DoD 4000.25-10-M

# DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS)

**October 20, 2003**

**Office of the Under Secretary of Defense**

**(Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics)**

## FOREWORD

This Manual is reissued under authority of Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 4140.1, “Materiel Management Policy,” January 4, 1993 (reference (a)). It provides concepts, rules, and procedures for transmission of computer-readable logistics transactions within the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) and the International Logistics Communications System (ILCS). DoD 4000.25-10-M, “Defense Automatic Addressing System,” April 5, 1985, is hereby cancelled.

This Manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities and all other organizational entities within the Department Of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components"). In addition, this manual applies, by agreement, to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General Services Administration (GSA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Foreign Military Sales (FMS) countries, the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and other Federal Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "Participating Agencies"). This Manual is effective immediately; it is mandatory for use by the DoD Components and by agreement to Participating Agencies.

Send recommended changes to the Manual through channels to:

Director
Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO)
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-6217

This Manual and related documents are published electronically and can be viewed and downloaded at: http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary/Manuals/publications.asp.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR

/SIGNED/

Richard J. Connelly Director
DLA Support Services

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## REFERENCES

(a) DoD Directive 4140.1, “Materiel Management Policy,” January 4, 1993

(b) DoD Directive 8190.1, “DoD Logistics Use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards,” May 5, 2000

(c) DoD 4140.1-R, “DoD Materiel Management Regulation,” May 1998

(d) DoD 5025.1-M, “DoD Directives System Procedures,” March 5, 2003

(e) DoD 4000.25-2-M, “Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures,” September 19, 2001

(f) DoD 4000.25-M, “Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS),” March 10, 2003

(g) DoD 4000.25-2-S1, “MILSTRIP Routing Identifier and Distribution Codes,” November 8, 2000

(h) DoD 4000.25-6-M, “Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD),” Updated on the web

(i) DoD 4000.25-8-M, “Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD),” Updated on the web

(j) DoD 4000.25-7-M, “Military Standard Billing System,” January 30, 1985

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| Abbreviation or Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| ADP | Automated Data Processing |
| AF | Air Force |
| AFB | Air Force Base |
| AFSAC | Air Force Security Assistance Command |
| AIS | Automated Information System |
| AMS | Automated Manifest System |
| ANSI | American National Standards Institute |
| ARS | Action Request System |
| ASC | Accredited Standards Committee |
| ATAC | Abbreviated Transportation Accounting Code |
| BMOSS | Billing and Materiel Obligation Support System |
| BSM | Business Systems Modernization |
| CCP | Central Consolidation Point |
| CFM | CONUS Freight Management |
| CIC | Content Identifier Code |
| CMOS | Cargo Movement Operations System |
| CommRI | Communications Routing Indicator |
| CONUS | Continental United States |
| COTS | Commercial Off-The-Shelf |
| CRIM | Cargo Routing Information Management |
| CSP | Central Service Point |

| | |
|---|---|
| CWT | Customer Wait Time |
| DAAS | Defense Automatic Addressing System |
| DAASC | Defense Automatic Addressing System Center |
| DAASINQ | DAASC Inquiry System |
| DAMES | DAASC Automated Message Exchange System |
| DASD | Direct Access Storage Devices |
| DBase | DAASC Baseline Environment |
| DData | DoD Data Services |
| DDC | Defense Distribution Center |
| DDN | Defense Data Network |
| DDSS | DAASC Decision Support System |
| DEBX | DoD Electronic Business Exchange |
| DFAS | Defense Finance and Accounting Service |
| DGate | DoD Gateway |
| DHost | DAASC Hosting Services |
| DIELOG | DAASC Integrated E-mail Logistics |
| DISN | Defense Integrated System Network |
| DLA | Defense Logistics Agency |
| DLIS | Defense Logistics Information Services |
| DLMS | Defense Logistics Management System |
| DLMSO | Defense Logistics Management Standards Office |
| DLOGS | DAASC Logistics Gateway System |
| DLSS | Defense Logistics Standard Systems |
| DMARS | DAASC Micro Automated Routing System |

| | |
|---|---|
| DMISA | Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Support Agreement |
| DNCS | DAASC Network Control System |
| DOCID | Document Identifier |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| DoDAAC | Department of Defense Activity Address Code |
| DoDAAD | Department of Defense Activity Address Directory |
| DoDAAF | Department of Defense Activity Address File |
| DRC | DLA Resource Center |
| DSC | Defense Supply Center |
| DSS | Distribution Standard System |
| DSSBridge | Distribution Standard System Bridge |
| DUSD (L&MR) | Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness) |
| DVD | Direct Vendor Delivery |
| EB | Electronic Business |
| EBS | Enterprise Business Systems |
| EBus | DoD Electronic Business Gateway |
| EDI | Electronic Data Interchange |
| EMAIL | Electronic Mail |
| ERP | Enterprise Resource Planning |
| ESA | Engineering Support Automation |
| FAA | Federal Aviation Administration |
| FAD | Force Activity Designator |
| FISC | Fleet Industrial Support Center |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLO | Foreign Liaison Office |
| FMS | Foreign Military Sales |
| FT | File Time |
| FTP | File Transfer Protocol |
| GCSS | Global Command Support System |
| GSA | General Services Administration |
| GTN | Global Transportation Network |
| ICP | Inventory Control Point |
| ILCO | International Logistics Control Office |
| ILCS | International Logistics Communications System |
| IMACS | Inter-Service Materiel Accounting and Control System |
| IMM | Integrated Materiel Manager |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| JANAP | Joint Army/Navy Procedures |
| JTAV | Joint Total Asset Visibility |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LASE | Logistics Asset Support Estimate |
| LDG | Logistics Data Gateway |
| LIDS | Logistics Information Data Services |
| LIF | Logistics Intelligence File |
| LINK | Logistics Information Network |
| LMARS | Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System |
| LOTS | Logistics On-Line Tracking System |
| LRT | Logistics Response Time |

| | |
|---|---|
| MAP | Military Assistance Program |
| MAPAC | Military Assistance Program Address Code |
| MAPAD | Military Assistance Program Address Directory |
| MILRI | Military Routing Identifier |
| MILRIC | Military Routing Identifier Code |
| MILS | Military Standard |
| MILSBILLS | Military Standard Billing System |
| MILSINQ | MILSBILLS Inquiry |
| MILSMOV | Military Interfund Billing/Materiel Obligation Validation |
| MILSTRAP | Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures |
| MILSTRIP | Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures |
| MOCAS | Mechanization of Contract Administration Services |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MOV | Materiel Obligation Validation |
| MQ | MQ-Series (IBM Websphere) |
| MRA | Materiel Receipt Acknowledgment |
| MTMC | Military Traffic Management Command |
| NIIN | National Item Identification Number |
| NIMA | National Imagery and Mapping Agency |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| NSN | National Stock Number |
| OCONUS | Outside Continental United States |
| OSRI | Originating Station Routing Indicator |

| | |
|---|---|
| PC | Personal Computer |
| PCLINK | Personal Computer Logistics Information Network |
| PEM | Patrol Enterprise Management |
| PLA | Plain Language Address |
| PLAD | Plain Language Address Directory |
| POC | Point of Contact |
| PRC | Process Review Committee |
| RCS | Reports Control System |
| RIC | Routing Identifier Code |
| SAMMS | Standard Automated Materiel Management System |
| SAR | System Access Request |
| SMARTLINK | Smart Logistics Information Network |
| SOR | Source of Repair |
| SoS | Source of Supply |
| SP | Service Point |
| SPLC | Standard Point Location Code |
| SPR | Special Program Requirement |
| SSA | Supply Support Activity |
| SSN | Station Serial Number |
| SUSDUPE | Suspected Duplicate |
| TAC | Transportation Account Code |
| TAC | Type Address Code (DoDAAD) |
| TACINQ | Transportation Account Code Inquiry |
| TCN | Transportation Control Number |

| | |
|---|---|
| TCP/IP | Transmission Control Procedure/Internet Protocol |
| TPF | Total Package Fielding |
| UDF | User Defined File |
| USA | United States Army |
| USAF | United States Air Force |
| USASAC | United States Army Security Assistance Command |
| USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| USMC | United States Marine Corps |
| USN | United States Navy |
| VAN | Value Added Network |
| WAN | Wide Area Network |
| WebLINK | Web Logistics Information Network |
| WebLOTS | Web On-Line Tracking System |
| WebREQ | Web Requisitioning |
| WebVLIPS | Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System |
| WWW | World Wide Web |
| XML | Extensible Markup Language |

# C1. CHAPTER 1

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## C1.1. AUTHORITY

This Manual is issued under authority of DoD Directive 4140.1, Materiel Management Policy (reference (a)).

## C1.2. PURPOSE

C1.2.1. This Manual provides policy and establishes procedures for use and operation of Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) and the International Logistics Communications System (ILCS). Both DAAS and ILCS are part of Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS) and Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) and are administered by the Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) and operated by the Defense Automatic Addressing System Center (DAASC) at its computer facilities. DAASC is designed to function as a service organization by providing its customers with ready access to the DAAS Telecommunications/Automatic Data Processing (ADP) and programming capabilities.

C.1.2.2. Provides updated procedures to move the Department of Defense from use of DoD-unique logistics data exchange standards to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standards, or other recognized standards, as a first step in moving transactional-based logistics business processes towards international open data interchange standards.

## C1.3. APPLICABILITY

This Manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to as “DoD Components”) and, by agreement, to other organizations participating in the DLSS and the DLMS; e.g., General Services Administration (GSA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), etc.

## C1.4. POLICY

DoD policy is that:

C1.4.1. DAAS/ILCS procedures shall be disseminated, as required, to the using levels of the DoD Components. Supplemental procedures issued by the DoD

Components or other organizations are authorized when additional detailed instructions are required.

C1.4.2. DAAS/ILCS corporate services shall be used at all levels within each of the DoD Components. Exceptions for the intra-DoD Component technical services, when based on compelling operational or economic justification, will be considered under DoD Directive 8190.1 (reference (b)).

C1.4.3. The DoD Components shall not duplicate the telecommunications support, archiving and storage, translation services, ASC X12/DLSS conversion processes, and other services being offered by DAASC.

C1.4.4. DAASC shall be the logistics community's authoritative source for end-to-end performance metrics.

C1.4.5. The DoD Components shall program and fund for DAAS services through their respective planning, programming, and budget system process.

C1.5. RESPONSIBILITIES

C1.5.1. Under provisions of DoD Directive 8190.1 (reference (b)) and DoD 4140.1-R (reference (c)), the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness) (DUSD (L&MR) shall oversee and direct the implementation of and compliance with this Manual as it relates to DAAS/ILCS. In carrying out this responsibility, the DUSD (L&MR) shall:

C1.5.1.1. Approve the development of new DAAS/ILCS assignments or revisions to existing assignments.

C1.5.1.2. Provide the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Enterprise Business Systems (EBS) (J-64) Directorate with policy guidance concerning the design, development, documentation, and maintenance of DAAS/ILCS procedures.

C1.5.1.3. Review and approve the DLA EBS (J-64) Directorate plans, priorities, and schedules for DAAS/ ILCS.

C1.5.1.4. Introduce new system improvements and expansion of the DAAS/ILCS.

C1.5.1.5. Approve or disapprove the DoD Component requests to use a system other than the DAAS/ILCS.

C1.5.1.6. Resolve issues submitted by the DLA EBS (J-64) Directorate concerning resources, policy, and requests for deviations or waivers from the use of DAAS/ILCS.

C1.5.2. The Director, DLA EBS (J-64), shall designate a System Administrator for the DAAS/ILCS, who in turn shall:

C1.5.2.1. Perform analysis and design functions, in coordination with the DoD Components, to implement guidance and instructions provided by the DUSD (L&MR) and to ensure the involvement of automated data processing (ADP)/telecommunications planning in an integrated system design.

C1.5.2.2. Recommend system improvements and additional policy, as required, during the development of procedures.

C1.5.2.3. Develop, publish, and maintain this manual in a current status consistent with DoD 5025.1-M (reference (d)). This includes the responsibility to:

C1.5.2.3.1. Evaluate and coordinate proposed system revisions with the DoD Components, affected Federal Agencies, foreign governments, and industrial organizations and furnish a copy of all revision proposals to the DUSD (L&MR).

C1.5.2.3.2. Resolve issues concerning procedural matters within 90 days after receipt of all comments from the DoD Components. Issues affecting resources or policy shall be referred, together with comments of the DoD Components and a recommendation of the system administrator, to the DUSD (L&MR) for decision.

C1.5.2.3.3. Make available to the DUSD (L&MR) and to the DoD Components a quarterly status review of all revision proposals that have not yet been approved for publication, or, that if approved, have not been implemented.

C1.5.2.3.4. Ensure compatibility of assigned systems. Coordination shall be effected, when appropriate, among DLMSO Process Review Committees (PRC), with designated system administrators of other DoD logistics systems, and with related DoD logistics task groups. Attain compatibility among these systems and groups, when appropriate, before coordination with the DoD Components.

C1.5.2.4. Ensure uniform implementation of this manual, consistent with DoD Directive 4140.1 (reference (a)) and DoD Directive 8190.1 (reference (b)) by:

C1.5.2.4.1. Reviewing all supplemental procedures issued by the DoD Components to ensure continuing conformance of revisions to the approved system.

C1.5.2.4.2. Reviewing implementation plans and implementation dates of the DoD Components and making recommendations for improvements.

C1.5.2.4.3. Conducting periodic evaluations to determine effectiveness of the system.

C1.5.2.4.4. Conducting periodic staff assistance visits to the DoD Component activities to review selected system segments in order to determine compliance with prescribed system requirements and to furnish clarification to ensure uniform interpretation of the DAAS requirements.

C1.5.2.4.5. Reporting to the DUSD (L&MR) and the Director, DLMSO, the findings and recommendations of evaluations and staff assistance visits, along with comments of the DoD Components concerned.

C1.5.2.5. Participate in DLMSO PRC meetings to represent a DAASC position on issues that may affect the DAAS.

C1.5.2.6. Review and evaluate curricula of DoD and other DLMS participant training schools offering courses related to the DAAS/ILCS and make recommendations for improvements.

C1.5.3. The Director, DAASC shall:

C1.5.3.1. Develop, operate, and maintain the DAAS/ILCS.

C1.5.3.2. Refer to the Director, DLMSO, any apparent violation or deviation of DLMS/DLSS[1] procedures encountered during systems operations or requested by the DoD Components or Participating Agencies.

C1.5.3.3. Advise the DAAS system administrator of projected telecommunications/ADP hardware requirements and provide immediate notification of equipment outages.

C1.5.3.4. Maintain an archival repository of all transaction(s) and file(s) processed by the DAAS.

C1.5.3.5. Maintain a shipment status correlation system to process Military Standard (MILS) Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP) Materiel Receipt Acknowledgements (MRAs). Prepare and make electronically available the MRA Management Information Report as required by DoD 4000.25-2-M (reference (e)) and its successor DoD 4000.25-M (reference (f)).

C1.5.3.6. Provide a MILS Billing System (MILSBILLS) interfund billing transaction repository (365 calendar days for DoD and 730 calendar days for foreign military sales (FMS)) to accommodate requests for recoveries and retransmissions.

[1] Hereafter referred to as "DLMS." The DLSS are being replaced by DLMS and until this replacement is complete use of the term DLMS applies to both processes unless otherwise specified.

C1.5.3.7. Develop, operate and maintain an Automated Information System (AIS) to manage DoD Fund Code repository.

C1.5.3.8. Provide a Materiel Obligation Validation (MOV) transaction repository to accommodate requests for recoveries and retransmissions.

C1.5.3.9. Develop, operate, and maintain an AIS for the production of the DoD Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS), Logistics Response Time (LRT), and DoD Customer Wait Time (CWT) reports.

C1.5.3.10. Compile, maintain, publish, and distribute MILS Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) Routing Identifier (MILRI) and distribution codes with address data in DoD 4000.25-1-S1, (reference (g)).

C1.5.3.11. Develop, operate and maintain an AIS to maintain the DoD Activity Address Directory, DoD 4000.25-6-M (reference (h)) and the Military Assistance Program Address Directory, DoD 4000.25-8-M (reference (i)).

C1.5.3.12. Develop, operate, and maintain an AIS to disseminate DAAS statistical data and provide Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS) reports.

C1.5.3.13. Develop, operate, and maintain an AIS to support the DoD Component and Participating Agency level requisition tracking capabilities (Logistics On-Line Tracking System (LOTS)).

C1.5.3.14. Develop, operate, and maintain a data warehouse to support the DoD Component and Participating Agency level capabilities to query, extract, view, analyze, data mine and develop reports on pertinent DoD Component data processed by the DAAS/ILCS (Logistics Data Gateway (LDG)).

C1.5.3.15. Designate a primary and alternate focal point representative to serve on DAAS/ILCS and other DLMS PRCs.

C1.5.3.16. Provide the Chair, DLMS Technical Review Committee, as required by DoD 4000.25-M (reference (f)).

C1.5.3.17. Develop and submit official change proposals to the DAAS/ILCS system administrator with justification and expected benefits.

C1.5.4. The Heads of the DoD Components and Other Participating Agencies shall designate an office of primary responsibility to serve as their representative to the DAAS/ILCS PRC and identify to the DAAS system administrator the name of a primary and alternate focal point representative (The Army, Navy, and Air Force (AF) will also designate subject matter experts to cover ILCS issues) to:

C1.5.4.1. Serve on the DAAS/ILCS PRC.

C1.5.4.2. Provide the DoD Component or Participating Agency position on DLMS/DAAS/ILCS matters and have the authority to make decisions regarding procedural aspects.

C1.5.4.3. Ensure continuous liaison with the DAAS/ILCS system administrator the DoD Components, and participating external organizations.

C1.5.4.4. Perform the initial evaluation of all suggestions originating within the DoD Component or Participating Agency. For suggestions considered worthy of adoption, submit an appropriate change to the DAAS/ILCS PRC chair for processing in the normal manner. The originator's PRC representative shall determine any awards using the DoD Component or Participating Agency procedures.

C1.5.4.5. Submit revision proposals to the DAAS/ILCS system administrator with justification and expected benefits.

C1.5.4.6. Develop and submit to the DAAS/ILCS system administrator a single coordinated position on all system revision proposals within the time limit specified.

C1.5.4.7. Participate in staff assistance visits through on-site visitations in coordination with the DAAS/ILCS system administrator.

C1.5.4.8. Implement approved systems and revisions thereto and provide the DAAS/ILCS system administrator with semiannual status information concerning implementation of approved system revisions. This information shall be submitted within 15 working days after the end of a designated semiannual cycle and shall begin with the first cycle following publication of the approved system change.

C1.5.4.9. Accomplish internal training to ensure timely and effective implementation and continued operation of DAAS/ILCS.

C1.5.4.10. Provide representation to joint system design and development efforts and evaluations of the DLMS in coordination with the DAAS/ILCS system administrator.

C1.5.4.11. Ensure that operating activities that support the DAAS/ILCS functions comply with this Manual.

C1.5.4.12. Furnish to the DAAS/ILCS system administrator copies of supplemental and internal procedures, and changes thereto, related to the operation of DAAS/ILCS.

C1.5.4.13. Report to the DAAS/ILCS system administrator problems, violations, and deviations that arise during system operations.

## C1.6. PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE MANUAL

C1.6.1. DAAS Manual. This Manual is published electronically. Hardcopy documents are not available. The Manual is available from the DLMSO Website (http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/) under the header 'Manuals.' Any further distribution will be accomplished within the DoD Components or Participating Agencies based upon approved distribution data generated through their internal publication channels.

C1.6.2. Changes. Changes to the Manual are published electronically and are available on the DLMSO Website (http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/eLibrary.asp) at the location of the individual manual.

## C1.7. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

C1.7.1. Revisions to the DAAS result from release or revision of DoD instructions, directives, policy changes, changes to the DLMS Manual, and recommendations of the system administrator and the DoD Components.

C1.7.2. Submitting Proposed Changes

C1.7.2.1. The DoD Component and Participating Agency PRC representatives, authorized in section C1.8, and the heads of DoD logistics task groups may submit proposed critical changes to DAAS in accordance with the instructions in DoD 4000.25-M (reference (f)).

C1.7.2.2. The proposal and all related correspondence should be forwarded to DLMSO, via electronic mail to: ja.johnson@dla.mil. Traditional mail may be forwarded to:

Director

Defense Logistics Management Standards Office

ATTN: DLMSO/J-64? STE 1834

8725 John J Kingman Rd

Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6217

C1.7.3. As a minimum, proposed changes will include the following:

C1.7.3.1. Originator

C1.7.3.1.1. Identify the DoD Component, Participating Agency, or joint group submitting the requested change.

C1.7.3.1.2. Identify the person who can discuss the concepts, needs, and the rationale underlying the proposed change. Include the name, organization and office symbol; DSN and commercial telephone number; and electronic mail address.

C1.7.3.2. Functional Area. Identify the primary and, if applicable, secondary DLMS (e.g., DAAS, Supply, etc.) functional area(s) which may be affected by, or have an interest in the problem or requested change.

C1.7.3.3. Requested Change

C1.7.3.3.1. A brief, descriptive title for the change requested.

C1.7.3.3.2. A brief description of the change being proposed and the fundamental problem or issue the change seeks to resolve.

C1.7.3.3.3. Identify needed changes to the DLMS Manual and any other affected DoD publications, to include specific wording. Include changes to procedural text, transaction formats, DLMS Supplements, data element, code value, and any other relevant information.

C1.7.3.3.4. Identify and discuss known alternate approaches to resolving the problem or issue.

C1.7.3.4. Reason for Change. Provide background and support for the problem or issue this change attempts to resolve. Elaborate on the need for the change and place the problem in a context that allows evaluators, who are generally familiar with the process, to understand the full impact of the problem or issue and the impact of maintaining the status quo.

C1.7.3.5. Advantages and Disadvantages.

C1.7.3.5.1. Advantages. Identify both tangible and intangible benefits expected from adoption of the proposed change, especially benefits accruing to the DoD. Include benefits both within and beyond the primary functional area of the DLMS. Address the impact if nothing is done. Quantify both tangible and intangible benefits and advantages. Demonstrate why the proposed solution is more advantageous than the alternatives.

C1.7.3.5.2. Disadvantages. Indicate known or potential problems and costs associated with the proposal. Consider disadvantages both within and beyond the primary functional area of the DLMS.

C1.7.3.6. Interface/Impact

C1.7.3.6.1. Interface. A statement of known interface requirements, which identifies changes requiring coordination with other DoD logistics systems.

C1.7.3.6.2. Impact. Identify other DoD publications, which will need to be revised to remain compatible with the DLMS. Include suggested wording changes. Identify any additional specific information requirements which will be added, revised, or deleted as a result of this change.

C1.7.3.7. Evaluation of Proposed Changes

C1.7.3.7.1. The system administrator will review all proposed changes to determine their completeness and will return proposed changes which are not complete to the submitter.

C1.7.3.7.2. The system administrator will evaluate all proposed changes prior to formal staffing with the DoD Components. The evaluation of the proposed revision will include, but not be limited to, accuracy, validity, necessity, and urgency of the change.

C1.8. DAAS/ILCS PROCESS REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRC) REPRESENTATIVES

C1.8.1. The following offices have been designated as PRC representatives for DAAS on the DAAS/ILCS PRC:

| | |
|---|---|
| AF | Deputy Chief of Staff<br>Installations and Logistics<br>U.S. Air Force<br>ATTN: ILGP<br>Washington, DC 20330-0001 |
| ARMY | Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command<br>Attn: AMCLG-SM<br>5001 Eisenhower Avenue<br>Alexandria, VA 22333-0001 |
| DAAS/ILCS SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR | Director<br>Defense Logistics Management Standards Office<br>ATTN: DLMSO (J-641<br>8725 John J. Kingman Road<br>Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6217 |
| DAASC | Chief, Defense Automatic Addressing System Center |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Attn: DAASC-SL<br>5250 Pearson Rd, Area C<br>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), OH<br>45433-5328 |
| DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE (DFAS) | TBD |
| DEFENSE INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY | Director, Defense Information Services Agency<br>Attn: Code B651<br>Washington, DC 20305-0001 |
| DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY | Director, Defense Logistics Agency<br>Attn: J-3322<br>8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 4230<br>Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221 |
| DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY | Director, Defense Nuclear Agency<br>Attn: LETS<br>Washington, DC 20305-0003 |
| GSA | General Services Administration<br>Federal Supply Service<br>Attn: FCSI, Room 701<br>1941 Jefferson Davis Highway<br>Arlington, VA 22202-4502 |
| MARINE CORPS | Commandant of the Marine Corps<br>Attn: LPS1<br>2 Navy Annex<br>Arlington Annex<br>Washington, DC 20380-1775 |
| NAVY | Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command<br>Attn: 4C2B6<br>5450 Carlisle Pike<br>Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-0791 |

C1.8.2. The following organizations have been designated as PRC representatives for ILCS on the DAAS/ILCS PRC:

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|---|---|
| AF | Commander<br>Air Force Security Assistance Command (AFSAC)<br>Attn: AFSAC/XRXD<br>Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-5000 |
| ARMY | Commander<br>United States Army (USA) Security Assistance Center (USASAC)<br>Attn: USASAC-MP/R<br>Alexandria, VA 22333-0001 |
| DAAS/ILCS SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR | Director<br>Defense Logistics Management Standards Office<br>ATTN: DLMSO (J-64?)<br>8725 John J. Kingman Road<br>Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6217 |
| DAASC | Chief, Defense Automatic Addressing System Center<br>Attn: DAASC-SL<br>5250 Pearson Rd, Area C<br>Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-5328 |
| NAVY | Chief of Naval Operations<br>Attn: OP-631 H<br>Washington, DC 20350-2000 |

# C2. CHAPTER 2

## DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS) OPERATIONS

### C2.1. OVERVIEW

C2.1.1. DAAS is operated and maintained by DAASC[2]. The DAASC designs, develops, and implements logistics solutions to improve its worldwide customers' requisition processing and logistics management processes. It has an operational mission of receiving, editing, validating, routing, and delivering logistics transactions for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies; providing value-added services for the numerous logistics transactions, such as network and data interoperability, activity, component, DoD-level logistics information services; and report generation. The DAASC serves as the DoD translator that allows the DoD Component supply systems to speak the same language by receiving data, often non-standard, editing and validating the transactions; and forwarding the transactions, in the correct format, to the proper destination. DAASC maintains two sites that operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Mission critical applications run in parallel at both sites.

C2.1.2. The DAASC and its DLMSO partner are the facilitators by which the DoD Component and Participating Agency diverse supply systems are made to function as a uniform DoD supply system. The DAASC plays an important and direct role in the electronic communications and logistics systems of the U.S. Government. It works closely with planners, field commands, operations, and supply and distribution offices around the world. DAASC has built an effective, efficient communications environment permitting the transmission of time-sensitive information from defense activities and users worldwide. All transactions and files processed by DAAS are maintained in an archive file that contains data from June 1994 to present. This pool of archived data and the associated 'stand-alone' repositories provides a store of logistics information that can be used for forecasting requirements and trend analysis.

C2.1.3. DAASC maintains several 'standalone' DoD repositories that support the primary mission of receiving, editing, validating, routing, and delivering more than one thousand DLSS document identifiers (DOCID), and the numerous DLMS, ANSI ASC X12, Extensible Markup Language (XML), and user defined files (UDFs). These repositories contain current and up-to-date, information in direct support of the DoD, DLA, and DAASC missions. It provides customers with the ability to have DAASC generate various reports, perform research, and provide tracking of requisitions as they flow through the DoD supply chain. DAASC provides standard monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and ad-hoc reports for DLA and the DoD Components/Participating Agencies.

[2] To get more information on DAASC products and services, logon to their homepage at: https://www.daas.dla.mil/

Special reports related to logistical transaction processing are accommodated by special request.

C2.1.4. DAASC generates images of transactions to numerous activities to support the DoD Component total asset visibility needs. DAASC also provides a distribution gateway for electronic business (EB) transactions between the DoD Components, Participating Agencies, and private sector trading partners, via multiple commercial value added networks (VANs). The exchange of ANSI ASC X12 transactions sets and the translation services to map between DLSS and the DLMS becomes more important to the DoD logistics community as it slowly migrates its legacy processes to use of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) products.

## C2.2. BENEFITS AND FUNCTIONS

C2.2.1. Using DAAS provides many benefits:

C2.2.1.1. Simplifies communication procedures by permitting customers to batch different type transactions destined for various activities into one message, transmitted via the DAAS, instead of having to segregate transactions by type and transmitting separate messages directly to each destination.

C2.2.1.2. Supports both batch and real-time processing, based upon user requirements.

C2.2.1.3. Validates and routes selected transactions to the correct Source of Supply (SoS) by using requisitioning channel data provided by the DoD Components/Participating Agencies and current cataloging data provided by the Defense Logistics Information Services (DLIS) Center.

C2.2.1.4. Edits data elements of logistics transactions.

C2.2.1.5. Visibility and trace ability of transactions transmitted to and from the DAAS.

C2.2.1.6. Recovery, retransmission, interception, and diversion of transactions transmitted to and from the DAAS.

C2.2.1.7. Provides images of logistics transactions for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

C2.2.1.8. Archival/historical repositories/data warehouse to facilitate the DoD Component and Participating Agency research and analysis.

C2.2.1.9. Statistical data and reports.

C2.2.1.10. Supports the DoD Component/Participating Agency unique processing requirements as authorized by the DAAS/ILCS Administrator.

C2.2.1.11. Accumulates and stores information needed to support the DoD CWT program, the DoD LMARS, and the DoD LRT processes.

C2.2.2. DAASC does the following functions:

C2.2.2.1. Communications (network and data) interoperability

C2.2.2.2. Functional logistics support and assistance

C2.2.2.3. Logistics information repositories/warehouse and archiving

C2.2.2.4. Logistics information reporting and distribution

C2.2.2.5. Receive, edit, validate, route and deliver logistics data

C2.2.2.6. Clearinghouse to provide value-added services and deliver data

C2.2.2.7. Logistical transaction gateway services with logistical support nodes at two sites

C2.2.2.8. Data transformation

## C2.3. DAASC CORE/CUSTOM SERVICES

C2.3.1. Functioning as a DoD utility, the DAASC mission is comprised of the following major core/custom services:

C2.3.1.1. Customer support (24X7X365) from two operating locations

C2.3.1.2. Decrease customer workload by automating manual processes

C2.3.1.3. DoD EB Gateway (Entry/Exit point)

C2.3.1.4. Facilitate network and data interoperability in support of the DoD Component/Participating Agency logistics systems

C2.3.1.5. FMS Logistics Gateway (Entry/Exit point)

C2.3.1.6. Improve accuracy of logistics data based on the DoD Component/Participating Agency business rules

C2.3.1.7. Logistics data sharing and web accessible applications

C2.3.1.8. LRT and CWT reporting

C2.3.1.9. Support the DoD Component and Participating Agency contingency operations

C2.3.1.10. Logistics functional consultation

C2.3.1.11. Software engineering technical consultation

C2.3.1.12. ILCS (See Appendix 2)

C2.3.1.12.1. FMS services

C2.3.1.12.2. Help desk support

C2.3.1.13. Distribution Standard System (DSS) Bridging

C2.3.1.13.1. Technical support

C2.3.1.13.2. Software development and maintenance

C2.3.1.14. EB customized services

C2.3.2. The value-added benefits in using DAAS to receive and transmit logistics transactions are:

C2.3.2.1. Send/receive to/from one destination (DAAS/ILCS) versus many

C2.3.2.2. Eliminates data sorting

C2.3.2.3. Eliminates maintenance of distribution lists and communications profiles

C2.3.2.4. Single support and agreement interface

C2.3.2.5. Eliminates requirements for multiple communication protocols, data formats, and unique supporting infrastructure

C2.3.2.6. Providing the following communications interoperability services:

C2.3.2.6.1. Automatic Digital Network (phasing out)

C2.3.2.6.2. Defense Integrated System Network (DISN) Non-Classified Internet Protocol Routing Network

C2.3.2.6.3. Commercial VANs

C2.3.2.6.4. Dedicated circuits

C2.3.2.6.5. Dial-up circuits

C2.3.2.6.6. Defense Message System (DMS)

C2.3.3. The value-added benefits to DoD Components, Participating Agencies by using DAAS to validate, edit, route and deliver logistics transactions are:

C2.3.3.1. Perform DoD Component-unique validations by:

C2.3.3.1.1. National Stock Number (NSN)

C2.3.3.1.2. DoD Activity Address Code (DoDAAC)/Stock Record Account Number/Unit Identification Code

C2.3.3.1.3. Fund code

C2.3.3.1.4. Government Furnished Materiel

C2.3.3.2. Item identification conversion process:

C2.3.3.2.1. National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) map number to/from NSN

C2.3.3.2.2. DSS Military Routing Identifier Code (MILRIC) conversion process

C2.3.4. Transaction Interception and Diversion Services

C2.3.4.1. DoD directed or by the DoD Component/Participating Agency request

C2.3.4.2. Natural disaster or other contingency situations

C2.3.4.3. Special operations and emergency deployment support

C2.3.5. Transaction Archiving, Tracking, Retrieval, and Resubmission/Retransmission Services

C2.3.5.1. DLSS transactions, EB transaction sets, messages, and files

C2.3.5.2. Transactions are archived indefinitely

C2.3.5.3. Retrieval and re-addressing

C2.3.6. EB Transaction Processing

C2.3.6.1. Translation/conversion services:

C2.3.6.1.1. DLSS to DLMS

C2.3.6.1.2. DLMS to DLSS

C2.3.6.1.3. UDF to DLSS/DLMS/XML

C2.3.6.1.4. DLSS/DLMS/XML to UDF

C2.3.6.1.5. XML to DLSS/DLMS/UDF

C2.3.6.1.6. DLSS/DLMS/UDF to XML

C2.3.6.1.7. XML to XML

C2.3.6.2. Mailbox services

C2.3.7. DAASC, as the DoD Central Service Point (CSP) for DoD 4000.25.6-M (reference (h)):

C2.3.7.1. Receives the DoD Component/Participating Agency DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD) changes

C2.3.7.2. Does file maintenance and distributes updated data (push/pull) from a single location

C2.3.7.3. Does system queries and downloads

C2.3.7.4. Serves as the DLA DoDAAD Service Point (SP)

C2.3.8. DAASC, as the DoD custodian for DoD 4000.25.8-M (reference (i)):

C2.3.8.1. Receives Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD) changes from FMS and the DoD Component representatives

C2.3.8.2. Does file maintenance and distributes updated data (push/pull) from a single location

C2.3.8.3. Does system queries and downloads

C2.3.9. DAASC, as the DoD custodian for DoD 4000.25-S1 (reference (g)), maintains MILSTRIP Routing Identifier Code (RIC) and distribution code lists and as such:

C2.3.9.1. Receives the DoD Component and Participating Agency RIC and distribution code changes

C2.3.9.2. Does file maintenance and distributes updated data (push/pull) from a single location

C2.3.9.3. Does system queries and downloads

C2.3.9.4. Serves as the DLA MILRIC SP

C2.3.10. DAASC is the DoD custodian of MILSBILLS fund codes and as such:

C2.3.10.1 Receives the DoD Component fund code changes

C2.3.10.2. Does file maintenance and daily issue from a single location

C2.3.10.3. Does system queries and downloads

C2.3.10.4. Sends changes to the DoD Component activities

C2.3.11. MILSBILLS Interfund Billing Process

C2.3.11.1. Confirms extended dollar worth, batch integrity, and buyer DoDAAC

C2.3.11.2. Routes from seller to buyer

C2.3.11.3. Archives and maintains official repository

C2.3.11.3.1. One year retention for DoD interfund bills

C2.3.11.3.2. Two years retention for FMS bills

C2.3.11.4. Query, recovery and retransmission of bills

C2.3.12. Materiel Obligation Validation (MOV) Process

C2.3.12.1. Confirms batch integrity and DoDAAC

C2.3.12.2. Archives and maintains official repository

C2.3.12.3. Generate responses to inventory control points (ICPs) when requested

C2.3.12.4. Query, recovery and retransmission of MOV batches

C2.3.13. DAASC Web Services

C2.3.13.1. Application for system access requests

C2.3.13.2. Allows DAASC repository interrogation

C2.3.13.3. Link to DoD repository for interrogation

C2.3.13.4. DLMS requisitioning

C2.3.13.5. Data file and software product downloads

C2.3.13.6. Logistics information reporting

C2.3.14. LMARS Reports

C2.3.14.1. Standard LRT

C2.3.14.2. CWT

C2.3.15. Data Information Distribution Services

C2.3.15.1. Communications addressing information

C2.3.15.2. Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS), DSS, and Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS)

C2.3.15.3. Standard Point Location Code (SPLC)

C2.3.15.4. DSS and Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)

C2.3.15.5. Cargo Routing Information Management (CRIM)

C2.3.15.6. DSS and Fleet Industrial Support Center (FISC)

C2.3.15.7. Automated Manifest System (AMS)

C2.3.15.8. Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) and Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS)

C2.3.15.9. DLIS catalog updates

C2.3.16. Transaction Images

C2.3.16.1. DLA

C2.3.16.2. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

C2.3.16.3. United States Marine Corps (USMC)

C2.3.16.4. United States Navy (USN)

C2.3.16.5. United States Air Force (USAF) (TRACKER), Abbreviated Transportation Accounting Code (ATAC)-AF, Lean Logistics, Inter-Service Materiel Accounting and Control System (IMACS), and others

C2.3.16.6. USA Logistics Intelligence File (LIF)

C2.3.16.7. Federal Agencies

C2.3.16.8. DFAS

C2.3.16.9. JTAV (Area of Responsibility)

C2.3.16.10. Global Transportation Network (GTN)

C2.3.16.11. FMS (Foreign Liaison Offices (FLOs) and freight forwarders)

C2.3.16.12. Other DoD

C2.3.17. Repository/Data Warehouse Interrogations

C2.3.17.1. DoDAAC

C2.3.17.2. MILRIC

C2.3.17.3. Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC)

C2.3.17.4. National Item Identification Number (NIIN)

C2.3.17.5. Communications Routing Indicator (CommRI)

C2.3.17.6. Plain Language Address Directory (PLAD)

C2.3.17.7. ZIP CODE

C2.3.17.8. Type Address Code (TAC)

C2.3.17.9. Logistics On-line Tracking System (LOTS)

C2.3.17.10. LMARS

C2.3.17.11. MILSBILLS

C2.3.17.12. MOV

C2.3.17.13. LDG

# C3. CHAPTER 3

## CUSTOMER PROCEDURES

C3.1. GENERAL. The DAAS is designed to effectively use the communications services provided by the DISN, Internet, dedicated circuits, and direct dial commercial networks. The system uses these services to receive and transmit logistics traffic, and to provide a variety of logistics-related services to its worldwide customer base. The DAAS embodies the integration of logistics and telecommunications into a single automated information computer system directly interfaced to both private and commercial communications networks. The DAAS is a near 'real-time' transaction-oriented system with direct interfaces to a variety of communications networks. It is designed to receive, validate, process, and forward all logistics transactions, provided they are computer-readable and authorized for transmission off-station by the customer. The two DAASC sites have a fully redundant connectivity to the aforementioned communications networks.

C3.2. DAAS COMPLIANCE. The DoD Component or Participating Agency that has the capability to transmit computer-readable logistics transactions via the aforementioned communications networks shall use the procedures prescribed herein. Any eligible activity not now participating in the DAAS is requested to do so by contacting the appropriate DAAS focal point (See section C1.8, above) for initial guidance and notification as to its designated DAAS support site.

C3.3. MESSAGE PREPARATION AND TRANSMISSION

C3.3.1. Preparation. Customer logistics transactions in DLSS, DLMS, ANSI X12, XML, or UDF formats shall be assembled into messages/files suitable for electronic transmission, in accordance with the appropriate established communications procedures. Also, the computer-readable logistic transactions, service-type narrative messages, for recovery/retransmission/tracer actions, will be sent to DAAS. Messages of this type should be prepared as prescribed in the appropriate communication procedures. Customers should only send 'unclassified' message/data files to DAAS for processing. Classified message/data files must be sent directly to the intended recipient. DAASC and its customers assemble various type transactions into appropriate message formats for electronic transmission. The messages are addressed to the DAASC facility designated to serve the customer, without regard to the individual addresses contained in the transactions within the message text. The data may be in any of the following formats, as described at:
https://www.daas.dla.mil/Baseline_Appendixes/baseline%20messageformats218.doc

Figure C3.F1. Authorized Formats

| FORMAT | RULE |
|---|---|
| Joint Army/Navy Procedures (JANAP) | Data formatted as data pattern or Narrative JANAP 128 messages |
| DAASC Defense Data Network (DDN) | Data formatted in the DAASC DDN Format |
| DDN Segment Header | Data formatted in the DAASC DDN format without the file header |
| XML – zero latency | Single transaction by data type definition |
| DAASC Integrated Email Logistics (DIELOG) | Data formatted for Electronic Mail (Email) delivery |
| EB | Data formatted in the DLSS, ASC X12, XML, or UDF formats |

C3.3.2. Transmission. DAAS receives and sends computer-readable logistics transactions via multiple networks and connection methodologies. Unless specifically authorized, all exchanges of logistics transactions and related reports shall be in machine-readable format and forwarded via DAAS using electronic means. The DISN/File Transfer Protocol (FTP)/MQ Series (MQ) provide long haul and area data communications and interconnectivity for DoD systems. Switched/dial-up circuits provide dial-in connectivity to DAAS, using a modem and standard telephone line, for non-networked customers. Dedicated circuits provide a direct connectivity to DAAS for high volume customers and those customers dealing with time critical data. Small volume customers can also connect to DAAS using standard email and World Wide Web (WWW) (Internet) capabilities. Specific file naming conventions have been developed to ensure data integrity and to provide a method for identifying, tracking, and accounting for all transferred files and data. Customers are unencumbered from any transaction batching requirements, since different types of transactions destined for various activities can be combined into one message and transmitted to DAAS. Upon receipt, DAAS examines each transaction independently, determines its supply address, and prepares it for transmission to the appropriate destination in a quick or 'real-time' mode.

C3.4. REJECTS

C3.4.1. Message. DAAS does a duplicate message check on all message headers received. On the first receipt of a message, specific header information, consisting of the Originating Station Routing Indicator (OSRI), Station Serial Number (SSN), and File

Time (FT) are written to a header file. When a later message is received, a test for validation of the OSRI, SSN, and FT is made against the header file. If all three test responses come back as a 'match', DAAS deletes the later message and generates a service message to the originating station. The duplicate service message states that the cited message has been deleted as a 'duplicate' and that the originating station should resubmit a new message with a new SSN if, in fact, the message is not an actual duplicate.

Sample of a DAAS duplicate service message:

RCTUZYVW RUQAZZA9100 0051500 MTMS-UUUU--RUAAAAA.

ZNR UUUUU

BT

UNCLAS SVC 9100

MSG RUAAAAA9001 0051300 RECD AT 0051303 AND 0051310.

THE LATTER MESSAGE HAS BEEN DELETED AS A DUPLICATE.

PLEASE RESEND WITH A NEW SSN IF NOT AN ACTUAL DUPE.

BT

RCTUZYVW RUQAZZA9100 0051500 0009-UUUU NNNN

Files are validated for naming convention, size, and message formats. Messages are validated by message type and transport protocol. DAAS sends a service message to the originating station advising of the DAAS action.

C3.4.2. Transaction. DAAS input transaction processing requires that only certain data fields be interrogated, edited, or verified as valid for acceptance, in accordance with specific business rules provided by the DoD Components, Participating Agencies, or the DLMS. DAAS also examines certain input transaction data elements to find the addressee and to ensure the RIC of the activity to receive response transactions is valid. Invalid data will cause the DAAS to reject transactions to the originator, accompanied with a narrative description giving the reason for rejection. Transactions will be returned to the originator for a variety of reasons and only rejected transactions should be processed and resent by the originator. Returned transactions and related narratives or codes are based upon the first discrepancy detected in processing, and other errors may exist in the same transactions that the DAAS narrative may not reference.

C3.5. ARCHIVING. An archive of all transactions processed by DAAS is kept on Direct Access Storage Devices (DASD) for rapid access purposes. Each day, during the end of day process, all accumulated history files that were generated during that day are linked together and written to DASD and kept for the life of the media. A transaction history of the previous few days is also kept in an output file to serve as a contingency, in case a customer needs to restore or track transactions sent to their host. These history files give the source data to LIDS for creating its monthly, quarterly, and semiannual reports; and to LOTS and LDG for parsing transactions into their online database repositories. These are automated processes, but accessing the archived and parsed transactions for reporting, resubmission, and retransmission purposes by internal and external users is an interactive process that allows for locally developed processes and system utilities to be called for execution. Tracking of a requisition's life cycle is available through the Logistics Information NetworK (LINK) and Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System (WebVLIPS).

C3.6. MESSAGE RETRIEVAL AND RESUBMISSION REQUESTS. Sometimes messages sent by DAAS are received in a garbled or incomplete condition. DAAS does not edit the total content of transactions being processed; but it does check those data elements required for deciding the correct addressee, as well as the DoD Component/Participating Agency other requested data elements. Garbling or incomplete conditions on data elements that are not subject to editing are processed undetected by the DAAS. DAASC will retransmit or resubmit designated messages when requested by the customer. Requests must comply with established communications procedures to specify the message number and date/time field. Requests must identify the error(s) in the transmission and indicate if the message is to be resent with or without a pilot header.

C3.7. MESSAGE TRACER ACTION REQUESTS. DAASC maintains output messages on DASD for at least 30 calendar days. Customers desiring an audit or trace of named messages should send a service message to their assigned DAASC facility citing the specific action. Requests shall contain message header data of the customer output message for the transaction(s) in question; the specific document number(s) shall also be cited. DAASC shall do an input/output history trace and give the customer the DAAS output message(s) that contained the transactions being traced. The customer shall show in the service message if they want DAASC to verify the time of receipt of the DAAS output message by the destination activity. If not, DAASC shall furnish the customer the DAAS output message data.

## C3.8. POINTS OF CONTACT (POC)

Figure C3.F2. DAASC Points of Contact

| Organization | Telephone | FAX | E-mail |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Information Center** | (937) 656-3247, DSN 986-3247 | (937) 656-3901, DSN 986-3901 | DAASHELP@daas.dla.mil |
| **Logistics Support** | (937) 656-3564, DSN 986-3564 | (937) 656-3800, DSN 986-3800 | |
| **Electronic Commerce (EC)/EDI Help Desk** | (937) 656-3341, DSN 986-3341 | (937) 656-3801, DSN 986-3801 | **edihelp@daas.dla.mil** |
| **Main Office** | (937) 656-3227, DSN 986-3227 | (937) 656-3900, DSN 986-3900 | |

# C4. CHAPTER 4

## DAAS PROCESSING[3]

C4.1. GENERAL. DAASC provides all the DoD Components and Participating Agencies a single entry point into the DoD Logistics Supply System. This drops the need to maintain multiple communication protocol rules and records and the unique supporting infrastructure necessary to send and receive information to/from multiple trading partners. All logistics transactions can be sent to DAAS without regard to data content or ultimate destination of the information. Use of DAAS also drops any need for the customer to sort transactions by type or destination. DAAS keeps the necessary trading partner profiles to ensure the data are delivered on-time, in the correct format, and to the correct destination. An archive of all messages and transactions processed by DAAS is kept on DASD for later user access. All output transactions are permanently archived for historical, retransmission, and reporting purposes. DAAS can process all computer-readable logistics transactions with the exception of certain logistics transactions containing narrative exception/supplemental data. Input and output to/from DAAS is done by receiving/sending formatted messages through a variety of communications networks. DAAS uses the following to process logistics transactions:

C4.1.1. The item SoS record that contains the SoS for each NIIN as recorded by the Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM), AF, Army, and Navy. The item SoS record also contains a Navy special code.

C4.1.2. DoDAACs

C4.1.3. MILRICs

C4.1.4. MILSTRIP Distribution Codes

C4.1.5. MILSBILLS Fund Codes

C4.1.6. MAPACs

C4.1.7. Force Activity Designator (FAD)

C4.1.8. Project Codes

[3] More detailed descriptions of DAASC profiles and processes are in Appendix 1.

## C4.2. MESSAGE PROCESSING

C4.2.1. Receipts. DAAS receives DLMS-based message data in the ANSI ASC X12, DLSS, XML, and UDF formats through various communication networks. DAAS gives a message traffic 'pass-through' service for customers who have no direct data exchange communications link with each other. A single input message normally has transactions that could be output in several output messages generated by DAAS. Multiple input messages from various customers may contain transactions that are combined into a single DAAS output message.

C4.2.2. Review. DAAS maintains two message header files, one at each site. Each file has message header information received by DAAS for a 30 calendar day period. All incoming data pattern message headers, at each site, are processed first against its local message header file, and second against the information from the remote input message information file.

C4.2.2.1. If the incoming message header has a Content Identifier Code (CIC) denoting Suspected Duplicate (SUSDUPE) and the header information matches a record in the resident message header file, which reveals that the message has been received before, the entire SUSDUPE message shall be deleted.

C4.2.2.2. If the incoming message header has a CIC denoting SUSDUPE, but the other data in the header does not match any record in the resident message header file, DAAS will remove the SUSDUPE sentinel and continue processing the message.

C4.2.2.3. If a message is received without a SUSDUPE sentinel, but the message header information matches a record received before in the DAAS message header file, the entire message will be deleted. A communications service message shall be sent to the originating activity saying the message was deleted and ask that it be reviewed for duplication, and if not actually a duplicate, resend the transaction(s) in a new message.

C4.2.2.4. If a discrepancy exists between the actual message transaction count and the originator's transaction count, the message is discarded and the originator is told by a communications service message.

C4.2.3. Interceptions. The DoD Components and other Participating Agencies give DAASC transaction-processing rules. These activities also ask for mission critical emergency changes to respond to a new mission or a changing world situation. Most of these type requests cause transactions to be rerouted to/from a different location than the normal SOS or destination address. Some of the requests are to intercept selected transactions and either redirect/terminate them, or hold for further directions on dispensation. For example, if a hurricane is moving toward Hawaii, transactions destined for Hickam AFB, Fort Shafter, and FISC Pearl Harbor can be intercepted and held at DAASC until the storm has passed and then released in the same sequence in

which they were received. DAASC allows the input of the transactions into the activity's application system(s) to maintain the records as if no interruption had occurred. As a single point of entry into the DoD Logistics Supply System, DAASC can intercept any data, make changes to the data content, edit shipping instructions, and support all the DOD Component, and Participating Agency contingencies under the following conditions:

C4.2.3.1. A DoD-directed or customer request

C4.2.3.2. Natural disasters or other similar situations

C4.2.3.3. Support for special operations and emergency deployments

C4.2.4. Broadcasting. DAASC serves as a gateway for logistics information and as a repository for numerous logistics data. DAASC provides data distribution services to the DoD Components and Participating Agencies for use in their local processing systems. DAASC receives data at a unique routing address that triggers distribution of the data to a predetermined set of recipients. DAASC maintains the information necessary to deliver the data to multiple destinations and is able to effect changes within a short timeframe. The originating systems rarely have to make any program changes to support new distribution requirements. Some examples of existing data distribution services for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies are:

C4.2.4.1. Communications addressing information:

C4.2.4.1.1. MOCAS

C4.2.4.1.2. SAMMS

C4.2.4.2. SPLC data

C4.2.4.3. DSS support

C4.2.4.4. MTMC support

C4.2.4.5. CRIM data

C4.2.4.6. FISC support

C4.2.4.7. AMS support

C4.2.4.8. JTAV support

C4.2.4.9. CMOS support

C4.2.4.10. LIS catalog updates

C4.2.5. Transmission. DAAS is designed for sending computer-readable logistics messages using telecommunications circuits. DAAS is connected to the DISN, which provides the capability of sending data using FTP transmission control protocol/internet protocol (TCP/IP). Also, DAAS uses MQ-Series, a guaranteed delivery transport from an MQ-Series origin to an MQ-Series configured destination. This supports customer needs for guaranteed delivery, while continuing to support existing data formats, such as Joint Army/Navy Procedures (JANAP) messages and modified DDN file formats. DAAS electronic data interchange (EDI) applications also use the MQ-Series to transport information in the ANSI ASC X12 format. The use of XML was introduced into the DAASC zero latency process to deliver DLMS (DLSS) transactions, wrapped in XML, via the MQ-Series transport. Specific file naming conventions are used to ensure data integrity and provide a method for identifying, tracking, and accounting for all files and data transferred. Dedicated circuits provide direct connectivity for high volume customers and those customers dealing with time critical data. Standard email and the WWW Internet provide connectivity for small volume customers. The data may be in any of the formats shown in figure C3.F.1, above.

## C4.3. TRANSACTION PROCESSING

### C4.3.1. Editing

C4.3.1.1. When the DoD Components and Participating Agencies send transactions to DAAS, they are edited, validated, routed, and delivered to the appropriate destination. Validation of the DoDAAC or MAPAC is the first major edit done by DAAS and is key to mailing, shipping, and billing functions.

C4.3.1.2. The NSN describes the item of supply and is associated with the managing ICP or SoS. DAASC uses the SoS and associated management data as part of its on-line processing records and is the designated repository for the last known SoS. If the transaction's SoS code is incompatible with the NSN SoS code, the DAAS may change the SoS code in the transaction, send it to the correct SoS, and send supply status information to the submitter as notification of the redirection.

C4.3.1.3. Fund codes are edited to ensure MILSBILLS compatibility. If an invalid code is used, DAAS may either change the code or reject the transaction as required by the DoD Component and Participating Agency processing rules.

C4.3.1.4. Project codes and priority codes are edited to ensure activities are not abusing code assignments and are authorized to use certain codes. If an invalid code is used, DAAS may either change the code or reject the transaction as required by the DoD Component and Participating Agency processing rules.

C4.3.2. Rejections. Below are representative examples of business rules that will cause a transaction to reject:

C4.3.2.1. MILSTRIP Transactions for Local Procurement. DAAS shall reject transactions to be routed by the IMM SoS record when that source is coded decentralized (D9 - or XDG). This procedure is limited in application to the Continental United States (CONUS) requisitions that do not contain Advice Code '2A'. An 'AE9' transaction with Status Code 'CP' is returned to the originator of the transaction.

C4.3.2.2. MILSTRAP Transactions. DAAS shall validate MILSTRAP Logistics Asset Support Estimate (LASE) and Special Program Requirement (SPR) transactions. Invalid transactions will be returned to originators using the appropriate reject advice code in positions 79 - 80 as follows:

C4.3.2.2.1. Reject advice code 'AD', when the NIIN cannot be identified.

C4.3.2.2.2. Reject advice code 'AX', when the correct SoS is GSA.

C4.3.2.3. MILSBILLS Transactions. DAAS shall confirm and reject MILSBILLS transactions as prescribed in DoD 4000.25-7-M (reference (j)).

C4.3.2.4. Other. DAAS confirms certain elements of input transactions to find the addressee and to ensure the MILRIC of the activity(s) to receive response transaction(s) are valid. Invalid data causes DAAS to reject and return transactions to the originator, including a narrative description to indicate the reason for rejection. The rejected transactions must be corrected by the originator and resent to DAAS in a new message. Transactions shall be returned for the following reasons:

C4.3.2.4.1. Garbling of Transactions. Transaction fields are shifted or unreadable.

C4.3.2.4.2. Invalid DocID. DAAS cannot identify the transaction; the transaction is not to be transmitted electronically; or the transaction is not authorized for transmission to DAAS.

C4.3.2.4.3. Invalid Service Code. DAAS cannot identify the service code shown in the transaction.

C4.3.2.4.4. Invalid DoDAAC. The code is not in the master DoD Activity Address File (DoDAAF).

C4.3.2.4.5. Invalid NIIN. The NIIN has alphabetic characters or blanks.

C4.3.2.4.6. Invalid MAPAC. The code is not in the master Military Assistance Program Address File (MAPAF).

C4.3.3. Routing and Rerouting

C4.3.3.1. Accepted Transactions. DAAS edits, validates, routes, and delivers transactions based on agreed to business rules that have been supplied to the DAASC by the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. All processed transactions are delivered to the appropriate destination in the proper format and protocol based upon the customers' requirements. After processing, all transactions are collected by destination, based on applicable message precedence and transaction priority, and a new message is prepared and sent through the appropriate communications network to the destination activity. The message precedence and CIC are assigned in accordance with the correlation table described at: https://www.daas.dla.mil/Baseline_Appendixes/baseline%20CorrelationTables218.doc. Transactions to be mailed are held for the normal mail cycle.

C4.3.3.2. By Item SoS Record. If the originator of the transaction is other than a USA, USN, or USAF activity, routing is determined by examining the IMM column of the SoS record. If a USA, USN, or USAF activity originated the transaction, the entry in the SoS column of the DoD Component parent is used to determine the routing as follows:

C4.3.3.2.1. If the SoS in the DoD Component record is an activity of that Component and an active SoS, the transaction is sent to the SoS in the DoD Component record.

C4.3.3.2.2. If the SoS in the DoD Component record is an inactive source or an IMM source, the transaction is sent to the SoS in the IMM record. If the IMM record is blank, the transaction is sent to the SoS in the DoD Component record.

C4.3.3.2.3. If the SoS in the DoD Component record is an activity of another DoD Component, the transaction is sent to the other Component. If the other DoD Component record is blank, coded as inactivate or contains an IMM source, the transaction is sent to the IMM SoS; but, if the IMM record is blank, the transaction is sent to the originating DoD Component.

C4.3.3.2.4. If the SoS field in the DoD Component record is blank, the transaction is routed to the SoS in the IMM record. If the IMM record is blank, the transaction is passed to the 'Routing Identifier, To' entry in positions 4 - 6 of the transaction.

C4.3.3.3. Coding Inactive Items. As prescribed by the Defense Inactive Item Program, DAAS decides during requisition processing if the DoD Component/IMM record used for routing is coded inactive. DAAS inserts an 'I' in the demand code field of the transaction, to advise that it pertains to an inactive item of supply. This procedure is applied by DAAS for those requisitions routed in accordance with item SoS records.

C4.3.3.4. National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) MAP Number Conversions

C4.3.3.4.1. MAP number to and from NSN.

C4.3.3.4.2. MILRIC conversion process for MAP requisitions.

C4.3.3.5. Reroutes

C4.3.3.5.1. Destination Changes. Transactions routed by DAAS may be sent to a destination other than designated by the originator. If this is done, DAAS notifies the originator of the change.

C4.3.3.5.2. Status for Rerouted MILSTRIP Transactions. When DAAS reroutes a MILSTRIP requisition, passing order, or a referral order, the notice to the originator is a standard 'AE9' MILSTRIP transaction with Status Code 'BM' in positions 65 - 66 and the changed MILRIC in positions 67 - 69. The originator is notified in each instance when DAAS changes the destination of an excess report 'FTC', 'FTE', or 'FTF' transaction. This notice is a 'FTQ' transaction with Status Code 'TZ' (destination change Federal Supply Class change) in positions 65 - 66, the DAAS MILRIC in positions 4-6 and the changed MILRIC in positions 67 - 69 of the transaction.

C4.3.3.5.3. Status for Rerouted MILSTRAP Transactions. When DAAS reroutes a MILSTRAP SPR or LASE transaction, the notice is a standard 'DZ9' MILSTRAP transaction with MILSTRIP Status Code 'BM' in positions 79 - 80 and the MILRIC of the correct SoS in positions 67 - 69 of the transaction.

C4.3.4. Images

C4.3.4.1. During processing, DAAS makes images of selected transactions, sends them to activities who may be monitoring a project, or the transactions may become part of a DoD Component or Participating Agency logistics database. DAAS makes an average of 122 million images monthly. Frequently, multiple images are made of the same transaction and sent to different databases. For example, an image of a shipment status transaction will be sent to the JTAV system, the Transportation Command's GTN System, the USAF TRACKER System, or the USA LIF System. DAASC currently makes transaction images for the following:

C4.3.4.1.1. DLA

C4.3.4.1.2. USCG

C4.3.4.1.3. USMC

C4.3.4.1.4. USN

C4.3.4.1.5. USAF (TRACKER, ATAC-AF, Lean Logistics, IMACS, and others)

C4.3.4.1.6. USA (LIF and others)

C4.3.4.1.7. Federal Agencies

C4.3.4.1.8. DFAS

C4.3.4.1.9. JTAV (Area of Responsibility)

C4.3.4.1.10. GTN FMS (FLO and Freight Forwarders)

C4.3.4.1.11. Other DoD

C4.3.4.2. IMACS has a need to track and furnish visibility of assets being repaired under the terms and conditions of Depot Maintenance Inter-service Support Agreements (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., inter-DoD Component shipments/receipts). These are collected daily from the DoD Components for specific DMISAs. DLMS procedures and related transaction formats shall be 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 source of repair (SOR) or repair depot; (2) acknowledgment of the receipt of assets 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 principals' designated destination. The above transactions are manually input by item managers or shipping and receiving clerks into either the DSS, the Global Command Support System (GCSS), or are interfaced to DSS from the DoD Component legacy systems. The DLA Corporate Plan establishes the business rules (i.e., rules of engagement) for utilization of DLMS transactions, procedures, and the requirement to interface these transactions electronically via DAAS. The transaction extraction logic used by DAAS to identify the inter-DoD Component shipment and receipt transactions are based on DLMS procedures and that DSS is in compliance with these standards. The most cost-effective means for IMACS to receive these transactions is via a DAAS interface. This eliminates the need for multiple point-to-point interfaces with DSS.

C4.3.5. Determining Destination Addresses. Transactions processed by DAAS are categorized as traffic to be routed or passed.

C4.3.5.1. Routed traffic is defined as those transactions for which DAAS rules and records are used to find the addressee regardless of the destination cited by the transaction originator. DAAS rules and profiles for routing transactions are specifically tailored for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. For example, a

designated transaction may be routed by one rule/profile for the USA and by a different rule/record for the USN or USAF. In addition, the DoD Component or Participating Agency will specify if DAAS rules/profiles are to apply to all or only some of its activities (e.g., DAAS routes USN requisition transactions in accordance with the item source of supply (SoS) record for certain USN activities). DAAS applies two basic techniques to route transactions: the use of the DoD Component/Participating Agency special processing rules and the item SoS records. The former is checked first and if no processing rule applies, routes based on the SoS record.

C4.3.5.2. Passed traffic is defined as those transactions that are routinely forwarded to the addressee designated by the transaction originator. Passed traffic includes supply/shipment status, materiel release orders, redistribution orders, most inventory management transactions, and will include some requisitions and referral orders.

C4.3.6. Zero Latency Process. The zero latency process was developed to support the enterprise resource planning (ERP) environment. The zero latency process supports real-time processing of transactions using a distributed architecture, consisting of many personal computers (PCs), via MQ-Series as the communications transport. The zero latency process is a wrapper for the DAASC Micro Automated Routing System (DMARS) routing application, also PC-based. Single transactions, wrapped in XML, are received, parsed, and passed to the DMARS routing application. Output from the zero latency configuration of DMARS is either passed to the DAASC Network Control System (DNCS) or wrapped in XML and delivered via MQ-Series directly to participating zero latency customers.

C4.3.7. Batching. Transactions for a given destination may be batched and a new message is assembled and formatted for transmission through the appropriate communications network to the destination activity. Normally, DLMS transactions are collected (batched) for up to ten minutes for supply priorities 1 - 8 and for other transactions specifically designated as priority and for up to 1 hour for all other transactions. Batching times are tailorable to meet the destination activity's requirements. Transactions to be mailed are collected for the normal mail cycle.

C4.3.8. Translation and Conversion

C4.3.8.1. DAASC has software, which converts 80-record position DLSS transactions to DLMS ANSI ASC X12, XML or UDF transaction sets and serves as a central processor for all of the Department of Defense. This allows for implementation of DLMS as the DoD legacy systems evolve into new and redesigned logistics systems. This capability has been implemented with selected processes for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. DAASC provides a distribution gateway for EB procurement transactions to private sector trading partners, via multiple commercial VANs that enable DLA to standardize its EB implementation and to implement the 'DoD

Standard Architecture'. For contingency and growth purposes, there are two functional EB hub sites, one at each DAASC site. The hubs receive ASC X12, XML or UDF transaction sets from the DoD Components and vendors conducting business with the DoD community. DAASC provides connectivity/mail-boxing/reporting services between DoD/Government procurement, financial, transportation, and contracting activities and their private sector trading partners.

C4.3.8.2. DAASC provides EB methods for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies to use in sending and receiving DLMS ASC X12 transactions. Using the DAAS allows the activities to send to and receive from a single point. This reduces their overhead in maintaining the trading partner profiles necessary for ensuring the recipient can receive the ASC X12 transactions and in the correct version. DAAS can receive and transmit transactions by using the intra-DoD communications protocols or by using VANs. The gateway has the capability for converting DLSS transactions into ASC X12; ASC X12 transactions into DLSS; UDF into DLSS or ASC X12; DLSS or ASC X12 into a UDF; and supports conversion to/from XML. The DoD Electronic Business Gateway (EBus) is used by the DoD Components to requisition food supplies from regional vendors for next day delivery to messing facilities. The orders are sent by each of the DoD Component dining facilities through the DAASC Gateway to the appropriate commercial vendor providing food supplies to the Department of Defense. The medical orders use the same process through DAAS to the appropriate commercial VAN providing service to the hospitals for medicine. These activities send their daily requirements for drugs, other types of medicine, or equipment to DAAS who delivers the order to the commercial VAN supporting the pharmaceutical/medical equipment vendor. The DAASC translator converts the UDF to ASC X12 and ASC X12 into UDF for the USAF Cargo CMOS and the USAF CONUS Freight Management (CFM) System.

C4.3.8.3. In addition to providing connectivity to numerous commercial VANs, DAASC's own EB VAN provides VAN services for our customer base. The DAASC EB VAN provides a central EB communications gateway for translation, conversion, connectivity, mail-boxing, and reporting services between the DoD Components/Participating Agencies and private industry. The capability includes conversion services for DLSS to DLMS, DLMS to DLSS, XML to XML, DLSS/DLMS/XML to UDF, and UDF to DLSS/DLMS/XML formats. Electronic catalog distribution another service provided by the DAASC includes:

C4.3.8.3.1. Mapping/translation UDF to ASC X12

C4.3.8.3.2. Mapping/translation ASC X12 to UDF

C4.3.8.3.3. Mapping/translation UDF to UDF

C4.3.8.3.4. Mapping/translation XML to DLSS, etc.

C4.3.8.3.5. VAN services

C4.3.8.3.6. Catalog distribution services

C4.3.8.3.7. Technical support services

C4.3.8.4. The Defense Distribution Center (DDC) has established the DSS logistics link which uses DLMS (DLSS formatted transactions). The legacy systems that communicate with the DSS use both non-DLMS and DLMS transactions. Since non-DLMS transactions are not recognized by the DSS, these transactions must be converted into DLMS transactions. The DSS bridging system converts DLMS (DLSS) to non-DLMS transactions and non-DLMS to DLMS and routes the resulting conversion to the appropriate destination.

C4.3.9. Customer Profiles/Trading Partners

C4.3.9.1. DoD Gateway (DGate). DAASC maintains a customer profile for each connection, not each customer. The customer profile has information about a customer's communication routes and formatting requirements. Profiles are stored in the processing system and are considered a part of file maintenance. Profile changes and additions are constantly taking place as customers environments change.

C4.3.9.2. EBus. Trading partner agreements identify communication routes and formatting requirements for DoD Components and Participating Activities and their associated commercial trading partners. The Trading partner agreements are stored in the processing system and are considered a part of file maintenance. Trading partner changes and additions are constantly taking place as new trading partners are identified and the customers' environments change.

# AP1. APPENDIX 1

## DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM CENTER (DAASC) PROFILES

### AP1.1. EBUS

AP1.1.1. General. EBus processes logistics transactions within a standard format; ASC X12, XML, or UDF. As the DoD Components and Participating Agencies implement DLMS, the DAASC transaction and processing workload will shift from the DLSS fixed length transactions to ASC X12, or other variable-length transactions such as XML as recognized and approved within the DLMS. As the Department of Defense migrates from the DLSS, the DAAS architecture shall ensure that all standard transaction formats as authorized within the DLMS are accommodated.

AP1.1.2. System Description

AP1.1.2.1. EDI Gateway System Process. EDI provides a standard format for automated, machine-to-machine, exchange of EB transactions, between the DoD Component, Participating Agency, and their commercial trading partners. DAASC operates a centralized DoD EDI Communications Gateway capability that provides routing, archiving, translation, and VAN services.

AP1.1.2.2. DoD EB Exchange (DEBX) and Mercator. In addition to providing EDI telecommunication services, DAASC also provides the DoD DEBX. DEBX is a COTS communications gateway software package used in conjunction with the Mercator translator for transaction mapping and translation functionality.

### AP1.2. DGATE.

AP1.2.1. General. The entry point for DLSS transactions is DGate. DGate is the key element for DAAS and serves as the 'front door' to receive and transmit approximately 95% of the logistics data to a myriad of activities that operate within the logistics community. DGate provides for the network and data interoperability within these activities to facilitate the exchange of logistics data. DGate supports the interoperability of mission support functions, from the capturing of requirements, repository file maintenance, communications exchange, logistics data routing, and distribution.

AP1.2.2. System Description

AP1.2.2.1. Billing and Materiel Obligation Support System (BMOSS) Process. 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.

AP1.2.2.2. MILSBILLS. DAAS receives, edits, and sends MILSBILLS interfund transactions for the Department of Defense. For each requisition processed into a shipping action, there is an interfund billing transaction generated. These interfund bills are archived and available for retrieval and retransmission. The volume of billing transactions processed and stored average between 3.6 and 4.6 million transactions each month. The data are stored for one year for DoD bills and two years for the FMS bills. The DoD Components will submit automated inquires to DAAS to retrieve the bills for their use or may direct the bill be sent to another activity which is not identified in the MILSBILLS document. DAASC maintains the MILSMOV inquiry system and provides the capability to interrogate the repository for recovery and retransmission of bills. See Appendix 3.2.4.

AP1.2.2.2.1. MILSBILLS Fund Code. MILSBILLS fund code is a two-character code used to identify the appropriate accounting data to be charged. DAASC maintains the fund codes and serves as the DoD focal point for receipt of all file revisions. The codes are updated, as required, and posted to the DAASC web site for activities to download. DAASC DMARS AIS uses the fund code repository for performing the DoD Component requested edits against specific logistics transactions.

AP1.2.2.2.2. 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.

AP1.2.2.2.3. MILSMOV. The Department of Defense 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 and Participating Agencies. DAAS processes the MOV, ensuring the batch contains all the individual transactions as determined by the transaction count in the header control document. DAASC receives approximately 3.7 million MOV transactions each quarter. DAASC maintains the MILSMOV inquiry system and provides 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.

AP1.2.2.3. DAASC Automated Message Exchange System (DAMES). DAMES provides a communications capability that allows a DAMES customer to exchange logistics data with the US Government and the DoD logistics community. DAMES is a PC- based system providing the capability to communicate with DAAS, sending and

receiving logistics transactions and narrative traffic. The MS Windows version of DAMES communicates via TCP/IP via the internet. The DAMES server manages the input and output files for those DAMES users that utilize 'FTP' as their method of exchanging logistics data with the DAASC. As data is received, the server validates the format of the input file, and passes the data to the DNCS for processing. As DAAS outputs data to a DAMES 'FTP' customer, the DAMES server software manages the transmission of the data to the DAMES customer site. The customer interfaces with the DAMES server via their DAMES PC software package. Customer profile information on the DAMES server is updated during DNCS file maintenance. See Appendix 2.2.2. and 2.2.3. for more information.

AP1.2.2.4. DAASC Logistics Gateway System (DLOGS). DLOGS is the DAAS entry point and central communications hub that enables the DoD Components and Participating Agencies to communicate seamlessly with each other, as well as with DAAS, over disparate networks. It accepts numerous formats including those transactions in ASC X12, DLMS, XML, and UDF and converts the non-standard formats to a DAASC internal message format suitable for internal DAAS processing. After DNCS does the initial transaction set processing, forwards the transactions to DMARS for routing. DMARS returns the routed transactions to DNCS for delivery to the appropriate destination. The following services are provided within the DLOGS umbrella:

AP1.2.2.4.1. DIELOG. DIELOG allows access by email for small volume users, required to submit requisitions, who no longer have immediate access to DDN or another corporate-type communications network.

AP1.2.2.4.2. DNCS. The DNCS is a highly reliable, high availability AIS which provides network and data interoperability and connectivity. DNCS enhances the telecommunications capabilities of DAASC with respect to the DoD Community, the DISN, the defense contractor community, ILCS, and the customers using commercial networks. The DNCS provides the technical platforms for the DLMS and the technical platform to transition between networks. DNCS receives formatted transactions from and transmits formatted transactions to the DISN, dedicated and switched circuits, and commercial networks. The traffic sent to DAAS is processed utilizing business rules established by the DoD Components and Participating Agencies and routed to the appropriate destination. Delivery is executed by using various communications modes and messaging formats. Traffic for a specific destination may be intercepted by DAAS, as requested, for later processing or delivery via an alternative mode of delivery. Input to DAAS is screened for duplicate messages. Duplicate message notifications are generated to the originating activities for further research. Output messages are permanently archived for historical/recovery/re-transmittal and reporting purposes.

AP1.2.2.4.3. SENTRY. SENTRY is an intelligent problem and resource monitor for DAAS servers. Use of SENTRY ensures efficient, timely, and informative

notification to the applicable administrators, as well as notifying the DAAS problem management and escalation software to generate problem reports, etc.

AP1.2.2.4.4. Web Requisitioning (WebREQ). DAASC WebREQ provides the DoD Components and Participating Agencies with the capability to build and submit transactions. These transactions are entered into the DAAS for processing. This capability allows for submission of any DLSS transaction types. The supply status transactions can be sent to the customer by this methodology.

AP1.2.2.4.5. MQ-Series. The product MQ-Series is a guaranteed delivery transport from an MQ-Series origin to an MQ-Series destination. DAASC is supporting customer needs for guaranteed delivery by use of MQ for various application interfaces. Several batch processes are 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. XML is used by the DAASC zero latency process for the programs to receive, edit, validate, route and deliver DLMS transactions, wrapped in XML, via the MQ-Series transport. DAASC EDI applications also use the MQ-Series to send DLMS information.

AP1.2.2.5. DMARS Process. The DMARS process validates, edits, and routes transactions based on established business rules provided by the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

AP1.2.2.6. DSSBridge Process

AP1.2.2.6.1. DSSBridge. Both DDC and DSS sends and receives DLSS transactions. The DSS bridging system converts and translates transactions from the DLSS format to the DLMS format, and vice versa, to facilitate the exchange of transactions between DDC, DSS, and the destination activities. A translator converts the DoD Component variable length UDF into DLSS documents and 80-character DLSS documents into UDFs

AP1.2.2.6.2. WebBridge. The web-based version of the DSS bridging system provides the same services as DSSBridge utilizing the web.

AP1.2.2.7. DAASC Mail System. DAASC's mail system is an exception processing capability for sending routed logistics traffic via the U.S. Postal Service. The output products are DAASC and GSA mailers. The mail system processes approximately 200,000 transactions per day, and sends transactions to recipients having no existing telecommunications link to DAASC or during periods of 'Minimize' conditions.

AP.1.3. DoD DATA SERVICES (DData)

AP1.3.1. General. DData provides data repositories and access to the numerous logistics and logistics supporting data and reports. These reports and associated logistics data and data repositories are managed and maintained from a DoD perspective. DAASC is migrating these services to a web-based environment. Through this environment the end user is able to query repositories, extract information, execute reports, download data, and have an integrated DoD view of data.

AP1.3.2. System Description

AP1.3.2.1. DAASC Master Routing System Process

AP1.3.2.1.1. DAASC Allied Communications Procedure 117. 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 DAASC customer base.

AP1.3.2.1.2. DAAS Inquiry System (DAASINQ). DAASINQ provides information on NIIN, MAPAC, U.S. Postal Zip Codes, Distribution Code, MILRI, DoDAAC and CommRI data elements to DAASC customers. Users are able to download DoDAAF, MILRI and MAPAD files.

AP1.3.2.1.3. DoDAAD.[4] 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. DoDAAD has three different TACs which provides: an address for mail and small parcel shipments (TAC 1); Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) and surface shipments (TAC 2); and the billing address for the DoD interfund bills (TAC 3). DAASC is the DoD Central Consolidation Point (CCP) for maintenance of the file and disseminates updates (adds, changes, and deletes) to the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. See Appendix 3.2.1. for more information.

AP1.3.2.1.4. MILRIC and Distribution Code. MILRIC serves multiple purposes as it provides source-of-supply, intersystem routing, intra-system routing, and consignor (shipper) information. DAASC is the DoD-designated CSP for maintenance of the MILRIC. DAASC maintains the MILRI code file and is the focal point for the receipt and dissemination of all file revisions. Distribution codes are assigned by the DoD Components, under DLMS, to identify activities to be furnished 100 percent supply

[4] DoDAAD is in process of being reengineered to improve its functionality, accuracy, and efficiency and in doing so develop a repeatable process that can be applied to other key DoD reference repositories supporting logistics business functions. The reengineered file will support the Office of Management and Budget effort to improve accounting for intragovernmental transactions.

and shipment status on all priorities in addition to other given status. DAASC is 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.

AP1.3.2.1.5. MAPAD. DAASC is the DoD CSP for maintenance of the MAPAD and sends updates (adds, changes, and deletes) to the DoD Components and 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. TAC 4 address is used to send supply status to the FMS country or their designated representative. The FMS country, or its designated representative, submits changes to DAASC for incorporation into the directory. See Appendix 3.2.2, for more information.

AP1.3.2.1.6. Master SoS System. The DAASC NIIN/SOS File is maintained to ensure DLMS system transactions are routed to the correct SoS as required by the DoD Component/Participating Agency business rules. Daily updates are obtained from DLIS to ensure the repository is current.

AP1.3.2.1.7. PLAD. The DAASC PLAD capability allows a linkage between a DoDAAC and its associated Plain Language Address (PLA). PLA is used in the 'From:' and 'To:' line of the narrative message. Users may address narrative messages to the DAASC PLA conversion process, and the DAASC will look up the DoDAAC(s) placed in the 'From:' and 'To:' lines of the input message, and replace the DoDAACs with their appropriate PLA, and 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.

AP1.3.2.1.8. SPLC. The MTMC-CFM 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. DAASC administers the SPLC maintenance in the DoDAAF in support of the Defense 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 sent daily. DAASC 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.

AP1.3.2.1.9. Transportation Account Codes Inquiry (TACINQ). TACs are used daily all over the world by shippers, transportation offices, ports, and Transportation Component Commands. They are essential to the operation of the Defense Transportation System. The Defense Working Capital Fund and the

decentralization of transportation funding have increased the importance of TACs. DAASC maintains a repository for updating TACs and issuing of daily changes. TACINQ provides for repository queries and supports the generation of the TAC manual publication.

AP1.3.2.2. LDG Process. 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 by the DAASC. This DoD-level data warehouse provides easy web access to current and historical data in an integrated form that flows through the DAAS. Data are 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 the DAASC. 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 DAASC managed data. The ultimate goal is to work more effectively with the warfighter by: improving the capability to track the movement of critical spare parts; identifying 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 for supplying logistics data from one source to support total logistics reporting requirements throughout the Department of Defense.

AP1.3.2.3. LIDS Process

AP1.3.2.3.1. 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/ 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.

AP1.3.2.3.2. LIDS[5]. LIDS is a report generation system providing standard monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and ad-hoc reports for DAASC, the DoD Components, and Participating Agencies. The reports are stored on the DAASC web site for customer review. The data is compiled from DAASC history files and later correlated into various sections of the LIDS report. Special reports related to logistical transaction processing can be accommodated by special request on a 'one-time' or 'temporary basis.'.

AP1.3.2.4. LINK Process. DAASC, as the central node for the LINK family of tools, maintains access to the DoD Component and Participating Agency data files/databases to provide the user with a capability to obtain information on 'item identification, stock availability', and 'requisition tracking'. LINK uses a client-server configuration to retrieve asset visibility and in transit information from 15 logistics information systems (hosts) operated by the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. With LINK, users have visibility of wholesale, retail, and surplus assets that are resident in the DoD Component inventories allowing users to track requisition status. The client provides the user interface where the user can build and send queries and receive and read responses.

AP1.3.2.4.1. LINK Server. The LINK server is the customer gateway for sending/receiving LINK logistics data. The LINK application provides a virtual interface to many DoD/DLA logistics databases. The LINK server, using a LINK-owned logon identification, performs query requests received from the customer against the appropriate logistics database. In this way, the LINK server acts as a proxy by performing queries against the logistics databases on the customer's behalf. The customer is not required to have logon identification with the actual database queried. The LINK server currently uses telnet, tn3270, sockets, SQL*Net and FTP to query the supported logistics databases.

AP1.3.2.4.2. PCLINK. PCLINK is a Microsoft Windows graphical user Interface designed by DAASC to permit personal computer access to the LINK.

AP1.3.2.4.3. SmartLINK. The SmartLINK is a query capability available in PCLINK and Web Logistics Information Network (WebLINK) that automates the research that can be performed on an item by using the NSN. SmartLINK retrieves item information, surplus assets, wholesale assets, and retail assets.

AP1.3.2.4.4. Rapid Logistics Information Network. This is available via WebLINK and provides interactive access to multiple databases.

AP1.3.2.4.5. WebLINK. WebLINK provides access, via the WWW.

[5] LIDS reports are controlled under RCS: DD-A&T(AR) 1113. They are listed and data content described in Appendix 5 of this Manual.

AP1.3.2.5. LMARS Process. 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 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 (birth) date of the requisition and ends with receipt by DAAS of the MRA transaction. Standard LMARS reports (See appendix 5.2.) are produced weekly/monthly and are available on the DAASC web site at https://daytn8.daas.mil/lmars/lmars.asp. LMARS provides the DoD community with the capability to maintain, track, extract, and tailor logistics data to the needs of the DoD community and its supporting infrastructure through the life cycle tracking of logistics transactions, supporting command and control decisions, and ad-hoc query capability in seconds instead of weeks. This capability generates reports on DoD-wide LRT measurement and performance of the logistics pipeline. See appendix 3.2.7 and appendix 5.2, for more information.

AP1.3.2.5.1. LRT. LRT measures the logistics processing time elapsed at the wholesale level. LRT begins with the requisition entry into the wholesale level by the 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. DAASC 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 is provided through off-line feeds (See appendix .2.3.1.).

AP1.3.2.5.2. 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. DAASC 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 DAASC for inclusion in the DoD composite CWT reports (See appendix 5.2.3.2.).

AP1.3.2.6. LOTS. LOTS is a DAASC 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. LOTS is populated from images of

transactions processed by the DAASC. 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 DAASC produced tools (e.g. WebVLIPS and Web Logistics On-Line Tracking System (WebLOTS) which allow tracking and retrieval of requisition and excess life cycle information. WebVLIPS provides access to addressing and stock number information stored at DAASC, linking that information to the DLMS transactions stored in LOTS. LOTS shows the life cycle of logistics actions, tracking requisitions from their release into the DoD pipeline until the materiel is posted to the accountable record at the destination activity. LOTS provides tracking of excess transactions and the movement of those excesses to the destination depot or disposal site. WebLOTS provides the capability for external system to utilize direct tailored system queries to access LOTS data. See appendix 3.2.6, for more information.

AP1.3.2.6.1. WebVLIPS Process. WebVLIPS is a web based query system that can be accessed from any internet attached personal computer using either the Internet Explorer or Netscape 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. 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. WebVLIPS provides a DSS asset query (asset balance/due-in)for the DLA supply centers, except for the Defense Supply Center (DSC) Richmond.

AP1.3.2.6.2. 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 Access Request (SAR) 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 will detail the type 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.

AP.1.4. DAASC BASELINE ENVIORNMENT (DBase)

AP1.4.1. General. DBase is the common infrastructure environment consisting of all components needed for the exchange of data between DAASC and its diverse customer base in support of the DAASC mission. The infrastructure includes the DAASC Decision Support System (DDSS), DAASC Home Page, DAASC Local Area Network (LAN), and DAASC Wide Area Network (WAN).

AP1.4.2. System Description

AP1.4.2.1. DDSS. DDSS is an on-line decision support, executive information, and infrastructure support tool used by the complete DAASC staff. DDSS integrates information provided by Patrol Enterprise Management (PEM), Remedy Action Request System (ARS), and Tivoli. The capabilities of the DDSS include:

AP1.4.2.1.1. Electronic mail and scheduled notice services.

AP1.4.2.1.2. Problem reporting, tracking, and notification.

AP1.4.2.1.3. The DAASC procedure for SAR generation, control, and approval for any user needing access to individual DAASC systems.

AP1.4.2.1.4. The Corporate Configuration Control Board capability for mechanized routing, tracking, closure, and documentation.

AP1.4.2.1.5. System support criteria identifying all facets of support needed for any AIS, to include the points-of-contact, parameters, and scope of the varying number of considerations surrounding any system or procedural requirement of the DDSS.

AP1.4.2.2. DAASC Home Page. The DAASC Home Page provides a secure direct web access to information pertinent to DAASC services and products. In addition, the page provides access to related DLA and non-DLA sites.

AP1.4.2.3. DAASC Network. The DAASC Network is comprised of a Gigabit LAN and several T1 WAN and 12 Megabit links. The two DAASC sites are connected via two T1 dedicated links that are encrypted and behind firewalls and a 12 Megabit encrypted link. This network provides all of the DAASC AISs with:

AP1.4.2.3.1. High availability

AP1.4.2.3.2. Secure operation

AP1.4.2.3.3. Maximized bandwidth utilization

AP1.4.2.3.4. Monitored and managed support for both mission critical and mission support applications.

AP1.4.2.4. 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 will send an email to the DAASC Remedy process for the creation of a problem report ticket. Remedy will determine whether a page should be executed, sending an email back to PEM with pertinent information regarding who to page. PEM will process this information and notify the appropriate point of contact.

AP1.4.2.5. Remedy. Remedy is 3-tiered client server automated workflow and data management environment. Remedy provides the following applications, information, and or functionality:

AP1.4.2.5.1. Problem management – problem reporting system.

AP1.4.2.5.2. Change management – change request.

AP1.4.2.5.3. System support repository.

AP1.4.2.6. Tivoli. Tivoli is used to perform systems license administration and software distribution of UNIX, NT, and OS/390 systems (servers and PCs) in an enterprise environment, including those systems at different geographical sites. Tivoli is used to monitor and enforce policies, business rules, roles, and standard configurations. The following modules perform the listed tasks:

AP1.4.2.6.1. Framework. Foundation module, dynamic host configuration protocol service, task library, and scheduler.

AP1.4.2.6.2. Inventory. Systems management, configuration management, hardware, and software inventory.

AP1.4.2.6.3. Distributed Monitoring. Monitors servers for various conditions, with automatic repair of some servers.

AP1.4.2.6.4. User Administration. Administration of all passwords in one file, regardless of platform.

AP1.4.2.6.5. Software Distribution. Distributes new installs, upgrades, and virus software to machines in parallel.

ap1.5. DAASC HOSTING SERVICES (DHost)

AP1.5.1. DHost provides computer facility space and support services, at DAASC, to assist organizations in fielding their logistics related applications. DAASC has the proper facilities, management structure, and personnel required to host, manage, and to provide administrative support for the hosted systems. DLA uses DAASC as the hosting site for several of its server systems and development environments.

AP1.5.1.1. Business Systems Modernization (BSM). Development platform. BSM is the DLA strategy for replacing its legacy AISs. This strategy includes adopting COTS software and tailoring the traditional AIS acquisition process. The Acquisition Category 1 BSM program is managed within the DLA information operations business area. Like its legacy predecessors, BSM will exchange information with a wide variety of non-DLA systems and organizations. This interoperability will be achieved largely by exercising existing, well defined communication channels and information formats currently used by the legacy systems. The warfighter will communicate with BSM using DLMS transactions, ASC X12 transactions, and future standards for data interchange between systems. All system traffic in and out of BSM will be through the DAAS.

AP1.5.1.2. DLA Resource Center (DRC). The DRC mission is to provide the warfighter with continued logistics support needed to fulfill their operational mission by offering a continuity of operations environment. That means providing goods (fuel, clothing, subsistence, medical items, basic hardware, and repair parts) as well as the full-range of logistics services: cataloging and logistics information, reutilization and disposal of equipment and supplies, storage and packaging services and specialized support like lab testing, hazardous materiels disposal, and kitting of essential components. The DLA depends heavily upon both mainframe and mid-tier AISs to meet mission objectives. Production sites will schedule annual tests at the DRC to exercise all procedures. Each site will need a minimum of two weeks of test time to validate and certify disaster recovery procedure exercises. No designated amount of time has been established for a site to remain at the DRC after an actual declared disaster. The production sites will coordinate test schedules or actual disaster plans with the DRC system administrators, and/or the DLA J-632. Production sites using the DAASC DRC are:

AP1.5.1.2.1. Defense Depot New Cumberland

AP1.5.1.2.2. Defense Depot San Joaquin

AP1.5.1.2.3. Defense Depot Susquehanna

AP1.5.1.2.4. DLIS, Battle Creek

AP1.5.1.2.5. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek

AP1.5.1.2.6. DSC Columbus

AP1.5.1.2.7. DSC Philadelphia

AP1.5.1.2.8. DSC Richmond

AP1.5.1.2.9. Headquarters Information Technology, Fort Belvoir

AP1.5.3.3. Engineering Support Automation (ESA). The ESA system enables each of the three DSCs to electronically communicate and manage requests for engineering approval and alternative solutions from any of the 17 engineering entities within the DoD Components. This project automates the DLA Form 339 in an XML format and replaces a largely manual process with a modern 'web based' electronic process that allows for life cycle management of each engineering support request. This enhancement will ensure timely and authoritative responses to engineering and product design issues that significantly extend procurement lead times and contribute to unnecessary downtime to front line weapon systems caused by protracted maintenance delays. The DAASC hosted ESA Web Repository consists of three main servers, with three test servers. The BizTalk framework transports the 339's between the DSC's and the engineering activities. The database stores the engineering requests. The Web Server allows other parties to log in and pull down 339 forms/information from the database.

# AP2. APPENDIX 2

## INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (ILCS)

AP2.1. GENERAL. ILCS provides a logistics communications service for FMS countries and has been expanded to include FMS freight forwarders and contractors. This service provides a telecommunications capability that allows an FMS customer to exchange logistics related information with the U.S. Government and the DoD logistics community. The ILCS has been expanded to include contractors and other DoD activities. This includes connection to the DNCS to provide connection to the entire DISN range. An FMS entity interested in acquiring ILCS services notifies the appropriate country office at the DoD Component International Logistics Control Office (ILCO), Air Force Security Assistance Command (AFSAC), United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC), or Navy ICP, who in turn works with DAASC to obtain the required services via a new or existing FMS case. The ILCS subscriber sends and receives FMS related data pattern and narrative messages by using their local ILCS through either a dial-up or internet connection linked to the DAAS.

AP2.1.1. DAAS receives the ILCS traffic for editing, validating, verifying, routing, and delivering the transactions to the appropriate destination.

AP2.1.2. DAAS routes the ILCS traffic in accordance with the ILCS subscriber destination CommRI and associated business rules.

AP2.1.3. Under existing policy, ILCS traffic addressed to the DAAS CommRI must be sent via existing communications channels between DAASC and the appropriate ILCO where the logistics transactions are validated against established FMS cases.

AP2.1.4. ILCS traffic with a non-DAAS destination CommRI is relayed by DAASC via the appropriate communications network to the activity represented by the destination CommRI. Examples are freight tracking transactions exchanged between a FMS subscriber and its freight forwarder/contractor and narrative messages exchanged between ILCS subscribers.

AP2.2. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION. ILCS is a dial-up and internet-based communications network designed for the FMS community. DAASC is the central interface point. The DAASC ILCS network consists of three automated systems: the DNCS, the DAMES server, and the ILCS subscriber's system. The normal mode of communication for the ILCS community is via the DAASC DAMES communications software package, although there are other communications methods available. Using DAMES, systems are connected by either the international switched telephone network on a dial-up basis, the WWW through a LAN, or an Internet Service Provider (ISP), using TCP/IP file FTP. Costs associated with the switched telephone communications

network is on a 'time-used' basis. Costs associated with the WWW are based on costs for a LAN or an agreement with the local ISP. Message traffic to/from an ILCS subscriber flows from their local system to the DAASC DNCS and then to the DoD logistics community via appropriate communications networks. The message traffic exchange path for the ILCS is described as follows:

AP2.2.1. DNCS. DNCS is a highly reliable, high availability relational database environment that provides telecommunications interoperability and network connectivity. All logistics transactions received in messages from ILCS subscribers are processed by the DAAS for the purpose of editing and applying the DoD Components business rules and procedures. DNCS can interface with a variety of communications networks using numerous worldwide standard protocols.

AP2.2.2. DAMES PC Software Package. This is a fully automated telecommunication software package designed for use on a PC system. The installed DAMES software provides the ILCS subscriber with a true 'stand-alone' telecommunications terminal or it can be designed to act as a 'front-end processor' to a subscriber's existing telecommunications network. DAMES has been implemented on PC systems because of their relative low cost, small physical footprint, and proven reliability under a wide range of operating environments. DAMES connects to the international switched telephone network via a dialup modem or the internet through either a LAN or an ISP.

AP2.3. ILCS SYSTEM OPTIONS. An ILCS link may be provided for the subscriber in one of the following ways:

AP2.3.1. Subscriber's Use of an Existing PC System. The ILCS subscriber can use an existing PC system with communications capability. DAASC shall provide the prospective subscriber with specifications and technical assistance to allow them to install the DAMES software package on their existing PC system.

AP2.3.2. DAASC Developed Turnkey PC System. This option is available to an ILCS subscriber within four to six months from signing a letter of agreement with their appropriate ILCO. The turnkey PC system provides the subscriber with everything needed to implement its ILCS connectivity; hardware, software, training, and installation of the system at the subscriber's designated location. The DAMES software package is menu driven and provides for easy system operation. An important feature of the software is the interactive message preparation function, where messages can be entered directly into the computer in an online mode, instead of preparing messages off-line. This feature eliminates the requirements for formatting, editing, and double keying of messages, since the operator only has to follow the instructions on the menu and insert the message text. The corresponding system software is flexible and modular, consisting of a telecommunications package that allows the system to send and receive unclassified narrative and/or logistics data messages, such as requisition and status

transactions. The communications housekeeping is performed automatically. The logistics data are delivered to the subscriber's supply personnel.

AP2.4. SYSTEM ORIENTATION AND TRAINING. When a subscriber procures the turnkey system, the complete system is installed at DAASC for a period of up to 60 calendar days. During this period, the system undergoes a complete 'hot-stage' testing phase. After the 'hot staging' is completed, the system is de-installed and shipped to the subscriber's designated receiving point. After the system has been received at the subscriber's ILCS location, DAASC personnel are dispatched to perform the system installation and orientation training for the subscriber's designated personnel. The orientation training consists of hardware familiarization, 'DAMES' software, and system operations training. As FMS countries acquire more sophisticated and costly weapon systems, rapid communications of logistics data becomes more essential in obtaining an acceptable readiness posture. The ILCS provides a direct, rapid connection, between FMS subscribers and the U.S. logistics community. By reducing the periods that logistics transactions are within the communications pipeline, it improves the FMS subscriber's readiness posture by ensuring earlier receipts of materiel.

AP2.5. SYSTEM COSTS. The investment and recurring costs of the ILCS-related to an FMS country and its freight forwarder/contractor are reimbursed by the FMS country to the U.S. Government under an established FMS case.

AP2.6. WORLDWIDE CUSTOMER BASE. ILCS has been operational since 1979 and, since its inception, has been extended to 56 countries and their associated FMS freight forwarders/contractors. Currently, there are more than 166 individual ILCS system connections throughout the world.

# AP3. APPENDIX 3

## DoD AND DLA REPOSITORY CUSTODIAN

AP3.1. GENERAL. When the DLSS (MILS) were developed in the early 1960s, it was recognized that the constraints of an 80-character punch card would necessitate the use of a large amount of coded data needed in identifying different activities. As an example, the six-character DoDAAC was developed to show various levels of activity such as the requisitioner, ship to addresses, and addresses for sources of supply and activities storing materiel. Because there are fewer supply sources, distribution depots, and other activities that redistribute materiel, it was determined a three character MILRIC would be sufficient to satisfy the requirement for this code. The need for coded data to show the various addresses or other information within the 80-character transaction made it necessary for DAASC to create and maintain repositories in support of the logistics processes.

AP3.2. REPOSITORY DESCRIPTIONS

AP3.2.1. DoDAAD. This repository contains the names and addresses of military organizations that requisition, receive, or ship materiel; Federal agency organizations that maintain logistics support arrangements with the Department of Defense; and commercial organizations that enter into materiel and/or service contracts with the Department of Defense. The DoDAAC is a six-character code with the first character representing the DoD Component or other Participating Agency. DAASC provides the following services:

AP3.2.1.1. Is the DoD custodian for DoD 4000.25-6-M (reference (h)).

AP3.2.1.2. Receives updates from the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

AP3.2.1.3. Performs maintenance and dissemination of changes from a single location.

AP3.2.1.4. Provides capability for queries and downloads.

AP3.2.1.5. Performs SP functions for DLA and the DoD Components.

AP3.2.2. MAPAD. This repository contains the names and addresses of country representatives, freight forwarders, embassy offices, and customers within a country for releasing FMS and Military Assistance Program (MAP)/Grant Aid shipments and those addresses required for transmitting the related documentation. MAPAC is a six-character code with the first character representing the DoD Component and the

country represented by the second and third characters. DAASC provides the following services:

AP3.2.2.1. Is the DoD custodian for DoD 4000.25-8-M (reference (i)).

AP3.2.2.2. Receives updates from FMS representatives.

AP3.2.2.3. Performs maintenance and dissemination of changes from a single location.

AP3.2.2.4. Provides capability for queries and downloads.

AP3.2.3. MILRIC and Distribution Codes. This repository contains the names and addresses of supply sources, distribution depots, and other activities that redistribute materiel. MILRIC is a three-character code with the first character representing the DoD Component or other Participating Agency. The distribution code is a one-character code used to identify a monitoring activity to receive supply/shipment status relative to the processing of a requisition. DAASC provides the following services:

AP3.2.3.1. Is the DoD custodian for DoD 4000.25-S1 (reference (g)).

AP3.2.3.2. Receives updates from the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

AP3.2.3.3. Performs maintenance from a single location

AP3.2.3.4. Provides capability for queries and downloads

AP3.2.3.5. Performs the MILRIC SP functions for DLA

AP3.2.4. MILSBILLS Fund Codes. This repository contains a two-character code to use in lieu of the appropriation long line accounting information as identified in the financial processing system. The fund code supplement to MILSBILLS correlates the two-character fund code to the appropriation accounting number for the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. DAASC provides the following services:

AP3.2.4.1. Is the DoD custodian for the fund code database.

AP3.2.4.2. Receives updates from the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

AP3.2.4.3. Performs maintenance from a single location

AP3.2.4.4. Provides capability for queries and downloads

AP3.2.4.5. Distributes changes to the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

AP3.2.5. MILSBILLS Interfund Billing/MOV. This repository contains an image of all the MILSBILLS Interfund transactions and MOV transactions received and processed by DAAS.

AP3.2.5.1. DAASC provides the following services for the MILSBILLS interfund bills:

AP3.2.5.1.1. Validates extended dollar value, batch integrity, and the buyer DoDAAC.

AP3.2.5.1.2. Routes Interfund bill transactions from seller to buyer.

AP3.2.5.1.3. Archives and maintains the official DoD repository.

AP3.2.5.1.4. Retains DoD Interfund Bills in the repository for one year.

AP3.2.5.1.5. Retains FMS Interfund bills in the repository for two years.

AP3.2.5.1.6. Provides capability for query, recovery, and retransmission of Interfund bills.

AP3.2.5.2. DAASC provides the following services for the MOV transactions:

AP3.2.5.2.1. Validates batch integrity and the DoDAAC.

AP3.2.5.2.2. Routes and delivers MOV batches to the appropriate destination.

AP3.2.5.2.3. Archives and maintains the official repository.

AP3.2.5.2.4. Generates responses to the ICPs, as requested by the DoD Components and Participating Agencies.

AP3.2.5.2.5. Provides capability for query, recovery and retransmission of MOV batches.

AP3.2.6. LOTS. LOTS provides the ability to maintain, track, extract, and tailor logistics data to the needs of the DoD community and its supporting infrastructure. On-line query of the LOTS provides life cycle tracking of logistics transactions supporting command and control decisions and an ad hoc query capability for user-specific information in seconds instead of weeks. LOTS supports Government-wide information query, transaction tracking, and reporting requirements, thus aiding in logistics

management. Information extracted from requisitions and requisition related transactions or excesses and stored in LOTS can be accessed by WebVLIPS, WebLOTS (System-System) and the various LINK capabilities, thereby allowing the DAASC customer to track requisitions and excesses throughout their life cycle. These tools access addressing and stock number information to provide enhanced information to the user.

AP3.2.7. LMARS. LMARS is a capability to track materiel by pipeline segment as it flows through the logistics pipeline and reports the associated response times. LMARS is populated with information from DLMS transactions that flow through DAAS. LMARS reports response times within any of the 12 nodes of the logistics pipeline. All reporting timeframes are in terms of days. LMARS contains data from its inception, February 1997, to present. Standard reports are available (via the web) on a weekly/monthly basis.

# AP4. APPENDIX 4

## SPECIAL PROCESSING RULES

The DoD Component/Participating Agency special process rules are available at: https://www.daas.dla.mil/Baseline_Appendixes/baseline%20SpecialEdits218.doc.

For specific information on the DoD Component and Participating Agency special processing rules, contact DAASC/SL, Logistics Support, (937) 656-3564, DSN 986-3564, FAX (937) 656-3800, FAX DSN 986-3800 or e-mail DAASHELP@daas.dla.mil.

# AP5. APPENDIX 5

## LOGISTICS INFORMATION DATA SERVICES (LIDS)

AP5.1. GENERAL. LIDS is a report generating system which produces reports in support of the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. The reports described below are controlled under Reports Control System (RCS): A&T(AR)1113, established by DLMSO, and are produced by DAASC as required by the proponent and users of the data. Reports are posted to the DAASC website for viewing and downloading by the DoD Component/Participating Agency customers by the 10th of each month. Reports may be accessed at the following URL:
https://www.daas.dla.mil/daashome/daasc_reports.htm#lids

AP5.2. REPORTS. The following reports are prepared and issued under the above RCS:

AP5.2.1. Unauthorized Priority Designator Assignment. This report identifies suspected abuse of priority designator assignment. It also gives visibility of requisitions automatically downgraded by DAAS during requisition processing as approved by the DoD Components and Participating Agencies. Requisition data shown in this report are chosen under the assignment process for deciding the correct priority designator based on the assigned FAD and the validation process for those activities using the FAD I assignment in error. The report is in seven parts and prepared monthly. Summary sections (Parts I, II, IV, and V) are available quarterly and annually:

AP5.2.1.1. Part I – DoD Component/Participating Agency Summary of Requisitions Sent Through DAAS

AP5.2.1.2. Part II – DoDAAC Summary by DoD Component/Participating Agency of Requisitions Sent Through DAAS

AP5.2.1.3. Part III – Requisition Detail by DoDAAC of Requisitions Sent Through DAAS

AP5.2.1.4. Part IV – DoD Component/Participating Agency Summary of Requisitions Not Sent Through DAAS

AP5.2.1.5. Part V – DoDAAC Summary by DoD Component/Participating Agency of Requisitions Not Sent Through DAAS

AP5.2.1.6. Part VI – Requisition Detail by DoDAAC of Requisitions Not Sent Through DAAS

AP5.2.1.7. Part VII – Requisition Detail by DoDAAC of Requisitions Downgraded to a Lower Priority. This part identifies requisitions where priority designator was downgraded because of DAAS validation and the DoD Component/Participating Agency agreement. The transactions are sorted by priority designator and show in the header the original and changed priority designator assignment.

AP5.2.2. MILSBILLS Reports:

AP5.2.2.1. Billing Adjustments by Billing Office

AP5.2.2.2. Interfund Bills by Billing Office

AP5.2.2.3. Interfund Bills by Billed Office

AP5.2.2.4. Interfund Bills Rejected by DAAS

AP5.2.2.5. Interfund Bills Retransmission Requests

AP5.2.2.6. Interfund Bills by Route-To CommRI Code

AP5.2.3. LMARS. This report consists of two major sections as follows:

AP5.2.3.1. LRT. This section is available in eight parts as follows:

AP5.2.3.1.1. Total Pipeline by Requisition

AP5.2.3.1.2. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments by Issue Priority Group

AP5.2.3.1.3. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments by Country of Customer

AP5.2.3 1.4. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments for Stocked Items Versus Non-Stocked Items

AP5.2.3.1.5. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments for Backordered Items

AP5.2.3.1.6. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments for Direct Vendor Delivery Items

AP5.2.3.1.7. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments for Items with Weapon System Applications

AP5.2.3.1.8. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments by Major Command, Major Claimant, and Major Subordinate Command of Customer

AP5.2.3.2. CWT. DD Form 2829

AP5.2.4. DAASC Processing Volumes

AP5.2.4.1. Transaction Volumes by Document Identifier Code. Shows the volume of transactions received from or sent to each DoD Component or Participating Agency. Volumes are provided by transaction series which reflects transactions routed, passed, and rejected by DAAS.

AP5.2.4.2. Transaction Volumes by MILRIC. Monthly volumes by routing identifier code. Includes counts of requisitions, passing orders, referral orders, issue transactions, total demands, cancellations, AF follow ups, AT_ follow-ups, and materiel release orders (A5_) by priorities and customer excess materiel.

AP5.2.5. Item Action Frequency. This report gives the frequency of requisitions by NIIN. Prepared by the DoD Component/Participating Agency.

AP5.2.6.. High Action Items. This report supplements the 'Item Action Frequency' report, above, and shows items requisitioned greater than 100 times in one month. It is a monthly report by the DoD Component/Participating Agency, NSN, quantity requisitioned, and SoS.

AP5.2.7. Communications Pipeline. This report is prepared in three parts. In addition to these three parts, report shows the total number of transactions received from and transmitted to each activity by precedence.

AP5.2.7.1. Transaction Date Versus Message Header Date. Prepared by the DoD Component/Participating Agency to show number of requisitions by different time lapse frequency. The report is prepared by comparing transaction date to message date.

AP5.2.7.2. Transaction Date Versus DAAS Receipt Date. Prepared by comparing requisition date with date received by DAAS.

AP5.2.7.3. Message Date/Time Versus DAAS Receipt Date/Time. Prepared to show number of requisitions in different time lapse (0-1, 1-4 hours, etc.).

AP5.2.8. DAAS SoS Records. This report is in two parts:

AP5.2.8.1. DAAS SoS File Summary. Contains statistical data pertaining to DAAS SoS records. It is prepared by the DoD Component/Participating Agency and is sent to DAAS PRC members when requested.

AP5.2.8.2. DAAS Interim SoS File. Contains a complete list of interim SoS records. Distributed when requested.

AP5.2.9. Country Code/Contractor Up/Down Traffic Report. Shows the monthly volumes received and sent by the FMS/Military Assistance Program Grant Aid countries, DoD, and DLA contractors.

AP5.2.10. Inter-Service Visibility of Reparables and Lateral Redistribution Actions. These reports are produced to assist in the tracking of reparable assets and DLA directed lateral redistribution actions.

AP5.2.10.1. Inter-Service Visibility of Reparables Action Summary Report:

AP5.2.10.1.1. Report shows, by the DoD Component/Participating Agency, managing ICP, reporting MILRIC, and by priority the number of reparable assets being reported (A4_ transactions), and the extended dollar value of the reparable. In addition, report shows denials (AE_ transactions with CB status) and their extended dollar value.

AP5.2.10.1.2.. Report shows, by the DoD Component/Participating Agency, managing ICP, and reporting DoDAAC, reparable assets being confirmed (AS6) and the extended dollar value of the reparable.

AP5.2.10.1.3. Report shows a grand total by the DoD Component/Participating Agency, the number of reparable assets being reported (A4_ transactions) and the extended dollar value of the reparable; the number of confirmations (AS6) and the extended dollar value of the confirmations; the number of denials (AE_/CB) and the extended dollar value of the denials.

AP5.2.10.2. DLA Asset Visibility Summary Report. Report shows, by the DoD Component/Participating Agency, by Issue Priority Group, the number of referrals (A4_), confirmations (A6_), and denials (AE6/CB) that are in Report 1. Provides sub-totals by the DoD Component/Participating Agency and a grand total for the report.

AP5.2.10.3.. DLA Retail Asset Visibility Credit Confirmation Report. Report measures the overall effectiveness of allowing DLA to fill backorders from retail assets both above and below the reorder level:

AP5.2.10.3.1 By the DoD Component/Participating Agency match confirmations (AS6) to the billing transactions (FD2, FN2, and FQ2) by DoDAAC and provide counts for those that match and for those that do not match. After 60 calendar days, confirmations are dropped that do not have a matching bill transaction. Statistics by DoDAAC are shown for dropped transactions.

AP5.2.10.3.2. Summary report by the DoD Component/Participating Agency for the Credit Confirmation Report.

AP5.2.11. DLA Credit for Retail Asset Redistribution. Report measures directed returns and lateral redistribution for backorders filled from retail assets. Report shows the number of line items and dollar value for directed returns and lateral redistribution actions.

AP5.2.12. MRA Reports: MRA reports show shipments and the percentage of shipments for which DAAS receives and does not receive the associated MRA transactions. These reports are available on the DAASC web site.

AP5.2.12.1. Qualifying Shipments. Shipments included in the report are determined by the date released to carrier (recorded at DAASC) plus 60 calendar days to accommodate the reporting period and follow-up timeframes (if CONUS); or plus 120 calendar days (if OCONUS).

AP5.2.12.2. Allotted Timeframe. Shipment date released to carrier plus 60 calendar days if CONUS; or shipment date released to carrier plus 120 calendar days if OCONUS.

AP5.2.12.3. Categories:

AP5.2.12.3.1. Subsistence - FSG 88, 89.

AP5.2.12.3.2. Ammunition - FSG 13.

AP5.2.12.3.3. Contractor - Service Code C, E, L, Q, or U.

AP5.2.12.3.4. Army Total Package Fielding (TPF) - Army identified DoDAAC Table.

AP5.2.12.3.5. Medical – ICP S9M.

AP5.2.12.3.6. General - Excludes above categories.

AP5.2.12.4. Exclusions:

AP5.2.12.4.1. Foreign Military Sales documents beginning with B, D, P, K & T.

AP5.2.12.4.2. DoDAAC indicates activity is GSA or FEDSTRIP.

AP5.2.12.4.3. DODAAC begins with HX.

AP5.2.12.4.4. Distribution Code equals 9.

AP5.2.12.4.5. No shipment transaction received at DAASC.

AP5.2.12.4.6. Offline DLA processes for Subsistence, Medical, Materiel, Repair and Operations since there is no shipment transaction.

AP5.2.12.5. ICPs and depots included in the report are shown on the DAASC web site. New ICPs will be added as the LMARS committee identifies new ones such as BSM or contractors serving as ICPs.

AP5.2.12.6. Reports

AP5.2.12.6.1. MRA01 MRA01 shows shipments for all the DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by area and activity. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3) |

AP5.2.12.6.2. MRA01d. MRA01D Shows shipments for all the DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by Ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage computed. Each detail report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and the DoD Component/Participating Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |

AP5.2.12.6.3. MRA02s. MRA02s shows Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) (AE/BV, AE/BZ, or AB transaction) and non-DVD shipments by area and DoD Component/Agency that do not show an MRA during the allotted timeframe.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of all qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe (DVD is determined by receipt at DAASC of an AE/BV, AE/BZ, or AB transaction) |
| Column 4 is the dollar value of all qualified DVD shipments |
| Column 5 is the percent of total qualified shipments that were filled via DVD |
| Column 6 is the count of qualified shipments that were filled by other than DVD in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 7 is the dollar value of all qualified shipments other than DVD |
| Column 8 is the percent of total qualified shipments that were filled via other than DVD |

AP5.2.12.6.4. MRA02d. MRA02d shows DVD (AE/BV, AE/BZ, or AB transaction) and non-DVD shipments by ship-to DoDAAC that do not show an MRA during the allotted timeframe. Each detail report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column A is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column B is the count of all qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe (DVD is determined by receipt at DAASC of an AE/BV, AE/BZ, or AB transaction) |
| Column C is the dollar value of all qualified DVD shipments |
| Column D is the percent of total qualified shipments that were filled via DVD |
| Column E is the count of qualified shipments that were filled by other than DVD in the allotted timeframe |
| Column F is the dollar value of all qualified shipments other than DVD |
| Column G is the percent of total qualified shipments that were filled via other than DVD |

AP5.2.12.6.5. MRA04s: MRA04s shows total number of shipments by depot and the count and percentage of MRAs with discrepancy codes.

| |
|---|
| Column A is the qualified shipping depot (To-RIC of the materiel release order or for DVD shipments the acronym DVD) |
| Column B is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe from qualified depots or DVD shippers |
| Column C is the count of MRAs received with discrepancy codes |
| Column D is the percentage of MRAs received with discrepancy codes from the qualifying depots |

AP5.2.12.6.6. MRA05s. MRA05s is a summary by area and DoD Component/Agency of ship-to activities with over 500 non-responses for qualified shipments in the reporting period.

| |
|---|
| Column A is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column B is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column C is the count of qualified shipments |
| Column D is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column E is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column F is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column D divided by column C) |

AP5.2.12.6.7. MRA05d: MRA05d shows ship-to activities with over 500 non-responses for qualified shipments. Each detail report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column A is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column B is the count of qualified shipments |
| Column C is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column D is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column E is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column C divided by column B) |

AP5.2.12.6.8. MRA06s - Medical. MRA06s – Medical shows shipments for medical by area and DoD Component/Agency. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3) |

AP5.2.12.6.9. MRA06d - Medical. MRA06d Medical shows shipments for medical by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed. Each detailed report contains spreadsheet tabs.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |
| for area and DoD Component/Agency |

AP5.2.12.6.10. MRA31s – Subsistence. MRA31s - Subsistence shows shipments for subsistence by area and DoD Component/Agency. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |

| |
|---|
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3) |

AP5.2.12.6.11. MRA31d - Subsistence. MRA31d – Subsistence shows shipments for subsistence by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed. Each detailed report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |

AP5.2.12.6.12. MRA32s - Ammunition. MRA32s – Ammunition shows shipments for ammunition by area and DoD Component/Agency. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3) |

AP5.2.12.6.13. MRA32d - Ammunition. MRA32d – Ammunition shows shipments for ammunition by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and percentage is computed. Each detailed report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted |

| |
|---|
| timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |

AP5.2.12.6.14. MRA33s - Contractor. MRA33s – Contractor shows contractor shipments by area and DoD Component/Agency. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3) |

AP5.2.12.6.15. MRA33d - Contractor. MRA33d – Contractor shows contractor shipments by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed. Each detailed report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |

AP5.2.12.6.16. MRA34s - Army TPF. MRA34s – Army TPF shows Army TPF shipments by area and DoD Component/Agency. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3). |

AP5.2.12.6.17. MRA34d - Army TPF. MRA34d – Army TPF shows Army TPF shipments by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed. Each detail report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |

AP5.2.12.6.18. MRA35s - General. MRA35s – General shows General shipments by area and DoD Component/Agency. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the area of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 3 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 4 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 5 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was |

| |
|---|
| received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 6 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3) |

AP5.2.12.6.19. MRA35d - General. MRA35d – General shows general shipments by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage is computed. Each detail report contains spreadsheet tabs for area and DoD Component/Agency.

| |
|---|
| Column 1 is the ship-to DoDAAC |
| Column 2 is the count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe |
| Column 3 is the count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment |
| Column 4 is the count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within 45/105 calendar days of shipment) |
| Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2) |