DAAS

DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM

June 5, 2012

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRATION)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM

CHAPTER 5 COMMUNICATIONS

APPENDICES

TABLES

FIGURES

REFERENCES

References in this manual are linked to the authoritative sources from the ***Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office*** Website for the following publication categories:

- DoD Directives,
- DoD Instructions,
- DoD Manuals/Regulations,
- DoD Component Joint,
- Non-DoD publications,
- DoD Component Regulations/Manuals, and
- Military Handbook and Standards.

The following references are listed by numerical sequence order:

DLM 4000.25***,*** "Defense Logistics Management System Manual,"

- DLM 4000.25, Volume 1, "Concepts and Procedures," May 19, 2014
- DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, "Supply Standards and Procedures," June 13, 2012
- DLM 4000.25, Volume 3, "Transportation," March 23, 2012
- DLM 4000.25, Volume 4, "Military Standard Billing System – Finance," April 11, 2012
- DLM 4000.25, Volume 6, "Logistics Systems Interoperability Support Services," June 5, 2012
- DLM 4000.25, Volume 7, "Contract Administration," April 24, 2012

DLM 4000.25-1, "Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) Manual," June 13, 2012

DLM 4000.25-2 "Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP) Manual," June 13, 2012

DoD Instruction (I) Manual 4140.01 "Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011, Incorporating Change 1, September 14, 2017

DoDM 4140.01 "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures," Issued by separate volume. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5025.01 "DoD Issuances Program," August 1, 2016

DoD Directive 8190.01E "Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS)," January 9, 2015

DLAM 5015.01 Records Management (RM) Procedures Manual for Creating, Maintaining and Dispositioning the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Records Volume 1 September 29, 2015
http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/J5StrategicPlansPolicy/PublicIssuances/DLAM%205015.01%20Volume%201_Final_ADJ_IG_Review_05012015.pdf

DLA RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE, December 2016
http://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/GeneralCounsel/FOIA/Privacy/Consolidated_RecordsSchedule_Dec_2016.pdf

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) General Records Schedules (GRS) December 2017
https://www.archives.gov/files/records-mgmt/grs/trs29-sch-only.pdf

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFSAC	Air Force Security Assistance Center
AMHS	Automated Message Handling System
AIS	Automated Information System
AIT	***Automatic Identification Technology***
AMS	Automated Manifest System
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARS	Action Request System
ASC	Accredited Standards Committee
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATAC	Abbreviated Transportation Accounting Code
AV	Asset Visibility
BMOSS	Billing and Materiel Obligation Support System
CAC	Common Access Card
CCP	Central Consolidation Point
CIC	Content Identifier Code
CISIL	Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics
CMOS	Cargo Movement Operations System
CommRI	Communications Routing Indicator
CONUS	Continental United States
COTS	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CRIF	Cargo Routing Information File
CSP	Central Service Point
CWT	Customer Wait Time
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DAASACP	DAAS Allied Communications Procedure
DAASINQ	DAA*S* Inquiry System
DAMES	***DAAS*** Automated Message Exchange System
DASD	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
DData	DoD Data Services
DDN	Defense Data Network
DDSS	***DAAS*** Decision Support System
DFARS	***Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement***
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DGate	DoD Gateway
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DIMF	

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
DISN	Defense Integrated System Network
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLM	Defense Logistics Manual
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management Standards
DLOGS	***DAAS*** Logistics Gateway System
DLSS	Defense Logistics Standard Systems
DMARS	***DAAS*** Micro Automated Routing System
DMISA	Depot Maintenance Inter-Service Support Agreement
DMS	Defense Message System
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DoDAAD	Department of Defense Activity Address Directory
DoDAAF	Department of Defense Activity Address File
DPAP	***Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy***
DRCS	***DAAS*** Routing Control System
DSC	Defense Supply Center
DSG	***DAAS*** Single Gateway
DSS	Distribution Standard System
DTEB	***Defense Transportation Electronic Business***
DUSD (L&MR)	Deputy Under Secretary Of Defense (Logistics and Material Readiness)
DVD	Direct Vendor Delivery
eB	Electronic Business
EBS	Enterprise Business Systems
EBSO	***Enterprise Business Standards Office (formerly DLMSO)***
EBUS	Electronic Business Gateway
eBus	eBusiness Gateway
eDAASINQ	enhanced DAAS Inquiry System
EDI	electronic data interchange
EMAIL	Electronic Mail
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAD	Force Activity Designator
FAR	***Federal Acquisition Regulations***
FG	Functional Group
FLO	Foreign Liaison Office
FLC	Fleet Logistics Center
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FT	File Time
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GCSS	Global Command Support System

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
GE	Group ends
GEX	Global Exchange
GFM	Global Freight Management
GOTS	Government-Off-The-Shelf
GSA	General Services Administration
GS	Group Starts
GTN	Global Transportation Network
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
IEA	Interchange End
IC	Implementation Convention
ICP	Inventory Control Point
IDOC	***Intermediate*** Document Format
IGC	Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence
ILCO	International Logistics Control Office
ILCS	International Logistics Communications System
IMACS	Inter-Service Materiel Accounting and Control System
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
IP	Internet Protocol
iRAPT	***Invoicing, Receipt, Acceptance and Property Transfer***
ISA	Interchange Start
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITSM	Information Technology Service Management
ITX	***IBM Transformation Extender***
IUID	***Item Unique Identification***
JANAP	Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication
LAN	Local Area Network
LASE	Logistics Asset Support Estimate
LDG	Logistics Data Gateway
LIDS	Logistics Information Data Services
LIW	Logistics Information Warehouse
LMARS	Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System
LOTS	Logistics On-Line Tracking System
LRT	Logistics Response Time
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MAPAC	Military Assistance Program Address Code
MAPAD	Military Assistance Program Address Directory
MAPAF	Military Assistance Program Address File
MILS	Military Standard Logistics System
MILSBILLS	Military Standard Billing System
MILSINQ	MILSBILLS Inquiry
MILSMOV	Military Interfund Billing/Materiel Obligation Validation

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MISIL	Military System for International Logistics
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOV	Materiel Obligation Validation
MQ	Messaging Queue (IBM WebSphere MQ)
MRA	Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement
NIIN	National Item Identification Number
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NAVSUP WSS	Naval Supply Systems Command Weapon System Support
NIPRNet	Non-Secure Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSN	National Stock Number
OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
OSRI	Originating Station Routing Indicator
PC	Personal Computer
PDF	***Portable Document Format***
PEM	Patrol Enterprise Management
PGI	***Procedures Guidance and Information***
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLA	Plain Language Address
PLAD	Plain Language Address Directory
POC	Point of Contact
PRC	Process Review Committee
RCS	Reports Control System
RIC	Routing Identifier Code
SAMIS	Security Assistance Management Information System
SAN	Storage Area Network
SAR	System Access Request
SCAC	Standard Carrier Alpha Code
SCI	Supply Chain Integration
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SIPRNet	Secret Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SOMA	Service Oriented Messaging Architecture
SOR	Source of Repair
SoS	Source of Supply
SP	Service Point
SPLC	Standard Point Location Code
SPR	Special Program Requirement

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
SSA	Supply Support Activity
SSN	Station Serial Number
TAC	Type Address Code (DoDAAD)
TCN	Transportation Control Number
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Procedure/Internet Protocol
TPF	Total Package Fielding
TRC	Technical Review Committee
UII	Unique Item Identifier
UDF	User Defined File
VA	Veterans Administration
VAN	Value-Added Network
WAWF	Wide Area Work Flow – ***now (iRAPT)***
WAN	Wide Area Network
WebLOTS	Web Logistics On-Line Tracking System
WebREQ	Web Requisitioning
WebSDR	Web Supply Discrepancy Reporting
WebVLIPS	Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System
WWW	World Wide Web
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

C1. CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

C1.1. AUTHORITY

This manual is issued under authority of Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01, Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy December 14, 2011.

C1.2. PURPOSE

C1.2.1. This manual provides policy and establishes procedures for the use and operations of both the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) ***Information Operations Enterprise Data Solutions (EDS)*** Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) (formerly known as DLA Transaction Services) as well as those of the International Logistics Communications System (ILCS). The DAAS standards are administered by the Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) Program Office (also known as the ***Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office (DEDSO)***) and are operated by DAAS at its two computer facilities in Dayton, Ohio and Tracy, California.

C1.2.2. Neither ***DAAS nor ILCS*** is a single system, but rather a collection of accredited Automated Information Systems (AISs) that receive, validate, edit, route, archive, and transmit DoD logistics traffic. Each DAAS AIS is categorized under one of three profiles: DoD Data Services (DDATA), DoD Gateway (DGATE), and the DoD eBusiness Gateway (EBUS). DDATA systems provide access to logistics data, reports, and data repositories; DGATE systems process transactions that are predominantly in the Defense Logistics Standard System (DLSS) (legacy 80 record position) format; and EBUS systems process transactions in the Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) (X12 and extensible markup language (XML)) variable-length formats. These systems, working in conjunction, enable DAAS to function as a service organization providing customers continuous access to the DAAS***,*** Telecommunications/ Automatic Data Processing (ADP) and programming capabilities. This manual provides a framework and updated procedures to move the DoD away from the use of DoD unique logistics data exchange standards (e.g., legacy 80 record position) to Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standards, or other recognized standards (XML), as a first step in moving transactional-based logistics business processes towards international open data exchange standards.

C1.3. APPLICABILITY

This manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the DoD Inspector General, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to as

"DoD Components"). It also applies, by agreement, to other civilian organizations participating in the DLSS (legacy 80 record position) format or DLMS; including the General Services Administration (GSA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), United States Postal Service (USPS), many other federal non-defense organizations, ***and other state level government entities as well as any commercial entities wishing to utilize the DAAS***.

C1.4. POLICY

DoD policy states that:

C1.4.1. DAAS procedures will be disseminated, as required, to the using levels of the DoD Components. Supplemental procedures issued by the DoD Components or other organizations are authorized when additional detailed instructions are required.

C1.4.2. DAAS corporate services will be used at all levels within each of the DoD Components. Exceptions for the intra-DoD Component technical services, when based on compelling operational or economic justification, will be considered under ***DoD Directive (DoDD) 8190.01E, Defense Logistics Management Standards, January 9, 2015***.

C1.4.3. The DoD Components will not duplicate the telecommunications support, archiving and storage, ASC X12 transaction translation, DLSS transaction transformation processes, or other transaction services being provided by DAAS.

C1.4.4. DAAS will be the logistics community's authoritative source for end-to-end system performance metrics.

C1.4.5. The DoD Components will program for and fund DAAS through their respective planning, programming, and budgeting system processes.

C1.5. RESPONSIBILITIES

C1.5.1. Under provisions of DoD Directive 8190.01E and DoD Manual 4140.01, the Office of the ***Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S))*** will oversee and direct the implementation of and compliance with this manual, as it relates to DAAS and its subordinate systems including the DAAS and the ILCS. In carrying out this responsibility, the ***(USD(A&S)*** will:

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

C1.5.1.2. Provide the DLA Information Operations Program Executive Office (J62) with policy guidance concerning the design, development, documentation, and maintenance of DAAS' procedures.

C1.5.1.3. Review and approve the DLA Information Operations Program Executive Office (J62) plans, priorities, and schedules for DAAS modernization.

C1.5.1.4. Endorse new systems, improvements, and expansion of DAAS.

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

C1.5.1.6. Resolve issues submitted by the DLA Information Operations Program Executive Office (J62) concerning resources, policy, and requests for deviations or waivers from the use of DAAS.

C1.5.1.7. Serve as Tri-chair of the Joint Business Management Services (JBMS) Strategic Operational Requirements Committee (ORC).

C1.5.2. The Program Executive Officer (PEO) of DAAS will designate a Program Manager for the DAAS, who in-turn will:

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

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

C1.5.2.3. Develop, publish, and maintain this manual in a status. This includes the responsibility to:

C1.5.2.3.1. Evaluate and coordinate proposed system revisions with the DoD Components, affected Federal Agencies, foreign governments, contractors, and industrial organizations. A copy of all revision proposals ***will*** be furnished to the ASD (L&MR).

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

C1.5.2.3.3. Make available to the ASD (L&MR) and to the DoD Components a quarterly status review of all proposed revisions or changes to the DAAS that have not yet been approved or implemented.

C1.5.2.3.4. Ensure compatibility of proposed revisions or changes to assigned systems. Coordination will be effected, with appropriate DLMS

Process Review Committees (PRCs), and with designated Service/Agency system administrators prior to implementation.

C1.5.2.4. Ensure uniform implementation of this manual, consistent with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01 and DoD Directive (DoDD) 8190.01E by:

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

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

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

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

C1.5.2.4.5. Report to the ASD (L&MR) and the ***Director, Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office***, the findings and recommendations of evaluations and staff assistance visits, along with comments or concerns from DoD Components.

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

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

C1.5.3. The ***Program Manager of DAAS*** will:

C1.5.3.1. Develop, operate, and maintain DAAS.

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

C1.5.3.3. Notify DLA Enterprise Infrastructure Services (J64) of any new or projected telecommunications/ADP hardware requirements and provide immediate notification of equipment outages to DLA IT Operations Center (J63).

C1.5.3.4. Maintain an archival repository[1] of all transactions and files processed by the DAAS.

C1.5.3.5. Maintain a shipment status correlation system to process Military Standard (MILS) Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (MILSTRAP)***,*** and Materiel Receipt Acknowledgements (MRA). Prepare and make available the MRA Management Information Report (electronically) as required by the MILSTRAP Manual (DLM 4000.25-2 and its successor DLMS, DLM 4000.25.).

C1.5.3.6. Provide a Military Billing System (MILSBILLS) interfund billing transaction repository ***Interfund bills are retained in a readily accessible format for:*** (365 calendar days for DoD and 730 calendar days for Foreign Military Sales [FMS]) to accommodate requests for recoveries and retransmissions. ***The preceding procedures will be followed in accordance with DoDI 5015.02, DoD Records Management Program.***

C1.5.3.7. Develop, operate, and maintain an AIS to manage DoD Fund Code repository.

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

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

C1.5.3.10. Compile, maintain, publish, and distribute MILSTRIP Military Routing Identifier and Distribution Codes with address data in DLM 4000.25-1.

C1.5.3.11. Develop, operate, and maintain an AIS to sustain the DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD), and the Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD) per DLM 4000.25, Volume 6.

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

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

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[1] All internal DAAS systems that retain documents/transactions must comply with the retention guidance from the DLA Records Officer and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) General Record Schedules (GRS), See ADC 1151.

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

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

C1.5.3.16. Provide/designate the Chair, DLMS Technical Review Committee (TRC), as required by Department of Defense Manual (DoDM) 4140.01.

C1.5.3.17. Delegate official change proposals to the appropriate DAAS' system administrator who will evaluate the cost and expected benefits.

C1.5.3.18. Accomplish internal training to ensure timely and effective implementation and continued operation of DAAS.

C1.5.3.19. Serve as the DAAS Secretariat for the JBMS ORC.

C1.5.4. The Heads of the DoD Components and Other Participating Agencies will designate an office of primary responsibility to serve as their representative to the DLMS TRC. Also, identify to the designated DAAS' TRC Chairman, the name of a primary and an alternate focal point representative to:

C1.5.4.1. Serve on the DLMS TRC (The Army, Navy/Marines, and Air Force, and DLA will name subject matter experts to cover issues, if required).

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

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

C1.5.4.4. Perform the initial evaluation of all suggestions originating within the DoD Component or Participating Agency. For suggestions, submit an appropriate change request to the DLMS TRC chair (as designated by the **Program Manager of DAAS**) for processing. The originator's TRC representative will determine any awards using the DoD Component or Participating Agency procedures.

C1.5.4.5. Submit revision proposals to the DAAS' designated TRC Chairman with justification and expected benefits.

C1.5.4.6. Develop and submit to the DAAS' designated TRC Chairman a single coordinated position on all system revision proposals within the time limit specified.

C1.5.4.7. Participate in staff assistance visits through on-site visitations in coordination with the Director, DEDSO or the DAAS designated TRC Chairman, as appropriate.

C1.5.4.8. Implement approved systems and revisions thereto and provide the Director, DEDSO and the DAAS designated TRC Chairman with semi-annual status information concerning implementation of approved system revisions. This information will be submitted within 15 working days, after the end of a designated semi-annual cycle, and will begin with the first cycle following publication of the approved system change.

C1.5.4.9. Accomplish internal training to ensure timely and effective implementation and continued operation of Component services.

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

C1.5.4.11. Ensure that operating activities that support the DAAS functions comply with this manual.

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

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

C1.5.5. The Office of the Deputy ASD for Supply Chain Integration (SCI), the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Comptroller Business Integration Office and OSD Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy (Program Development and Implementation) will designate Co-Chairs to the JBMS ORC. This committee will provide prioritization and oversight of functional requirements for business transaction management services identified by the procurement, financial management and logistics communities at the enterprise level in order to best achieve efficiencies, and meet functional strategy objectives established by Office of the OSD.

C1.6. PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE MANUAL

C1.6.1. DAAS Manual. This Manual is published electronically. Hardcopy documents are not available. The Manual is available from the DEDSO Website, Publications page. Any further distribution will be accomplished within the DoD Components or Participating Agencies based upon approved distribution data generated through their internal publication channels.

C1.6.2. Changes to the Manual are published electronically and are available on the ***DEDSO*** Website at the location of the individual manual.

C1.7. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

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

C1.7.2. Submitting proposed DLMS or systems changes:

The DoD Component and participating Agency TRC representatives, authorized in section C1.8, below, and the heads of DoD logistics task groups may submit proposed critical changes to DAAS' TRC Chairman in accordance with the change proposal instructions in DLM 4000.25-M, Volume 1, Chapter 3, Change Management. The change proposal template and instructions are available from the ***DEDSO*** Website, Proposed Changes page. To contact the DEDSO, please click "Contact DEDSO" on the ***DEDSO*** Website.

Detailed instructions and review procedures are available at the above site.

C1.7.3 Submitting proposed changes to DAAS' systems or processing rules:

DoD Component representatives may submit proposed critical changes to DAAS' systems or their Service/Agency transaction processing rules via e-mail at ***https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/daashome/customerassistance.asp***

C1.8. DLMS TRC AND ILCS PRC REPRESENTATIVES

C1.8.1. The following Components or Agencies have been designated as representatives to the DLMS TRC:

Table C1.T1. DLMS TRC Representatives

AF	Deputy Chief of Staff Installations and Logistics U.S. Air Force ATTN: ILGP Washington, DC 20330-0001
ARMY	Commander U.S. Army Materiel Command Attn: AMCLG-SM 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333-0001

Table C1.T1. DLMS TRC Representatives	
DEFENSE ENTERPRISE DATA STANDARDS OFFICE	***Director*** ***Defense Enterprise Data Standards Office (DEDSO)*** ***ATTN: DLA J-67B*** 8725 John J. Kingman Road STOP 6205 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6217
DAAS	TRC Chairman ***DAAS*** Attn: eBusiness Program Manager 5250 Pearson Rd, Area A Bldg. #207 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), OH 45433-5328
DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	TBD
DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	Director, Defense Information Systems Agency Attn: Code B651 Washington, DC 20305-0001
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	Director, Defense Logistics Agency Attn: J3322 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 4230 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY	Director, Defense Nuclear Agency Attn: LETS Washington, DC 20305-0003
GSA	General Services Administration Federal Supply Service Attn: FCSI, Room 701 1941 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202-450
MARINE CORPS	Commandant of the Marine Corps Attn: LPS1 2 Navy Annex Arlington Annex Washington, DC 20380-1775
NAVY	Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command Attn: 4C2B6 5450 Carlisle Pike Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-0791

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

Table C1.T2. ILCS PRC Representatives	
AF	Commander Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC) Attn: AFSAC/XRXD Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-5000
ARMY	Commander United States Army (USA) Security Assistance Center (USASAC) Attn: USASAC-MP/R Alexandria, VA 22333-0001
DEFENSE ENTERPRISE DATA STANDARDS OFFICE	Director ***Defense Enterprise Data*** Standards Office ***(DEDSO)*** ATTN: DLA ***J-67B*** 8725 John J. Kingman Road STOP 6205 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6217
DAAS	***Program Manager*** ***DAAS*** Attn: ***DAAS*** 5250 Pearson Rd, Area A Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-5328
NAVY	Chief of Naval Operations Attn: OP-631 H Washington, DC 20350-2000

C2. CHAPTER 2

DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM (DAAS) OPERATIONS

C2.1. OVERVIEW

C2.1.1. 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~~/365 days a year~~. Mission critical applications are operated in parallel at both sites.

C2.1.2. DAAS along with its partner, DLMS Program Office, are the facilitators through which diverse DoD Component/Participating Agency supply systems are able to function as a uniform DoD supply system. 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. 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 format transaction document identifier codes (DICs), and the numerous Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), 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. 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. DLA is regularly requested, by various Defense Investigative Agencies, to provide copies of transactions for specific vendors and/or time periods.

C2.1.4. 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 ASC X12 transaction sets and the translation services to map between DLSS ***legacy*** 80 record position ***format*** 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 ASC X12 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 the 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. DAAS CORE AND CUSTOM SERVICES

C2.3.1. Functioning as a DoD utility, the DAAS mission comprises both core (costs that are covered under DAAS 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 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 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 a 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.

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*** ~~s~~upport. (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 tele-communications 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, and

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 and

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 and

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 ***legacy format*** transactions, eB transaction sets, messages, or files.

C2.3.5.2. Transaction archiving, indefinite retention[1], 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 ***legacy*** 80 record position format to DLMS.

C2.3.6.1.2. DLMS to DLSS ***legacy*** 80 record position MILS egacy format.

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

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

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

C2.3.6.1.6. DLSS ***legacy*** 80 record position MILS format /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.

[1] Refer to ADC 1151.

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

C2.3.7. 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. DAAS, as DoD custodian for DLM 4000.25, 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. 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 RIC Service Point (SP).

C2.3.10. 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[2] 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 year 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. ***Relays*** responses to inventory control points (ICPs) when requested.

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

C2.3.13. DAAS web services:

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

C2.3.13.2. Allows interrogation of DAAS 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: Standard LRT.

C2.3.15. Data information distribution services/interfaces:

C2.3.15.1. Communications addressing information.

[2] Refer to ADC 1151.

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

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

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

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

C2.3.15.6. DSS and ***Naval Supply Systems Command Fleet Logistics Centers***.

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) ***Convergence (IGC).***

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.

C3. CHAPTER 3

CUSTOMER PROCEDURES

C3.1. GENERAL. The Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) processes are designed to effectively use the telecommunications services provided by the Defense Integrated System Network, (DISN) Defense Message System (DMS) and Commercial Value Added Networks (VANs). The Defense Data Network (DDN) format outlines the required file formatting to be used by DAAS customers when preparing transaction files for delivery to the DAAS. The systems use these services to receive and transmit logistics traffic, and to provide a variety of logistics-related services to its worldwide customer base. DAAS systems are designed to facilitate the integration of logistics and telecommunications processes thus providing a single interface to both private and commercial telecommunications networks. DAAS processing is a near 'real-time' transaction oriented system with direct interfaces to a variety of telecommunications networks. They are designed to receive, validate, process, and forward all logistics transactions, provided they are computer-readable and authorized for transmission off-station by the customer. DAAS operates co-processing facilities at two sites with fully redundant connectivity to the aforementioned telecommunications networks. Each site has the capability to handle the entire DAAS' workload should a contingency situation occur.

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

C3.3. MESSAGE PREPARATION AND TRANSMISSION

C3.3.1. Preparation. Customer logistics transactions in (legacy 80 record position transaction formats), Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) Accredited Standards Committee (ASCX12 / eXtensible Markup Language (XML)), or User Defined File (UDF) formats will be assembled into messages/ files suitable for electronic transmission, in accordance with the appropriate established telecommunications procedures. Also, the computer-readable logistics transactions or service-type narrative messages will be sent to the DAAS for recovery, retransmission, or tracer actions. Messages of this type should be prepared as prescribed in the appropriate communication procedures. Customers should only send 'unclassified' messages/data files to the DAAS for processing. Classified message/data files must be sent directly to the intended recipient via secure Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) connections. DAAS

and its customers assemble various type transactions into appropriate message formats for electronic transmission. The messages are addressed to the DAASDLA Transaction Services facility designated to serve the customer, without regard to the individual addresses contained in the transactions within the message text.

Table C3.T1. Authorized Transaction Formats

FORMAT	RULE
Joint Army/Navy Procedures (JANAP) Data formatted as data pattern	Narrative JANAP 128 messages
DAAS Defense Data Network (DDN)	Data formatted in the DAAS DDN Format
DDN Segment Header	Data formatted in the DAAS DDN format without the file header
eBusiness	Data formatted in the DLSS, DLMS ASC X12, XML, or UDF formats

C3.3.2. Transmission. The DAAS receives and sends computer-readable logistics transactions via multiple networks and connection methodologies. Unless specifically authorized, all exchanges of logistics transactions and related reports will be in machine-readable format and forwarded via the DAAS using electronic means. The DISN/Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)/***AS2/HTTPS/SMTP/***IBM MQ provide long haul and area data communications and interconnectivity for DoD systems. Small volume customers can also connect to the DAAS using standard email and World Wide Web (WWW) (Internet) capabilities. Specific file naming conventions have been developed to ensure data integrity and to provide a method for identifying, tracking, and accounting for all transferred files and data. Customers are unencumbered from any transaction batching requirements, since different types of transactions destined for various activities can be combined into one message and transmitted to the DAAS. Upon receipt, the DAAS examines each transaction independently, determines its supply address, and prepares it for transmission to the appropriate destination in a timely or 'near real-time' mode.

C3.4. REJECTS

C3.4.1. Messages. The DAAS does a duplicate message check on all message headers received. On the first receipt of a message, specific header information, consisting of the Originating Station Routing Indicator (OSRI), Station Serial Number (SSN), and File Time (FT) are written to a header file. When a later message is received, a test for validation of the Originating Station Routing Indicator (OSRI), Station Serial Number (SSN), and File Time (FT) is made

against the header file. If all three test responses come back as a 'match', the DAAS deletes the later message and generates a service message to the originating station. The duplicate service message states that the cited message has been deleted as a 'duplicate' and that the originating station should resubmit a new message with a new SSN if, in fact, the message is not an actual duplicate.

Sample of a DAAS duplicate service message:

RCTUZYVW RUQAZZA9100 0051500 MTMS-UUUU--RUAAAAA
ZNR UUUUU
BT
UNCLAS SVC 9100
MSG RUAAAAA9001 0051300 RECD AT 0051303 AND 0051310
THE LATTER MESSAGE HAS BEEN DELETED AS A DUPLICATE
PLEASE RESEND WITH A NEW SSN IF NOT AN ACTUAL DUPE
BT
RCTUZYVW RUQAZZA9100 0051500 0009-UUUU--NNNN

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

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

C3.5. ARCHIVING. An archive of all transactions processed by the DAAS system is kept on Storage Area Network (SAN) or disk storage devices for rapid access purposes, In Accordance With DoD Instruction 5015.02. After 90 days the history files are transferred to long term storage. These history files give the source data to Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS) for creating its monthly, quarterly, and semiannual reports; and to Logistics Online Tracking System (LOTS) and Logistics Data Gateway (LDG) for parsing transactions into their online database repositories. These are automated processes, but accessing the archived and parsed transactions for reporting, resubmission, and retransmission purposes by

internal and external users is an interactive process that allows for locally developed processes and system utilities to be called for execution. Tracking of a requisition's life cycle is available through the Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System (WebVLIPS).

C3.6. MESSAGE RETRIEVAL AND RESUBMISSION REQUESTS. Messages sent to the DAAS are sometimes received in a garbled or incomplete condition. The DAAS does not edit the total content of transactions being processed, but it does check the data elements required for deciding the correct addressee, as well as the data elements that indicate the DoD Component/ Participating Agency. Garbled or incomplete conditions on data elements that are not subject to editing are processed undetected by the DAAS. DAAS will retransmit or resubmit designated messages when requested by the customer. Requests must comply with established communications procedures to specify the message number and date/time field. Requests must identify the error(s) in the transmission.

C3.7. MESSAGE TRACER ACTION REQUESTS. Customers desiring an audit or trace of named messages should send an e-mail message citing the specific action being requested to the DAAS Customer Service Support Desk at daascustomersupport@dla.mil.

Requests will contain message header data of the customer output message for the transaction(s) in question; the specific document number(s) will also be cited. DAAS will do an input/output history trace and give the customer the DAAS output message(s) that contained the transactions being traced. The customer will so state in the service message if they want DAAS to verify the time of receipt of the DAAS output message by the destination activity. If not, DAAS will furnish the customer the DAAS output message data.

C3.8. POINTS OF CONTACT. DAAS may be contacted requesting assistance with particular areas at the POCs in Table C3.T2 below.

Table C3.T2. Points Of Contact

ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
General Customer Service Support Desk	(614) 692-6672 Option 2, DSN: (312) 850-6672 Option 2	(937) 656-3800, DSN 986-3800	daascustomersupport@dla.mil
Logistics Support	(614) 692-6672 Option 2, DSN: (312) 850-6672 Option 2	(937) 656-3800, DSN 986-3800	daascustomersupport@dla.mil

Table C3.T2. Points Of Contact

ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
Electronic Commerce (EC)/EDI Customer Service Support Desk	(614) 692-6672 Option 2, DSN: (312) 850-6672 Option 2	(937) 656-3800, DSN 986-3800	daascustomersupport@dla.mil
Main Office	(937) 343-8636 DSN (937) 392-8636	(937) 656-3900, DSN 986-3900	

C4. CHAPTER 4

Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) PROCESSING

C4.1. GENERAL

The DAAS provides all the Department of Defense (DoD) Components/Participating Agencies a single entry point into the DoD Logistics Supply System. This eliminates the need to maintain multiple communication protocol rules and records and the unique supporting infrastructure necessary to send and receive information to/from multiple trading partners. All logistics transactions can be sent to DAAS without regard to data content or ultimate destination of the information. Use of the DAAS infrastructure, also, eliminates any need for the customer to sort transactions by type or destination. DAAS maintains the necessary trading partner profiles to ensure data is delivered on time, in the correct format, and to the correct destination. An archive of all messages and transactions processed by DAAS infrastructure is kept on storage media for later user access. All output transactions are permanently archived for historical, retransmission, audit, and reporting purposes in accordance with DoD Instruction 5015.02. The DAAS can process all computer-readable logistics transactions with the exception of certain logistics transactions containing narrative exception/supplemental data. Input and output to/from the DAAS is done by receiving/sending formatted messages through a variety of communications gateways and networks. The DAAS uses the following indicators to process logistics transactions:

C4.1.1. Source of Supply (SoS). As recorded by the Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM), Air Force, Army, and Navy/Marine Corps for each National Item Identification Number (NIIN). Includes special Naval code.

C4.1.2. Department of Defense Activity Addressing Code (DoDAAC).

C4.1.3. Routing Identifier Code (RIC).

C4.1.4. Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) Distribution Code.

C4.1.5. Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS) Fund Code.

C4.1.6. Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC).

C4.1.7. Project Code.

C4.2. MESSAGE PROCESSING

The DAAS message handling processes go through a number of steps which may include the following:

C4.2.1. Receipt. The DAAS receives Defense Logistics Standard System (DLSS) legacy 80 record position transactions in the Military Standard (MILS) record format, DLMS-based message data in either the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12, eXtensible Markup Language (XML), or User Defined File (UDF) formats through various communication networks. Additionally, a message traffic 'pass-through' service is provided for those customers who have no direct data exchange communications link(s) with each other. A single input message normally has transactions that could be output in several output messages generated by the DAAS sub-systems. Multiple input messages from various customers may contain transactions that are combined into a single DAAS output message.

C4.2.2. Review. DAAS maintains 90 days of message header information in replicated tables for the purposes of performing a DUPLICATE MESSAGE check. The tables are queried by DAAS' servers during the message receive process. Algorithms are used to determine which, if any, messages should be rejected due to a record of previous receipt. A communications service message will then be sent to the originating activity saying that the message was deleted and requesting that it be reviewed for determination as a possible duplication. If it is found to actually not be a duplicate, the transaction(s) need to be resent in a new message.

C4.2.3. Intercept. The DoD Components/Participating Agencies are responsible for providing their DAAS' focal points with Service specific transaction-processing rules. These activities can also ask for mission critical emergency changes to respond to a new mission or a changing world situation. Most of these type requests cause transactions to be rerouted to/from a different location than the normal SoS or destination address. Some of the requests are for DAAS to intercept selected transactions and either redirect/terminate them, or hold them for further directions on dispensation. For example, if a hurricane is moving toward Hawaii, transactions destined for DoD activities/installations in the affected area can be intercepted and held at DAAS until the storm has passed and then released in the same sequence in which they were received. DAAS allows the input of the transactions into an activity's application system(s) to maintain the records as if no interruption had occurred. As the single point of entry into the DoD Logistics Supply System for our customers, DAAS can intercept any data, make changes to the data content, edit shipping instructions, and support all the DOD Component/Participating Agency contingencies under the following conditions or emergency situations:

C4.2.3.1. A DoD-directed or customer request.

C4.2.3.2. Natural disasters or other similar situations.

C4.2.3.3. Support for special operations and emergency deployments.

C4.2.4. Broadcast. DAAS serves as a gateway for logistics information and as a repository for numerous types of logistics data. As such, it provides data distribution services to the DoD Components/Participating Agencies for use in their local processing systems. DAAS receives data at a unique routing address that can trigger distribution of the data to a predetermined set of recipients. DAAS maintains the information necessary to deliver the data to multiple destinations and is able to effect system changes within a short timeframe. The originating systems rarely have to make any program changes to support these new distribution requirements. Some examples of existing data distribution information/codes available for use, by the DoD Components/Participating Agencies, are:

C4.2.4.1. Communications addressing information.

C4.2.4.2. Standard Point Location Code (SPLC) data.

C4.2.4.3. Distribution Standard System (DSS) support.

C4.2.4.4. Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) support.

C4.2.4.5. Cargo Routing Information File (CRIF) data.

C4.2.4.6. Fleet Logistics Center (FLC) support.

C4.2.4.7. Automated Manifest System (AMS) support.

C4.2.4.8. Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS) support.

C4.2.4.9. Federal Logistics Information Services (FLIS) Portfolio catalog updates.

C4.2.5 Transmission. The DAAS is designed for transmission of computer-readable logistics messages using secure telecommunications circuits. Our Non-Secure Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network (NIPRNet) connection to the Defense Information System Network *(*DISN) provides the capability of sending data, using various secure transmission protocols like Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), via Transmission Control Procedure/ Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), web-based forms, or HTTPS. In addition, DAAS uses ***AS2 Protocol,*** SMTP, and IBM MQ, a guaranteed delivery transport from an IBM MQ origin to an IBM MQ configured destination. This supports customer needs for guaranteed delivery, while continuing to support existing data formats, such as Joint Army-/Navy-Air Force Publication (JANAP) messages and modified DDN file formats. DAAS electronic data interchange (EDI) applications also make use of IBM MQ and Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections to transport information in the ASC X12

and XML formats. Specific file naming conventions are used to ensure data integrity and provide a method for identifying, tracking, and accounting for all files and data transferred. Standard secure internet protocol provide connectivity for small volume customers, legacy e-mail is also used but not recommended due to the deprecated communication protocol used. Acceptable data formats are depicted in Chapter 3: Table C3.T1. "Authorized Transaction Formats."

C4.3 MILS LEGACY TRANSACTION PROCESSING

C4.3.1. Editing. When the DOD Components/participating Agencies send DLSS legacy 80 record position MILS format transactions to DAAS they are edited, validated, routed, and delivered to the appropriate destination. Edits performed include:

C4.3.1.1. DoDAAC or MAPAC. Validation of the DoDAAC or MAPAC. This is the first major edit done by the DAAS and is vital to mailing, shipping, and billing functions.

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

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

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

C4.3.2. Rejections. Representative examples of business rules that would cause a transaction to reject are depicted below:

C4.3.2.1. MILSTRIP Transactions Designated for Local Procurement. The DAAS will reject transactions to be routed by the IMM SoS record when that source is coded decentralized (D9_ or XDG). This procedure is limited in application to Continental United States (CONUS) requisitions that do not contain Advice Code 2A. An AE9 transaction with Status Code CP is returned to the originator of the transaction.

C4.3.2.2. Invalid MILSTRAP Transactions. The DAAS will validate all MILSTRAP Special Program Requirement (SPR) transactions. Invalid transactions are returned to the originator(s) using the appropriate reject advice code in card column positions 79-80 as follows:

C4.3.2.2.1. Reject Advice Code AD, the NIIN cannot be identified.

C4.3.2.2.2. Reject Advice Code AX, the correct SoS is GSA.

C4.3.2.3. MILSBILLS Transactions. The DAAS will confirm or reject MILSBILLS transactions as prescribed in DLM 4000.25, DLMS, Volume 4.

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

C4.3.2.4.1. Garbled transactions. Transaction fields are shifted or unreadable.

C4.3.2.4.2. Invalid Document Identifier Code (DIC). The DAAS cannot read/identify the transaction; the transaction is not to be transmitted electronically; or the transaction is not authorized for transmission to the DAAS.

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

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

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

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

C4.3.3. Routing and Rerouting. The DAAS edits, validates, routes, and delivers transactions based on agreed to business rules that have been supplied to DAAS by the DoD Components/Participating Agencies:

C4.3.3.1. Accepted Transactions. All processed transactions are delivered to the appropriate destination in the proper format and protocol based upon the customers' requirements. After processing, all transactions are collected by destination, based on applicable message precedence and transaction priority, and a new message is prepared and sent through the appropriate communications

network to the activity destination address. The message precedence and content identifier code (CIC) are assigned in accordance with the appropriate correlation table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4.3.3.4. National Geospatial - Intelligence Agency (NGA). Military Assistance Program (MAP) Number Conversions are performed in the following cases:

C4.3.3.4.1. MAP number to and from NSN.

C4.3.3.4.2. RIC conversion process for MAP requisitions.

C4.3.3.5. Transaction Rerouting. The DAAS may reroute transactions under the following conditions:

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

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

C4.3.3.5.3. Status for Rerouted MILSTRAP Transactions. When the DAAS reroutes a MILSTRAP Special Requirement Program (SPR) transaction, the notice is a standard DIC DZ9 MILSTRAP transaction with MILSTRIP Status Code BM in positions 79 - 80 and the RIC of the correct SoS in positions 67 - 69 of the transaction.

C4.3.4. Images: During processing, the DAAS makes images of selected transactions, sends them to activities who may be monitoring a project, or the transactions may become part of a DoD Component/Participating Agency logistics database. Image making has become a major workload for DAAS with millions of images being produced each month. Frequently, multiple images are made of the same transaction and sent to different databases. For example, an image of a shipment status transaction will be sent to the Asset Visibility (AV) system, the US Transportation Command's (USTRANSCOM) Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) System, the USAF TRACKER System, or the US Army's Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW) System.

C4.3.4.1. DAAS currently makes transaction images for the following organizations:

C4.3.4.1.1. Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

C4.3.4.1.2. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

C4.3.4.1.3. Federal Civil Agencies.

C4.3.4.1.4. USTRANSCOM/GTN.

C4.3.4.1.5. Other DoD.

C4.3.4.1.6. USA (LIW and others).

C4.3.4.1.7. USAF (TRACKER, Lean Logistics, and others).

C4.3.4.1.8. USCG.

C4.3.4.1.9. USMC.

C4.3.4.1.10. USN.

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

C4.3.5.1. Routed Traffic. This is defined as those transactions for which the DAAS rules and records are used to find the addressee, regardless of the destination cited by the transaction originator. The DAAS rules and profiles for routing transactions are specifically tailored for the DoD Components/Participating Agencies. For example, a designated transaction may be routed by one rule/ profile for the USA and by a different rule/record for the USN or USAF. In addition, the DoD Component/Participating Agency will specify if the DAAS rules/profiles are to apply to all or only some of its activities (e.g., the DAAS routes USN requisition transactions in accordance with the item SoS record for certain USN activities). The DAAS applies two basic techniques to route transactions: (1) the use of the DoD Component/Participating Agency special processing rules and (2) the item SoS records. The former is checked first and, if no processing rule applies, the transactions are routed based on the SoS record.

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

C4.3.6. Batching. Transactions for a given destination may be batched with a new message being assembled and formatted for transmission through the appropriate communications network to the destination activity. Normally, DLMS transactions are collected/assembled for up to ten minutes for supply priorities 1 - 8 or for other transactions specifically designated as priority, and for up to 1 hour for all other transactions. Transmission time intervals are tailored to meet the destination activity's requirements.

C4.4. X12 AND XML TRANSACTION TRANSLATION AND CONVERSION

C4.4.1. Translation. DAAS has a specifically tailored COTS software suite that provides data translation capabilities to and serves as a central transformation processor for all of the DoD. The capability includes conversion services for DLSS **legacy** 80 record position MILS format transactions to DLMS, DLMS to DLSS transactions, XML to XML, DLSS/DLMS/XML to UDF, and UDF to DLSS/DLMS/XML formats. This allows for implementation of the DLMS as the DoD legacy systems evolve along their own timelines into new and redesigned

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)-based logistics systems. This capability has been implemented by the Services for many logistics processes within the DoD Components/Participating Agencies.

C4.4.2. eBUS Gateway. DAAS supports the latest eBusiness (eB) methods and protocols for the DoD Components/Participating Agencies to use in sending and receiving DLMS ASC X12 /XML transaction sets. The eB gateway provides an interoperable gateway for DoD components to exchange data supporting a variety of business areas including by not limited to procurement, transportation, financial, logistics, and contracting data. Using this component of the DAAS allows DoD activities to send and receive from a single DoD focal point. This reduces the overhead of eB trading partners by making it unnecessary for the DAAS partners to maintain addressing and profile information on the DLMS implementation conventions being used by all their individual trading partners. The DAAS can receive and transmit transactions by using the intra-DoD communications protocols/networks or by using commercial VANs. For contingency and growth purposes, there are two functional eB distribution gateways, one at each DAAS site. These eB hubs receive ASC X12, XML or UDF transaction sets from the DoD Components and private-sector vendors conducting business with the DoD community. DAAS provides connectivity/mail-boxing/reporting services between DoD/Government procurement, financial, transportation, and contracting activities and their private sector trading partners.

C4.4.3. VAN Services. In addition to providing connectivity to numerous commercial VANs, DAAS own eB VAN provides VAN services for our customer base. The DAAS eB VAN provides a central eBusiness communications gateway for translation, conversion, connectivity, mail-boxing, and reporting services between the DoD Components/Participating Agencies and their private industry partners.

C4.4.4 DoD eBusiness GEX Consolidation. DoD made a decision in 2011 to transfer the GEX program management responsibility from the Business Transformation Agency (BTA) to DLA , and to begin consolidation of all GEX functionality at DAAS' two eBusiness Gateways. As a result, the process of moving all current eBUS customer connections from the two existing DISA GEX gateways to DAAS has begun. Once complete, all DoD eBusiness customers/transactions will be routed through the two DAAS' GEX gateways.

C4.4.5. Customer Profiles/Trading Partners. DAAS currently maintains two sets of trading partner profiles, one for MILS customers, and one for DLMS X12 and XML eB customers, as follows:

C4.4.5.1. DoD Gateway (DGate). DAAS maintains a MILS customer profile for each DLSS legacy 80 record position format transaction customer. The customer profile has information about a customer's communication routes and formatting requirements. Profiles are stored in the DAAS processing system and

their upkeep is considered a part of file maintenance. Profile changes and additions are constantly taking place as existing customers' environments change.

C4.4.5.2. DoD eB Gateway. Trading partner agreements and profiles for each DLMS eB customer identify communication routes and formatting requirements for DoD Components/Participating Activities, along with information on their associated commercial trading partners. The Trading partner agreements are stored in the eB processing system and their upkeep is considered a part of file maintenance. Trading partner changes and additions are constantly taking place as new trading partners are identified and existing customers' environments change.

C4.4.5.3. Future Vision. Transaction volumes in both the MILS and the eBusiness areas are expected to continue to increase, in part due to the consolidation of all GEX EDI traffic at DAAS . Current modernization plans call for DAAS to move towards establishment of only one type of customer or trading partner profile, which will cover all customers/partners regardless of transaction format(s) or end-system configurations. Finally, the DAAS processing of DLSS transactions and the DMLS X12 and XML transactions will, also, be consolidated through a single gateway employing common transmission and security protocols.

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 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 transaction[1] 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.

[1] Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12

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 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 Accredited Standards Committee 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 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. 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. 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 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 for a period of 30 calendar days after receipt in accordance with DoDI) 5015.02 and can be accessed by the 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 are considered to be legal documents, all such transactions are archived by DAAS' GEX eBusiness Gateway and are retained in accordance with DoDI 5015.02. 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 ***DAAS Manual*** C5.4.2 regarding the 997 DLMS 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. DLMS Implementation Convention 997, Functional Acknowledgment ***(all subsequent references are such as “the 997 IC”)***

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. 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 Identifer (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 the DLMS. A batch size limit of 496 total documents will continue for the Materiel Obligation Validation (MOV) and Interfund Billing Documents. The 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

EDS 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 the DAAS and are available for retrieval and retransmission. The DoD bills data is stored In Accordance With (IAW) DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5015.02, while the DoD Foreign Military Sales (FMS) bills are stored IAW DoDI 5015.02. 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 at
http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/DLMS/

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 Defense Logistics Management Standards (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 IAW DoDI 5015.02, DoD Records Management Program.

AP1.1.2.2. 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) at https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/sar/sar_menu.asp.

AP1.1.2.2.3. Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD). The DoDAAD is one of the primary files used in the DMARS validation and verification processes. DMARS must verify that the DoD Activity Address Code (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 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 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 IAW DoDI 5015.02 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 Logistics On-line Tracking System (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.

AP1.1.2.6. 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 Distribution Standard System (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 National Stock Number (NSN), Quantity, Inventory Control Point (ICP), etc.). Prior to establishing a WebLOTS interface, users must complete a 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 directly into their system(s) for processing.

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) DMARS. The DSG provides secure front-end communications services for the DAAS, utilizing communication protocols such as, SFTP, IBM Messaging Queue (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). ***As an integral part of the overall SOMA System,*** the majority of ***the communication gateway components of DSG are deployed in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) while MQ and SMTP gateways are deployed in the BLZ (Business Logic Zone) servers*** providing a ***custom-developed, multi-tiered*** secure front-end communications service for the DAAS; utilizing communication protocols, such as, SFTP, IBM MQ, ***AS2,*** HTTPS, SMTP, etc. Connections into the DSG are prevented from directly accessing the DAAS internal enclave ***utilizing custom developed Proxy servers***. All ***DSG*** communication attempts, ***addresses, interactions, and data exchanges*** are authenticated and logged.

AP1.2.2.2.2. Service Oriented Messaging Architecture (SOMA). SOMA provides message validation, message transformation, back-end authentication, logging***, and transmission*** services. ***SOMA, as a primary routing service, processes DLSS, EDI, UDF formatted messages.*** Messages may contain one or more transactions. SOMA receives and transmits files and messages using ***a wide array of transmission protocols including IBM WebSphere MQ, HTTPS, AS2, SMTP, and*** SFTP. 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.

AP1.2.2.2.2.3. Converting file formats to the DAAS Internal Message Format (DIMF).

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

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

AP1.2.2.2.3. DAAS Micro Automated Routing System. 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.

AP1.2.2.2.4. 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.

AP1.2.2.2.5. 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 1.2.2.2.6. DoD Web Supply Discrepancy Report (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 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 DAAS website.

AP1.3. DAAS ELECTRONIC BUSINESS (EBUS) PROFILE

AP1.3.1. General. The DAAS EBUS profile processes standard logistics transactions (Accredited Standards Committee (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 Value Added Network (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. ***DLA IDE function within the DAAS environment is embedded within the SOMA/DSG operational parameters.***

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 IDE Transition Initiative, ***DAAS has migrated and integrated all IDE interfaces from DISA into the existing DAAS architecture (SOMA/DSG). Since its completion,*** the former IDE mission, services, and interfaces have been incorporated and considered a part of DAAS proper, at which time the IDE profile ***has*** ceased to exist and be considered a part of the standard DAAS business through the use of its various AIS applications, including but not limited to the DSG, SOMA, and GEX. Currently the entirety of the Non Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNet) ***and the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) portions of the IDE environment have been transitioned into the DAAS infrastructure.***

AP2. APPENDIX 2

INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (ILCS)

AP2.1. GENERAL

The ILCS provides a logistics communications service for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) countries, FMS freight forwarders/contractors and other Department of Defense (DoD) Activities. This service provides a telecommunications capability that allows an FMS customer to exchange logistics related information with the U.S. Government and the DoD logistics community. FMS customers interested in acquiring ILCS services must notify the appropriate International Logistics Control Office (ILCO). The respective ILCO: Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC), United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC), or Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP), will interface with DAAS to acquire the required services via a new or existing FMS case. The ILCS utilizes (DAAS) Automated Message Exchange System (DAMES) software package, allowing the subscriber to interactively build requisitions and/or narrative messages in DAMES or upload data to DAMES from another system. Transmitting and receiving of these messages and/or data is accomplished via a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) connection, or an Async to Point to Point Protocol (PPP) dial up connection, linked to the DAAS:

AP2.1.1. Delivery. DAAS receives the ILCS message traffic for editing, validating, verifying, routing, and delivering the transactions to the appropriate destination. The ILCOs provide approval for Countries to receive various data. DAAS customizes the data according to each ILCO/Military request.

AP2.1.2. Routing. DAAS routes the ILCS message traffic in accordance with the ILCS subscriber destination Communications Routing Indicator (COMMRI) and any associated business rules.

AP2.1.3. Policy. Under existing policy, ILCS traffic addressed to the DAAS COMMRI must be sent via existing communications channels between DAAS and the appropriate ILCO management information system, where the logistics transactions are validated against established FMS cases. Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) transactions will be processed individually and forwarded to the appropriate Military Service (Air Force – Security Assistance Management Information System (SAMIS), Army – Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics (CISIL), or Navy – Management System for International Logistics (MISIL)) for further service specific processing. After passing validation edits, requisitions will be sent to the appropriate Source of Supply (SOS).

AP2.1.3.1. The Security Cooperation Enterprise Solution (SCES) sponsored by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) is a tri-Service solution that will replace the aforementioned ILCO management information systems through staggered implementation. Upon completion of Service implementation, ILCS traffic will be forwarded to SCES based on the document number Service/Agency code (which equates to the Security Cooperation (SC) implementing agency code). The United States Navy is so far the only service to migrate into SCES. Pending completion, the legacy ILCO management systems will be responsible for ensuring that cases managed by SCES are forwarded to SCES by inserting the applicable Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) RIC, distribution code, and fund code values.

AP2.1.4. Non-DAAS CommRIs. ILCS traffic, with non-DAAS destination CommRIs, are relayed by DAAS, via the appropriate communications network, to the activities represented by the destination CommRIs. Examples are freight tracking transactions and/or narrative messages exchanged between an FMS subscriber and its freight forwarders/contractors.

AP2.2. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The ILCS is an internet PC ***and UNIX*** based software communications system designed for the FMS community and DoD Services/Agencies with DAAS as the central interface point. The DAAS ILCS network consists of three automated systems: (1) the Service Oriented Messaging Architecture (SOMA), (2) the DAMES stand-alone PC application, and (3) the ILCS subscriber's system. The normal mode of communication for the ILCS community is via the DAAS DAMES communications software package, although there are other communications methods available. DAMES users, connect via an Internet Service Provider (ISP), using SFTP or Async to PPP, which provides connectivity to the entire DISN customer base. Message traffic from an ILCS subscriber flows from their local system to the DAAS SOMA and then to the DoD logistics community via appropriate communications networks. Message traffic transmitted to an ILCS subscriber flows from SOMA directly to the subscriber's DAMES system. The message traffic exchange path for the ILCS is described as follows:

AP2.2.1. SOMA. A highly reliable, high availability ***multi-tiered logistics routing system utilizing Oracle*** relational database environment that provides telecommunications interoperability and network connectivity. All logistics transactions received in messages from ILCS subscribers are processed by DAAS for the purpose of editing and applying the DoD Components' business rules and procedures. SOMA can interface through a variety of communications networks using numerous worldwide standard protocols.

AP2.2.2. DAMES. The DAMES PC Software Package is a fully automated telecommunication software package designed for use on a PC system. The installed DAMES software provides the ILCS subscriber with a true 'stand-alone' telecommunications terminal or it can be designed to act as a 'front-end processor' to a subscriber's existing telecommunications network. DAMES has been

implemented on PC systems because of their relative low cost, small physical footprint, and proven reliability under a wide range of operating environments. DAMES communications are via the internet. through either a Value Added Network (VAN) or ISP, or via an Async to PPP connection.

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

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

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

AP2.4. SYSTEM ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

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

AP2.5. SYSTEM COSTS

The investment and recurring costs of the ILCS are reimbursed by the FMS country to the U.S. Government annually under an established FMS case.

AP2.6. WORLDWIDE CUSTOMER BASE

ILCS has been operational since 1979 and, since its inception, has been extended to over 40 countries and their associated FMS freight forwarders/contractors. Currently, there are more than 100 individual ILCS system connections operating throughout the world.

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 the Defense Automatic Addressing System (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 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 Billing:

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 DoD Instruction 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. DAAS 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.

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 DAAS' 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 (LMARS). LMARS 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.

AP4. APPENDIX 4

SPECIAL PROCESSING RULES CONTACTS

AP4.1. GENERAL

For specific information on the Department of Defense (DoD) Component/Participating Agency special processing rules, contact the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) Customer Service Support at:

DAAS – Logistics Support.

Phone: Commercial (614) 692-6672 Option 2 / DSN: (312) 850-6672 Option 2.

FAX: Commercial (937) 656-3800 / DSN 986.3800.

Customer Service Support: For assistance with DAAS application Issues, Logistics Support, or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Support please utilize the DAAS webpage at: *https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/daashome/customerassistance.asp*

Or, e-mail may be sent directly to: *daascustomersupport@dla.mil*

General / Logistics - *daascustomersupport@dla.mil*

EDI - *EDI@dla.mil*

AP5. APPENDIX 5

LOGISTICS INFORMATION DATA SERVICES (LIDS)

AP5.1. GENERAL

The Logistics Information Data Services (LIDS) is a report generating system which produces information in support of the Department of Defense (DoD) Components/Participating Agencies. The reports described below are controlled under Reports Control System (RCS): A&T (AR) 1113, established by ***Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness) (ASD (L&MR))***, and are produced by the Defense Automated Addressing System (DAAS) as required by the proponent and users of the data. Reports are posted to the DAAS website for viewing and downloading by the DoD Component/Participating Agency customers on the 10th day of each month.

AP5.2. REPORTS

The following reports are prepared and issued under the above RCS:

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

AP5.2.1.1. Part I – Service/Agency Summary of Requisitions Submitted Through DAAS.

AP5.2.1.2. Part II – Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC) Summary by Service/Agency of Requisitions Submitted Through DAAS.

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

AP5.2.1.4. Part IV – Service/Agency Summary of Requisitions NOT Submitted Through DAAS.

AP5.2.1.5. Part V – DoDAAC Summary by Service/Agency of Requisitions Not Submitted Through DAAS.

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

AP5.2.2. Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS). The MILSBILLS process generates the following reports:

AP5.2.2.1. Billing Adjustments by Billing Office.

AP5.2.2.2. Interfund Bills by Billed Office (DoDAAC Sequence***)***.

AP5.2.2.3. Interfund Bills by Billed Office (DoDAAC Within Service).

AP5.2.2.4. Interfund Bills by Billing Office (DoDAAC Within Service).

AP5.2.2.5. Interfund Bills by Billing Office (RIC Sequence).

AP5.2.2.***6***. Interfund Bills by Route To (COMMRI) Code (COMMRI Sequence).

AP5.2.2.***7***. Interfund Bills Rejected by DAAS (RIC Sequence).

AP5.2.2.***8***. Interfund Bills Retransmission Requests.

AP5.2.2.***9***. In-storage Visibility Redistribution Credit Report – Lateral Redistribution***.***

AP5.2.2.***10***. Rejected Interfund Bills By Billed Office (Within Service).

AP5.2.3. Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS). This report consists of two major sections as follows:

AP5.2.3.1 Logistics Response Time (LRT). The LRT section is available in eight parts as follows:

AP5.2.3.1.1. Total Pipeline by Requisition.

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

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

AP5.2.3.1.4. Total Pipeline Time and Pipeline Segments for Stocked Items versus Non-Stocked Items.

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

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

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

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

AP5.2.4. DAAS Processing Volumes. This report captures information about transaction volumes as follows:

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

AP5.2.4.2. Transaction Volumes by Routing Identifier Code (RIC). This shows monthly volumes by RIC. It includes counts of requisitions, passing orders, referral orders, issue transactions, total demands, cancellations, AF_ follow-ups, AT_ follow-ups, and materiel release orders (A5_) by priorities and customer excess materiel.

AP5.2.5. High Action Items. This report supplements the 'Item Action Frequency' report, above, and shows items requisitioned greater than 100 times in one month. It is a monthly report by the DoD Component/Participating Agency, and shows the National Stock Number (NSN), quantity requisitioned, and Source of Supply (SoS).

AP5.2.6. Communications Pipeline. This report is prepared in three parts. Additionally, the report shows the total number of transactions received from and transmitted to each activity by precedence as follows:

AP5.2.6.1. Transaction Date Versus Message Header Date. This is prepared by the DoD Component/Participating Agency to show the number of requisitions by different time lapse frequency; the report is created by comparing transaction date to message date.

AP5.2.6.2. Transaction Date Versus DAAS Receipt Date. This part is created by comparing requisition date with date received by the DAAS.

AP5.2.6.3. Message Date/Time Versus DAAS Receipt Date/Time. This part is created to show the number of requisitions in different time lapse (0-1, 1-4 hours, etc.) segments.

AP5.2.7. DAAS SoS Records. This report is produced in two parts:

AP5.2.7.1. DAAS SoS File Summary. This part contains statistical data pertaining to DAAS SoS records. It is prepared by the DoD Component/ Participating Agency and is sent to ***DAAS personnel who serve*** as members on the Supply Process Review Committee (PRC) when requested.

AP5.2.7.2. DAAS Interim SoS File. This file contains a complete list of interim SoS records, and is only distributed upon request.

AP5.2.8. Inter-Service Visibility of Reparables and Lateral Redistribution Actions. These reports are produced in three sections to assist in the tracking of reparable assets and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) directed lateral redistribution actions:

AP5.2.8.1. The Inter-Service Visibility of Reparables Action Summary Report. This section is displayed in the following three parts:

AP5.2.8.1.1. By the DoD Component/Participating Agency, managing Inventory Control Point (ICP), reporting RIC, and by priority of the number of reparable assets being reported (A4_ transactions), and the extended dollar value of the reparable. In addition, the report shows denials (AE_ transactions with CB status) and their extended dollar value.

AP5.2.8.1.2. By the DoD Component/Participating Agency, managing ICP, reporting DoDAAC, reparable assets being confirmed (AS6), and the extended dollar value of the reparable.

AP5.2.8.1.3. By grand total of the DoD Component/Participating Agency, the number of reparable assets being reported (A4_ transactions), and the extended dollar value of the reparable; the number of confirmations (AS6) and the extended dollar value of the confirmations; the number of denials (AE_/CB), and the extended dollar value of the denials.

AP5.2.8.2. DLA Asset Visibility Summary Report. This section of the report shows, by the DoD Component/Participating Agency and by Issue Priority Group, the number of referrals (A4_), confirmations (A6_), and denials (AE6/CB) that are in Report 1. It provides sub-totals by the DoD Component/Participating Agency and a grand total for the report.

AP5.2.8.3. DLA Retail Asset Visibility Credit Confirmation Report. This section measures the overall effectiveness of allowing DLA to fill backorders from retail assets, both above and below the reorder level by:

AP5.2.8.3.1. Matching the DoD Component/Participating Agency confirmations (AS6) to the billing transactions (FD2, FN2, and FQ2) by DoDAAC and providing a count for those that match and for those that do not match. After

60 calendar days, confirmations that do not have a matching bill transaction are dropped. Statistics by DoDAAC are shown for dropped transactions.

AP5.2.8.3.2. A summary report by the DoD Component/ Participating Agency for the Credit Confirmation Report.

AP5.2.9. DLA Credit for Retail Asset Redistribution. This report measures directed returns and lateral redistribution for backorders filled from retail assets. The report shows the number of line items and dollar value for directed returns and lateral redistribution actions.

AP5.2.10. MRA Reports

AP5.2.10.***1***. MRA reports show shipments and the percentage of shipments for which the DAAS receives and does not receive the associated MRA transactions. Qualifying Shipments included in the report are determined by the date released to carrier (recorded at DAAS) plus **25** calendar days to accommodate the ***17*** calendar days MRA reporting period and the ***10*** calendar days MRA follow-up response timeframes (if CONUS); or plus **43** calendar days to accommodate the ***34*** calendar days MRA reporting period and the ***10*** calendar days MRA follow-up response timeframe (if OCONUS – Transportation Category 1 or 2); or plus ***90*** calendar days to accommodate the ***81*** calendar days MRA reporting period and the ***10*** calendar days MRA follow-up response timeframe (if OCONUS – Transportation Category 3).1 Security assistance program requisitions are not captured for inclusion in LMARS or MRA Reports based on the Security Cooperation Implementing Agency code in the first position of the document number.

AP5.2.10.2. To access these reports, a DAAS system access request (SAR) for SAR Title "Logistics Reports" must be completed at *https://www.transactionservices.dla.mil/sar/sar_menu.asp*.

AP5.2.10.3. Wholesale ICPs included in the MRA Report are identified in the LMARS and maintained by DAAS. The list of included wholesale ICPs (see Table D) is available at LMARS Output Report Specific Tables. New ICPs will be added as they are identified by the Supply PRC.

AP5.2.10.4. The MRA report is created at the end of each month to reflect the MRA transactions as received/not received in the preceding month. Receipt of an MRA citing Discrepancy Code B or F updates the Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (LMARS) reports to reflect the current status of MRA transactions received. The MRA Reports are created monthly

[1] Per DLM 4000.25-2, Chapter 6, the reporting period is defined as ***17*** calendar days for Conus***;*** ~~and~~ ***34 calendar days for OCONUS Transportation Category 1 and 2 shipments; and 81*** calendar days for OCONUS ***Transportation Category 3*** shipments. The follow-up response timeframe for both is ***10*** days. ***Refer to ADC 1114***

and reflect the MRA data at the end of the month and will not be adjusted retroactively when an MRA is submitted following receipt of materiel after an MRA citing Discrepancy Indicator Code B or F is received.[2]

AP5.2.10.***5.*** Allotted Timeframe. The report uses shipment date released to carrier plus 60 calendar days if CONUS; or shipment date released to carrier plus 120 calendar days if OCONUS.

AP5.2.10.***6***. Categories. Categories contained in the report are:

AP5.2.10.***6***.1. Ammunition - FSG 13.

AP5.2.10.***6***.2. Contractor - Service Code C, E, L, Q, U, HG, SD, or Z0.

AP5.2.10.***6***.3. Army Total Package Fielding (TPF) - DoDAAC table.

AP5.2.10.***6***.4. General - Excludes above categories.

AP5.2.10.***7***. Exclusions.[3] Categories excluded are:

AP5.2.10.***7***.1. Shipments of fresh fruit and vegetables (FF&V). FF&V transactions are received by DAAS in a monthly data feed from DLA Troop Support and do not have shipment data.

AP5.2.10.***7***.2. Commodities excluded from requisitioning under MILSTRIP, except that receipt of forms and publications requisitioned under MILSTRIP will be acknowledged.

AP5.2.10.***7***.3. Shipments to foreign military sales and grant aid customers except when the shipment concerns an unconfirmed materiel release order (MRO) as described in MILSTRIP, Chapter 3 (Processing Follow-Ups). FMS documents beginning with B, D, I, P, K, and T.

AP5.2.10.***7***.4. DoDAAC indicating activity is GSA or FEDSTRIP.

AP5.2.10.***7***.5. DoDAAC beginning with HX.

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[2] ***Refer to ADC 1114***.

[3] (ADC 1088) Known MRA gaps include shipments associated with DLA Industrial Prime Vendor (IPV), and DLA Tailored Vendor Relationships (TVR) such as Medical Prime Vendor; Subsistence Prime Vendor; Maintenance Repair and Operations program; and Kentucky Logistics Operation Center (KYLOC). The MRA process requires a Shipment Status transaction; there is no shipment status in these processes. These processes are not excluded from MRA (except Fresh fruits and vegetables (FF&V)), and are identified as known process gaps that DLA is working to close. Another possible MRA gap exists for immediate issue scenarios (e.g., bearer walk-through or “over the counter” issues) where shipment status /materiel release confirmation is provided and an MRA would typically be expected. DLA will submit a proposed DLMS changes to document this as an MRA exclusion.

AP5.2.10.***7***.6. Shipment status (AS3) with Distribution Code 9 (DLA Distribution Services). Shipments to disposition services that are covered under the MILSTRIP procedures for intransit control of shipments to DLA Disposition Services Field Offices.

AP5.2.10.***7***.7. Inter-Component lateral redistributions of retail stock not directed by the integrated materiel manager***.***[4]

AP5.2.10.***7***.8. Shipments to state, civil, or Federal Agency activities. Special Program DoDAAC. Special Program DoDAACs are identified by numeric character in the first position followed by an alpha character in the second position. These identify entities that are neither DoD or other Federal entities and that are associated with a special program. Among other purposes, special programs include programs authorized by Congress for state and local entities to purchase materiel from Federal sources. The existing DAAS logic for extracting the LMARS database includes the exclusion for Special Program DoDAACs***.***

AP5.2.10.***7***.9. Exclude intra-Component shipments when the issuing wholesale ICP does not generate a Follow-Up for Delinquent MRA transaction within the required delinquent MRA Follow-up time limit. The rationale is that if the issuing wholesale ICP business process requires that the intra-Component reporting activity provide a Receipt transaction back to the issuing wholesale ICP, then it falls under the MRA exclusions and the issuing ICP would not generate a Follow-up for Delinquent MRA transaction. For the purpose of this exclusion logic, DAAS will use the MRA Follow-up timeframe plus one day. Under existing MRA Report logic, lookup will be done at the end of the month***.***[5]

AP5.2.10.***7***.10. Receipts into DoD wholesale stock which are controlled under Chapter 4, including relocations/shipments to contractors, commercial, or industrial activities which are receipt reported to the owning ICP, when the owning ICP also issued the materiel. However, when ICPs requisition materiel from another ICP or

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[4](ADC 1088) This is not a true “exclusion” from MRA because the MRA is only required for release of wholesale assets. When DAAS gets the passing order that has a RIC-TO of a non-wholesale ICP, they will flag the document number as not eligible for LMARS/MRA, but still be available for WEBVLIPS as history. Any subsequent transactions that come in under that document number (regardless of data content and indication of a wholesale ICP) automatically gets that flag. This is similar to what DAAS does for the requisition alert process. The one underlying assumption to this solution is that the passing order (DIC A3_) will be present so that the flag can be set at the document number level. This is a safe assumption, since ADC 1062 states that GCSS-A will not release the requisition image until they receive the passing order routed by DAAS. Note the DAAS check on the shipment status is just the presence of a shipment status for the document number that clears the first part of the MRA decision Tree. DAAS feels this will eliminate a concern with LMARS picking up the transaction as a byproduct when the bill comes out of the wholesale ICP system (LMP) after the post-post issue is passed to that system (For Army GCSS-A to LMP).

[5] ADC 1087. DAAS implementation for Air Force, Marine Corps, and DLA is projected for July 1, 2015; delayed implementation authorized for Army and Navy ICPs.

the DLA Disposition Services and the receipt is reported under Chapter 4, the requisitioning ICP will acknowledge the receipt (ADC 1087).

AP5.2.10.***8***. MRA Report Criteria. The criteria used to produce and align the MRA Reports are depicted/contained in the LMARS Reports' Table H Service and/or Report Affiliation, as shown at LMARS Output Report Specific Tables.

AP5.2.10.***9***. Reports. Appendix 7 identifies the detailed business rules for generating the MRA Report. Appendix 7 also includes an MRA Decision Tree diagram to provide graphic representation of the MRA business rules to capture shipments out of wholesale assets that qualify for MRA reporting. Actual MRA reports produced are as follows:

AP5.2.10.***9***.1. MRA01 **–** MRA Service and Agency Summary. Shows shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC and customer. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRA not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received and MRAs not received:

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[6]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent	Percentage of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 8 – MRA RCVD, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 9 – MRA RCVD, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that received an MRA in the given reporting period
Column 10 – MRA RCVD Percent	Percentage of the qualified shipments that receive an MRA in the given reporting period (column 8 divided by column 3)

AP5.2.10.***9***.2. MRA01d **–** MRA Service and Agency Detail. Shows shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by

[6] ***Refer to ADC 1114. 25 calendar days CONUS, 43 calendar days OCONUS Transportation Category 1 or 2, or 90 calendar days OCONUS Transportation Category 3***.

ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received and MRAs not received.

Column 1 – Customer	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Not RCVD, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[7]
Column 5 – MRA Not RCVD, Value	Extended dollar value the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 6 – MRA Not RCVD, Percent	Percent of the qualified shipments that did not received an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 7 – MRA RCVD, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 8 – MRA RCVD, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that received an MRA in the given reporting period
Column 9 – MRA RCVD, Percent	Percentage of the qualified shipments that received an MRA in the given reporting period (column 7 divided by column 2)
Clicking on a ship-to DoDAAC link provides the list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that require an MRA	

AP5.2.10.***9***.3. MRA02 **–** Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) MRA

Summary. Shows DVD shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC and customer. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRA received/MRA not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received and MRAs not received. Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) is identified one of two ways:

- DLMS 870S Supply Status beginning segment (1/BSR01/20 Code 5). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC AB1, AB2, AB3, and AB8.
- DLMS 870S Supply Status beginning segment (1/BSR01/20 Code 4 and logistics qualifier (2/LQ01/330 Code 81) citing Status Code BV or BZ. This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC AE1, AE2, AE3, AE8, AE9, AEA, AEB, AED, and AEE

[7] ***Ibid.***

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-To DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe (See the DVD definition above).
Column 4 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of all qualified DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[8]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent	Percentage of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

AP5.2.10.***9***.4. MRA02d – DVD MRA Detail**.** Shows DVD shipments for all DoD Components/ Participating Agencies and all categories by ship-to DoDAAC and customer that do not show an MRA during the allotted timeframe. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA02 Area and customer with a list of the individual requisitions that did not receive an MRA.

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe (See AP5.2.12.5.3 for DVD Definition).
Column 3 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified DVD shipments
Column 4 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[9]
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe

[8] ***Ibid.***
[9] ***Ibid.***

Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 6 divided by column 3)
Clicking on the ship-to DoDAAC link provides a list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe. ADC 1088 changed column reference from alphabetic to numeric.	

AP5.2.10.***9***.5. MRA36 – Stock Shipment. Shows stock shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC and customer. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown***.***

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified stock shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of all qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[10]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent	Percentage of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe

AP5.2.10.***9***.6. MRA36d – Stock Shipment Detail**.** Shows stock shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is shown. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA36 area and customer with a list of the requisitions that did not receive an MRA.

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified stock shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – DVD Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified shipments

[10] ***Ibid.***

Column 4 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[11]
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 6 divided by column 3)
Clicking the ship-to DoDAAC link provides a list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe	

AP5.2.10.***9***.7. MRA37 – DVD and Stock Summary***.*** Shows DVD and stock shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC and customer. MRA37 combines MRA02 (DVD) and MRA36 (Stock Shipment) Summary Reports.12 The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown.

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified DVD and stock shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of all qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[13]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent	Percentage of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

[11] ***Ibid.***
[12] The values in this report mirror those found in MRA01 with the only difference being the columns displayed.
[13] ***Refer to ADC 1114. 25 calendar days CONUS, 43 calendar days OCONUS Transportation Category 1 or 2, or 90 calendar days OCONUS Transportation Category 3.***

AP5.2.10.***9***.8. MRA37d – DVD and Stock Detail***.*** Shows DVD and stock shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/ Participating Agencies and all categories by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA37 Area and customer with a list of the requisitions that did not receive an MRA.

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified DVD and stock shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified shipments
Column 4 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[14]
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 6 divided by column 3)
Clicking on the ship-to DoDAAC link provides a list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe	

AP5.2.10.***9***.9. MRA32s – Percent of Delinquents (Ammunition) Summary. Shows ammunition shipments for all DoD Components/ Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC and customer. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received:

Column 1 – Area	Area of the Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Received Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 5 – MRA Received Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3)

[14] ***Ibid***

Column 6 – MRA Not Received Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** [15]calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)

AP5.2.10.***9***.10. MRA32d Percent of Delinquents (Ammunition) Detail. Shows ammunition shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA32 Area and customer with a list of the qualified requisitions that require an MRA:

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 4 – MRA Received, Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2)
Column 5 – No MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[16]
Clicking on a ship-to DoDAAC link provides the list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that require an MRA	

AP5.2.10.***9***.11. MRA33s Percent of Delinquents (Contractor) – Summary. Shows contractor shipments for all DoD Components/ Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received:

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 5 – MRA Received, Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3)

[15] ***Ibid.***
[16] ***Ibid.***

Column 6 – No MRA Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[17]

AP5.2.10.***9***.12. MRA33d Percent of Delinquents (Contractor) – Detail. Shows contractor shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA33 Area and customer with a list of the qualified requisitions that require an MRA:

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 4 – MRA Received, Percentage	Column 5 is the percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2)
Column 5 – No MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[18]
Clicking on a ship-to DoDAAC link provides the list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that require an MRA	

AP5.2.10.***9***.13. MRA34s – Percent of Delinquents (Army Total Package Fielding (TPF)) Summary. Shows Army TPF shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by area of the ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/ MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received:

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 5 – MRA Received, Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3)

[17] ***Ibid.***
[18] ***Ibid***

Column 6 – No MRA Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[19]

AP5.2.10.***9***.14. MRA34d – Percent of Delinquents (Army TPF)

Detail. Shows Army TPF shipments for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and a percentage for MRAs received is shown. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA34 Area and customer with a list of the individual requisitions:

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 4 – MRA Received, Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2)
Column 5 – No MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[20]
Clicking on a "ship-to DoDAAC" link provides the list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that require an MRA	

AP5.2.10.***9***.15. MRA35s – Percent of Delinquents (General)

Summary. Shows General shipments for all DoD components/Participating Agencies and all categories (except for Ammunition, Contractor, and Army TPF) by area of the ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, the percentage is computed and shown for MRAs received:

Column 1 – Area	Area of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Customer	DoD Component/Agency of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – No MRA Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[21]
Column 5 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment

[19] ***Ibid***
[20] ***Ibid.***
[21] ***Ibid.***

Column 6 – MRA Received, Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 4 divided by column 3)

AP5.2.10.4.16. MRA35d – Percent of Delinquents (General) Detail***.*** Shows general shipments by for all DoD components/Participating Agencies and all categories (except for Ammunition, Contractor and Army TPF) by ship-to DoDAAC. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/not received and a percentage for MRAs received is shown. The detail report contains a listing of DoDAACs within the MRA35 Area and customer with a list of the qualified requisitions that require an MRA:

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAAC
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – MRA Received, Count	Count of MRAs received in the given reporting period that matched a qualified shipment
Column 4 – MRA Received, Percentage	Percentage of qualified shipments that received an MRA (column 3 divided by column 2)
Column 5 – No MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[22]
Clicking on a ship-to DoDAAC link provides the list of qualified requisitions (with WebVLIPS link) that require an MRA	

AP5.2.10.***9***.17. MRA38 – Source of Supply MRA Stock Summary***.*** Shows stock shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by the wholesale ICP (Source of Supply) directing the shipment, and by receiving Component. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRA received/MRA not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Source of Supply	Identifies the DoD Component of the "RIC To" for qualifying requisitions and the "RIC From" for qualifying materiel release order transactions
Column 2 – Receiving Component	DoD Component of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified stock shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of all qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe

[22] ***Ibid.***

Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[23]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the dollar value for qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

AP5.2.10.***9.***17.1. MRA38d – Source of Supply MRA Stock Detail. Shows stock shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by the wholesale ICP directing the shipment, and by receiving Component. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Source of Supply	RIC for the DoD Component selected in the Summary Report for qualifying requisitions and the "RIC From" for qualifying materiel release order transactions
Column 2 – Receiving Component	DoD Component of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of all qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[24]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

AP5.2.10.***9***.17.2. MRA38dd – Source of Supply DoDAAC MRA Stock Detail. Selecting a source of supply in the previous MRA 38d, Source

[23] ***Ibid.***
[24] ***Ibid.***

of Supply DoDAAC MRA Stock Detail Report will show stock shipments for ship-to DoDAACs with qualifying shipments. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAACs for the wholesale ICP RIC selected from the Detail Report
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified stock shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[25]
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe.
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 6 divided by column 3)

AP5.2.10.***9***.18. MRA39 – Source of Supply MRA DVD Summary**.** Shows DVD[26] shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by the wholesale ICP (Source of Supply) directing the shipment, and by receiving Component. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Source of Supply	Identifies the DoD Component of the "RIC To" for qualifying requisitions and the "RIC From" for qualifying materiel release order transactions
Column 2 – Receiving Component	DoD Component of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe

[25] ***Ibid.***
[26] DVD is identified by the DLMS 870S (Supply Status), (1/BSR01/20), Status Report Code 5 (Notice of Response to Direct Vendor Delivery)/MILSTRIP legacy Document Identifier Code (DIC) AB_ Direct Delivery Notice; or Status Report Code 4, (Response to Requisition (Supply Status))/MILSTRIP legacy DIC AE_ Supply Status, with Supply Status Code:
BV – Requisition or requisition alert item procured and on contract for direct shipment to consignee, or
BZ – Requisition or requisition alert is being processed for direct delivery procurement.

Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within **25/90** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[27]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

AP5.2.10.***9***.18.1. MRA39d – Source of Supply MRA DVD Detail. Shows DVD shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/Participating Agencies and all categories by the wholesale ICP directing the shipment, and by receiving Component. The count of qualified DVD shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Source of Supply	RIC for the DoD Component selected in the Summary Report for qualifying requisitions and the "RIC From" for qualifying materiel release order transactions
Column 2 – Receiving Component	DoD Component of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[28]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

[27] ***Refer to ADC 1114. 25 calendar days CONUS, 43 calendar days OCONUS Transportation Category 1 or 2, or 90 calendar days OCONUS Transportation Category 3***.
[28] ***Ibid.***

AP5.2.10.***9***.18.2. MRA39dd – Source of Supply DoDAAC MRA DVD Detail. Selecting a source of supply in the previous MRA39d, Source of Supply DVD Detail Report will show DVD shipments for ship-to DoDAACs with qualifying shipments. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown***:***

Column 1 – Ship to DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAACs for the wholesale ICP RIC selected from the Detail Report
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified shipments that were filled via DVD in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified DVD shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[29]
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 6 divided by column 3)

AP5.2.10.***9***.19. MRA40 – Source of Supply Stock and DVD Summary. Shows Stock and DVD shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/ Participating Agencies and all categories by the wholesale ICP (Source of Supply) directing the shipment, and by receiving Component. MRA40 combines MRA38 (Stock Shipment) and MRA39 (DVD Shipment) Summary Reports. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Source of Supply	Identifies the DoD Component of the "RIC To" for qualifying requisitions and the "RIC From" for qualifying materiel release order transactions
Column 2 – Receiving Component	DoD Component of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified Stock and DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe

[29] ***Ibid.***

Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[30]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

AP5.2.10.***9***.19.1. MRA40d – Source of Supply Stock and DVD Detail. Shows Stock and DVD shipments from wholesale inventory for all DoD Components/ Participating Agencies and all categories by the wholesale ICP directing the shipment, and by receiving Component. The count of qualified shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Source of Supply	RIC for the DoD Component selected in the Summary Report for qualifying requisitions and the "RIC From" for qualifying materiel release order transactions
Column 2 – Receiving Component	DoD Component of the ship-to DoDAAC
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified Stock and DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[31]
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (column 5 divided by column 3)
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 8 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 7 divided by column 4)

AP5.2.10.***9***.19.2. MRA40dd – Source of Supply DoDAAC MRA Stock and DVD Detail. Selecting a source of supply in the previous

[30] ***Ibid.***
[31] ***Ibid.***

MRA40d, Source of Supply Stock and DVD – Detail Report will show Stock and DVD shipments for ship-to DoDAACs with qualifying shipments. The count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments is matched against MRAs received/MRAs not received, and for MRAs not received, the percentage of the count and value is computed and shown:

Column 1 – Ship-To DoDAAC	Ship-to DoDAACs for the wholesale ICP RIC selected from the Detail Report
Column 2 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Count	Count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments from wholesale inventory that were filled in the allotted timeframe
Column 3 – Shipments Requiring MRA, Value	Extended dollar value of qualified Stock and DVD shipments in the allotted timeframe
Column 4 – MRA Not Received, Count	Count of qualified Stock and DVD shipments for which no MRA was received in the allotted timeframe (within ***25/90*** calendar days of shipment to accommodate the MRA reporting period plus the MRA follow-up response timeframe)[32]
Column 5 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Count	Percentage (by count) of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 4 divided by column 2)
Column 6 – MRA Not Received, Value	Extended dollar value of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe
Column 7 – MRA Not Received, Percent of Value	Percentage (by value) of the qualified Stock and DVD shipments that did not receive an MRA in the allotted timeframe (column 6 divided by column 3)

[32] ***Ibid.***

AP6. APPENDIX 6

X12 CONTROL STRUCTURES AND SEPARATORS

AP6.1. GENERAL

As noted in Chapter 5, X12 Control Structures and Segment/Element Separators are defined in the following tables:

AP6.1.1. X12 Control Structures. The approved Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) ***Accredited Standards Committee (ASC)*** X12 Control Structures are defined in Table A6.T1.

Table A6.T1. X12 Control Structures

Data Element	Min/ Max	Definition	Value	Notes
ISA01	2/2	Authorization Qualifier	00 – No Authorization Present 05 – DoD Communication ID 06 – Fed. Communication ID	
ISA02	10/10	Authorization ID	Trading Partner Specific	Use Blank for DLMS
ISA03	2/2	Security Info. Qualifier	00 – No Security Info 01 – Password	Use '00' for DLMS
ISA04	10/10	Security Info.	Trading Partner Specific	Use Blank for DLMS
ISA05	2/2	Interchange Sender ID Qualifier	01 – DUNS Number 02 – SCAC 04 – IATA 08 – UCC EDI 09 – X.121 10 – DoDAAC 16 – DUNS + 4 ZZ – Mutually Defined	

Table A6.T1. X12 Control Structures

Data Element	Min/ Max	Definition	Value	Notes
ISA06	15/15	Interchange Sender ID	Trading Partner Specific	Most Commercial VANs use either DTDN or GOVDP qualified with ZZ to identify DAAS as the trading partner. DLMS trading partners use S36121 qualified with 10 to identify DAAS EBUS.
ISA07	2/2	Interchange Receiver ID Qualifier	01 – DUNS Number 02 – SCAC 04 – IATA 08 – UCC EDI 09 – X.121 10 – DoDAAC 16 – DUNS + 4 ZZ – Mutually Defined	
ISA08	15/15	Interchange Receiver ID	Trading Partner Specific	See ISA06
ISA09	6/6	Interchange Date	YYMMDD	Use UTC (GMT)
ISA10	4/4	Interchange Time	HHMM	Use UTC (GMT)
ISA11	1/1	<4030 - Interchange Control Standards ID >4030 - Repetition Separator	U – US EDI Community Hex 1E or ‘	For version prior to 4030 this was a constant “U”, for 4030 and above this is any of the recognized Element Separators as long as it does not duplicate one that is already used.[1]

[1] Refer to ADC 1275 for detailed guidance on X12 delimiters.

Table A6.T1. X12 Control Structures

Data Element	Min/ Max	Definition	Value	Notes
ISA12	5/5	Interchange Control Version Number	Trading Partner specific, dependent upon implementation Convention used.	Expressed as , for example; 04030
ISA13	9/9	Interchange Control Number	Must uniquely identify the ISA envelope over an extended period of time.(one year)	
ISA14	1/1	Acknowledge-ment Requested	0 - None	This refers to TA1 acknowledgements, NOT 997
ISA15	1/1	Test Indicator	T - Test P - Production	
ISA16	1/1	Composite Element Separator	Trading partner specific	Hex 1F is recommended, "\" can be used as the printable version[2]
GS01	2/2	Functional ID	Transaction Set specific	See the Implementation Convention
GS02	2/12	Application Sender Code	Trading Partner Specific	Use S36121 to identify DAAS Processing.
GS03	2/12	Application Receiver Code	Trading Partner Specific	
GS04	8/8	Date	CCYYMMDD	
GS05	4/4	Time	HHMM	
GS06	1/9	Group Control Number	Must uniquely identify the group envelope over an extended period of time. (one year)	
GS07	1/1	Responsible Agency Code	X – ASC X12 Committee	

[2] Ibid

Table A6.T1. X12 Control Structures

Data Element	Min/ Max	Definition	Value	Notes
GS08	6/12	Version/ Release No.	Trading Partner Specific - dependent upon Implementation Convention used, must be the same version as the ISA	Can include additional information regarding the specific release. example BSM instance carries Implementation Convention information; 004030-940R

AP6.1.2. Segment/Element Separators. The approved DLMS X12 Separators are defined in A6.T2:[3]

Table A6.T2. X12 Segment/Element Separators

Name	Recommended (Non-printable)	Printable (data in view-able format) EXAMPLES ONLY
Data Element Separator	Hex 1D	*
Segment Terminator	Hex 1C	~
Composite Element Sep.	Hex 1F	\
Repetition Separator[4]	Hex 1E	‘

[3] Ibid
[4] Element Repetition is only supported in ASC X12 versions 4030 and higher.

AP7. APPENDIX 7

MATERIEL RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGMENT *(MRA)* REPORT BUSINESS RULES

AP7.1. Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement Report – Business Rules

AP7.2. Background.

AP7.2.1. MRA reports show shipments and the percentage of shipments for which the ***Defense Automatic Addressing System (***DAAS***)*** receives and does not receive the associated MRA transactions. Qualifying Shipments included in the report are determined by the date released to carrier (recorded at DAAS) plus 25 calendar days to accommodate the 17 calendar days MRA reporting period and the 10 calendar days MRA follow-up response timeframes (if ***Continental United States (***CONUS***)***); or plus 43 calendar days to accommodate the 34 calendar days MRA reporting period and the 10 calendar days MRA follow-up response timeframe (if OCONUS – Transportation Category 1 or 2); or plus 90 calendar days to accommodate the 81 calendar days MRA reporting period and the 10 calendar days MRA follow-up response timeframe (if OCONUS – Transportation Category 3).[1] Security assistance program requisitions are not captured for inclusion in ***Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System (***LMARS***)*** or MRA Reports based on the Security Cooperation Implementing Agency code in the first position of the document number.

AP7.2.2. The MRA report is created at the end of each month to reflect the MRA transactions as received/not received in the preceding month. Receipt of an MRA citing Discrepancy Code B or F updates the LMARS reports to reflect the current status of MRA transactions received. The MRA Reports are created monthly and reflect the MRA data at the end of the month and will not be adjusted retroactively when an MRA is submitted following receipt of materiel after an MRA citing Discrepancy Indicator Code B or F is received.

AP7.3. TRANSACTIONS

AP7.3.1. Transactions identified in the MRA Business Rules by ***Defense Logistics Management Standards (***DLMS***)*** Transaction and Legacy Document Identifier Code (DIC)

AP7.3.1.1. The Requisition transaction is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code A0). This transaction provides the

[1] Per DLM 4000.25, Chapter 10, the reporting period is defined as 17 calendar days for ***CONUS***; 34 calendar days for OCONUS Transportation Category 1 and 2 shipments; and 81 calendar days for OCONUS Transportation Category 3 shipments. The follow-up response timeframe for both is 10 days. Refer to ADC 1114***.***

functionality of ***Department of Defense (DoD) Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (***MILSTRIP***)*** legacy Document Identifier Codes (DIC) A01, A02, A04, A05, A07, A0A, A0B, A0D, and A0E.

AP7.3.1.2. The Requisition Follow-up transaction (process as requisition if original requisition not received) is identified by the DLMS 869F by the beginning segment (1/BSI08/020 Code IN). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC AT1, AT2, AT4, AT5, AT7, ATA, ATB, ATD and ATE.

AP7.3.1.3. The Requisition Modification transaction (process as requisition if original document not received) is identified by the DLMS 511M by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code AM). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC AM1, AM2, AM4, AM5, AMA, AMB, AMD, and AME.

AP7.3.1.4. The Passing Order transaction is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code BM). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC A31, A32, A34, A35, A37, A3A, A3B, A3D, and A3E.

AP7.3.1.5. The Referral Order transaction is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code BN). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC A41, A42, A44, A45, A47, A4A, A4B, A4D, and A4E. The exception is where Distribution Code 2 or 3 is present to indicate the transaction is; 2 – lateral redistribution of consumable, or 3 – reparable assets.

AP7.3.2. Service Specific Transactions

AP7.3.2.1. The Requisition Image transaction is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code A0 or BN and 1/BR06/020 Code FI). This transaction provides the functionality of The ***Defense Logistics Agency (***DLA***)***, Air Force, and ***General Services Administration (***GSA) unique legacy DIC CH1 and CHA. This transaction is used where the original transaction has bypassed the normal DAAS transaction flow.

AP7.3.2.2. The DLA post-post issue from forward stock at recruit training centers is identified by the DLMS 867I by beginning segment (1/BPT04/20 Code 01). This transaction provides the functionality of ***Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accountability Procedures (***MILSTRAP***)*** legacy DIC D7_.

AP7.3.2.3. The Image of an Activated Prepositioned Requisition (Army) is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code A0 and 1/BR06/020 Code FI). This transaction provides the functionality of Army unique transaction DIC BE9 (Image of an Activated Pre–Positioned Requisition). This transaction is created by the Army National Inventory Control Point/Service Item Control Center (NICP/SICC) at the same time a pre-positioned requisition in support of Operation Plans, or mobilization station/training base installation requirements is released. The transaction is forwarded to the requisitioner (routed by DAAS), and is

used by the requisitioner to establish a due-in record for receipt processing of materiel issued by the NICP/SICC from processing of a pre-positioned requisition.[2]

AP7.3.3. Original Source Transaction is an equivalent A5_ Materiel Release Order (MRO)

AP7.3.3.1. The MRO is identified by the DLMS 940R by the shipping order identification segment (1/W0506/0200 Code NA). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC A51, A52, A54, A55, A57, A5A, A5B A5D, and A5E.

AP7.3.3.2. The Lateral Redistribution Order is identified by the DLMS 940R by the shipping order identification segment (1/W0506/0200 Code NI and 1/W0507/0200 Code RG). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC A41, A42, A44, A45, A47, A4A, A4B, A4D, and A4E with Distribution Code 2 or 3 present to indicate the transaction is a lateral redistribution of consumable or repair assets.

AP7.3.3.3. The DLA Post-Post Directed Material Release Order (MRO) (Requisition) is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code A0 and 1/BR06/020 Code J). This transaction provides the functionality of the DLA unique transaction C0A/C01).

AP7.3.3.4. The DLA Post-Post Directed MRO (Referral) is identified by the DLMS 511R by beginning segment (1/BR02/020 Code BN and 1/BR06/020 Code J). This transaction provides the functionality of the DLA unique transaction CQA/CQ1).

AP7.3.3.5. The Army Offline MRO Image is identified by the DLMS 940R by the beginning segment (1/W0506/0200 Code NA, and 1/W0507/0200 Code FI). This transaction provides the functionality of the Army unique transaction B99.

AP7.3.3.6. Intra Navy Issue (MRO) is identified by the DLMS 940R by the beginning segment (1/W0506/0200 Code NA). This transaction provides the functionality of the Intra Navy use of MILSTRIP DIC A4. The Intra Navy A4_ does not have a Distribution Code of 2 or 3[3] however it is treated as an MRO. The other transaction used in the Navy Issue (MRO) scenario is identified by the DLMS 867I by the beginning segment (1/BPT04/20 Code 01). This transaction provides the

[2] The Army advised that with the transition to Army LMP, this functionality is not currently in use, but the DAAS processing rules should be retained for potential future use.

[3] Standard A4_ transaction with a Distribution Code = 2 or 3 is treated as a lateral redistribution order. Navy A4_ is treating this A4_ as an MRO and not a requisition, thus a special rule is required so LOTS can flag appropriately. The internal rule in LOTS for categorizing these D7s is: If there is no other requisition DIC equivalent as defined in decision blocks 2 and 3, then flag the D7 as a requisition equivalent; if there is a requisition equivalent, but no traditional MRO, then treat the D7 as an MRO; if there is a requisition equivalent and MRO equivalent, but no shipment status, then treat the D7 as shipment. Summary: Navy – No Shipment; D7_ is a shipment; No MRO, D7_ is an MRO; No Reqn, D7_ is a Requisition.

functionality of the Intra Navy use of MILSTRIP legacy DIC D7_. These two transactions are primarily from Navy Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) to Commercial Asset Visibility (CAV) sites to issue A condition materiel from a CAV site.

AP7.3.3.7. Air Force Redistribution Order (RDO) is identified by the DLMS 940R by the beginning segment (1/W0506/0200 Code NI). This transaction provides the functionally of the MILSTRIP legacy A2_. This Air Force RDO is generated only for ***Air Force*** wholesale (owned) assets that are being shipped to another ***Distribution Standard System*** (DSS) storage site or being sent to an Air Force site for storage. If no record of the RDO (no shipment suspense or RDO/Referral suspense record then the Air Force will use an RDO Follow-Up identified by the DLMS 940R by the beginning segment (1/W0506/0200 Code NI and 1/W0507/0200 Code 82). This transaction provides the functionality of the Air Force Unique BF7 transaction. The Air Force system will reformat BF7 as an A2_ and either ship or create a B7_ (Denial). For issues to depot maintenance, the A5_ is sent to DSS.[4]

AP7.4. MRA Business Rules derived from the MRA Decision Tree. The following list identifies the decision blocks and key transactions and business rules used to identify the presence of a requisition or MRO type transactions to determine MRA Report eligibility. The decision blocks identify transactions unique to Component specific processes. Figure AP7.F1. is a graphical version of the MRA Decision Tree.

Decision Block 1. Is the Source of Supply a wholesale ***Inventory Control Point (***ICP***)***? There must be a Wholesale ICP in the To_RIC of the Requisition or the From_RIC of the MRO.[5] The authoritative list of wholesale ICPs ***is found*** at LMARS Output Report Specific Tables.

a. If No, terminate MRA decision tree (No MRA Required)

b. If Yes, proceed to Decision Block 2

Decision Block 2. Is the original source transaction a requisition, requisition modification, or requisition follow-up transaction? This business rule applies to all Services/Agencies.

a. If Yes, proceed to Decision Block 6 to determine if there is an associated shipment status from a wholesale ICP. Note: If there is no associated shipment status, there is no MRA tracking for that transaction.

b. If No, proceed to Decision Block 3

[4] Some of the Air Force A2_, BF7 process was identified in ADC 405 to support ECSS development.
[5] DAAS records the ICP (To RIC) for requisition type transaction, passing, referral and redistribution order transactions. When an MRO type transaction is received, the ICP is re-recorded and the From RIC is used. If and MRO is received by DAAS, unless they receive a denial, the recorded ICP is never changed. A denial and new MRO will change the ICP.

Decision Block 3. Is the original source transaction a passing order or referral order, where the Distribution Code does not equal 2 or 3 in the first position?[6] This business rule applies to all Services/Agencies.

a. If Yes, proceed to Decision Block 6 to determine if there is an associated shipment status from a wholesale ICP

b. If No, proceed to Decision Block 4

Decision Block 4. Is the original source transaction one of the following Service/Agency-specific transaction types? These transactions are functioning similar to a requisition.

a. Army: Activated Prepositioned Requisition citing Service/Agency Code A, C or W in the first position of the document number

b. DLA: Requisition Image CONUS or ***Outside Continental United States (***OCONUS***)***?

c. DLA: Post-Post issues (D7_) from forward stock at recruit training centers?

d. GSA: CH1, CHA (image transactions)?

i. If Yes, proceed to Decision Block 6 to determine if there is an associated shipment status from a wholesale ICP

ii. If No, proceed to Decision Block 5

Decision Block 5. Is the original source transaction an MRO or equivalent transaction?

a. All Services/Agencies: MRO or Lateral Redistribution Order citing Distribution Code 2 or 3 in the first position

b. DLA ICPs: Post-Post Directed MRO (Requisition)[7]

c. Army: Offline MRO Image

d. Navy: Intra-Navy Issue (MRO)

e. Air Force: RDO and RDO Follow-Up [8]

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[6] Distribution Code:
2 – For use by IMMs to identify transactions associated with lateral redistribution of DoD consumable assets.
3 – For use by IMMs to identify transactions associated with lateral redistribution of DoD reparable assets.

[7] DLA will not generate an A5_ unless it is for a customer requisition.

i. If Yes, proceed to Decision Block 6 to determine if there is an associated shipment status from a wholesale ICP

ii. If No, terminate MRA decision tree (No MRA Required)

Decision Block 6. Is there a shipment status from a Wholesale ICP? The authoritative list of wholesale ICPs is found on the LMARS master data record at ***LMARS Output Report Specific Tables.***

a. If No, terminate MRA decision tree (No MRA Required)

b. If Yes, proceed to Decision Block 7 to determine if any additional MRA exclusions apply

Decision Block 7. Do any of the following exclusions apply?

a. Requisition ***Department of Defense Activity Address Code (***DoDAAC***)*** or the ship-to DoDAAC is GSA or ***Federal/Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (***FEDSTRIP***)***

b. Security Cooperation Implementing Agency code B, D, I, K, P or T in the first position of the document number

c. DoDAAC in document number begins with HX

d. Distribution Code is 9 in first position indicating the requirement is for DLA Disposition Services

e. Non-ICP/IMM Directed Inter-Service Lateral Redistributions. ADC 1062 established procedures to support Non-ICP/IMM Directed Inter-Service Lateral Redistributions.[9]

i. If No, proceed to Decision Block 8 to determine if a follow-up for delinquent MRA was sent by the wholesale ICP

ii. If Yes, terminate MRA decision tree (No MRA Required)

Decision Block 8. Did the ICP generate a follow-up for delinquent MRA transaction (DRF) within the required time limit?[10]

a. If Yes, track for Receipt of MRA Transaction

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[8] Air Force BF7 was only used between D035A and SBSS (ILS-S and base retail). It is an RDO follow-up to the shipping activity. Air Force plans to continue using A2_ and has no plan to convert to A5_.

[9] See ADC 1062 – Non-Inventory Control Point/Integrated Materiel Manager (ICP/IMM)-Directed Inter-Service Lateral Support via Retail Level Passing Order.

[10] See ADC 1087 – Revise Materiel Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA) Report Selection Criteria to Reflect the MRA Process Exclusion for Receipt Transaction Reporting.

b. If No, No MRA Tracking required

AP7.5. Requirements for Generating MRA Reports

AP7.5.1. Data Included in Reports

AP7.5.1.1. The initial rule for reports that must be met is the document numbers that yielded the requirement for MRA Tracking are based on the business rules identified in the MRA Decision tree ***Figure AP7.F1***.

AP7.5.1.2. If Signal Code = J, K, L or M, then the Supplementary Address (SUPPADD) is considered the Ship-To DoDAAC. If signal Code = A, B, C, or D, then the activity address code in the document number is the Ship-To DoDAAC.

AP7.5.1.3. Parsing the data by Service/Agency is determined by the Service/Agency code in the first position of the document number.
Source: LMARS Table H – Service and/or Report Affiliation ***at LMARS Output Report Specific Tables***.

AP7.4.1.4. Location (CONUS/OCONUS) is determined by the Ship-To DoDAAC. The CONUS/OCONUS is obtained from the Combatant Command (COCOM) designation in the DoDAAC file and stored in the LMARS/Logistics Response Time (LRT) file.

AP7.5.1.5. Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD). DVD is identified one of two ways:

AP7.5.1.5.1. Supply Status DLMS 870S beginning segment (1/BSR01/20 Code 5). This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC AB1, AB2, AB3, and AB8.

AP7.5.1.5.2. Supply Status DLMS 870S beginning segment (1/BSR01/20 Code 4 and logistics qualifier (2/LQ01/330 Code 81) citing Status Code BV or BZ. This transaction provides the functionality of MILSTRIP legacy DIC AE1, AE2, AE3, AE8, AE9, AEA, AEB, AED, and AEE.

AP7.5.1.6. Dollar Value is determined by multiplying the unit price on the Source of Supply field by the quantity in the requisition.

AP7.5.1.7. Suffixed document numbers are treated as individual requisitions and MRA is applied using the 15 position document number, if present. If no match, a match is made on the 14-position document number and quantity.

AP7.5.1.8. Split/Partial Shipments

AP7.5.1.8.1. Existing Business Rule. Split Shipments at the distribution center (multiple TCNs), the first receipt will be counted as the receipt.

AP7.5.1.8.2. Revised Business Rule. DLM 4000.25, Volume 2, C10.2.6. Acknowledgement of Split or Partial Shipments. When a shipped line item (requisition document number and suffix code) is consigned as a split or partial shipment, submit an MRA for the shipment segments as they are received. The split or partial shipment codes are part of the transportation control number (TCN) structure in accordance with ***Defense Transportation Regulation (***DTR***)*** 4500.9-R,. Accordingly, reporting activities must include the TCN in the MRA transaction when it is available (ADC 247). If the total quantity for the shipped line item is not received by the due-in date, report the missing quantity, citing Discrepancy Indicator Code F, in accordance with the guidance in the MRA transaction.

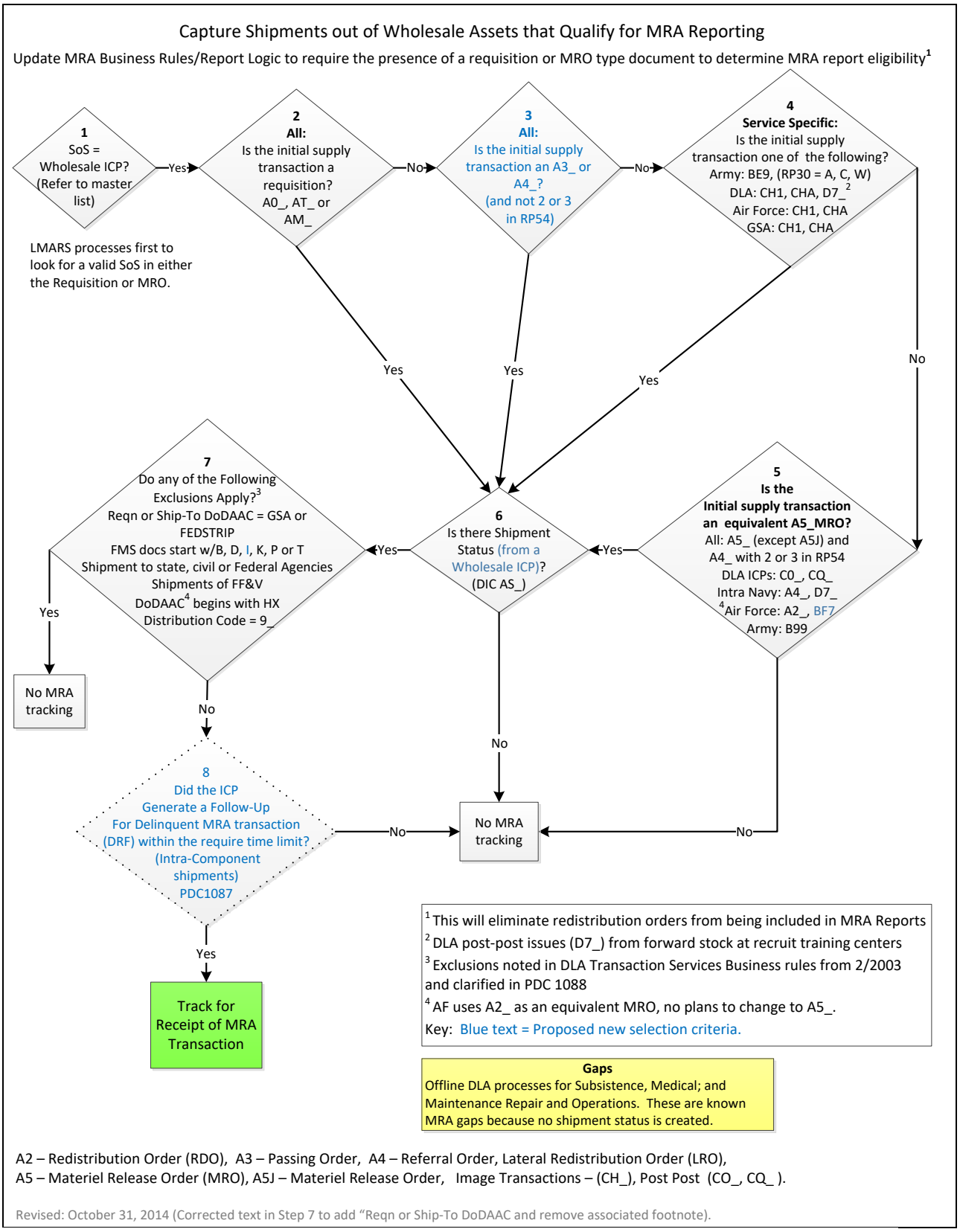
AP7.5.2. Categories of Reports. Existing DAAS documentation requires update to remove descriptions for reports that were removed by previous ADCs. (MRA04 (ADC 1086 (Reference 3.h.)), MRA05, MRA06, and MRA31 (ADC 482).

AP7.5.3. Invalid, Y-Series, or clear-text exception Ship-To. Existing DAAS edits should prevent successful processing of transactions containing invalid or Y-Series ship-to values. However, if successfully processed, these shipments will be counted against the requisitioner's DoDAAC (ADC 482).[11] If no ship-to DoDAAC is associated with the exception address, these shipments will be counted against the requisitioner's DoDAAC.

AP7.6. Figure AP7.F1. shows a graphic representation of the MRA Report business rules identified in the previous sections.

[11] Existing requisition edits are addressed in MILSTRIP Chapter 3, Table C3.T2, Requisition Processing and Related Actions, and the DoDAAC authority code edits identified in MILSTRIP C.2.28.11, Table C2.T1. DoDAAC Authority Codes.

Figure AP7.F1. MRA Report Business Rules



AP8. APPENDIX 8

NON LOGISTICS ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE (EDI) SUPPORT

AP8.1. General. The Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) has been supporting non-Logistics EDI-based transactions for the past 30 years. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the exchange of routine business transactions from one computer system to another by standardized message formatting. DAAS' primary business has been to accurately route electronic logistics data and provide an interoperable gateway to exchange logistics data in disparate data formats between various federal activities and commercial trading partners. However, the Electronic Business (EBUS) profile has grown over the years and spans much further than logistics processing. DAAS currently provides data translation and routing support for several non-logistics based transaction categories supporting Department of Defense (DoD) business, including: Transportation, Financial, and Procurement / Acquisition. The DAAS' EBUS profile processes financial, transportation, and procurement/acquisition transactions in a variety of formats including: Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standards, eXtensible Markup Language (XML), User Defined Formats (UDF), Intermediate Document (IDOC), XML IDOC, Portable Document Format (PDF), and Comma Separated Values (CSV), depending on customer requirements. The Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) do not provide implementation conventions (ICs) for financial, transportation, and procurement/acquisition transactions since those domains are not governed by the DLMS Program Office.

AP8.1.1. eBusiness System Description

AP8.1.1.1. EDI Gateway System Process. EDI provides standard transaction formats for use in the automated, machine-to-machine, exchange of eBusiness transactions between the DoD Components/participating Agencies, and their commercial sector trading partners. The Global Exchange (GEX), IBM Transformation Extender (ITX), and Ab Initio applications provide a high volume, high capacity environment to meet the needs of their customers. DAAS currently processes over 10 million EDI transactions each day and supports a vast variety of capabilities based on customers' requirements by providing routing and delivery of data, based on frequency and priority, performing translation of multiple formats (MILS, X12, XML, UDF, XML IDOC, PDF/CSV) if applicable, monitoring and alert notifications based on necessity, as well as data integrity. Protocols such as IBM Message Queuing (MQ), Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS), and Applicability Statement 2 (AS2) are supported. DAAS can provide encryption/decryption, compression/decompression, and special logic of data as needed. A vast number of reporting capabilities are available including traffic, communication, transaction type, data-quality, error, as well as customized customer-driven. The EDI team provides fast and reliable customer service 24/7.

DAAS operates a centralized DoD eBusiness Communications Gateway capability that provides standard EDI and XML transaction routing, delivery, archiving, translation, and Value Added Network (VAN) delivery services through the following:

AP8.1.1.2. DoD 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.

AP8.1.1.3. Transaction Translation. The COTS IBM ITX, and Ab Initio mapping and transformation software tool sets currently provide the translation capability to convert incoming transaction formats into the appropriate outgoing transaction formats, via business mapping rules. There are specific maps used to translate financial, procurement/acquisition, and transportation transactions that are outside of the DLMS logistics guidelines. Custom maps for data translation can be developed via approved DAAS methodologies. Utilizing approved methodologies ensures that the maps will integrate with the DAAS environment and are properly supported. Customers with questions can contact the Electronic Business Program Manager. Maps developed outside of core services are paid by customers, maps are determined by the inbound format to the outbound format. Some customers also have requirements for data encryption, validation, or special mapping.

AP8.1.2. Financial / Transportation / Procurement Transactions. All EDI transactions are archived in accordance with DoD Instruction 5015.02 for audit purposes. Use of database and file lookups exist for data validation and routing purposes.

TREASURY:

- Data exchanges with the Treasury supporting DoD Financial Management

- Single Line of Accounting (SLOA) data validation

PROCUREMENT:

- Procurement Data Standard

- Purchase Request Data Standard

- Wide Area Workflow (WAWF)/invoicing, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer (iRAPT) Support

- Clause Logic Support

TRANSPORTATION:

- Shipment information processing via EDI 210, 214, 315 transactions

AP8.1.3. Financial / Transportation / Procurement Regulations: DoD regulation documents include:

Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS) for logistics transactions:
(http://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/DLMS/)

Defense Transportation Electronic Business (DTEB) for transportation transactions:
(http://www.ustranscom.mil/cmd/associated/dteb/)

Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy (DPAP) for procurement transactions:
(http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/eb/index.html)

Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), and Procedures Guidance and Information (PGI) for acquisition transactions:
(https://www.acquisition.gov/far/),
(https://www.acquisition.gov/?q=Supplemental_Regulations),
(http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/about_dfarspgi.html)

The DAAS EBUS profile and EDI processing programs supports these standards through the requirements received from customers.