

**Materiel Supply and Services Management (MSSM)
Overview and Summary Information (AV-1)
Version 9.0, March 15, 2012**

<p>The AV-1 is an executive-level summary of the Materiel Supply and Services Management (MSSM) Core Business Mission (CBM). Initially, the AV-1 is used to focus the MSSM CBM development effort and document its scope. The final version will include findings and recommendations from the effort.</p>	
Architecture Project Identification	
CBM Name	Materiel Supply and Services Management (MSSM)
CBM Description	<p>The Materiel Supply and Service Management Core Business Mission Area covers DoD's supply chain, responsible for ensuring enterprise business capabilities to maintain readiness for the warfighter and sustain the force at a level of performance that meets or exceeds Combatant Commander's requirements. The key elements of MSSM include the planning, sourcing, procurement, contract management and oversight, operational contract support (OCS), making and manufacturing, maintenance and repairing, performing logistics and field services, sustainment operations, delivery of property and forces, retail sales, and the return or retrograde of all classes of supply (materiel), and forces (deployments).</p>
Architect	DoD Office of the Deputy Chief Management Office (ODCMO)
Developed By	Materiel Supply and Services Management (MSSM) AT&L DPAP, AT&L L&MR - SCI, DLA, US Transportation Command
Assumptions and Constraints	<p>The Materiel Supply and Services Management CBM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will make maximum reuse of existing BEA models with changes only made when necessary. • Will address only DoD enterprise-level business and strategic plans, goals, objectives, and strategies, which are the primary drivers for the BEA. • Contain products that are useful to the enterprise. • Coordinate disparate architecture development efforts to ensure integration and support federation. • Continues with MSSM requirements definition by AT&L DPAP, AT&L SCI, DLA, USTRANSCOM and Military Services.
Approval Authority	The Deputy Secretary of Defense, acting through the Defense Business Systems Management Committee (DBSMC).
Date Completed	Architecture content freeze date, February 10, 2012 and final release date March 15, 2012.
LOE and Development Costs	Level of effort and projected and actual costs to develop the CBM Models may be requested from the Office of the Deputy Chief Management Officer (ODCMO).

<p>Business Outcome</p>	<p>The MSSM CBM includes providing key requirements for the DoD Supply Chain Enterprise, to include integration with the supply industrial base. The MSSM CBM enables Components to effectively deliver equipment and services that meet the needs of the warfighter through innovative policy, guidance, and oversight while being good stewards of the taxpayers' money.</p> <p>The MSSM CBM further provides procurement and logistics-related activities associated with: planning, requisitioning materiel, sourcing, contracting and contract oversight, making/manufacturing/repairing, performing logistic operations and field services, sustainment, delivery of property and forces, receipt, retail and wholesale sales, and return or retrograde of all classes of supply (materiel). MSSM elements include disposal and demilitarization. Field services include such activities as laundry, bath services, and mortuary services. These capabilities are represented in the architecture as conduct planning, conduct sourcing, perform build, make, maintenance, and sustainment operations, deliver property and forces, and dispose or return property and materiel.</p> <p>The primary business benefits of developing architecture content for MSSM is to mature the following E2E Business Models in the BEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FY12 Priority: Procure to Pay (P2P) <p>Other High Priority E2Es for MSSM Focus to enable future BEA Maturity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquire to Retire (A2R) ▪ Plan to Stock (P2S) ▪ Order to Cash (O2C) ▪ Deploy to Redeploy/Retrograde (D2RR) ▪ Service Request to Resolution (S2RR) <p>Additionally, in coordination with OSD AT&L & Comptroller, Joint Staff, DLA, USTRANSCOM, Military Services, Defense Agencies, and COCOMs, MSSM is working to establish interoperability for business systems in the execution of transactions or information exchanges across the enterprise in the end to end process models. Interoperability refers to the ability of two or more systems to work together effectively in the accomplishment of a business goal that neither could do alone—achieving this requires that they be integrated. The goal is to use the BEA as a Reference tool for System PMs implementing Information Exchanges and Standard Data that cut across Component & Functional Boundaries.</p> <p>Current MSSM BEA 9.0 focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate Procurement Data Standard (PDS), Purchase Request Data Standard (PRDS), Standard Invoice, Acceptance, Evidence of Goods Tendered or Services Rendered, Contract Close, and related information exchanges for data information into the AV-2 Integrated Dictionary and DIV-2, associated OV-5/6c Information Exchanges/Data Objects, and OV-6a Data Business Rules. ▪ MSSM will use the BEA as a Reference tool for System PMs implementing Information Exchanges and Standard Data that cut across Component and Functional Boundaries. <p>In future releases of the BEA, focus on the DLMS Requisition (511R), Materiel Receipt Acknowledgment (MRA-527R), Ship Notice (856S) and all related DLMS transaction in order to document standard Order Fulfillment data and Government Furnished Property (GFP) transactions.</p>
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Scope: Architecture View and Models Identification	
Models Developed	AV-2, OV2/3, OV5a, OV5b, OV6c, OV6a, SV-1, SV-5a, SvcV-5, DIV-2, Enterprise Standards, End to End Models, LRP
CBM Capabilities	<p>MSSM Capabilities described in the BEA include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquisition ▪ Contracting ▪ Contract Support Integration ▪ Contractor Management ▪ Deliver Property and Forces ▪ Deployment and Distribution ▪ Inventory Management ▪ Logistics ▪ Logistics Services ▪ Maintain ▪ Manage Receipt and Acceptance ▪ Manage Sourcing ▪ Manage Supplier Networks ▪ Manage Supplies and Equipment ▪ Perform Asset Accountability ▪ Perform Build and Make and Maintenance and Sustainment ▪ Planning

<p>Scope</p>	<p>AT&L DPAP proposed BEA E2E enhancements to the P2P Level 1 Process Steps and definitions, sequencing and scope, OV-6c process modifications, and related content refinement for Performance Metrics, OV-5b Activities and ICOMS, Enterprise Data Standards (DIV-2), and other content outlined below.</p> <p>Proposed BEA 9.0 Level 0 P2P definition: Procure to Pay encompasses all business functions necessary to ODCMO in goods and services using procurement processes and procedures including: executing procurement requirements, strategy, procurement award and management, receipt and acceptance, entitlement, disbursement and closeout.</p> <p>Ensure Level 1 reflects P2P Scope Determined by AT&L DPAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure P2P E2E flow to reflect critical processes • Move IGT Seller to Order to Cash –dependent on O2C maturing (Deferred to BEA 10.0) • Move IGT Buyer to Acquire to Retire – dependent on decision of level one changes (Deferred to BEA 10.0) <p>Add critical processes and begin to fill gaps in BEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Contract Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Add Government Furnished Property process and decompose. ○ Decompose the Contract Closeout process to a more inclusive representation of the process. • Receipt and Acceptance Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Add Services ○ Add Source Acceptance process. ○ Process Invoice and Match: • Add Contract Financing Payments • Add Cost Reimbursable Payments • Add Service Invoices. • LRP UPDATE: Internal Controls for Procurement Systems & GPC Card Usage LRP <p>Across all processes - include all data standards & controls that have been implemented by regulation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement Data Standards (PDS) • Purchase Request Data Standards (PRDS) • Invoice and Acceptance Standards (EDI 810, 856, 861 or xml) • Contract Completion Notice (EDI 567) <p><i>See below link for Reference:</i></p> <p>http://ruby.nit.disa.mil/bmr/UoMHtml4/P2P_html.html</p>
<p>Time Frames Addressed</p>	<p>The BEA is the “To Be” architecture for transformation efforts at DoD. The current BEA “To Be” end state has intermediate time frames for implementation addressed in the Enterprise Transition Plan (ETP).</p>
<p>Organizations Involved</p>	<p>OSD AT&L & Comptroller, Joint Staff, DLA, USTRANSCOM, Military Services, Defense Agencies, and COCOMs</p>

Purpose and Viewpoint

<p>Purpose (Problems, Needs, Gaps)</p>	<p>The purpose of the MSSM architecture improvements are to provide Program Managers and System Developers with the information needed to ensure system interoperability and compliance through data standardization by defining data elements and standard system exchanges relevant to the procurement process.</p> <p>In the current environment , except where mature enterprise standards such as the DLMS exist (as discussed below), systems cannot exchange data efficiently because of the differing definitions of data elements between them.</p> <p>System transactions are often set-up on an as-needed basis which makes them inconsistent and costly to establish and maintain.</p> <p>Standardization of data elements will communicate what is necessary for data and system transaction compliance and interoperability.</p> <p>Asset Accountability and Materiel Visibility (or Asset Management) is a critical requirement to trace lifecycle management events related to acquisition, property accountability, storage, operation, maintenance, safety, physical security, retirement, and disposal by each individual item. As of 5 October 2011, more than 15 million items have been entered into the IUID Registry. The MSSM Community is working to implement Item Unique Identification (IUID) guidance as quickly as possible in order to help DoD realize:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved item management and accountability 2. Improved asset visibility and life cycle management 3. Clean audit opinions of items (Property, Plant and Equipment; Inventory; Operating Materials and Supplies) and U.S. DoD financial statements. <p>The Defense Logistics Management Standard (DLMS) implementation transformation initiative involves the adoption and usage of flexible commercially based information exchange standards among the Department’s business systems. The DLMS are a body of documentation collaboratively developed that establish the mandatory business rules, data and information exchange format standards that ensure interoperability of business process execution across the enterprise. There are several hundred enhanced data capabilities currently incorporated in the DLMS transactions that the old DLSS standards cannot support; the flexibility of the DLMS affords DOD a virtually unlimited capability to support new requirements as they emerge. Some of the current enhancements are expansions of existing data fields such as the vendor part number which allows for full automated order processing of all part numbered items. Other enhancements are new data capabilities such as the Passive Radio Frequency Identification (pRFID) tag number and Item Unique Identification (IUID) that are essential to support those transformation initiatives. As Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are fully deployed, the capabilities of the DLMS will support those systems with robust data exchanges enabling business improvements, increased efficiencies and Materiel Visibility.</p> <p>PROCUREMENT DATA STANDARD - PDS The Procurement Data Standard (PDS) is a system-agnostic data standard that is intended to be adopted and implemented DoD-wide for creation, translation, processing, and sharing of procurement actions. It defines the minimum requirements for contract writing system output to improve visibility and accuracy of contract-related data, to support interoperability of DoD acquisition systems and to standardize and streamline the Procure-to-Pay (P2P) business process. Further, the PDS will improve visibility of contract-related data, enabling senior DoD leadership to make better informed business decisions. And finally, this data standard will support future migration to enterprise and federal systems and processes where appropriate.</p>
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<p>Questions to be Answered</p>	<p>DoD supply chain performance management consists of processes that enable measurement and management of performance against defined strategic goals. Key business performance management processes include financial planning, operational planning reporting, modeling, analysis, and monitoring of key performance indicators linked to strategy.</p> <p>How are we accurately forecast customer materiel needs? How can we work with suppliers to ensure timely acquisition of materiel? How can we effectively and efficiently manage materiel? How can we sustain weapon system materiel readiness? How can we control supply chain costs? Who are our industry partners, and what is the state of our relationship with them?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Who are our suppliers? · What products and services do they provide? · Where are our suppliers located? · How are our suppliers performing? · How are we actively collaborating with suppliers throughout MSSM process? · Do we capture and analyze supplier registration and certifications? · Is there a consistent method of payment to the suppliers? · Is there a consistent experience for suppliers? <p>How are we investing our funds to best enable the warfighting mission?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · How much are we spending with our suppliers? <p>Enterprise Metrics aligned with P2P: Measuring progress in Electronic Commerce –Electronic posting of contract as data to: EDA (Electronic Document Access system) Entitlement system –Electronic Invoicing –Electronic Acceptance to Entitlement –Electronic Acceptance to Accountable Property Measuring the ability to utilize Electronic Commerce –Automatic Payment of Invoices –Electronic Commerce Rate Measuring the impact –Interest Penalties Paid Commercial Payments –Payment Backlog Commercial Payments E2E Invoice Processing Costs E2E Invoice Processing Costs</p> <p>Enterprise Supply Chain Metrics: Demand forecast accuracy, Procurement lead time , Percent of contract obligations competitively awarded, Repair cycle time, Retrograde time, Customer wait time, Perfect order fulfillment , Logistics response time, Fill rate, Tiered inventory turn , Excess on-hand inventory , Excess on-order , Denial rates , Asset visibility, Non-mission capable rates (proposed), NMC backorders (proposed), Value of inventory , Materiel acquisition prices, Total supply chain management costs, Value of Inventory, Backorders, Cost Recovery Rates. Inventory Turns, Repair Cycle Time, Denial Rate, Not Mission Capable Rates, On-time Order Fulfillment –Provider Perspective, On-time Order Fulfillment –Customer Perspective, Order Variability, Log Costs Percentages Reference URLs: https://imi.lmi.org/default.aspx; https://scitools.lmi.org/</p> <p>OSD (AT&L) is responsible for the development and direction of the Defense-wide supply chain integration policies and procedures. In the to-be framework, business intelligence is used to communicate important business information to Defense supply chain managers. The highest level objective is to track performance by comparing actual performance against targeted performance. It is through comparison to a performance goal that we identify shortfalls and negative trends.</p>
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Architecture Viewpoint	<p>The MSSM CBM is developed from a planner’s perspective focusing on strategic plans, key DoD enterprise-level processes and information that are DoD-wide as established by statute, policy, best practice, or longstanding practice, and includes the systems that support those capabilities.</p> <p>The architecture is developed to support several viewpoints and stakeholders with differing, but related, needs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment decision making (IRB Conditions) • Capability and interoperability analysis • Component system development • Operational planning • Compliance with DoD BEA • Transition planning • Data Standards • Policy Standards
Context	
Mission	<p>The overarching goal of the MSSM CBM is to ensure enterprise business capabilities meet readiness requirements for the warfighter and support DoD forces at sustained levels of performance to meet or exceed Combatant Command requirements.</p> <p>Further, MSSM is working to develop and maintain a common set of processes, data, and solutions/tools that can be used to understand DoD's supplier base and efficiently and effectively manage our partnership with them.</p>
SMP Goals	<p>Goal 6: Re-engineer/use end-to-end business support processes to reduce transaction times, drive down costs, and improve service</p> <p>Goal 7: Create agile business operations that plan for and sustain contingency missions.</p>
SMP Key Initiatives	<p>Improve the supply chain end-to-end process. (OUSD(AT&L))</p> <p>Complete mapping of “Procure to Pay” end-to-end processes by end FY 2012; determine processes outcome measure to monitor process improvement; establish performance reporting processes (NLT end FY2012)</p> <p>Institutionalize operational contract support. (USD(AT&L))</p> <p>Establish complete visibility on contingency business operations to achieve accountability and build a comprehensive common operating picture. (USD(AT&L)), (USD(C)/CFO), (DoD DCMO)</p>

<p>SMP Measures</p>	<p>SMP Business Goal 6: Re-engineer/use end-to-end business processes to reduce transaction times, drive down costs, and improve service.</p> <p>Improve the supply chain end-to-end process. (USD (AT&L))</p> <p>Measure: 5.4.1-2L: Perfect Order Fulfillment percentage for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)-stocked items.</p> <p>Measure Owner: USD (AT&L)</p> <p>FY 12 Milestone: 85.1%.</p> <p>FY 13 Planning Milestone: 85.1%.</p> <p>Contributing DoD Components: DLA</p> <p>Measure: 5.4.2-2L: Customer Wait Time.</p> <p>Measure Owner: USD (AT&L)</p> <p>FY 12 Milestone: 15.5 days.</p> <p>FY 13 Planning Milestone: 15 days.</p> <p>Contributing DoD Components: Army, Navy, DLA</p> <p>Measure: 5.4.4-2L: Air Force Customer Wait Time.</p> <p>Measure Owner: USD (AT&L)</p> <p>FY 12 Milestone: 7.5 days.</p> <p>FY 13 Planning Milestone: 7.5 days.</p> <p>Contributing DoD Components: Air Force, DLA</p> <p>Complete mapping of End-to-End processes (“Procure to Pay” in FY12-13). (DoD DCMO)</p> <p>Milestone: Complete mapping of “Procure to Pay” end-to-end processes by end FY 2012; determine processes outcome measure to monitor process improvement; establish performance reporting processes (NLT end FY2012).</p> <p>Institutionalize operational contract support. (OUSD(AT&L))</p> <p>Measure: Percent of geographic Combatant Command plans that have been reviewed/analyzed for Overseas Contingency Support Equities.</p> <p>Measure: Percent of contracts and contractor population properly registered in the Synchronized Pre-Deployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT).</p>
<p>Rules, Conventions, and Criteria</p>	<p>Rules: The Materiel Supply and Services Management (MSSM) CBM adheres to the DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF).</p> <p>FAR, DFARS, DOD 4000.25 Defense Logistics Manuals (DLMs), DoD 4140.01 Manual and DODI 4140.01, DOD 4014.1-R, DTR</p> <p>These LRP are already present in the current LRP inventory of source documents. New LRP mappings to Operational Activity Controls and Business Process Business Rules are anticipated.</p> <p>Rules: The MSSM CBM adheres to the DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF).</p> <p>Conventions: The conventions and methodology to be followed are documented in the BEA Development Methodology and the Architecture Model Guide.</p> <p>Criteria: ODCMO establishes detailed evaluation criteria for the delivery.</p> <p>Information Assurance Posture: The MSSM CBM information confidentiality, integrity, and availability must be protected to the extent required by applicable DoD policy.</p>

<p>BEA Tasking / Linkages to Other Architectures</p>	<p>Rules: The Materiel Supply and Services Management (MSSM) CBM adheres to the DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF).</p> <p>Conventions: The conventions and methodology to be followed are documented in the BEA Development Methodology and the Architecture Product Guide.</p> <p>Criteria: ODCMO establishes detailed evaluation criteria for the delivery.</p> <p>Information Assurance Posture: The MSSM CBM information confidentiality, integrity, and availability must be protected to the extent required by applicable DoD policy.</p>
<p>Tools and File Formats to be Used</p>	<p>IBM Rational System Architect v 11.4.1, Microsoft SQL Server, Word, Access, and Excel.</p>