



LOGISTICS AND
MATERIEL READINESS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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Change 4

DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM CHANGE 4

I. This change to DLM 4000.25-4, Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS), June 5, 2012, is published by direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply Chain Integration under the authority of DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011. Unless otherwise noted, revised text in the manual is identified by ***bold, italicized*** print. Exceptions are when an entire chapter or appendix is replaced, a new one added, or an administrative update is made.

Administrative updates in Change 4 include the following: "DLA Transaction Services" is changed to "Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)" to reflect the most recent name change in accordance with DLA General Order 12-17. Abbreviations such as etc., e.g., and i.e. are incorporated inside the parentheses. Occurrences of "shall" are changed to "will" per a style change for DoD issuances. In addition, minor typographical and similar editing errors in previous versions have been corrected.

II. This change includes Approved Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) Changes (ADC) published by Enterprise Business Standards Office memorandum:

A. ADC 1151 dated September 14, 2017. Updates the Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25 series of manuals to remove references to specific record retention periods for documents/transactions, and advises the Components to retain data created as a result of DLMS business processes in accordance with the DODI 5015.02, DOD Records Management Program. Revises Chapter 2, Chapter 5, Appendix AP1, and Appendix AP3.

III. The list below identifies the chapters, appendices, or other files from the manual that are updated by this change:

Added or Replaced Files

Change History Page

Chapter 2

Chapter 5

Appendix AP 1

Appendix AP 3

IV. This change is incorporated into the on-line DLM 4000.25 series of manuals and the PDF files containing the entire set of change files on the publications page of the Defense Logistics Managements Standards Website: www.dla.mil/does/dlms-pubs

for 

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Performing the Duties of
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
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DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS)

PROCESS CHANGE HISTORY

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1086	6/18/2014	Create New Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA) Source of Supply Report, Create Requisition/Initial Supply Transaction Download File and Eliminate the Shipment Discrepancy Report by Depot. Eliminates the MRA 04, Shipment Discrepancy Report by Depot; creates a new MRA Report by Source of Supply to enable wholesale inventory control points (ICP) to report metrics on how well the Services acknowledge receipt of materiel the wholesale ICP shipped out of wholesale assets, for a given Component; and creates a requisition data download file capability after accessing the MRA Report Detail page for all reports. Revises Appendix 5, Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS).	1
1087	6/12/2012	Revise Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA) Report Selection Criteria to Reflect the MRA Process Exclusion for Receipt Transaction Reporting. Revises the MRA Report selection criteria to exclude intra-Component shipments of wholesale assets when those assets are reported by a Materiel Receipt (aka Receipt) transaction to the issuing wholesale Inventory Control Point (ICP), rather than by an MRA transaction. Revises Appendix 5, Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS).	1

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1088	10/1/2014	Joint Supply/Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS) Changes to the Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA) Report Criteria and Documentation of MRA Report Business Rules. Identifies changes required to update the LMARS and corresponding MRA Report business rules; updates MRA Report selection criteria by MILSTRIP legacy document identifier code (DIC) (and corresponding DLMS transaction); and aligns the MRA exclusions identified in the DLM 4000.25-2, DLM 4000.25, and DLM 4000.25-4 Manuals. Revises Appendix 5, Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS). Establishes Appendix 7, MRA Report Business Rules.	1
1114	4/28/2016	Change in Timing to Follow-up for Delinquent Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA), and for MRA Submission, Based on Time Definite Delivery (TDD) Standards (Supply/MILSTRAP/DAAS). Allows an Upautomated follow-up for delinquent materiel receipt acknowledgment (MRA) transactions at a number of days beyond shipment more aligned with the time definite delivery (TDD) standards set forth in the DODM 4140.01, Volume 8, DODI 4160.61, and the DOD Time Standards for Order Process and Delivery. Provides for MRA submission timeframes associated to TDD. Modifies the timeframe to send an MRA Reply to Follow-Up transaction and modifies the timeframe for submission of MRA after receipt of materiel to align with DODM 4140.01 timeframe for receiving activities to process receipts after materiel delivery. Adds new Discrepancy Indicator Code H (Materiel Still in Transit). Revises Appendix 7, Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement Report – Business Rules.	3

ADC Number	Date	Change Description	Change Number
1151	9/14/2017	Update to Document Retention Periods in DLM 4000.25 Series of Manuals (Finance/Supply). Removes references to specific record retention periods for documents/transactions, and advises the Components to retain data created as a result of DLMS business processes in accordance with the DODI 5015.02, DOD Records Management Program. Revises Chapter 2, DAAS Operations, Chapter 5, Communication, Appendix 1, Defense Logistics Agency Transaction Services Profiles, and Appendix 3, DoD and DLA Repository Custodian.	4
1177	12/8/2015	Security Cooperation Enterprise Solution (SCES) Interim State Logistics Routing Solution Documents the interim state routing solution that has been developed and tested by the Defense Security Assistance Development Center (DSADC) for the SCES Program, working in cooperation with Naval Supply Systems Command, Weapon System Support (NAVSUP WSS), DLMSO, and Transaction Services. Revises Appendix 2, International Logistics Communications System (ILCS).	2
1178	8/5/2015	DoDAAD Bureau Codes (DoDAAD) Revises DoDAAD Bureau Codes (DoDAAD); no changes to DLMS manuals	2
1233	8/4/2016	Administrative Update to the Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25 Series of Manuals Front Matter Page Numbering and Definitions for DLMS Supplement and Implementation Convention. Revises the page numbering of the “front matter” (Foreword, Process Change History, Table of Contents, Acronyms and Abbreviations, Definitions and Terms, References) in the DLM 4000.25 series of manuals to prepend an alphabetic indicator to the page numbers in each section of the front matter. Each page number will begin with an abbreviation of that section's name. Revises the front matter of the manual.	3

C2. CHAPTER 2

DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS) OPERATIONS

C2.1. OVERVIEW

C2.1.1. Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) Automated Information Systems (AISs) are operated and maintained by DAAS, who designs, develops, and implements logistics solutions to improve its worldwide customers' requisition processing and logistics management processes. DAAS has an operational mission that includes receiving, editing, validating, routing, and delivering logistics transactions for the Department of Defense (DoD) Components and Participating Agencies. It, also, provides value-added services for the various computer-readable logistics transactions, such as network and data interoperability, logistics system activity, Component/DoD-level logistics information services; and report generation. DAAS operates as a central 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. DAAS maintains two sites that operate 24 hours a day/seven days a week. Mission critical applications are operated in parallel at both sites.

C2.1.2. DAAS Services along with its partner, Defense Logistics Management Standards Office, are the facilitators through which diverse DoD Component/Participating Agency supply systems are able to function as a uniform DoD supply system. The DAAS plays an important and direct role in the electronic communications and logistics systems of the U.S. Government, working closely with planners, field commands, and operational supply and distribution networks/offices around the world. The DAAS has built an effective, efficient communications environment permitting the transmission of time-sensitive information between defense activities and users worldwide. All transactions and files processed by the DAAS are maintained in an archive file that contains data from September 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 performing trend analysis.

C2.1.3. Several 'stand-alone' DoD repositories, operated by DAAS, maintain support for the primary mission of receiving, editing, validating, routing, and delivering more than one thousand Defense Logistics Standard Systems (DLSS) 80 record position legacy transaction document identifier codes (DICs), and the numerous Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12, eXtensible Markup Language (XML), and User Defined File (UDF) formats. These repositories contain current up-to-date information that is used in direct support of

the DoD, **Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)**, and DAAS' missions. The DAAS provides customers with the ability to access various transaction reports, perform research, and provide tracking of requisitions as they flow through the DoD supply chain to generate standard monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and ad-hoc reports for DLA and the DoD Components/Participating Agencies. Special ad-hoc reports, related to logistical transaction processing, are accommodated by special request. Due to the fact that certain X12 transactions, such as ANSI 850 Purchase Orders and ANSI 810 Invoices, are considered to be legal documents, DAAS must retain copies of all such transactions for at least seven years. DLA is regularly requested, by various Defense Investigative Agencies, to provide copies of transactions for specific vendors and/or time periods.

C2.1.4. The DAAS provides images of transactions to numerous activities to support DoD Component total asset visibility pipeline tracking initiatives. The DAAS also provides an eBusiness gateway (EBUS) for distribution of 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 transaction sets and the translation services to map between DLSS 80 record position legacy transactions and DLMS X12/XML formats has become more important to the DoD logistics community as it continues to migrate, from its legacy-based transaction processes, to new systems utilizing commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) products, and ANSI commercial transaction formats.

C2.2. BENEFITS AND FUNCTIONS

C2.2.1. Using the DAAS infrastructure provides the following benefits:

C2.2.1.1. It simplifies communication procedures by permitting customers to batch different type transactions, addressed to multiple activities, into one message, which is then transmitted via DAAS. This precludes both the need to segregate transactions by type or destination, and to transmit multiple separate messages directly to each destination.

C2.2.1.2. Both batch and near real-time processing are supported based upon user requirements.

C2.2.1.3. Validation and routing of selected transactions to the correct source of supply (SoS) by using both requisitioning channel data provided by the DoD Components/Participating Agencies, and current cataloging data provided by the DLA Logistics Information Service.

C2.2.1.4. The ability to edit discrete logistics transaction data elements.

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

C2.2.1.6. The ability to recover, retransmit, intercept, and divert

transactions transmitted to and from the DAAS.

C2.2.1.7. The delivery of specific logistics transaction data to the DoD Components/Participating Agencies.

C2.2.1.8. The creation of archival/historical transaction repositories and maintenance of data warehouses to facilitate the DoD Component/Participating Agency research and analysis.

C2.2.1.9. Compilation of statistical data and reports.

C2.2.1.10. Support to DoD Component/Participating Agency unique processing requirements, as authorized by the DAAS/**International Logistics Communications System** (ILCS) Administrator.

C2.2.1.11. Accumulation and storage of data needed to support the Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS), and Logistics Response Time (LRT) processes.

C2.2.2. DAAS facilitates 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 repository, warehouse/archive.

C2.2.2.4. Logistics information reporting and distribution.

C2.2.2.5. Receipt, validation, revision, routing/delivery of logistics data.

C2.2.2.6. Operation of a clearinghouse that provides value-added services and data delivery.

C2.2.2.7. Operation of logistical transaction gateway services and logistical support nodes at two sites.

C2.2.2.8. Data accumulation, analysis, and transformation.

C2.3. DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM CORE AND CUSTOM SERVICES

C2.3.1. Functioning as a DoD utility, DAAS' mission is comprised of both core (costs that are covered under DLA-Transaction Services' Annual Operating Budget) and custom (a fee-for-service charge) services. At the present time, the only services provided on a fee-for-service basis are those costs incurred for developing new ANSI ASC X12/XML or UDF translation maps that are not **part** of the core services offered by DAAS, which do not currently exist or require

modifications, and support for the ILCS program. Once a map has been developed and fielded it is available for use by all our customers at no charge. The ILCS program is funded by each country involved through formal agreements (cases) established by the State Department with the countries involved, which in turn establishes an annual reimbursable limit. The following are provided as major services:

C2.3.1.1. Provide **Customer Service Support** (24X7X365/**366**) from two geographically separate operating locations to assist DAAS customers around the world. This support will include front-line phone support and system monitoring support.

C2.3.1.2. Reduction of customer workload by automation of manual processes.

C2.3.1.3. Operation of a DoD eBusiness Gateway (eBUS).

C2.3.1.4. Development and implementation of new ANSI ASC X12 and XML variable-length translation maps. (Custom – one time).

C2.3.1.5 Facilitation of network and data interoperability in support of the DoD Component and Participating Agency logistics systems.

C2.3.1.6. Operation of an (Foreign Military Sales) FMS Logistics Gateway. (Custom – Reimbursable).

C2.3.1.7. Improved logistics data accuracy based on application of the DoD Component's/Participating Agency's business rules.

C2.3.1.8. Sharing of logistics data and web accessible applications.

C2.3.1.9. Reporting on LRT data.

C2.3.1.10. Support of DoD Component/Participating Agency contingency operations.

C2.3.1.11. Consultation on logistics functional problems.

C2.3.1.12. Software engineering and technical consultation.

C2.3.1.13. ILCS support, including provision of aid in the following areas (Appendix 2: ILCS):

C2.3.1.**13.1.** FMS services. (Custom – Reimbursable).

C2.3.1.**13.2.** **Customer Service Support**. (Custom – Reimbursable).

C2.3.1.**13.3.** eBusiness services. (Custom – one time).

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

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

C2.3.2.2. Elimination of data sorting.

C2.3.2.3. Elimination of maintenance of distribution lists and telecommunications customer profiles.

C2.3.2.4. Maintenance of a single support and agreement interface.

C2.3.2.5. Elimination of requirements for multiple telecommunications protocols, data formats, and a unique supporting infrastructure.

C2.3.2.6. Provision of a single entry point into the following telecommunications interoperability networks:

C2.3.2.6.1. Defense Integrated System Network (DISN) Non-Classified Internet Protocol Routing Network (NIPRNET).

C2.3.2.6.2. Defense Message System (DMS) via the Automated Message Handling System (AMHS), which is now integrated within the DGATE architecture and is no longer a separate process. Note: The Defense Message Dissemination System (DMDS) has been replaced by the AMHS.

C2.3.2.6.3. Commercial, private sector **VANs**.

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

C2.3.3.1. Performance of 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 (UIC).

C2.3.3.1.3. Funds code.

C2.3.3.1.4. Government Furnished Materiel (GFM) code.

C2.3.3.2. Access to item identification conversion processes:

C2.3.3.2.1. National Geospatial – Intelligence Agency (NGA) map number to/from NSN.

C2.3.3.2.2. Distribution Standard System (DSS) Routing Identifier Code (RIC) conversion process.

C2.3.4. Transaction interception and diversion services by/due to:

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

C2.3.4.2. Natural disaster or other contingency situations.

C2.3.4.3. Special operations or emergency deployment activities.

C2.3.5. Transaction archiving, tracking, retrieval, and resubmission/retransmission services:

C2.3.5.1. Use of DLSS transactions, eB transaction sets, messages, or files.

C2.3.5.2. Transaction archiving, indefinite retention, and retrieval.

C2.3.5.3. Transaction retrieval, re-addressing, and resubmission.

C2.3.6. eB Transaction Processing:

C2.3.6.1. eB transaction translation/conversion services:

C2.3.6.1.1. DLSS 80 record position legacy to DLMS.

C2.3.6.1.2. DLMS to DLSS 80 record position legacy .

C2.3.6.1.3. UDF to DLSS 80 record position legacy /DLMS/XML.

C2.3.6.1.4. DLSS 80 record position legacy /DLMS/XML to UDF.

C2.3.6.1.5. XML to DLSS 80 record position legacy /DLMS/UDF.

C2.3.6.1.6. DLSS 80 record position legacy /DLMS/UDF to XML.

C2.3.6.1.7. XML to XML.

C2.3.6.1.8. **Intermediate Document** (IDOC) to DLMS/XML.

C2.3.6.1.9. DLMS/XML to IDOC.

C2.3.6.2. VAN mail-boxing services for eB partners/transactions.

C2.3.7. The DAAS, as the DoD Central Service Point (CSP) for DLM 4000.25, Volume 6: DoD Logistics Systems Interoperability Support Services:

C2.3.7.1. Receives the DoD Component/Participating Agency DoDAAD changes, performs file maintenance, and distributes updated data (push/pull) from a single location.

C2.3.7.2. Carries-out system queries and downloads.

C2.3.7.3. Serves as the DLA DoDAAD Service Point (SP).

C2.3.8. The DAAS, as DoD custodian for DLM 4000.25-M, Volume 6: DoD Logistics Systems Interoperability Support Services:

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

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

C2.3.8.3. Performs system queries and downloads.

C2.3.9. The DAAS, as the custodian for MILSTRIP Routing Identifier and Distribution Codes:

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

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

C2.3.9.3. Performs system queries and downloads.

C2.3.9.4. Serves as the DLA Routing Identifier Code (RIC) Service Point (SP).

C2.3.10. The DAAS, as custodian of Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS) fund codes:

C2.3.10.1. Receives the DoD Component fund code changes.

C2.3.10.2. Performs file maintenance/daily issue from a single location.

C2.3.10.3. Performs system queries and downloads.

C2.3.10.4. Sends changes to the DoD Component activities.

C2.3.11. MILSBILLS Interfund Billing Process responsibilities:

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 for **Interfund bills**.
Interfund bills are retained in a readily accessible format for:

C2.3.11.3.1. One year for DoD Interfund bills.

C2.3.11.3.2. Two years for FMS bills.

C2.3.11.3.3. The preceding procedures will be followed in accordance with DODI 5015.02, DOD Records Management Program.

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. **Relay** responses to inventory control points (ICPs) when requested.

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

C2.3.13. ~~DLA~~-Transaction Services web services:

C2.3.13.1. Receives/processes applications for system access.

C2.3.13.2. Allows interrogation of ~~DLA~~-Transaction Services' repository.

C2.3.13.3. Links 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.

C2.3.15. Data information distribution services/interfaces:

C2.3.15.1. Communications addressing information.

C2.3.15.2. Enterprise Business System (EBS) front-end interface.

C2.3.15.3. Standard Point Location Code (SPLC).

C2.3.15.4. Distribution Standard System (DSS) and Surface Military Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC).

C2.3.15.5. Cargo Routing Information File (CRIF).

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

C2.3.15.7. Automated Manifest System (AMS).

C2.3.15.8. Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS).

C2.3.15.9. DLA Logistics Information Service (J6B) catalog updates.

C2.3.15.10. Defense Transportation Coordination Initiative (DTCI) cargo booking system data.

C2.3.16. Transaction Images created and delivered for:

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, and others.

C2.3.16.6. United States Army Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW).

C2.3.16.7. Federal Agencies.

C2.3.16.8. Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

C2.3.16.9. Integrated Data Environment (IDE)/Global Transportation Network (GTN).

C2.3.16.10. FMS (Foreign Liaison Offices (FLOs) / freight forwarders).

C2.3.16.11. Other DoD activities, as requested.

C2.3.17. Repository/Data Warehouse Interrogations available by:

C2.3.17.1. DoDAAC.

C2.3.17.2. RIC.

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. Logistics On-line Tracking System (LOTS).

C2.3.17.9. LMARS.

C2.3.17.10. MILSBILLS.

C2.3.17.11. MOV.

C2.3.17.12. LDG.

C5. CHAPTER 5

COMMUNICATIONS

C5.1. INTRODUCTION

C5.1.1. General. This chapter outlines the communications methods to be used between the ***Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)*** and its customers/trading partners for the exchange and processing of (DLMS) Defense Logistics Management Standards transactions.

C5.1.2. Defense Integrated System Network. The Defense Integrated System Network (DISN) will be the primary communications path to convey DLMS transactions between the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) Global Exchange (GEX) eBusiness Gateways and their DLMS users. In some cases, DLMS participants are commercial entities or foreign governments that do not have access to the Defense Integrated System Network (DISN). In these cases, DAAS will be responsible for conveying the DLMS transactions to the appropriate distribution point that can link to the specific DLMS trading partners (such as via a commercial value-added network [VAN]). The GEX eBusiness Gateways are nodes on the DISN as are most of our Department of Defense (DoD) trading partners.

C5.1.2. Purpose. Within the general DISN requirements for transmitting data, the DLMS has additional specific data transmission capabilities and requirements. This chapter identifies and defines these requirements and capabilities.

C5.2. ENVELOPING

C5.2.1. General Information

C5.2.1.1. Transaction Sets. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transaction sets are transmitted within other data structures that provide telecommunication (rather than functional) information. For instance, several transaction sets (an X12 transaction¹ set begins with "ST" [transaction set header] and ends with "SE" [transaction set trailer] segments) can be grouped together within a transmission standard structure (called an envelope). The rules governing such multiple packaging are: (1) only transactions in the same Functional Group (FG) may be bundled together; (2) the group envelope within which they appear must begin with a "GS" (group start) segment and end with a "GE" (group end) segment; and (3) one or more like transaction set(s) will be contained within the GS and GE segments.

C5.2.1.2. Transaction Groups. One or more transaction groups fit into a higher-level enveloping structure required for each EDI transmission. This structure

¹ American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12

always begins with an "ISA" (interchange start) segment and ends with an "IEA" (interchange end) segment. Contained within the ISA and IEA will be one or more group control set(s).

C5.2.2. Description of Use

C5.2.2.1. The interchange header and trailer segments (ISA/IEA) constitute the interchange control structure, i.e., an interchange envelope. Interchange control segments perform the following functions:

C5.2.2.1.1. Define data element separators and data segment terminators.

C5.2.2.1.2. Provide control information.

C5.2.2.1.3. Identify sender and receiver.

C5.2.2.1.4. Allow for authorization and security information.

C5.2.2.1.5. Tables defining the X12 Control Structures and Segment/Element Separators are included as Appendix 6 of this manual.

C5.2.2.2. Interchange Control Structure. The interchange control structure includes neither the group control structures nor the transaction control structures. The X12 Standard defines the latter two structures as application control structures, and even their version and release may differ from those of the interchange envelope. An interchange envelope may encompass one or more FGs (GS/GE) which, in turn, may enclose one or more related transaction sets (ST/SE). The DLMS Supplements (DS) to the Federal Implementation Conventions (ICs) illustrate the relationships for these structures.

C5.2.2.3. Purpose of FGs. Since the only purpose of the GS/GE FGs is to serve as an additional control envelope surrounding like transaction sets (within the ISA/IEA structure), DAAS considers their usage to be as interchange control segments. The DAAS does accept multiple transaction types if they are within the same FGs.

C5.2.2.4. Transaction Interchanges. The generic term "trading partner" has extensive use throughout the EDI community. It refers to each member of a sender/receiver pair in an interchange. In contrast to the arrangement between some commercial or industrial trading partners, the interchange of DLMS transactions employs the capabilities of a central communications hub which is a combination of the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) and the DoD Global Exchange (GEX) eBusiness Gateway. These systems perform several value-added functions before forwarding DLMS transactions to their ultimate receiver. Thus, DLMS interchanges occurring between DoD Components or between Components and commercial entities should always interface through this central hub. For clarity within this interchange control process, DAAS distinguishes between intermediate communication between site and central facility and the exchange of EDI transactions between end-to-end entities.

DAAS characterizes the intermediate interchange between the DAAS/GEX hub and any DoD Component or commercial entity as occurring between communications partners. The term, trading partners in the interchange control process is defined as the end-to-end communicants in an interchange.

C5.2.2.5. Envelope Control Segments. Envelope control segments have few options and are identical for every EDI interchange between the same trading partners, except for minor tailoring. The tailoring involves the code values selected for the GS01 and GS08 elements. GS01 classifies the particular transaction set(s) within a **FG** and GS08 identifies their Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 version and release (and the Implementation Convention ([IC]) version itself). NOTE: The version and release identified in the ISA12 data element pertains to the control envelope and not to the transactions.

C5.2.3. Data Element, Data Segment (File), and Sub-Element Separation

C5.2.3.1. Data Element Separator

C5.2.3.1.1. Purpose. In American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards (ANSI) ASC X12 documentation, the data element separator is typically displayed as an asterisk (*). The data element separator employed within the interchange envelope assigns the value for the entire interchange. The first occurrence of the data element separator is at the fourth byte of the interchange control header. The value appearing there prescribes the data element separator through the next interchange trailer.

C5.2.3.1.2. Rules. Any character can serve as a data element separator as long as: (1) it is disjointed (i.e. not used in any other instance) from every other data element within an interchange; and (2) it does not conflict with telecommunications protocols necessary for the transmission of the interchange. The American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) hexadecimal character 1D value recommended by ANSI ASC X12 will apply for use in the interchange of DLMS transactions.

C5.2.3.2. Data Segment Terminator

C5.2.3.2.1. Purpose. The interchange control header establishes the value to be used for segment termination within an interchange. ANSI ASC X12 documentation represents this graphically by a new line. The first instance of segment termination immediately follows the ISA16 segment, where the data value occurring there sets the value for the interchange.

C5.2.3.2.2. Terminator Value. The segment terminator value must be disjointed from all other data values within an interchange and must not conflict with transmission protocols. ANSI ASC X12 recommends using the ASCII hexadecimal character "1C" (file separator) for the segment terminator character. To comply with this

requirement, DLMS users will set the pertinent parameter in their translation software. In DLMS EDI documentation, the segment terminator is typically displayed as a tilde (~).

C5.2.3.3. Sub-Element Separator

C5.2.3.3.1. Purpose. Sub-element separators differ from other separators. The ISA segment provides a discrete element (ISA16) for defining the sub-element separator data value used to separate component data elements within a composite data structure. This value must be different from the data element separator and the segment terminator.

C5.2.3.3.2. Rules. The requirements for any separator value are (1) disjointedness and (2) lack of conflict with other protocols. DLMS users will set the applicable translation software parameter to employ the recommendation of ANSI ASC X12 for sub-element separation by using the ASCII hexadecimal character "1F" (unit separator). In DLMS EDI documentation, the back slash (\) is typically used to graphically represent the sub-element separator.

C5.3. ARCHIVING AND SEMANTIC ERROR RECOVERY

C5.3.1. Archiving. EDI transactions will be retained on-line at DAAS after receipt ***in accordance with DoDI 5015.02, DoD Records Management Program***, and can be accessed by DAAS EDI ***Customer Service Support*** personnel. To obtain assistance, via e-mail, click on the following e-mail address: EDI@DLA.mil.

Due to the fact that some EDI transactions (such as the ANSI ASC 850 Purchase Order) are considered to be legal documents, all such transactions are archived by DAAS' GEX eBusiness Gateway and are retained for at least 7 years. After successful processing, EDI transactions are, also, moved to the DAAS Logistics On-Line Tracking System (LOTS) archives. The DAAS central communications facility provides significant archiving and error recovery services for DLMS trading partners. To assist with historical research in legal issues or for error correction, DAAS maintains cross-references between each customer's original inbound transmissions and their subsequent (different) outbound transmissions, which are forwarded to a receiving trading partner. Without these services, each end of the communication link would have to provide for extended data storage and recovery procedures.

C5.3.2. Transaction (Semantic) Errors

C5.3.2.1. Purpose. Semantic errors involve EDI transaction data that have been correctly formatted, but whose meaning cannot be correctly interpreted by the receiving application/process. It is not possible to detect semantic type errors during either transmission or translation. As a result, detection of erroneous data occurring within a transaction is the responsibility of the receiving partner. Semantic errors must be determined either within the receiving application processes or by some error detection software whose editing rules are based on the receiving application. The DAAS's GEX eBusiness Gateway will perform certain levels of semantic/syntax error

detection for DLMS transactions based on DoD standard rules in support of central communications facility users.

C5.3.2.2. Error Detection. If semantic errors are detected after transmission and translation, their correction normally falls outside the domain of either the translation or the transmission processes. Semantic errors can be corrected either within the originating application process, by error correction software whose editing rules are based on the originating application process, by error correction software whose editing rules are based on the originating application, or by default values agreed upon by both originator and receiver. At the request of central communications facility users, DAAS can perform various levels of semantic error correction based on computer processable editing rules.

C5.3.2.3. Administering Corrections. For the originating application process to administer correction measures, the application must be aware of the error's existence and location. An error advice transaction must be generated by the receiving trading partner or by some error detection software outside the originating process. The DS to 824 Federal IC-Reject Advice, may be used to report transaction semantic errors.

C5.4. TRANSACTION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT / ENVELOPE ERROR REPORTING

C5.4.1. General Information

C5.4.1.1. Failure Levels. In addition to semantic errors, EDI formats are subject to failure at three levels: (1) transmission, (2) EDI control envelope, and/or (3) EDI transaction syntax. When successful processing is not possible due to problems within one of these levels, error recovery may be performed by the central communications facility.

C5.4.1.2. Transmission Integrity. For incoming traffic at DAAS, successful receipt of an electronic message means that the arriving transmission is the same as that which was sent. Thus, if transmission integrity is lacking, communication protocols will consider retransmission to have been unsuccessfully received at DAAS. Also, receipt of any transmission whose EDI control envelope has been corrupted will prompt the GEX eBusiness Gateway to return an appropriately coded acknowledgement to the sender. If the envelope is incorrect or lacking, the gateway will treat the faulty transmission as never having been received.

C5.4.1.3. Translation. After receiving a correct EDI envelope control structure, the GEX eBusiness Gateway will attempt to translate the EDI format. When the translation process identifies inconsistencies with agreed upon syntactical standards, the gateway will return to the sender a coded error acknowledgment transaction. (See C5.4.2 regarding the 997 Federal IC, Functional Acknowledgment (DLMS Appendix 1)). Transactions containing syntax errors are neither forwarded to the receiving trading partner nor retained at DAAS. They are "refused for delivery" until corrected. The GEX eBusiness Gateway does not utilize the 997 with the "Accepted with Error" code.

C5.4.1.4. Error Advice. The original sending trading partner will accept and respond to the error advice transaction (e.g., 997 IC), by correcting the error, and retransmitting the transaction.

C5.4.1.5. Trading Partner Transaction. For transmissions between DAAS and the destination trading partner, the roles for error recovery are reversed. Transmission acknowledgement, EDI control envelope error detection, and EDI syntax checking are all performed within the receiver's communications and EDI translation facilities; the GEX eBusiness Gateway responds only to communications protocol IC 997 advice messages.

C5.4.2. Federal Implementation Convention 997, Functional Acknowledgment

C5.4.2.1. Negative Functional Acknowledgment. Between DLMS communication partners, only a negative functional acknowledgement will be employed. The 997 IC will be transmitted for any interchange whose contents cannot be handled unambiguously by properly functioning EDI translation software. Note that "functional acknowledgement" might be a slight misnomer; the 997 IC merely verifies (or challenges) the syntactical correctness of (ability to translate) transaction-level data within a **FG**. For DLMS interchanges, a 997 IC defining translation problems is exchanged not between trading partners, but between communications hubs/partners (i.e., between the GEX eBusiness Gateway and either of the trading partners). ***Positive functional acknowledgements can be sent when requested.***

C5.4.2.2. Outbound Syntax Errors. Outbound transaction sets that contain EDI syntax errors will cause an error condition at the receiving EDI gateway/translator (typically at DAAS). The receiving EDI translator will report the error back to the sender via an 997 IC. For inbound interchanges, errors in syntax discovered by the receiver during translation will result in the generation of a 997 IC defining the syntactical discrepancies and the interchange will be returned to the sending EDI gateway/translator (typically DAAS) for correction and retransmission.

C5.4.2.3. Compliance with DLMS Supplements. The receiving translator (or application software if the translators do not detect the error) will reject a transaction whenever segment(s) or data element(s) identified as either mandatory or required by the DS are not present.

C5.5. ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATION ISSUES

C5.5.1. Control Numbers. ANSI ASC X12 standards provide for syntax control on three levels: (1) interchange, (2) group, and (3) transaction. Within each level, use of an identical control number exhibits a positive match between the header segment and its corresponding trailer (e.g., ISA/IEA, GS/GE, and ST/SE). The DLMS conventions specify assignment of these control numbers at each level as described in the following paragraphs.

C5.5.1.1. ISA/IEA Interchange Control Numbers (ISA13/IEA02)

C5.5.1.1.1. Assignment. The nine-digit interchange control number is assigned by the originator's translation software starting with 000000001. This control number is incremented by one for each subsequent interchange. When the number in the sequence advances to 999999999, the next interchange envelope will restart the series at 000000001. Transaction control numbers may not be consecutive to a particular customer.

C5.5.1.1.2. Control Number Duplication. The duplication of a control number in both header and trailer segments provides the means to identify loss of data and easily recognize duplicates.

C5.5.1.2. ST/SE Transaction Set Control Numbers. The originator's translation software also assigns the transaction set control number. The number starts with 0001 and increments by one for each transaction set within a FG. (While a minimum of four digits are required, never transmit more digits than the least number needed.) The series restarts at 0001 with the next FG sent.

C5.5.1.3. GS/GE Data Interchange Control Numbers (GS06/GE02). This is a one-to-nine-digit number assigned by the originator's translation software. The group control number sequence begins with one and, in contrast to the ISA control number, is incremented by one for every FG (GS/GE) within an interchange. This number simply represents a count of the FGs in the interchange.

C5.5.1.4. Sender and Receiver Identifiers. A DoDAAC is the usual identifier used by the originators and receivers of DLMS EDI transactions, however, the Communications Routing Identifier (CommRI) code can sometimes be used. All DoD Component requisitioning Activities are assigned a DoDAAC. For non-government trading partners, the Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code, which identifies commercial contractors authorized to do business with the U.S. Government, can be used. Other DLMS trading partners without an assigned DoDAAC, CommRI, or CAGE code may be distinguished either by telephone number or data universal numbering system (DUNS) code, plus four-digit telephone suffix, as coordinated through their VAN provider.

C5.5.2. Compression

C5.5.2.1. General. The most significant cost associated with the EDI interchange is the cost of communications. Therefore, it is cost effective to reduce transmitted data to a minimum. DLMS transactions (in EDI format) require roughly **five times** the number of data bytes as an equivalent amount of information conveyed using the legacy 80-character data formats. This is due to the separation of fields within variable-length records and identification of each segment within the transmission. Mandatory control segments also add slightly to the overhead. Increasing the number of transactions contained within an envelope helps to improve the overhead-to-data ratio, but provides only minor gains in efficiency.

C5.5.2.2. Standard Pattern Recognition. The most effective available means for reducing transmission size is data compression. This process uses standard pattern recognition algorithms that substitute single characters for frequently occurring patterns that the decompression process at the other end of the transmission line recognizes and replaces with the original patterns. Being inherently repetitious, EDI transactions are conducive to such data pattern substitutions and, such compression techniques, which can often result in a 40 to 80 percent reduction in the data transmitted.

C5.5.2.3. Data Compression. Data compression is not a part of the EDI format standard. As a result, compression must occur after the EDI translation process, including generation of the control envelope, and prior to packaging the data for transmission. Some commercial VANs offer data compression as an optional service.

C5.5.2.4. Error-Free Data Recovery. For error-free data recovery, it is essential that both sending and receiving software be compatible. Presently, DAAS supports multiple compression software packages. As the DLMS enterprise service provider, DAAS is responsible for coordinating use of compression software. As with version control for EDI conventions, DAAS will manage compression software version control through trading partner profile information.

C5.5.3. Encryption. DLMS transactions presently contain only unclassified data, but DoD security requirements mandate the use of some form of secure encryption technique, such as SFTP, or a secure data transmission method, such as Virtual Private Network (VPN), or IBM MQ. DoD policy will prescribe acceptable forms of data protection or encryption techniques, which will be coordinated between DAAS and its customers.

C5.5.4. Maximum Sizes

C5.5.4.1. Transaction Size Limit. There are no technical limitations on the size of EDI transactions. However, there are practical limits imposed by transmission duration, speed of the translation process, available storage, communications system processing capacities, and application systems limitations.

C5.5.4.2. Practical Limit. As a practical measure, DLMS transaction sets should be limited to not greater than one megabyte (1,000,000 bytes), uncompressed, for a single transmission envelope. Should the need arise for a larger envelope capacity, such requirement will be negotiated between the affected trading partner(s) and DAAS.

C5.5.4.3. Batch Size Restrictions. The restrictions on batch size for some requisitioning and billing documents will continue until all of DoD has implemented ANSI X12/DLMS supplements. A batch size limit of 496 total documents will continue for the Materiel Obligation Validation (MOV) and Interfund Billing Documents. The ANSI ASC X12 ST/SE envelope size will, also, be restricted by these procedures. For EDI conventions, DAAS will manage compression software version control information through the trading partner profile.

AP1. APPENDIX 1

DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS) PROFILES

AP1.1. Department of Defense (DoD) DATA SERVICES (DData) Profile

AP1.1.1. General. DData is the overarching profile that provides access to logistics data and various reports to support the Department of Defense, Federal Activities, Civilian Agencies, Commercial Suppliers, Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Security Assistance Countries. DData captures and reports on logistics data processed through DAAS and maintains DoD level system repositories in support of the customer base of over 228,000 activities located around the world. The customers from these activities are able to query repositories, extract information, download reports, and are able to access an integrated DoD view of assorted data. All of the data repositories are managed by DoD direction and are maintained from a DoD perspective.

AP1.1.2. System Descriptions

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

AP1.1.2.1.1. Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS). The Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) receives, edits, routes and transmits MILSBILLS interfund transactions for the DoD. Each requisition processed into a shipping action results in the generation of a billing transaction. These interfund bills are archived by DAAS ***in accordance with DoDI 5015.02, DoD Records Management Program***, and are available for retrieval and retransmission. The DoD bills data ***are retained in a readily accessible format*** for one year, while the DoD Foreign Military Sales (FMS) bills are ***retained in a readily accessible format*** for two years. The DoD Components are required to submit automated inquiries to the DAAS to retrieve bills for their use or may direct that the bills be sent to another activity, which is not identified in the MILSBILLS document. DAAS maintains the MILSMOV inquiry system and provides the capability to interrogate the repository for recovery and retransmission of bills. See Appendix 3.2.4.

AP1.1.2.1.2. MILSBILLS Fund Code. The MILSBILLS fund code is a two-character code used to identify the appropriate accounting data to be charged. DAAS maintains the fund codes and serves as the DoD focal point for

receipt of all file revisions. The codes are updated monthly and posted to the DAAS web site for activities to download. The DAAS Micro Automated Routing System (DMARS) Automated Information System (AIS) uses the fund code repository for performing DoD Component requested edits against specific logistics transactions.

MILSBILLS Fund Codes can be accessed via the DLMS website.

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

AP1.1.2.1.4. Military Interfund Billing/Material Obligation Validation (MILSMOV). The DoD validates all backordered requisitions each quarter. These validations are scheduled as required by the business rules established in DLMS. The validation process requires the recipient of the MOV to respond within 45 calendar days or have their backorder cancelled. Since many backorders have been funded with prior year's money, a cancellation of the requirement can be catastrophic and cause a considerable impact on the DoD Components/Participating Agencies. The DAAS processes the MOV, ensuring the batch contains all the individual transactions as determined by the transaction count in the header control document. DAAS receives approximately 4 - 7 million MOV transactions each quarter, maintaining the MILSMOV inquiry system and providing the capability to interrogate the repository for recovery and retransmission of MOV batches. The MOV system retains all MOV batches and batch acknowledgment receipt transactions sent during the current quarter. ***Thereafter, transactions should be maintained in accordance with DODI 5015.02, DOD Records Management Program.***

AP1.1.2.2. The DAAS Master Routing System. Includes the following directories:

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

AP1.1.2.2.2. The DAAS Inquiry System (DAASINQ) and Enhanced DAAS Inquiry system (eDAASINQ). DAASINQ provides information on Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DODAAD), National Item Identification Number (NIIN), Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD), and Routing Identifier Code (RIC) data elements to DAAS customers. eDAASINQ is a Common Access Card (CAC)-enabled version of DAASINQ that offers an enhanced capabilities over the DAASINQ application including options to query the Communication Routing Indicator (COMMRI) and Distribution Code.

eDAASINQ also allows you to download the DoDAAD and MAPAD files. It provides additional queries and downloads by Service or "All" in "TA1" delimited format. eDAASINQ is Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)-enabled and access to the application may be requested by submitting a System Access Request (SAR).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AP1.1.2.5.1. Logistics Response Time (LRT). LRT measures the logistics processing time elapsed at the wholesale level. LRT begins with the requisition entry into the wholesale level by the originating Supply Support Activity (SSA), and ends with the receipt of the item at the wholesale level SSA. LRT does not include the elapsed time from the identification of the item need by the customer (mechanic, electrician) until the item is received by that customer. The DoD has identified LRT as a key performance measure to monitor supply chain effectiveness. Using data that is readily available from DAAS, the DoD performs analysis on the logistics response time of the pipeline processes. DAAS 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 DAAS, but are provided through off-line feeds.

AP1.1.2.5.2. RESERVED

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

AP1.1.2.6.1. Web Visual LIPS Query System (WebVLIPS).

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

AP1.1.2.6.2. Web Logistics On-line Tracking System (WebLOTS).

WebLOTS is a system-to-system web interface which allows the customer's system to query the LOTS database for the latest status for their requisitions. WebLOTS queries return requisition status data (such as NSN, Quantity, ICP, etc.). Prior to establishing a WebLOTS interface, users must complete a System 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 and number of queries being utilized by each customer. WebLOTS interfaces are typically utilized when the customer has a requirement for large amounts of logistics data to be input.

AP1.2. DoD GATEWAY (DGATE) PROFILE

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

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

AP1.2.2.1. DAAS Automated Message Exchange System (DAMES).

DAMES is a locally written Personal Computer (PC) client software that provides a communications capability, allowing Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customers to exchange logistics data with the US Government and the DoD logistics community. DAMES PC based Software functions as an interface for the customer and provides the capability to communicate directly with DAAS, sending and receiving logistics transactions and narrative message traffic. The Microsoft® Windows version of DAMES communicates via Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) over the internet. The DAAS Single Gateway manages the input and output files for those DAMES users that utilize SFTP as their method of exchanging logistics data with DAAS. As data is received, Service Oriented Messaging Architecture (SOMA) validates the format of the input message file for further processing. Transaction files, produced by end users' programs, are built using standard Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication (JANAP) data pattern message format. Messages containing narrative text, MILSTRIP transactions and non-standard part number requisitions may also be built interactively through the DAMES software interface. Messages built for transmission are contained within a portion of a file in the software until the next communication connection. When a communication session has been established, all active messages are sent from

the end users PC to DAAS, and then all messages stored at DAAS, addressed to the end user are transmitted back to the end user's PC. Various menu options are available to process the receive file such as displaying, editing, printing, sorting, or saving to a disk file. See Appendix 2.2.2. for more information.

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

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

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

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

AP1.2.2.2.2.2. Performing duplicate header information checks.

AP1.2.2.2.3. Converting file formats to the **DAAS** Internal Message Format (DIMF).

AP1.2.2.2.4. Transformation of messages based upon the required delivery protocol and message format.

AP1.2.2.2.5. Transmission of output message information to the archive process for historical retransmission and reporting purposes.

AP1.2.2.3. **DAAS Micro Automated Routing System (DMARS)**. DMARS Receives messages containing one or more transactions from SOMA. It then performs transaction level services, such as, transaction validation, editing, routing, imaging, and exception processing based on customer supplied business rules. These business rules are routing, editing, and image instructions maintained within the DMARS program logic. Each DoD Component/Participating Agency has its own business rules relative to the routing and editing of its transactions. The DAAS Management Support Directorate, with input from DoD Component/Participating Agency Point of Contact (POC), dictates the application of business rules encoded in the DMARS. Once transactions have been validated, edited, and routed, they are sent to the DRCS for further processing.

AP1.2.2.4. **DAAS Routing Control System DRCS)**. DRCS is responsible for receiving transactions from the DMARS and forwarding them to the SOMA for delivery. DRCS provides batching and batch integrity services for the routed transactions from DMARS and then forwards the transactions to SOMA for message creation and transmission. The DRCS is also responsible for statistical reporting, exception and reject handling, archiving all transactions, and performing special processing.

AP1.2.2.5. **Web Requisitioning (WebREQ)**. Provides the DoD Components/Participating Agencies with the capability to build and submit transactions via HTTPS. These transactions are sent to DAAS for processing. This capability allows for submission of any DLSS or MILSTRIP legacy transaction type. The supply status transactions can be returned back to the customer using this same methodology.

AP 1.2.2.6. **DoD WebSDR**. An application system that provides a web-based entry method for inputting Supply Discrepancy Reports (SDRs) attributable to shipping or packaging discrepancies, which supports DLMS transaction exchange requirements. The DoD WebSDR provides the capability to automate the SF 364 SDR paper-based form and transition the format to a Commercial Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standard. The DoD WebSDR system facilitates communications and interoperability between U.S. Military, DoD, and Federal Agencies in order to determine the cause of such discrepancies, effect corrective action, and prevent recurrence of the discrepancy. It allows routing for web submissions and logistics transactions according to business rules, translation to standard DLMS transaction formats in X12 and XML, conversion to e-mail format, as needed, and, by exception, the Army pre-DLMS user-

defined file format, which supports information exchange between the action office and the shipper. When requested by DoD Components/Participating Agencies, the WebSDR application supports business rules for information copy preparation and distribution to provide visibility of discrepancies to relevant organizations. DoD WebSDR captures the SDR and response management statistics to facilitate performance reviews and provides an automated process for tracking SDR response information. The Auto-fill feature uses the DAAS requisition history to populate the SDR. ICPs, Depots, and Action Agencies can initiate their responses via the DoD Component-sponsored SDR application for transmission via DLMS interface or use the DoD WebSDR on-line capability pending DLMS implementation. This allows for faster resolution of discrepancies and near-real time SDR reporting for immediate identification of discrepancies. It, also, reduces response delays resulting from misrouted SDRs or mailed documents. Automated edit and rejection capability enforces SDR procedure and transaction format compliance by returning inappropriate transmissions to the originator for correction, thereby, reducing Component receiving system errors. Web-based queries allow users to have immediate access to the DAAS historical data related to the discrepant shipments. DoD WebSDR provides the capability to upload documentation and pictures in support of the discrepancy claim. Queries and management reports make it possible to locate specific SDRs by various criteria and identify trends, establish volume and dollar values of SDRs, bring management attention to problems with shipping activities, measure compliance with SDR timeframes, and improve the requisitioning and distribution processes within logistics operations. The DoD WebSDR application moves the SDRs into an integrated transactional environment, providing an effective means to report, resolve, and measure discrepancies related to pipeline performance.

AP1.2.2.3. System Access Request (SAR). The SAR system provides a formal request mechanism for obtaining access to the various systems activities on the DLA Transaction Services website.

AP1.3. DAAS ELECTRONIC BUSINESS (eBUS) PROFILE

AP1.3.1. General. The DAAS eBusiness (eB) profile processes standard logistics transactions (ASC X12, or XML) covered by specific DLMS Implementation Conventions (ICs). As the DoD Components/ Participating Agencies implement the DLMS formats, the DAAS transaction processing workload is continuing to grow for both the DLMS and the DLSS transactions. It is expected that, eventually, as most customers migrate from the DLSS, the DMLS ASC X12 or other variable-length transactions, such as XML, will eventually predominate. The DAAS architecture will ensure that all standard transaction formats, as authorized within the DLMS, are accommodated in the DAAS processing. DAAS has assumed program management responsibility for the GEX as part of the dissolution of the Business Transformation Agency (BTA) and is subsuming the two Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) GEX sites by migrating all of their customers/connections to the two DLA GEX eB gateway sites.

AP1.3.2. eBusiness System Description. EDI Gateway System Process. EDI provides standard transaction formats for use in the automated, machine-to-machine, exchange of eB transactions between the DoD Components/ Participating Agencies, and their commercial sector trading partners. DAAS operates a centralized DoD eBusiness Communications Gateway capability that provides standard EDI and XML transaction routing, delivery, archiving, translation, and VAN mail-boxing services through the following:

AP1.3.2.1. DoD Global Exchange (GEX) Gateway. In providing EDI telecommunication services, DAAS utilizes the standard GEX software suite developed to support the DoD Electronic Commerce Infrastructure. The GEX application provides the capability to securely receive/send transactions via many different telecommunication protocols, sort/route the transactions, apply the appropriate translation/mapping utilities, provide decoding/validation of X12 syntax rules, log all activities, archive files, alert users of errors, and apply routing/distribution list processes.

AP1.3.2.2. Transaction Translation. The COTS IBM **Transformation Extender (ITX)** (formerly Mercator) mapping and transformation software toolset currently provides the translation capability to convert incoming transaction formats into the appropriate outgoing transaction formats, via business mapping rules. DAAS is also utilizing a second commercial translation software product called Ab Initio that has been employed by the DISA GEXs for some of their customer mappings.

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

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

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

AP1.5.3. Discussion: Per the DLA HQ IDE Transition Initiative, DAAS is working on migrating and integrating all IDE interfaces from DISA into the existing DAAS architecture. Once completed, the existing IDE mission, services, and interfaces will be incorporated and considered part of DAAS proper, at which time the IDE profile will cease to exist and be considered a part of the standard DAAS business through the use of its various IAS applications, including but not limited to the DSG, SOMA, and GEX. ***Currently the entirety of the Non Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNet) IDE environment has been transitioned into the Transaction Services***

infrastructure. The Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) portion of IDE is slated to complete transition at the end of FY2017.

AP3. APPENDIX 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) AND DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA) REPOSITORY CUSTODIAN

AP3.1. GENERAL. When the Defense Logistics Standard System (DLSS) 80 record position legacy transactions 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 Department of Defense Activity Address Code (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 Routing Identifier Code (RIC) 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 DAAS to create and maintain repositories to facilitate support of the logistics processes.

AP3.2. REPOSITORY DESCRIPTIONS

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

AP3.2.1.1. The DoD custodian for ***Defense Logistics Manuals (DLM)***, DLM 4000.25, Volume 6, chapter 2.

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

AP3.2.1.3. Maintenance and dissemination of changes from a single location.

AP3.2.1.4. Provides capability for queries and downloads.

AP3.2.1.5. Executes Service Point functions for ***Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)*** and the DoD Components/Participating Agencies.

AP3.2.2. Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD). **The MAPAD** contains the names and addresses of country representatives, freight forwarders, embassy offices, and customers within a country for releasing Foreign Military Sales (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. DAAS provides the following services:

AP3.2.2.1. The DoD custodian for DLM 4000.25, Volume 6, Chapter 3.

AP3.2.2.2. Processes updates received from the MAPAD Web-Update application.

AP3.2.2.3. Performs maintenance and disseminates changes from a single location.

AP3.2.2.4. The capability to perform queries and downloads.

AP3.2.3. RIC and Distribution Codes. This repository contains the names and addresses of supply sources, distribution depots, and other activities that redistribute materiel. RIC 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. DAAS provides the following services:

AP3.2.3.1. The DoD custodian for the RIC and Distribution Code appendixes in DLM 4000.25-1.

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

AP3.2.3.3. Performs maintenance from a single location.

AP3.2.3.4. Provides the capability for queries and downloads.

AP3.2.3.5. Performs the RIC Service Point (SP) functions for DLA.

AP3.2.4. Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS) Fund Codes. This repository contains a two-character code that can be used in lieu of the appropriation long line of 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. DAAS provides the following services:

AP3.2.4.1. Acts as the DoD custodian for the fund code database.

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

AP3.2.4.3. Performs maintenance from a single location.

AP3.2.4.4. Provides the capability for queries and downloads.

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

AP3.2.5. MILSBILLS Interfund Billing/Material Obligation Validation (MOV). This repository contains an image of all the MILSBILLS Interfund transactions and MOV transactions received and processed by the DAAS:

AP3.2.5.1. DAAS provides the following services for the MILSBILLS Interfund Billing¹:

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 **a readily accessible format** for one year.

AP3.2.5.1.5. Retains FMS Interfund bills in **a readily accessible format** for two years.

AP3.2.5.1.6. ***After these business rules have been satisfied, maintain records in accordance with DODI 5015.02, DOD Records Management Program.***

AP3.2.5.1.7. Provides the capability for query, recovery, and retransmission of Interfund bills.

AP3.2.5.2. ~~DLA~~Transaction Services 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 MOV repository.

¹ Refer to ADC 1151

AP3.2.5.2.4. Generates responses to the Inventory Control Points (ICPs), as requested by the DoD Components/Participating Agencies.

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

AP3.2.6. Logistics On-line Tracking System (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 a timely ad hoc query capability that provides user-specific information in near-real time. 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 stored in LOTS can be accessed by Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System (WebVLIPS) and WebLOTS (System-to-System), thereby allowing the ~~DLA~~-Transaction Services' customers to track requisitions and excesses throughout their life cycle. LOTS also captures the passive RFID registration and visibility transactions and makes the information available to AV for customer tracking. These tools can access addressing and stock number information to provide enhanced information to the customer.

AP3.2.7. Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System/Customer Wait Time (LMARS/CWT). ~~LMARS/CWT~~ provides 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 the Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) X12/eXtensible Markup Language (XML) or the DLSS transactions that flow through the DAAS. LMARS reports response times within any of the 13 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.