR paper-based form and transition the format to a Commercial Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standard. The DoD WebSDR system facilitates communications and interoperability between U.S. Military, DoD, and Federal Agencies in order to determine the cause of such discrepancies, effect corrective action, and prevent recurrence of the discrepancy. It allows routing for web submissions and logistics transactions according to business rules, translation to standard DLMS transaction formats in X12 and XML, conversion to e-mail format, as needed, and, by exception, the Army pre-DLMS user-defined file format, which supports information exchange between the action office and the shipper. When requested by DoD Components/Participating Agencies, the WebSDR application supports business rules for information copy preparation and distribution to provide visibility of discrepancies to relevant organizations. DoD WebSDR captures the SDR and response management statistics to facilitate performance reviews and provides an automated process for tracking SDR response information. The Auto-fill feature uses the DAAS requisition history to populate the SDR. ICPs, Depots, and Action Agencies can initiate their responses via the DoD Component-sponsored SDR application for transmission via DLMS interface or use the DoD WebSDR on-line capability pending DLMS implementation. This allows for faster resolution of discrepancies and near-real time SDR reporting for immediate identification of discrepancies. It, also, reduces response delays resulting from misrouted SDRs or mailed documents. Automated edit and rejection capability enforces SDR procedure and transaction format compliance by returning inappropriate transmissions to the originator for correction, thereby, reducing Component receiving system errors. Web–based queries allow users to have immediate access to the DAAS historical data related to the discrepant shipments. DoD WebSDR provides the capability to upload documentation and pictures in support of the discrepancy claim. Queries and management reports make it possible to locate specific SDRs by various criteria and identify trends, establish volume and dollar values of SDRs, bring management attention to problems with shipping activities, measure compliance with SDR timeframes, and improve the requisitioning and distribution processes within logistics operations. The DoD WebSDR application moves the SDRs into an integrated transactional environment, providing an effective means to report, resolve, and measure discrepancies related to pipeline performance.

AP1.2.2.3. DSS Bridge. Includes the following Interfaces:

AP1.2.2.3.1. The DLMS Bridge. This interface is now operated by the DLA DSS, sends and receives transactions in only the DLMS X12 format. If necessary, the DAAS converts transactions to/from the DLMS X12 format prior to sending/receiving with the DSS. This facilitates the exchange of transactions between DDC, DSS, and the destination activities.

AP1.2.2.3.2. The WebBridge. This interface provides the user with a query view of the historical information archived within the DSS Bridge.

AP1.3. DLA TRANSACTION SERVICESBASELINE ENVIRONMENT (DBase)

PROFILE

AP1.3.1. General. The DBase profile covers the DAAS common infrastructure environment consisting of all components needed for the exchange of data between DLA Transaction Services and its diverse customer base in support of its mission. The infrastructure includes the DLA Transaction Services Decision Support System (DDSS), the DLA Transaction Services Home Page, the Local Area Network (LAN), and the Wide Area Network (WAN).

AP1.3.2. DAAS System Descriptions. Supporting systems include:

AP1.3.2.1. The DDSS. An on-line decision support, executive information, and infrastructure support tool used by the entire DLATransaction Services staff. The DDSS integrates information provided by the Patrol Enterprise Management (PEM), Remedy Action Request System (ARS), and SENTRY. The capabilities of the DDSS include: email and scheduled notice services; problem reporting, tracking, and notification; Corporate Configuration Control Board capability for mechanized routing, tracking, closure, and documentation; and system support criteria identifying all facets of support needed for any AIS. The DDSS includes points-of-contact, parameters, and scope of the varying number of considerations surrounding system and procedural requirement s, including:

AP1.3.2.1.1. The PEM. The general function of the PEM system is to process incoming information from various sources, such as email, TCP/IP connections, patrol agents, tail/split socket connections, HP Network Node Manager, and others. PEM creates alerts based on the business rules for incoming messages. In some cases, PEM shall send an email to the DLA Transaction Services’ Remedy process for the creation of an Incident ticket. Remedy shall determine whether a page should be executed, sending an email back to PEM with pertinent information regarding who to page. PEM shall process this information and notify the appropriate POC.

AP1.3.2.1.2. BMC Remedy IT Service Management (ITSM). This COTS application suite is a system of applications that support notification and work documentation of nearly all service operations at DLA Transaction Services. The ITSM Suite is built on the Remedy Action Request System (ARS), which is a client-based application supported by a SQL database and uses automated workflow to enable business processes. DLA Transaction Services uses the following applications in the ITSM suite:

AP1.3.2.1.2.1. Incident Management Console. The system for tracking unscheduled events that cause a disruption in services.

AP1.3.2.1.2.2. Change Management Console. The system for tracking changes, approvals, and events that require scheduling.

AP1.3.2.1.2.3. Configuration Management Database. The system that tracks information on configurable assets.

AP1.3.2.1.2.4. Alarmpoint. The system, integrated with the Remedy ITSM suite, to provide paging and escalation for all critical incidents. The system is web-enabled and supported by a SQL database.

AP1.3.2.1.3. Sentry***.*** The intelligent problem and resource monitor for DLA Transaction Services’ VMS servers. Use of Sentry ensures efficient, timely, and informative notification to the applicable administrators, as well as notifying the DLA Transaction Services problem management and escalation software to generate Incident reports.

AP1.3.2.2. DLA Transaction Services Home Page. Provides a secure, direct web access to information pertinent to DLA Transaction Services’ products. In addition, the page provides access to related DLA and non-DLA sites.

AP1.3.2.3. DLA Transaction Services Network. This network is comprised of a 100 Gigabit LAN infrastructure and several high-speed Enterprise Telecommunications Network (ETN) links. The two DLA Transaction Services sites are connected via dual T3 45 Mbps dedicated links, which are encrypted. This network provides all of the DLA Transaction Services AISs with:

AP1.3.2.3.1. High availability.

AP1.3.2.3.2. Secure operation.

AP1.3.2.3.3. Maximized bandwidth utilization.

AP1.3.2.3.4. Monitored and managed support for both mission critical and mission support applications.

AP1.3.2.4. Harvest. This is a client/server application built to support distributed development. It is a comprehensive, repository-based change and configuration management solution which synchronizes the development team activities on heterogeneous platforms, throughout the entire application development life cycle.

AP1.3.2.5. Interfacing Systems. DLA Transaction Services provides computer facility space and support services to assist organizations in fielding their logistics related applications. DLA Transaction Services has the proper facilities, management structure, and personnel required to host, manage, and provide administrative support for these hosted systems. The DLA may use DLA Transaction Services as a hosting site for some of its server systems and development environments.

AP1.3.2.6.MQ-Series. The product MQ-Series is a guaranteed delivery transport from an MQ-Series origin to an MQ-Series destination. DLA Transaction Services is supporting customer needs for guaranteed delivery by use of MQ-Series for various application interfaces. Several batch processes have been converted from TCP/IP FTP delivery to MQ-Series, while continuing to support existing data formats, such as JANAP messages and modified DDN file formats. DLA Transaction Services EDI applications also use the MQ-Series to send DLMS transactions.

AP1.3.2.7. System Access Request (SAR). The SAR system provides a formal request mechanism for obtaining access to the various systems activities on the DLA Transaction Services website.

AP1.4. DAAS ELECTRONIC BUSINESS (eBUS) PROFILE

AP1.4.1. General. The DLA Transaction Services’ eBusiness (eB)profile processes standard logistics transactions (ASC X12, XML, or UDF) covered by specific DLMS Implementation Conventions (ICs). As the DoD Components/ Participating Agencies implement the DLMS formats, the DLA Transaction Services’ transaction processing workload is continuing to grow for both the DLMS and the DLSS 80 record position legacy transactions. It is expected that, eventually, as most customers migrate from the DLSS, the DMLS ASC X12 or other variable-length transactions, such as XML, will eventually predominate. The DAAS architecture shall ensure that all standard transaction formats, as authorized within the DLMS, are accommodated in the DAAS processing. DLA Transaction Services has assumed program management responsibility for the GEX as part of the dissolution of the Business Transformation Agency (BTA) and is subsuming the two Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) GEX sites (Columbus, OH and Ogden, UT) by migrating all of their customers/connections to the two DLA GEX eB gateway sites.

AP1.4.2. eBusiness System Description

AP1.4.2.1. EDI Gateway System Process. EDI provides standard transaction formats for use in the automated, machine-to-machine, exchange of eB transactions between the DoD Components/Participating Agencies, and their commercial sector trading partners. DLA Transaction Services operates a centralized DoD eBusiness Communications Gateway capability that provides standard EDI and XML transaction routing, delivery, archiving, translation, and VAN mail-boxingservices through the following:

AP1.4.2.1.1. DoD Global Exchange (GEX) Gateway. In providing EDI telecommunication services, DLA Transaction Services utilizes the standard GEX software suite developed to support the DoD Electronic Commerce Infrastructure. The GEX application provides the capability to securelyreceive/send transactions viamany different telecommunication protocols, sort/route the transactions, apply the appropriate translation/mapping utilities, provide decoding/validation of X12 syntax rules, log all activities, archive files, alert users of errors, and apply routing/distribution list processes.

AP1.4.2.1.2. Transaction Translation. The COTS IBM Websphere TX (formerly Mercator) mapping and transformation software toolset currently provides the translation capability to convert incoming transaction formats into the appropriate outgoing transaction formats, via business mapping rules. A DLA Transaction Services Government-Off-The-Shelf (GOTS) product provides the capability to link the GEX application with an existing decryption process. DLA Transaction Services also provides an additional mapping subsystem outside the GEX, utilizing the IBM Websphere TX toolset, for those activities requiring non-X 12 translations or additional business rule processing not supported by the GEX software. DLA Transaction Services is also evaluating a new commercial translation software product called Ab Initio that has been employed by the DISA GEXs for some of their customer mappings.

AP1.4.2.2. WebMethods.The webMethods application has been implemented at DLA Transaction Services as part of a prototype initiative to evaluate its capability to handle modern transaction formats and to assist in the current modernization efforts across the DoD pipeline. The webMethods application serves as a common tool for processing Business Transactions, as well as Intra-System Communication from multiple sources to multiple destinations. The webMethods application can accomplish transaction processing in various formats including, but not limited to, IDOCS, 80 record position legacy, XML, X12, and UDF. WebMethods also provides the customer a higher level of visibility about their transactions with the My webMethods user interface. Through the My webMethods user interface customers have access to real-time monitoring and reporting tools that meet their specific business needs. This prototype initiative and evaluation is currently ongoing.

AP1.5. DLA INTEGRATED DATA ENVIRONMENT (IDE) PROFILE

AP1.5.1. General. DLA Transaction Services, along with the DLA Logistics Information Service, have assumed responsibility for the sustainment of the DLA IDE.

AP1.5.2 System Description: The DLA IDE supports data and information sharing through a single point of access that supports the exchange of DLA data between systems, sharing of DLA corporate logistics information, and enhanced DOD Asset Visibility. Additionally, IDE provides assured access to supply chain management data, centrally managed metadata, authoritative data sources, and DoD logistics business rules. Additionally, IDE supports logistics (supply chain & distribution) Communities of Interest and reduces system-to-system interface costs through implementation of net-centric (webMethods) data strategy goals.

AP1.5.3Discussion: IDE Program Management has moved from HQ-DLA to the DLA Logistics Information Service, with sustainment being relocated to DLA Transaction Services, which has completed initial staffing. Due to the DoD hiring freeze, all DLA Transaction Services IDE staff are contractor, with the exception of the two government personnel who are providing management over-site for the initiative. Due to space limitations, offices have been leased for the staff at an off-site facility. Knowledge transfer from the IDE contractor to the government is currently underway.