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Superseding STD-0016		
Standard for Preparing a DMSMS Management Plan		

RATIONALE

This standard was created and is being updated in response to the growing risk that Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Materials Shortages (DMSMS) poses to the production and support of aerospace equipment.

FOREWORD

Companies that develop and produce ADHP (Aerospace Defense and High Performance) equipment face increasing risks due to the impacts of DMSMS. Product life cycles are generally much greater than the life cycles of the parts used in their products, and this poses significant risks to parts procurements and product manufacturing. Further, supply chain shortages and availability issues plague the industry driving a need to detail best practices to address the DMSMS problem. This standard covers that need and includes both requirements and guidelines to be used by Plan owners when developing practices to mitigate the risks.

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1. SCOPE

This standard defines the requirements used by the Plan owner to develop a DMSMS Management Plan, hereinafter referred to as the Plan. The requirement to develop a DMSMS Management Plan could come from a number of different sources, such as a contractual or customer requirement or a desire by the Plan owner to document their standard process. The process described in the Plan is intended to mitigate DMSMS risks and resolve DMSMS issues on ADHP equipment provided by the Plan owner.

Development of a plan that conforms to the technical requirements detailed in Section 3 ensures that the Plan owner meets the requirement of a DMSMS, or obsolescence management plan, required by industry standards, government regulations, and/or other contractual flow-down requirements, such as:

- a. EIA-STD-4899, Standard for Preparing an Electronic Components Management Plan
- b. AS5553, Counterfeit Electronic Parts; Avoidance, Detection, Mitigation, and Disposition
- c. DFARS 252.246-7007, Contractor Counterfeit Electronic Part Detection and Avoidance System

The terms DMSMS and obsolescence are both used in industry and are very similar, though not identical (see 2.3). However, from a process management perspective, obsolescence and DMSMS both contain the same basic elements, as shown in Figure 1, and since this standard focuses on process requirements, in this document the terms are considered interchangeable.

1.1 Purpose

For the purposes of this standard, owners of DMSMS Management Plans include system integrators, original equipment manufacturers (OEM), and logistic support providers of ADHP equipment. The Plan defines the basic process requirements that are used by the Plan owner to develop and deploy a DMSMS management process. It is not intended for use by manufacturers of parts or materials.

This standard states requirements to be accomplished; however, it does not specify how tasks are to be performed, specific data to be collected, or reports to be issued. Plan owners are encouraged to document processes that are the most effective and efficient for them in accomplishing the requirements stated in this standard.

To aid in the development of plans, a Compliance Matrix (see Appendix A) and Verification Criteria (see Appendix B) have been added to help document that the Plan conforms to the requirements in the standard. In addition, Appendix C has been added to provide guidance on methods to develop a Plan. Appendix C does not invoke additional requirements, nor should it be interpreted as a mandatory method for meeting the requirements in this standard.

Organizations that prepare such Plans may prepare a single Plan and use it for all relevant products supplied by the organization, or it may prepare a separate Plan for each separate product or customer.

2. REFERENCES

2.1 Applicable Documents

The following publications form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. The latest issue of SAE publications shall apply. The applicable issue of other publications shall be the issue in effect on the date of the purchase order. In the event of conflict between the text of this document and references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

2.1.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or +1 724-776-4970 (outside USA), www.sae.org.

ARP6328	Guideline for Counterfeit Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical Parts; Avoidance, Detection, Mitigation, and Disposition Systems
AS5553	Counterfeit Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical (EEE) Parts; Avoidance, Detection, Mitigation, and Disposition
AS9100	Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space, and Defense Organizations

NOTE: SAE adopted IAQG standard for the Americas, also available as EN9100 and JISQ9100.

SAE EIA-STD-4899 Requirements for an Electronic Components Management Plan

SAE EIA-933 Requirements for a COTS Assembly Management Plan

2.1.2 IEC Publications

Available from IEC Central Office, 3, rue de Varembe, P.O. Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, Tel: +41 22 919 02 11, www.iec.ch.

IEC 60050-192	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 192: Dependability
IEC 62239-1	Process management for avionics - Management plan - Part 1: Preparation and maintenance of an electronic component management plan
IEC TS-62239-2	Process management for avionics - Management plan - Part 2: Preparation and maintenance of an electronic COTS assembly management plan
IEC 62402	Obsolescence Management
IEC 62668-1	Process management for avionics – Counterfeit Prevention - Part 1: Avoiding the use of counterfeit, fraudulent and recycled electronic components
IEC 62668-2	Process management for avionics – Counterfeit Prevention - Part 2: Managing electronic components from non-franchised sources

2.1.3 ISO Publications

Copies of these documents are available online at <https://webstore.ansi.org/>.

ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems - Requirements

2.1.4 U.S. Government Publications

Copies of these documents are available online at <https://quicksearch.dla.mil>.

DI-MGMT-82274	DMSMS Lifecycle Management Data
SD-22	Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Materials Shortages, A Guidebook of Best Practices and Tools for Implementing a DMSMS Management Program

2.1.5 Other Publications

VITA 53.0 Standard for Commercial Technology Market Surveillance

2.2 Related Documents

ARINC 662-1 Obsolescence Management Strategies for Commercial Aircraft

2.3 Terms and Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply. Plan owners may use alternative terms consistent with convention within their company if these are defined in the Plan.

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION: Transactions conducted by an organization distributing product within the terms of a contractual agreement with the original component manufacturer.

NOTE: Contractual agreement terms may include, but are not limited to, distribution region, distribution products or lines, and warranty flow down from the manufacturer.

NOTE: For the purposes of this standard, franchised distribution is considered synonymous with authorized distribution.

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR: An organization that performs authorized distribution.

NOTE: For the purposes of this standard, a franchised distributor is considered synonymous with an authorized distributor.

BILL OF MATERIAL (BOM): A listing of items and required quantities; electronic, electrical, mechanical, and materials, used to identify repair parts or items needed to fabricate (produce) a system or assembly. A BOM may include indenturing which depicts the top-down breakout relationship of items to the next higher assembly.

BRIDGE BUY: Procurement of a sufficient number of parts to allow time to develop another DMSMS solution.

COMMERCIAL-OFF-THE-SHELF (COTS) ASSEMBLY: An assembly developed by a supplier for multiple customers, whose design and configuration are controlled by the supplier's or an industry specification.

DIMINISHING MANUFACTURING SOURCES AND MATERIAL SHORTAGES: The loss or impending loss of manufacturers of items or suppliers of items or raw materials or software.

ELECTRONIC, ELECTRONIC, AND ELECTROMECHANICAL (EEE) PART: Components designed and built to perform specific functions using electrical power and/or electric or electromagnetic signal to demonstrate functionality (refer to AS5553).

NOTE: An electromagnetic signal can consist of the following: radio waves, microwaves, infrared waves, visible light, ultraviolet waves, X-rays, and gamma rays. The following is a partial list of examples: electrical parts, including resistors, capacitors, inductors, wire, cable, transformers and connectors; electronic parts, including active devices such as monolithic microcircuits, hybrid microcircuits, diodes and transistors; electromechanical parts having electrical inputs with mechanical outputs or mechanical inputs with electrical outputs, or combinations of each; examples of electromechanical parts are motors, synchros, servos, and some relays which may appear as assemblies but are considered EEE parts.

EMULATION: The process where a supplier provides a form-fit-function replacement for the DMSMS item using state-of-the-art technology. The internal configuration of the item may be different, but it is designed to meet all of the performance requirements of the original item specification.

END OF PRODUCTION (EOP) or END OF LIFE (EOL): The date when a manufacturer discontinues production of an item.

NOTE: EOL and EOP are terms used by various segments of industry and are considered synonymous in this standard.

ITEM: For the purposes of this standard, an item is a term used to define an element that is integrated in a product provided by the Plan owner and is covered by the process described in the Plan.

NOTE: An item may be a part or component, device, assembly, material, software, or any other element that can become obsolete during the product's life cycle. For additional reference, refer to definitions in IEC 60050 for Item and Subitem (IEC 60050-192:2015 [2], 192-01-01 and 192-01-02).

LIFETIME BUY or LIFE-OF-NEED BUY: Procurement of a sufficient quantity of a DMSMS part to meet full production plus sustainment requirements for the expected life cycle of the equipment.

NOTE: Lifetime Buy and Life-of-Need Buy are terms used by various segments of industry and are considered synonymous in this standard.

LIFE CYCLE: A generic term relating to the entire period of concept, definition, build, distribution, operation, sustainment, and disposal of a product.

MANUFACTURER: The organization or individual with responsibility for the design, manufacture, packaging, and labelling of an item before placing the item on the market under their own name or trademark (refer to 3.1.11 of IEC 62402:Ed2).

NOTE: For the purposes of this standard, a manufacturer provides an item that is integrated or planned to be integrated in a product provided by the Plan owner.

MAY: Indicates a course of action which is permissible within the limits of this document.

OBSOLETE: No longer in production from the manufacturer in accordance with the original specification.

NOTE: This is not the dictionary definition but is instead taken from IEC 62402 (refer to 3.1.15 and 3.1.16 of IEC 62402:Ed2). In the context of this standard, this definition is being used since it reflects the industry usage of this term. For a detailed discussion on the relationship between the terms obsolete and DMSMS, refer to Appendix A of SD-22.

OBSOLESCENCE: The transition of an item from available to unavailable from the manufacturer in accordance with the original specification.

NOTE: This is not the dictionary definition but is instead taken from IEC 62402 (refer to 3.1.2 of IEC 62402:Ed2). In the context of this standard this definition is being used since it reflects the industry usage of this term. For a detailed discussion on the relationship between the term's obsolescence and DMSMS, refer to Appendix A of SD-22.

OPEN SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE: Design approach that uses publicly available documents defining specification for interfaces, services, protocols, or data formats established by consensus and widely used in the marketplace.

ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER (OEM): A company with design authority that sells products manufactured and assembled from parts and materials under the company's brand name.

PLAN OWNER: The original design authority responsible for all aspects of the delivered equipment's design, functionality, and reliability in the intended application and is responsible for writing and maintaining the DMSMS Management Plan.

RECLAMATION: Salvaging obsolete parts from unserviceable or surplus equipment.

REVERSE ENGINEERING: The process of developing an exact replica of an item by using technical data, disassembled, and analyzed copies of the original part and test data.

RISK: A measure of the potential inability to achieve overall program objectives within defined cost, schedule, and technical constraints.

RISK MANAGEMENT: The act or practice of dealing with risk. It includes planning for risk, assessing (identifying and analyzing) risk areas, developing risk-handling options, monitoring risks to determine how risks have changed, and documenting the overall risk management program.

SHALL: Indicates a requirement.

SHOULD: Offers a guideline or recommendation that might be used or helpful to assure compliance to an objective.

SPECIFICATION: A document that explicitly states essential technical attributes/requirements for a product and procedures to determine that the product's performance meets its requirements/attributes.

SUBCONTRACTOR: A person or entity to which the holder of obligations under a contract has delegated part or all of such obligations.

SUBSTITUTE PART: A part used as a replacement in equipment after the equipment design has been approved that has an acceptable degree of interchangeability.

TECHNOLOGY REFRESH/TECHNOLOGY INSERTION: Programmatic system management strategy to replace the electronics in a system over a specific period of time, usually with the goal of improved performance, reliability, and supportability.

WILL: Expresses a declaration of intent when used in the context of being compliant to this document.

2.4 Acronyms

ADHP	Aerospace Defense and High Performance
BOM	Bill of Material
CAMP	COTS Assembly Management Plan
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
DMP	DMSMS Management Plan
DMSMS	Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages
DoD	Department of Defense
EEE	Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical
EOL	End-of-Life
EOP	End of Production
GIDEP	Government-Industry Data Exchange Program
LRU	Line Replaceable Unit
MOE	Method of Evaluation
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PL	Parts List
RACI	Responsibility, Accountability, Consult, or Inform
RFI	Request for Information
SOW	Statement of Work
SRU	Shop Replaceable Unit
VITA	VMEbus International Trade Association

3. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

The Plan owner shall develop a DMSMS Management Plan, hereinafter called the Plan, which documents the processes used by the Plan owner to meet each of the requirements in this section. These requirements comprise the primary elements necessary to implement a DMSMS Management process throughout the life cycle of the equipment and shall include:

- a. DMSMS Program Infrastructure (see 3.1)
- b. Subcontractor DMSMS Management Strategy (see 3.2)
- c. Sustainment DMSMS Strategy (see 3.3)
- d. Design Concepts to Minimize DMSMS Risk and Impact (see 3.4)
- e. DMSMS Monitoring and Surveillance (see 3.5)
- f. Resolving DMSMS Issues (see 3.6)
- g. DMSMS Risk Assessments and Forecasting (see 3.7)

The Plan shall be maintained, updated, and sustained based on evolving obsolescence management techniques and trends. Figure 1 provides an illustrative example of the relationship of the elements in the DMSMS Management Plan. It is not intended to depict a specific chronological flow of the elements.

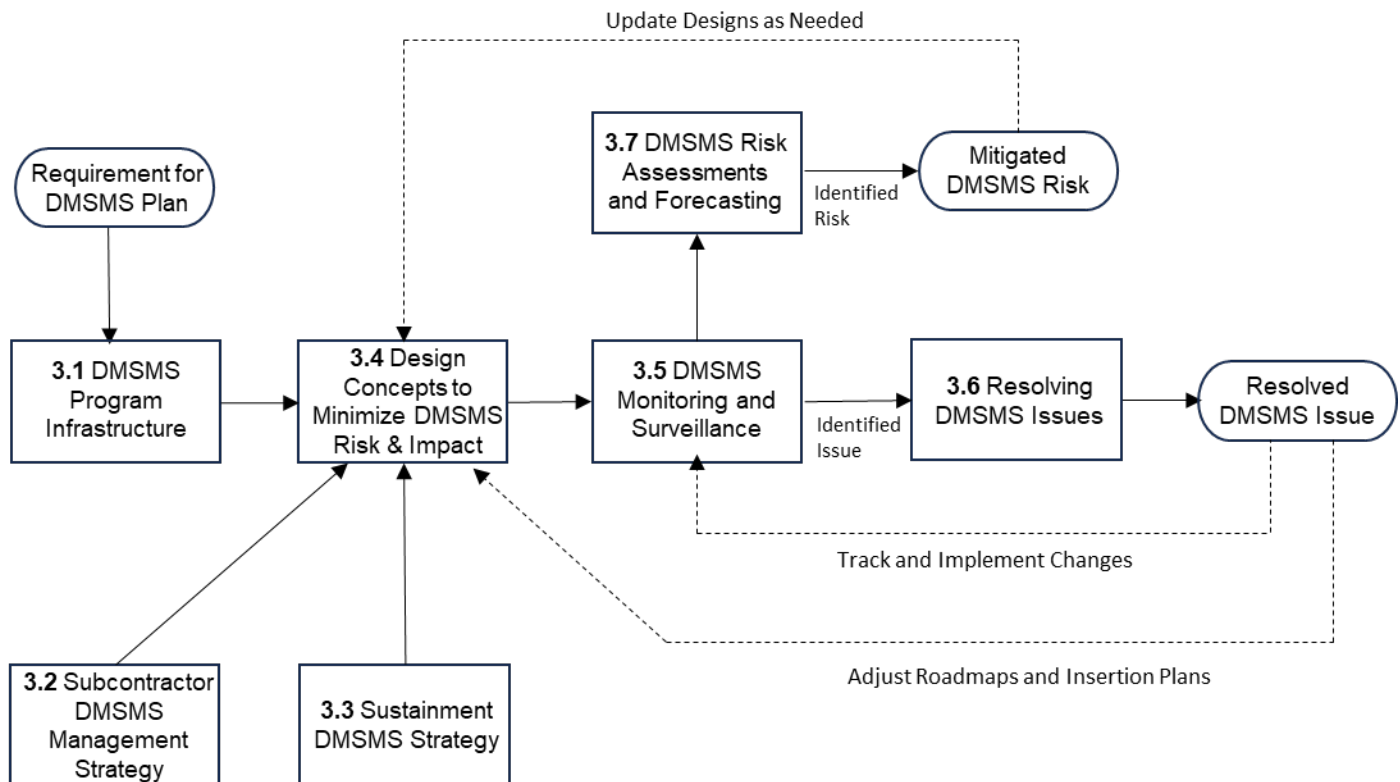


Figure 1 - Elements of the DMSMS Management Plan

3.1 DMSMS Program Infrastructure

Program infrastructure represents the organizational structure and tools used by the Plan owner to implement the process defined by the DMSMS Management Plan.

The Plan shall identify the organization, hereinafter called the DMSMS Team, used by the Plan owner to manage DMSMS and document the organizational structure and responsibilities of the DMSMS Team and any support organizations that includes the following:

- a. Organization/function that acts as the primary customer focal point for the DMSMS Team.
- b. Roles and responsibilities of the organizations/functions that comprise the DMSMS Team or provide support to the DMSMS Team.
- c. Interfaces to ensure the clear communication of data and information between the DMSMS Team, support organizations, customer, and subcontractor(s) as required.
- d. Identification of who has the authority to approve the recommendations developed by the DMSMS Team.
- e. Training requirements for the DMSMS Team.

The Plan shall also describe the Data Management System used by the Plan owner to manage obsolescence related information during the execution of the DMSMS Management process documented in the Plan.

The Plan shall include a process to mitigate the risk of counterfeit EEE parts compliant with the requirements of AS5553 or IEC 62668-1 and -2. Counterfeit EEE parts pose an increasing risk to ADHP equipment providers and obsolescence can increase this risk when the Plan owner purchases EEE parts to resolve DMSMS issues, particularly if such purchases are made from non-authorized distributors of EEE parts.

See Appendix C, Section C.1 for additional guidance on how to meet the program infrastructure requirements.

3.2 Subcontractor DMSMS Management

The Plan shall document the processes used by the Plan owner to manage DMSMS on equipment provided by subcontractors, if applicable. As a minimum, this shall include the following:

- a. Roles and responsibilities of the subcontractor.
- b. The DMSMS Management requirements and data items flowed down to the subcontractor.
- c. Methodology used by Plan owner to verify subcontractor compliance to DMSMS Management requirements.

NOTE: For the purposes of this standard, a subcontractor is an OEM that is providing equipment to the Plan owner for integration in products the Plan owner provides to customers. Manufacturers of parts and materials are not considered subcontractors for the purposes of this requirement.

Effective DMSMS Management requires all levels of the supply chain to have a process in place to minimize the risk and impact of obsolescence. Flow down of requirements is important. See Appendix C, Section C.2 for additional guidance.

3.3 Sustainment DMSMS Strategy

Sustainment is considered activities performed by the Plan owner to provide logistics support for equipment in use by customers, and includes repairs, spares, and warranty support. The Plan shall ensure that the process(es) described in the Plan address sustainment issues and impacts. See Appendix C, Section C.3 for additional guidance on how to meet this requirement.

3.4 Design Concepts to Minimize DMSMS Risk and Impact

The Plan shall document the processes and design concepts used by the Plan owner to minimize future occurrence and risk of DMSMS in equipment designs and redesigns. At a minimum, the following shall be addressed:

- a. How obsolescence risk is factored in the selection of parts used in equipment design.
- b. If programmable parts are used in the design, the Plan shall address processes to ensure parts can still be programmed over the product life cycle. This applies to the programming of parts before installation on circuit card assemblies and the reprogramming of parts after they are installed. This is to ensure that beyond the ability to procure a programmable part, the part as used in the application isn't forced into obsolescence due to the inability to program it.

See Appendix C, Section C.4 for additional guidance on design concepts and strategies that can be used to minimize future DMSMS risk.

3.5 DMSMS Monitoring and Surveillance

Monitoring and surveillance is used for notification of potential DMSMS risks and issues. This requires the Plan owner to develop a strategy and approach for how each technology or commodity will be monitored so potential DMSMS risks and issues can be identified as early as possible.

The Plan shall document the process used to monitor parts and materials for EOL and discontinuance notices which shall include the following:

- a. The technologies/commodities that are covered by the monitoring and surveillance process.
- b. The process used by the Plan owner to determine the monitoring approach for each technology or commodity that is being monitored.
- c. Frequency that monitoring occurs.

The Plan shall document the steps the Plan owner takes to process alerts generated by the Monitoring Process to verify that the part or material is obsolete.

The Plan shall also document how the Plan owner notifies customers of DMSMS risks and issues, if applicable.

See Appendix C, Section C.5 for additional guidance on meeting the monitoring and surveillance requirements.

3.6 Resolving DMSMS Issues

The resolution of a DMSMS issue entails the selection of a solution (such as using an alternate part or material, a last time buy or a redesign) based on the impact of the issue. Successful resolution also requires tracking the implementation of solutions to completion.

The Plan shall document the process used by the Plan owner to assess the impact of all verified DMSMS issues identified by the Monitoring process (see 3.5).

The Plan shall document the process used by the Plan owner to determine what solution will be chosen to resolve the DMSMS issue which shall include the following:

- a. The potential solutions that are considered.
- b. How the DMSMS Team evaluates potential solutions.
- c. The process for how a solution is selected and approved.

The Plan shall document the process used by the Plan owner to manage/track the implementation of approved DMSMS solutions.

The Plan shall document any metrics collected by the Plan owner to document the benefit or effectiveness of the DMSMS Management program.

See Appendix C, Section C.6 for additional guidance on how to meet the DMSMS resolution requirements.

3.7 DMSMS Risk Assessments and Forecasting

Risk assessments and forecasting are the actions taken by the Plan owner to identify future DMSMS risks on their equipment and the steps taken to mitigate risk if needed. The Plan shall document the process used by the Plan owner to perform periodic DMSMS risk assessments on the equipment being monitored and how identified risks are prioritized and mitigated. See Appendix C, Section C.7 for additional guidance on how to meet the risk assessments and forecasting requirement.

4. PLAN ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Plan Content and Organization

The Plan shall be organized in such a manner that each of the requirements of Section 3 is addressed clearly, concisely, and unambiguously, stating:

- a. What the Plan owner does to accomplish each of the requirements.
- b. How compliance to the Plan is demonstrated.
- c. The evidence that is available to show that the requirements have been accomplished.

A compliance matrix shall be used to document compliance to the Plan requirements. The compliance matrix is provided in Appendix A as an example template that the Plan owner may use to document compliance. All the requirements given in this section apply to deliverable equipment or systems, as stated in 4.4. These requirements may be accomplished by either the Plan owner or may be subcontracted. In either case, the Plan owner is responsible for ensuring all objectives and requirements are met.

The Plan owner may add, delete, or modify requirements in the Plan in response to specific customer requirements. If this is done, the Plan is assessed to the amended requirements.

4.2 Plan Focal Point

The Plan shall identify an authority or an organization to serve as the primary interface between the Plan owner and outside parties in matters pertaining to the Plan (see 3.1). The Plan's focal point shall assure that the Plan is reviewed and updated as necessary.

4.3 Plan References

The Plan shall include a list of references to all the documents referenced in the Plan, including this document, other industry and government documents, and Plan owner's internal documents.

4.4 Plan Applicability

The Plan shall document the range of equipment and/or systems manufactured and/or integrated by the Plan owner to which the Plan applies.

NOTE: The range of equipment is not intended to be a list of part numbers. It may include, for example, the applicable market segment; e.g., "This Plan applies to all equipment manufactured for aerospace applications." It also may include an effectivity date; e.g., "This Plan applies to all new equipment, and to components substituted into existing equipment." The range of equipment also may be limited or required by certain contractual agreements.

4.5 Plan Implementation

The Plan owner shall be able to provide objective evidence that the requirements of this document are met, and that the Plan has been implemented.

5. NOTES

5.1 Revision Indicator

A change bar (|) located in the left margin is for the convenience of the user in locating areas where technical revisions, not editorial changes, have been made to the previous issue of this document. An (R) symbol to the left of the document title indicates a complete revision of the document, including technical revisions. Change bars and (R) are not used in original publications, nor in documents that contain editorial changes only.

PREPARED BY SAE APMC AVIONICS PROCESS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX A - COMPLIANCE MATRIX

Appendix A provides an example matrix the Plan owner can use to document compliance to the requirements of STD-0016. It is not intended to be used by an auditor to verify a plan is compliant to the requirements of STD-0016. For audit or verification, the criteria included in Appendix B should be used.

For each requirement in STD-0016, Table A1 includes a column for the Plan owner to designate the section in their DMSMS Management Plan (DMP) where compliance to the requirement is documented and a column for the Plan owner to list supporting documents if compliance is demonstrated in process(es) included in these other documents instead of directly in the DMP. If the Plan owner's customer has authorized tailoring of specific requirements in STD-0016, then the Plan owner should modify Table A1 to reflect the extent of authorized tailoring.

Table A1, when completed by the Plan owner, only documents compliance to the "shall statements" in STD-0016, Sections 3 and 4.

Table A1 - Compliance matrix

Req No.	STD-0016 Section	Requirement	DMP Reference	DMP Owner Reference or Supporting Document(s)
1	3	The Plan owner shall develop a DMSMS Management Plan, hereinafter called the "Plan," which documents the processes used by the Plan owner to meet each of the requirements in this section.		
2	3	The Plan shall be maintained, updated, and sustained based on evolving obsolescence management techniques and trends.		
3	3.1	The Plan shall identify the organization, hereinafter called the "DMSMS Team," used by the Plan owner to manage DMSMS and document the organizational structure and responsibilities of the DMSMS Team and any support organizations that includes the following: (see Req 4-8).		
4	3.1a and 4.2	Organization/function that acts as the primary customer focal point for the DMSMS Team.		
5	3.1b	Roles and responsibilities of the Organizations/Functions that comprise the DMSMS Team or provide support to the DMSMS Team.		
6	3.1c	Interfaces to ensure the clear communication of data and information between the DMSMS Team, support organizations, customer, and subcontractor(s) as required.		
7	3.1d	Identification of who has the authority to approve the recommendations developed by the DMSMS Team.		
8	3.1e	Training requirements for the DMSMS Team.		
9	3.1	The Plan shall describe the Data Management System used by the Plan owner to manage		

