

# **Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) Management Plan Template**

**Defense Standardization Program Office**

**October 6, 2020**

## Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) Management Plan Template

**Purpose:** This document provides a starting place for creating and maintaining a DMSMS Management Plan (DMP). Every Department of Defense (DoD) DMSMS management organization (DMO) must have a DMP.

**Background:** A DMP should be a working document that details how a DMO will conduct DMSMS management. It should not be tutorial in nature; such information can be found in a number of DMSMS and Obsolescence management standards, and guidance documents, as well as training that serves that purpose. Refer to these documents rather than duplicating their content in your DMP. Historically, many DMPs are unnecessarily wordy and do not provide the essential information needed to understand how DMSMS management actually operates in their organization or where a practitioner or auditor can find the needed information.

Preparing a DMP is covered in depth in SD-22 DMSMS Management Guidebook, which should be read prior to creating a plan to get an understanding of the many facets of DMSMS management and to ensure that the final plan satisfies all of the needs of the organization.

**Content:** A DMP should provide details on the following areas:

1. Purpose of the plan

This section should explain the near and long term objectives of the DMO as well as provide details on what requirements drive the issuance of the plan.

2. Scope and applicability of the plan

This section should briefly discuss the following information about the system covered by the plan:

- a. A brief description of the system including how and where it will be used
- b. The Acquisition Category (ACAT)
- c. The current life cycle phase
- d. Salient information from the acquisition strategy including the contracting approach, the sustainment strategy, and the maintenance approach
- e. Any planned milestone dates
- f. Major stakeholders such as Foreign Military Sales or other services.

3. DMSMS Management Approach

This section should briefly discuss the following information about how the DMO will approach DMSMS management:

- a. The organization that will be the primary DMSMS manager. If other than the DMO, explain how the government will maintain oversight of DMSMS management activities.
- b. The degree to which proactive DMSMS management will be implemented and how the program will mitigate the risks associated with reactive DMSMS management.
- c. The third party DMSMS management organization(s) that will be used.
- d. The service(s) and/or tool(s) used in managing DMSMS issues and when they will be acquired.

- e. The approach to technology management, including the location of key documents such as technology insertion plans, technology roadmaps, the use of open systems architecture, etc.
  - f. How the DMO will incorporate its technology management approach into DMSMS management.
  - g. Contingency plans for programmatic changes such as unplanned service life extension or funding gaps.
4. DMSMS management team (DMT)
- This section should briefly discuss the following details about the composition and role of the DMT:
- a. The composition and responsibilities of the DMT.
  - b. The training requirements of the team.
  - c. The relationship of the DMT to other teams.
    - i. This section should include how the DMT will interact with specific groups regarding engineering, finance, contracting, and sustainment.
  - d. The DMT's communication plan with other teams and stakeholders.
  - e. The frequency of DMT meetings.
5. DMSMS Operations.
- This section should briefly discuss the following information regarding how DMSMS operations will be conducted:
- a. The way the DMT will ensure that DMSMS and DMSMS resilience is a factor in design decisions.
  - b. How DMSMS management operations have been tailored from those described in SD-22 to meet the DMO's objectives.
  - c. How the DMT will provide oversight of the contractor's DMSMS management efforts.
  - d. The acquisition of Bills of Materials (BOMs) for DMSMS monitoring and the methodology for keeping them current.
  - e. The risk-based approaches used to determine the order in which systems will be worked, and which items will be monitored.
  - f. The methods used for monitoring items for DMSMS issues including the frequency of monitoring.
  - g. The periodicity of reporting DMSMS notifications.
  - h. The approach to case management including a summary of the case management process, the location of case records, and the methods used to track case related actions including implementation actions.
  - i. The risk based approach used to determine the priority of cases.
6. DMSMS management funding
- This section should discuss the following information about funding required for the DMSMS management program:
- a. The methods used to determine budgetary needs for DMSMS operations and resolutions.
  - b. The process used to communicate budgetary needs to the organization's management.
  - c. The current budget for DMSMS management operations.
  - d. The current budget for resolving DMSMS issues.

- e. Items 6.c and 6.d could point the reader to the correct budgetary documents.
7. DMSMS contract requirements
- This section should provide details of the DMSMS related contractual requirement imposed on the prime contractor. SD-26 DMSMS Contracting Guidebook provides guidance on DMSMS contracting. This section should include the following:
- a. The approach to contracting for DMSMS management.
  - b. A summary of the specific DMSMS management requirements placed on contractors and references to specific sections in the contract(s).
  - c. A summary of the specific DMSMS management CDRL requirements placed on contractors and references to the specific CDRL numbers in the contract(s).
  - d. If contracts are not yet in place, the DMP should provide information on what is planned and be updated when contracts are in place.
8. DMSMS Metrics, Reporting, and Quality Management Systems
- This section should discuss the following information about the metrics the DMSMS program will collect and how they will be used.
- a. Where possible, provide a reference to detail the metrics the organization will collect and report. Otherwise, provide details in the DMP.
  - b. Identify the type and frequency of reports and to whom they will be provided.
  - c. Identify which metrics will be used to identify the DMSMS program's performance and how they will be used to improve quality and performance.

**Approach:** The complexity of the DMO responsible for managing DMSMS and the system(s) covered by DMSMS plans can take several forms. A single system will likely use a simple plan construct. A program that manages multiple systems may opt to use an appendix or appendices that provide details on how the systems differ. An example of how an annex can be constructed is below. Rarely, a program will have subordinate offices that manage different systems; in that case, multiple plans may be needed if the DMSMS management approaches are significantly different. The section following the annex example contains an example of a DMP for a fictional organization and system that will illustrate an approach to implementing the sections of a plan detailed above.

## **How to Construct a System Annex**

In situations where a single DMO manages multiple systems with variations in life cycles, acquisition strategies, etc., the differences can be accounted for in annexes or appendices to the plan. An example of the content that could appear in such an annex is provided below. Only the differences need to be addressed in the annex. The body of the plan should be modified to reference the annexes appropriately and should contain the core approaches the DMO is pursuing.

### **System/Platform Annex**

- 1) Details about the scope and applicability of the annex
  - a) A brief description of the system including how and where it will be used
  - b) The Acquisition Category (ACAT)
  - c) The current life cycle phase
  - d) Salient information from the acquisition strategy including the contracting approach, the sustainment strategy, and the maintenance approach
  - e) Any planned milestone dates
  - f) Major stakeholders such as Foreign Military Sales or other services.

The remainder of the annex need only address differences from the plan in the subject areas below.

- 2) DMSMS management approach
- 3) DMT
- 4) DMSMS operations
- 5) Funding details
- 6) Contract details
- 7) DMSMS Metrics, Reporting, and Quality Management Systems

# Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) Management Plan (DMP) for: Undersea Wildlife Detection System BSS-001

Version 1.0 June 11, 2020

Prepared for Undersea Wildlife Detection Program SEA OAB

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Add the appropriate distribution and destruction statement here.

# Approval Page

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## 1. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to document and implement an effective DMSMS management program that the Undersea Wildlife Detection Program (UWDP) will use to minimize the impact of DMSMS issues on the Undersea Wildlife Detection System, BSS-001 and reduce or avoid out-of-cycle redesigns. During development and production, the plan will focus on ensuring that designs are DMSMS resilient and on eliminating or minimizing production delays due to DMSMS issues. As the program moves to sustainment, the plan focus on preventing DMSMS impacts to the mission. The plan details how the program will address DMSMS management as required by Public Law 113-66, Section 803, DoDM 4140.01 Vol. 3, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Sourcing, and DoDI 4245.AA, DMSMS Management. This plan uses procedures described in DoDM 4245.AA, DMSMS pens, Standardization Document (SD) - 22, DMSMS a Guidebook of Best Practices for Implementing a Robust DMSMS Management Program, and SD-26 DMSMS Contracting Language Guide Book.

## 2. Scope and Applicability

### 2.1.1 System Description

The BSS-001 system is comprised of two physical units and the software needed to display the real-time information on existing shipboard tactical systems. The surface unit provides a communication link between the undersea unit(s) of which there can be up to six. The BSS-001 detects and identifies undersea wildlife and provides the tactical systems the location, type, and quantity of the wildlife found. The BSS-001 is based on a commercial product deployed in the both US and foreign fishing fleets, however, there are significant differences in the military version.

### 2.1.2 ACAT and Life Cycle

The BSS-001 system is an Acquisition Category (ACAT) IVM program which is approaching milestone B. Approximately 300 BSS-001 systems will be built with planned initial deployment date of October 2021 and final delivery of all units by January 2023. The system is currently planned to be in service until 2038.

### 2.1.3 Acquisition Strategy and Milestone Dates

The BSS-001 system is being developed by FishFinder, Inc. using a firm fixed price contract and is planned to be produced with the same type contract. Incentives for superior DMSMS management will be included in each contract. Sustainment of the BSS-001 will be a mixture of contract and organic, with the organic sustainment focused on the non-COTS aspects of the system. The Defense Logistics Agency will manage logistics for consumables and the Naval Supply System Weapon Systems Support (NAVSUP WSS) will manage repairable items.

### 2.1.4 System Utilization and Stakeholders

The BSS-001 system will be deployed on all surface combatants to provide tactical information on the location of undersea wildlife. The UWDP is working with the navies of Liechtenstein and Transnistria to build additional units for their use. There is currently no expectation of any cross service applicability.

The DMP will be reviewed annually and revised as needed to keep it current.

### 3. DMSMS Management Approach

#### 3.1.1 Primary DMSMS Manager and Third Parties and Tools

The UDP will be the primary DMSMS manager but, because the prime contractor will be responsible for designing the system and maintaining the commercial parts of it, FishFinder, Inc. has been tasked to manage DMSMS as well. FishFinder, Inc. is tasked to provide the government access to its internal DMSMS management system, DMX. Given the complexity of the systems, Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Biloxi is also tasked as a DMSMS subject matter expert (SME) organization. NSWC Biloxi's DMSMS management tool, OMNIBRON, will be used for loading and monitoring Bills of Materials (BOMs), handling DMSMS notifications, and managing DMSMS cases through deployment and potentially in sustainment.

The DMT will primarily focus on proactive DMSMS management of electronic components and assemblies. Mechanical items that pose a significant risk to the mission will also be managed proactively. Approximately 60% of the BSS-001's items will be managed proactively. NSWC Biloxi will monitor the supply system for all reactively managed items for indications that a DMSMS event has occurred and work with the DMSMS Management Team (DMT) to take actions necessary to prevent impacts.

The prime contractor is tasked to participate in DMT meetings and to provide DMSMS notifications and case statuses on a regular basis. NSWC Biloxi personnel will review the deliverables and monitor the performance of the prime contractor. Any issues regarding contract performance will be communicated to UWDP's program leadership for action if needed.

#### 3.1.2 Technology Management

The UWDP's engineering team collaborates with FishFinder, Inc. in the development of technology roadmaps and plans for updating and refreshing the system. The UWDP currently plans for technology refreshes in four-year cycles. Post-production refreshes will be accomplished during maintenance cycles. The technology plans are stored on UWDP's information portal. Access to the portal can be granted to team members with the correct CAC or ECA certificates. UWDP's DMSMS Management Team uses these plans in determining the impact of DMSMS issues and selecting the proper resolution for a DMSMS issue. In addition, the DMT works closely with the engineering team to include known and forecasted DMSMS resolution information in the technology management process when applicable.

#### 3.1.3 Contingency Planning

There are several areas of concern for contingency planning: funding, workload, and changes to the end of service date or delivery quantities. If the funding provided falls below that needed to sustain operations as planned or if the DMSMS workload exceeds what was planned, the DMT will meet to discuss options. The potential solutions include seeking additional funding or reducing the level of service provided by the team. While reducing the life expectancy of the system or reducing the overall quantity of systems delivered would have little impact on DMSMS issues, the opposite is not true; either event could disrupt planned or executed life of need buys and result in negative impacts to the system. To minimize the potential impacts the DMT will keep in close contact with program leadership regarding end of service or deliverable changes. In addition, case records will be maintained and updated to allow for quick discovery of items potentially affected by these

changes. Where possible, mitigations will be implemented. In all cases, program leadership will be quickly informed of the impacts caused by the changes.

## 4. DMSMS Management Team

### 4.1 Team Composition and Responsibilities

The DMT is the hub of DMSMS management for an organization. Members of the DMT are the interface between the DMT and its activities and the teams or organizations that they represent. The DMT relies on its members to facilitate the actions for which their respective teams or organizations are responsible. UWDP's DMT is composed of personnel from teams in the organization, the prime contractor, NSWC Biloxi, and NAVSUP WSS. Table 1 DMT Roles and Responsibilities provides details of the team's membership, their roles, etc. Each team member is responsible to monitor the progress of tasks and actions assigned by the DMT to their respective teams and report them to the DMT.

*Table 1 DMT Roles and Responsibilities*

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
UWDP	DMT Lead	Defines activities of the team and ensures DMSMS management is conducted IAW the DMP.
NSWC Biloxi	DMSMS SME	Interface between NSWC Biloxi personnel and UWDP. Maintains the BOM and case data in OMNICRON and communicates issues to the DMT. Collects and compiles metrics and provides reports to the DMT.
UWDP (Engineering)	Engineering team representative (ETR)	Interface between the DMT and the engineering team. Ensures that DMT actions are carried out.
UDP (Logistics)	Logistics team representative (LTR)	Interface between the DMT and the logistics team. Ensures that DMT actions are carried out.
FishFinder, Inc.	Prime contractor's representative (PCR)	Interface between the DMT and the contractor. Insures DMSMS issue and case data are communicated. Works with the DMT to resolve DMSMS cases.
NAVSUP WSS	Supply system	As the system moves to sustainment, NAVSUP WSS will work with the DMT to ensure supportability concerns are properly addressed.
UWDP (Contracting)	Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)	An Adhoc team member. Ensures contracting issues are addressed. Responsible for formal communication with the contractor.
UWDP (Business Office)	Business Office representative (BOR)	An Adhoc team member. Responsible to communicate financial needs between the Business Office and the DMT.
FMS Office	FMS representative	Interfaces between the DMT and the FMS customers.

#### 4.2 DMT Training Requirements

All DMT members are required to take the courses listed in Table 2 Required DMSMS Training. The training in Table 3 Optional DMSMS Training is recommended for full time team members.

*Table 2 Required DMSMS Training*

CLL 200 DMSMS: What Program Management Needs To Do And Why (future LOG 0640)
CLL 201 DMSMS Fundamentals (future LOG 0650)
CLL 202 DMSMS Executive Overview (future LOG 0660)
CLL 207 DMSMS Basic Component Research (future LOG 0670)

*Table 3 Optional DMSMS Training*

CLL 206 Introduction to Parts Management (future LOG 0630)
CLL 032 Preventing Counterfeit Parts in DoD Supply Chains (future LOG 0320)
CLL 038 Provisioning & Cataloging (future LOG 0380)
LOG 0390 Additive Manufacturing (planned for FY21 development as future LOG 0390)
CLL 047 Sustaining Engineering (future LOG 0470)
CLL 051 System Retirement, Disposition, Reclamation, Demilitarization, Disposal (future LOG 0510)
CLC 004 Market Research (future designation TBD)
CLE 019 Modular Open Systems Approach (future designation TBD)
CLE 026 Trade Studies (future designation TBD)

#### 4.3 DMT Communication Plan

Communication between the members of the DMT and the offices they represent is crucial to efficient, effective operation of the team. Table 4 DMT Communication Plan describes some important types of messages and how they are exchanged. In many cases, two-way communication is required.

*Table 4 DMT Communication Plan*

Message	Audience	Communicator (Role)
DMSMS Issues	DMT, GIDEP	SME, PCR
Case updates	DMT	SME, PCR

Message	Audience	Communicator (Role)
Contract deliverables	DMT	COR
Contract changes	COR	DMT
DMT Financial needs	Business Office	BOR
Budgetary information	Business office	DMT Lead/BOR
Engineering needs	Engineering Office	DMT/EOR
Logistics needs	Logistics Office	DMT
DMT Performance metrics	DMT/ UWDP	SME/DMT Lead
DMSMS case metrics	DMT/ UWDP /Navy/DoD	SME/DMT Lead

#### 4.4 DMT Meeting Logistics

DMT meetings are held monthly via teleconference. The meetings will include the following topics:

- Review of action items
- The status of existing cases
- Emergent DMSMS issues

The DMT also meets during the annual program review to present their status and report on important DMSMS issues.

### 5. DMSMS Operations

#### 5.1 Designing for DMSMS Resilience

DMSMS resilience necessitates that designs take into consideration a number of factors as discussed in SD-22. These factors can include the maturity of the items, the anticipated end of life of the items, the types of interfaces used, and commonality. The UWDP's system engineering plan (SEP) defines a process by which Bills of Materials (BOMs) are routed through the DMT for evaluation early in the design phase. The BOMs are loaded into OMNICRON and evaluated for current and forecasted DMSMS issues as well as other DMSMS factors. Any issues found are reported to the design agents for remedy.

#### 5.2 DMSMS Processes

The DMSMS management processes used by the DMT are consistent with those in SD-22 with no changes or deviations.

#### 5.3 Contract Oversight

The UWDP receives reports from the prime contractor as described in Section 7 of this document. NSWC Biloxi reviews the reports and assesses the performance of the contractor concerning completeness and accuracy of data provided, timeliness of DMSMS notifications, case resolution proposals and cost, and efficiency. The results of the assessments are provided to the DMT lead who takes action when needed.

When the prime contractor proposes a solution to a DMSMS issue that is not likely to prevent impacts throughout the life of the system, the DMT reviews the rationale for the solution and

determines what course of action to take. In some cases, the contractor may be required to select an alternate, longer life solution. When that is not possible, the DMT will resolve the issue

#### 5.4 Obtaining BOMS

The UWDP has instituted contractual requirements with FishFinder, Inc. to deliver BOMs for all their deliverables. The BOMs will be delivered once the designs are considered mature and will be updated every six months. In addition, engineering change proposals (ECPs) are routed to the DMT once they are finalized.

#### 5.5 Prioritizing BOM Loads

Given the finite resources of the DMT, it is possible that the order of loading BOMs into OMNICRON will need to be prioritized. The DMT will utilize a methodology similar to that described in SD-22 using the following list in order of precedence to set the priority of each BOM.

1. BOMs associated with safe operations
2. Mission essentiality
3. Complexity of the BOM

#### 5.6 Prioritizing Item Monitoring

An assessment of the risks associated with the types of items used in the BSS-001 was conducted in May of 2020. The types of items were categorized and each category of items was assigned a risk weight based on the likelihood of obsolescence within the anticipated life of the system and the difficulty and cost of resolving the issue. The assessment resulted in a list of item types that will be monitored (proactive) and others that will not (reactive). This list is stored on UWDP's information portal and is used by NSWC Biloxi to determine which items to load and monitor in OMNICRON.

#### 5.7 BOM Monitoring and DMSMS Issue Notification

BOMs loaded in OMNICRON are monitored in two fashions: electronically using commercial sources of information and manually using direct email or telephone contact. The former monitoring is nearly real time in frequency; the latter is conducted in six-month cycles. DMSMS notifications resulting from this monitoring are validated and then relayed to the DMT for initial impact evaluation. The prime contractor is contractually obligated to inform the DMT of DMSMS notifications within 10 days of their discovery.

#### 5.8 Case Initiation and Management

Upon determination that a DMSMS issue will have a negative impact on the BSS-001, a case is created in OMNICRON. Case management follows the basic process described in the Assess section of SD-22. Cases are stored and managed in OMNICRON. Cases are reviewed during DMT meetings and acted on by members of the DMT and their respective teams and organizations. Cases can have three statuses: Open, Resolved, and Closed. Resolved cases are open cases that are awaiting implementation of the resolution. Closed cases have been fully implemented including documentation. When there is the possibility that the resolution of a case may need to be reevaluated, for instance, a Life of Need buy may come up short, the case is placed on a watch list in OMNICRON. Watch lists have automatic triggers based on things like stock levels and elapsed time. Case action items are tracked in OMNICRON.

## 5.9 Case Prioritization

Cases are prioritized based on a number of criteria to ensure that the DMT is focused on the most important cases. Prioritization attempts to quantify the effects a DMSMS issue may have on cost, schedule, availability, and readiness. Factors considered include the following:

- The number of manufacturers
- Manufacturing difficulty
- Lead time
- Cost
- Potential impact to production or sustainment
- Impacts on software

## 6. DMSMS Management Funding

### 6.1 DMSMS Budgeting

The DMT uses case and DMSMS forecasting information from OMNICRON and from health assessment reports delivered by FishFinder, Inc. to develop budget forecasts for resolving DMSMS issues. This data contains projected resolution costs based on estimates to resolve both known and forecasted issues and estimates for when resolutions funding will be needed to avoid impacts on scheduled deliveries and on sustainment. Budget proposals are presented and reviewed at the annual program review meeting.

### 6.2 DMSMS Operational Funding

DMSMS operational funding is comprised of several components: funds to maintain the UWDP DMT, funds for the prime contractor, and funds for the SME Organization, NSWC Biloxi. Funding levels for operational funding are expected to be higher in FY20-22 and then diminish as the program moves into sustainment. Details on funding levels for the next five years can be found on line 13 of the Sustaining Engineering tab of the Logistics Requirements and Funding Summary (LRFS). The LRFS is located in a restricted section of the UWDP's information portal.

### 6.3 DMSMS Resolution Funding

DMSMS resolution funding will largely be consumed by the prime contractor to implement resolutions. A small amount will go to UWDP's logistics and engineering teams. Funding levels for resolutions are anticipated to increase over the five years as the equipment ages. Details on funding levels for the next five years can be found on line 11 of the Sustaining Engineering tab of the LRFS.

## 7. DMSMS Contractual Requirements

### 7.1 Contract DMSMS Management Approach

The UWDP's approach to DMSMS management includes both a government and a contract component. FishFinder, Inc. will be conducting DMSMS management during production of the BSS-001. Information will be exchanged between the UWDP's DMT and the contractor to ensure all DMSMS issues are resolved to the satisfaction of both parties. SD-26 was used in developing the contractual requirements. SD-26 Tables 1 and 2 were used in developing the statement of work (SOW); Table 6 and the contract date requirement list (CDRL) templates in Appendix A were used in developing the CDRLs.

## 7.2 Contractual Requirements

The following DMSMS management requirements are found in the DMSMS section of the SOW:

- DMSMS Management Plan
- Participation in DMT
- Item monitoring activities
- Research and analysis of resolutions
- Resolution Funding
- Flowing down DMSMS management requirements to Subcontractors
- Monitoring, managing, and reporting subcontractor DMSMS capability
- Delivery of an as-built configuration list
- Delivery of BOMs for DMSMS monitoring
- Delivery of a DMSMS issue mitigation plan
- Delivery of a DMSMS health analysis report
- Exit plan

Details of these requirements can be found in the contract or by reviewing SD-26. SD-26 will also be used in developing future contracts. These requirements will be tailored to suit the current acquisition phase and the UWDP's acquisition strategy.

## 7.3 Contract Data Requirement Lists (CDRL)

The following CDRLs are found in the current contract:

- 0052 – DMSMS Management Plan
- 0053 – DMSMS Subcontractor Health Report
- 0055 – As Built Configuration List
- 0061 – DMSMS Case Data
- 0062 – DMSMS Bills of Materials (BOM)
- 0063 – DMSMS Case Mitigation, Cost, and Budgeting Data
- 0067 – DMSMS Health Assessment Report
- 0072 – DMSMS Operations Transfer Plan

## 8. DMSMS Metrics

### 8.1 Data Collection

The DMT will collect data as described in Appendix H of SD-22, Tables 47 and 48. This data will be used for reporting both internally and to higher-level organizations such as Program Executive Office (PEO) Undersea Sensors and the Navy's DMSMS Lead in the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy's office. Most of the records will be obtained from OMNICRON. A compilation of the records and the reports generated are stored in the DMSMS section of the UWDP's information portal.

### 8.2 DMSMS Reports

Table 5 DMSMS Reports details the reports regularly generated by the DMT, who receives the reports, and their frequency. The content of these reports are based on Appendix H of SD-22.



*Table 5 DMSMS Reports*

Report Name	Recipient	Frequency
Opened, Resolved, and Closed Cases	DMT	Monthly
Cumulative Cost Avoidance	DMT, UWDP Leadership	Monthly
Navy DMSMS Cost Metrics	DMT, UWDP Leadership, DASN (L)	Annually
DMSMS Resolution Cost	PEO Undersea Sensors, DASN (L)	Annually
DMSMS Mgt. Operations Cost	PEO Undersea Sensors, DASN (L)	Annually
DMSMS Case Processing Time	DMT	Monthly
Monitoring Effectiveness	DMT	Monthly
LON Buy Efficiency	DMT	Monthly

### 8.3 DMT Process Improvement

The UWDP is dedicated to process improvement in all areas. The reports listed in Table 6 Process Improvement Reports and Usage detail the reports that the DMT uses for process improvement.

*Table 6 Process Improvement Reports and Usage*

Report Name	Purpose
DMSMS Resolution Cost	Use by PEO and Navy to compare the cost of similar resolutions across programs
Monitoring Effectiveness	Used by the DMT to identify areas for improvement in the monitoring process
LON Buy Efficiency	Used by the DMT to determine if the LON buy process is working effectively

