

AP10. APPENDIX 10 – DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

AP10.1. DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS (DLMS) COMPLIANCE LEGISLATIVE & POLICY AUTHORITY CHAIN. To facilitate interoperability of logistics business functions across the global supply chain management system, the DLMS prescribe standard logistics business processes, business rules, information exchange formats and data standards. Transaction based information exchanges must be executed in the applicable DLMS format, including DLMS X12 Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and DLMS Extensible Markup Language (XML). Automated information systems (AIS) executing business processes covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals and interfacing with other systems in the performance of those processes must assert their compliance with the DLMS.

AP10.1.1. Title 10 United States Code § 2222.

AP10.1.1.1. Specifies requirements for investment review and certification of defense business systems before funds, whether appropriated or nonappropriated, can be obligated.

AP10.1.1.2. Requires establishment of a Department-wide Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA).

AP10.1.1.3. Requires Business Process Reengineering (BPR) and alignment to the BEA.

AP10.1.1.4. Requires the establishment of a single Investment Review Board (IRB) chaired by the DoD Deputy Chief Management Officer (DCMO) and an investment management process.

AP10.1.2. Office of Deputy Chief Management Officer. The Office of DCMO issues guidance governing the following:

AP10.1.2.1. BEA development, maintenance, and compliance.

AP10.1.2.2. IRB rules.

AP10.1.2.3. Annual delivery of BEA for the Department of Defense Business Mission Area (BMA) to help defense business system owners and program managers make informed decisions.

AP10.1.3. Defense Business Council/Investment Review Board. The Defense Business Council/Investment Review Board (DBC/IRB) oversees the implementation of the DCMO guidance through:

AP10.1.3.1. Review of business area functional strategies and approval of the Components' Organizational Execution Plans to implement the functional strategies.

AP10.1.3.2. Definition of the Department's target business environment and approval of the content for the DoD BEA. The BEA specifies the enterprise standards to which DoD business systems must adhere.

AP10.1.4. DoD Component Chief Information Officers. They must annually assert the following items for automated information systems under their purview:

AP10.1.4.1. BEA compliance of any business system with a total cost in excess of \$1M over the period of the current future-years defense program (FYDP), regardless of type of funding or whether any development or modernization is planned.

AP10.1.4.2. BEA certifications using the Architecture Compliance and Requirements Traceability (ACART) Tool to provide an automated assessment of system compliance against the data standards, business rules, laws, regulations, and policies defined in the DoD BEA.

AP10.1.4.3. DLMS compliance for any business system with a total cost less than \$1M over the FYDP, but which executes business processes covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals.

AP10.1.5. DLMS. DLMS are authorized by the following DoD policy documents:

AP10.1.5.1. DoD Directive 8190.01E, "Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS)."

AP10.1.5.1.1. Directs that the Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office serve as the Department's executive agent for DLMS change management,

AP10.1.5.1.2. Establishes the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standard Committee (ASC) X12 as the baseline logistics data exchange standard upon which the DLMS are based, and

AP10.1.5.1.3. Requires the DoD Components to implement the DLMS in all AISs that perform business functions covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals.

AP10.1.5.2. DoDI 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy" authorizes and directs publication of the 4000.25 series of Defense Logistics Manuals (DLM).

AP10.1.5.3. DoDI 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy" directs that the DLMS serve as the primary system governing logistics functional business management standards and practices.

AP10.1.6. DoD Acquisition and Logistics Functional Strategy, FY 2013.

AP10.1.6.1. Identifies the DLMS as an enterprise standard,

AP10.1.6.2. Sets the target for Component Automated Information Systems to be "Fully DLMS compliant by 2019." This target fulfills the requirement to increase the level of data and process standardization.

AP10.2. DLMS IS A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE ENTERPRISE STANDARD.

AP10.2.1. The DLMS are included in the DoD BEA as a mandatory enterprise standard of the DoD architecture's target business environment.

AP10.2.2. The DLMS are a set of artifacts documenting logistics business management standards whose implementation in automated information systems ensures interoperability within and across functional domains. The DLMS interpret, prescribe, and implement DoD policy in multiple functional areas including specifically supply, transportation, acquisition (contract administration), maintenance, and finance. The DLMS document the approved standard business processes and the supporting business rules, information exchanges, and data standards. As an enterprise standard, the DLMS are applicable to all the DoD Components and by agreement, to external organizational entities conducting logistics business operations with DoD including (a) non-Government organizations, both commercial and nonprofit; (b) agencies of the U.S. Government other than DoD; (c) State and Local Government entities; (d) foreign national governments; and (e) international government organizations.

AP10.2.3. DLMS Business Processes & Rules are published in the Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25 series of manuals authorized by DoDI 4140.01. The DLM, transaction implementation conventions, and the DLMS Data Dictionary are available on the Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office Website.

AP10.3. COMPONENT CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE BEA ENTERPRISE STANDARD "DEFENSE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS."

AP10.3.1. The Component ACART certification of a system's DLMS compliance is a two-step approach.

AP10.3.1.1. Step 1: Applicability of the DLMS. Determine if the DLMS are applicable to the system under review. If the DLMS are not applicable to the functional processes supported by the system under review, then no DLMS compliance certification is necessary. The determination of applicability is made by reviewing functional business processes that the system supports and determining whether or not the system under review exchanges transactional information with other systems to execute its business processes.

AP10.3.1.1.1. Systems that are within the DLMS functional scope are those that support business functions covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals. The system under review may identify DLMS applicability for all or selected individual business processes supported by the DLMS. A review of the DLM 4000.25 series manuals "Tables of Contents" is a quick way to identify the specific business processes supported by the DLMS. To aid program managers in determining the applicability of the DLMS to a particular system, a DLMS Compliance Checklist is on the DLMS Implementation page. Program managers must review the DLMS Compliance Checklist to determine DLMS applicability to their programs.

AP10.3.1.1.2. Systems that are within the DLMS functional scope and are dependent on incoming transactions or exiting transactions to support those functional processes can compare the systems transactions to the transactions identified within the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals to ascertain the scope of information exchange impacts.

AP10.3.1.2. Step 2: DLMS Compliance Determination. Step 2 begins with the finding in Step 1 that the DLMS are applicable to functional processes supported by the system under review. The following describe several levels of compliance. A determination of Level 1, “Basic DLMS Compliance” is required for a Component to make the assertion that the system is DLMS Compliant within the ACART tool.

AP10.3.1.2.1. Level 0: DLMS Noncompliant. A system is declared DLMS noncompliant when it:

- executes business processes covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals,
- interfaces with other systems in the performance of those processes, but does not adhere to the DLMS standard processes, business rules, information exchange formats, or data standards, and
- there are no active efforts to implement the DLMS.

Transaction based information exchanges must be executed in the applicable DLMS format including DLMS X12 EDI and DLMS XML. The DLMS are a broad-based body of logistics management, responsibilities, procedures, business rules, data and information exchange standards that are documented in the DLMS Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25 and approved DLMS changes (ADCs) published and posted to the Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office Website.

AP10.3.1.2.2. Level 1: Basic DLMS Compliance. A system is declared basic DLMS compliant when it:

- executes business processes covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals,
- has the capability to interface with other systems using the standard DLMS transactions (either DLMS EDI or DLMS XML), and
- implements the DLMS basic business function rules and data standards.
- Basic business process rules, formats, and data conform to those prescribed by legacy MILSTRIP, MILSTRAP, and MILSBILLS.
- At a minimum, the system must be capable of communicating via DLMS transactions equivalent to the legacy 80-record position transactions but may not have implemented all the applicable enhanced capabilities of the DLMS.

While the system has not fully implemented all the applicable DLMS enhancements, it has begun doing so and has detailed plans and actions ongoing to reach full DLMS compliance. These systems are characterized as Level 1 and are considered to have reached basic DLMS Compliance for BEA/IRB compliance certification purposes.

AP10.3.1.2.3. Level 2: Enhanced DLMS Compliance. A system is declared enhanced DLMS compliant when it:

- executes business processes covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals,
- has the capability to interface with other systems using the standard DLMS transactions (either DLMS EDI or DLMS XML),
- implements DLMS basic business function rules, formats and data standards, and
- has implemented the preponderance of applicable DLMS enhancements.

While the system has not fully implemented all of the applicable DLMS enhancements, it has detailed plans and actions ongoing to reach full DLMS compliance. Systems are characterized as Level 2 and are considered to have reached Enhanced DLMS Compliance for BEA/IRB compliance certification purposes.

AP10.3.1.2.4. Level 3: Full DLMS Compliance. A system is declared full DLMS compliant when it:

- executes business processes covered by the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals,
- has the capability to interface with other systems using the DLMS transactions (either DLMS EDI or DLMS XML),
- implements the DLMS basic business function rules, formats and data standards, and
- has implemented all of the applicable DLMS enhancements.

These systems are characterized as Level 3 and are considered to have reached full DLMS compliance for BEA/IRB compliance certification purposes.

AP10.3.2. The IRB will actively monitor Component ACART certifications of a system's level of DLMS Compliance. For those systems that are not at Level 3 Fully DLMS Compliant, the IRB will review Component plans and ongoing actions to ensure the appropriate resources and priority are being applied to enable the system to be declared Level 3 full DLMS compliant.

AP10.3.3. As new DLMS enhancements are approved for implementation, Components must continually update the Component ACART certifications to ensure the system is remaining current with DLMS. It is possible for a system that was declared Level 3 Fully DLMS Compliant to revert to Level 2 if new DLMS enhancements have not been implemented. If this occurs, the Component must submit to the IRB detailed plans and demonstrate ongoing actions for implementing the new DLMS enhancements.