DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

AMERICA'S COMBAT LOGISTICS SUPPORT AGENCY









DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD) Process Review Committee (DPRC)

July 13, 2016



Agenda

- Welcome
- DPRC 101 & Webpage
- DATA Act
- FIAR
- GSA Updates
- Task Analysis from Last PRC
- Changes
 - Recent
 - Forthcoming
- Ongoing CSP Tasks
- DoDAAC Day
- Wrap Up



Welcome

- Opening remarks
- Admin Info DCS url, dial-in, restrooms, etc.
- Ground Rules
- Introductions



Ground Rules











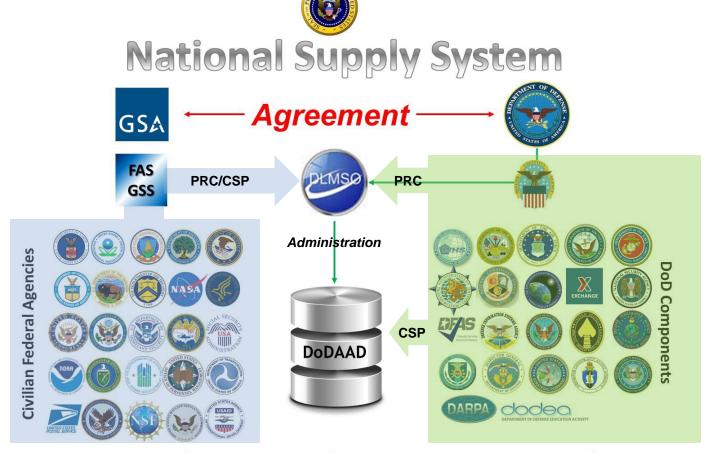


- Cell Phones on MUTE.
- For people on the phone: **DO NOT** put your phone on "**Hold**." Use "Mute" if you're not talking, and don't ruffle papers in the background.
- Respect the speaker: whoever is speaking, let them finish before interrupting.
- Raise your hand to interject. The chair person/facilitator will direct traffic
- Save side-bar conversations for the breaks.
- If you object to something being discussed, ensure your response proffers a solution.
- When making a comment, state your name before doing so, out of respect for those on the phone.
- Stick to the topics of the Agenda.
- No profanity.





Who or what is DLMSO?



Procurement, Financial Management, Supply, Transportation, Maintenance, Readiness, etc.



Who or what is DI MSO?

- **DoDM 4140.01** DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation
 - **DLMSO**: "Establishes process review committees (PRC) composed of representatives from the DoD Components and participating external organizations for each of the DLMS functional areas of finance, pipeline measurement, supply discrepancy reporting, and supply (to include but not limited to requisitioning and issue procedures, physical inventory, and disposition services). Establishes PRCs for the DoDAAC, Military Assistance Program address code, and the pipeline measurement functions. Designates a chair for each PRC to serve as the DoD control point." (V8, 2a(2).
 - **Federal Agency & DoD Components:**
 - "Assign...a representative to serve on...the PRC."
 - "Provides the position on [DoDAAD] matters and has the authority to make decisions regarding procedural aspects."
 - And more...





Process Review Committees



Approved DLMS Changes (ADCs)

Proposed DLMS Changes (PDCs)

http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/About/committees.asp



Policy

- DLM 4000.25, Volume 6, Chapter 2 DoD DoDAAD Policy and Procedures
- Top Tier-level Policies and Procedures
 - Federal Agencies: CFR 41, Federal Property Management Regulations
 - U.S. Army: AR 725-50
 - U.S. Air Force: AFI 24-230
 - U.S. Marine Corps: MCO 4400.201, Volume 2
 - U.S. Coast Guard: COMDTINST M4000.2
 - Defense Information Systems Agency: DISA Instruction 270-50-10
- No Policies and Procedures

U.S. Navy	DECA	DTRA	USUHS	WHS
DLA	DCAA	DODEA	USSOCOM	
DCMA	DFAS	DODIG	USSTRATCOM	
AAFES	DIA	MPSA	USTRANSCOM ACC	Q
DARPA	DSS	NSA	USTRANSCOM DC	



The DPRC – Who we are:

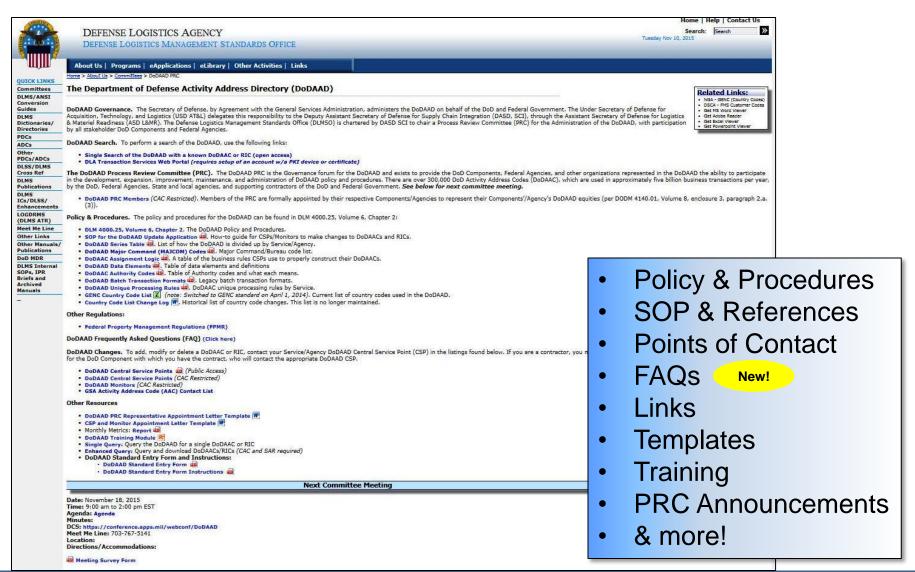
Over 30 Members representing 100's of stakeholders* / 343,755 DoDAACs / 11,373 RICs

SERVICE/AGENCY	DoDAACs	%	DoDAACs Avail	RICs	RICs Avail
US Army	128,977	37.52%	182,949,167	2,397	4,083
GSA (Federal Agencies)	119,887	34.88%	604,541,873	83	NA
DLA	32,865	9.56%	125,938,442	1,139	1,453
US Air Force	26,232	7.63%	181,372,296 2,530		1,358
USN	14,820	4.31%	241,849,884 4,454		2,026
USMC	5,487	1.60%	120,926,865	120,926,865 495	
USTRANSCOM DCD	5,100	1.48%	1,674,516		
USCG	2,794	0.81%	1,676,822	213	1,083
AAFES	2,603	0.76%	1,677,013		
NGA	1,229	0.36%	1,678,387	1,678,387	
WHS (Fourth Estate)	909	0.26%	1,678,707	62	1,234
DECA	517	0.15%	46,139		
DCAA	487	0.14%	1,679,129		
DIA	440	0.13%	1,679,176		
DFAS	305	0.09%	46,351		
DODEA	248	0.07%	1,679,368		
DCMA	229	0.07%	1,679,387		
USSOCOM	131	0.04%	46,525		
DISA	129	0.04%	46,527		
DSS	91	0.03%	1,679,525		
DODIG	73	0.02%	1,679,543		
MPSA	61	0.02%	1,679,555		
DTRA	50	0.01%	1,679,566		
USTRANSCOM A CQ	33	0.01%	46,623		
NSA	31	0.01%	46,625		
USSTRATCOM	12	0.00%	46,644		
USUHS	7	0.00%	1,679,609		
DARPA	6	0.00%	1,679,610		
USCENTCOM	2	0.00%	46,654		
TOTAL	343,755		2,176,438,581	11,373	11,955

^{*} Includes Fed, State/local, CTR, NGO & Foreign



DPRC Webpage





Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA)



The DATA Act

- The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (P.L. 113-101) was signed into law in May 2014.
- The DATA Act is the nation's first legislative mandate for data transparency. It requires the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to transform U.S. federal spending from disconnected documents into open, standardized data, and to publish that data online. It:
 - Expands the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 by requiring the
 disclosure of direct federal agency expenditures and linking federal contract, loan, and grant
 spending information to federal programs to enable taxpayers and policy makers to track federal
 spending more effectively,
 - Establishes government-wide data standards for financial data and provides consistent, reliable, and searchable government-wide spending data that is displayed accurately for taxpayers and policy makers on USASpending.gov,
 - Simplifies reporting for entities receiving federal funds by streamlining reporting requirements and reducing compliance costs while improving transparency,
- DoD (AT&L) has worked closely with OMB and Treasury leaders to implement the DATA Act in the procurement and grants communities.



The DATA Act and DoDAAC

- The DATA Act and related FAR updates require that all federal agencies
 - Identify their contracting and funding offices using DoDAACs
 - Use a standard contract action numbering schema, including the DoDAAC of the contracting office issuing an award as the first six (6) characters
- These changes have resulted in increased focus on the DoDAAC and an opportunity to enhance the data elements within the records
- Several new data elements have been or will be introduced to improve:
 - Identification of what type of organization the DoDAAC represents
 - Identification of the DoDAAC's "owning" organization/place in the hierarchy
 - Identification of the role(s) the DoDAAC activity has in the business process



Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR)



FIAR

- The culminating amalgamation of three Acts:
- Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) of 1982 Requires agencies to evaluate their system of internal accounting and administrative controls and to report on the effectiveness of these controls in an annual statement of assurance. Appendix A of OMB Circular A-123 provides specific requirements for conducting management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting, and also requires the agency head to provide an assurance statement on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.



FIAR

- Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990
 - Charged OMB with overseeing various managerial functions and policy for information, procurement, and property management, and in particular charged OMB with establishing government-wide financial management policies and requirements and monitoring the establishment and operation of financial management systems, amongst other provisions.
- Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996
 Requires agencies to implement and maintain financial management
 systems that comply substantially with Federal financial management
 systems requirements, applicable Federal accounting standards, and
 the U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) at the transaction level.
 FFMIA supports the same objectives as the Chief Financial Officers Act
 of 1990 but with a systems emphasis.



FIAR and the DoDAAC

- Auditability requires data in systems.
- Nearly every business event transaction in the DoD is created with a DoDAAC.
- Traceability is further facilitated by common data standards (of which the DoDAAC is but one, albeit nearly universal, code).
- Auditability relies upon effective management internal controls.
- Management internal controls exist when practices are in place that ensure data is accurate and compliant with regulations. Ergo, MIC relies on effective policy to ensure these practices are maintained, and that a mechanism of compliance is being exercised to safeguard auditable (and transparent) data.
- No policy, no MIC.
- No MIC, no accurate data.
- No accurate data, no clean opinion.
- It is critical that policy and procedures identify how and when DoDAACs are used to facilitate a Service's various business processes in systems, and how that data supports auditability.



GSA Updates



GSA AAC "Projects"

The Data Act has required the Civilian Federal agencies and GSA to take a hard look at their AACs:

- Implement the Activity Address Code (AAC) as the office code in FPDS-NG
 - Between mid 2015 through March 31, 2016 we created 3,378 new AACs and modified 2,287 existing AACs for use in FPDS-NG reporting. Work still continues.
 - We have deleted another 3071 AACs with many thousands more to go
- Required use of a valid AAC for GSA Advantage requisitions
 - For many years we have assigned "dummy" codes that begin with GY or GU
 - Plan is to implement August 8th, 2016
 - · Most users probably will not know their AAC
 - Messaging will go out to current users to "be prepared"
 - GSA will rely heavily on CSPs, Monitors, and POCs to provide the user their AAC
- Current and future clean up continues
 - We have completely overhauled and updated our POC list
 - Deleting AACs for Agencies that no longer exist
 - State/Local Fire support AAC cleanup and/or deletion
 - Come in to compliance with Authority Code and Addressing rules



DoDAAC Analysis Identify DoDAACs for:



- Org Type Code: Review all your DoDAACs to determine what type they are. Are they organic to your Service/Agency? To what type do they belong:
 - Federal
 - DoD
 - State/local
 - NGO
 - Foreign Entity



Contractor:

- a) If your Service is authorized a CTR DoDAAC Series, how many DoDAACs exist for your component that are NOT using this Series? Identify them.
- b) If your Service/Agency is NOT authorized a CTR DoDAAC Series, how many DoDAACs exist within your Series that are assigned to contractors? Identify them.



 Procurement Authority: Identify which of your DoDAACs identify activities that are legally authorized to write contracts, as delegated down from OUSD AT&L.



 CGAC: Use the analysis for Org Type Code to accomplish this. CGAC only applies to DoDAACs of activities that are organic to your Service/Agency. For instance, if the Navy has a DoDAAC created for an Army activity, it would NOT be organic to the Navy, ergo, CGAC 017 would not apply.



 Agency Code: Use the analysis for Org Type Code to accomplish this. The Agency Code only applies to DoDAACs of activities that are organic to your Service/Agency. For instance, if the Navy has a DoDAAC created for an Army activity, it would NOT be organic to the Navy, ergo, Agency Code 1700 would not apply.



DoDAAC Analysis

Manual Analysis

eDAASINQ Extract

						1
ORG_TYPE_CD	CGAC	AGCY_CD	DODAAC	PROCUREMENT	T1_ADDR1	TA_ADDR2
D	097	9700	S12345	Y	DLA	CONTRACTING OFFICE
\mathcal{D}	097	9700	S23456		DLA	TROOP SUPPORT
F	019	1900	S00011		DLA	STATE DEPARTMENT
N			S10000		DLA	BOY SCOUTS OF AMERI
\mathcal{D}	097	9700	S34567		DLA	DISTRIBUTION SERVICE
S			SA2345		DLA	UTAH STATE POLICE DE
X			SF4572		DLA	GERMAN AIR FORCE

Upon completion, submit results in Excel format to DLMSO (encrypted as FOUO).

Suspense Date: 31 Dec 2015



Component Data Corrections

Federal Changes:

- 7,329 DoDAACs (2.15% of the total). Changes needed:
 - Org type code incorrect
 - Contractor flag not set
 - State DoDAACs incorrectly shown as Federal

State Changes:

- 1,187 DoDAACs (.35% of the total). Changes needed:
 - Incorrect Special Program designation. Actually contractor DoDAACs.
 - Federal DoDAACs incorrectly shown as State

Other Changes:

- 696 DoDAACs are foreign owners
- 3 DoDAACs are designated as HB series (but this series does not official exist)



DoDAAC Analysis

What we've found...

9,572 records that needed to be corrected for OTC or CTR Flag:

	Wrong OTC	Should be CTR	Wrong Svc	Remove CTR	Wrong Series
Federal	3,964	497			9
DCAA	1				
DFAS		4			
DIA		1			
DISA		3			
DLA	1,217	13	5	533	
DSS		1			
DTRA		1			
NGA	274	236			
NSA	1	1			
SOCOM		22			
USCG	2,794				
WHS	43	76			

We did not check Procurement, CGAC, or Agency



Changes



Recent Changes

1190 Org Type Code

1191 CTR Flag

1193 Update Roles

1194 Sub Tier Code

1195 CGAC

1201 Funding Office

1218 CAGE Code Display



Forthcoming Changes

1190A USCG Org Type Code Change

1191A CTR Series Change

1219 Administrative Change to a field header

1046 RIC / DoDAAC Relationship Rules

1116 CTR DoDAAC Unique to a Single Contract Number

1212 End Contract Period of Performance Date

1197 Automated Request

1145 DoDAAD Output

1196 GSA Bureau Codes

Inter-related



1046: RIC & DoDAAC Relationship

1116: CTR DoDAAC Unique to a Contract

1212: End Contract PoP Date



PDC 1046

Background:

- Drafted in 2013 to formally publish system rules for RICs and DoDAACs.
- Required every RIC to associate to a DoDAAC (a practice that was assumed to be already in use).
- The data of a RIC is a sub-set of the data contained in a DoDAAC.
- The TAC of a RIC is supposed to reflect the TAC2 of it's corresponding "RIC DoDAAC."
- A RIC must contain a valid DoDAAC for Supply Discrepancy Reporting (SDR) on
- the Type W report; otherwise, the SDR transaction will fail in DLA's Enterprise Business System (EBS).
- Would eliminate orphaned RICs RICs without corresponding DoDAACs.
- Services did not agree due to longstanding practice of mis-using RICs as "mini" DoDAACs to identify CTRs in processes related to GFP.
- Held in abeyance pending the outcome of larger issue identified in ADC 1116.



ADC 1116

Background:

- Premise: A contractor (CTR) DoDAAC will be unique to a single contract number.
- Primary Goal: To allow systems to Referentially use the DoDAAC to provide visibility of USG property in the custody of contractors.
- Secondary Goal: To mitigate fraud, waste, & abuse associated to "open" and/or re-used CTR DoDAACs, post-contract.
- Rules:
 - Multiple CTR DoDAACs may be assigned to a single contract number.
 - A single CTR DoDAAC relates to only one contract number.
 - A CTR DoDAAC can NOT be re-used until after 6 years & 3 months after contract closeout.
- Limitations:
 - Applies only to newly established CTR DoDAAC assignments; existing contracts will not be modified nor will the existing CTR DoDAACs associated with them be reassigned.
 - Contract line/sub-line item number (CLIN/SLIN) not supportable.



ADC 1116

Background (continued):

- USAF, USN, and DLA non-concurred due to reasons linked to use of RIC.
- ADC was withdrawn due to policy gap between FAR/DFAR and DODM 4140.01, pending resolution by OSD.

Discussion

- Requirement still exists to tie a CTR DoDAAC to a single contract.
- Challenges: reliance upon the RIC
 - RICs are not to be used in place of a DoDAAC for identifying an activity.
 - RICs are for MILS routing of transactions to a "node" in an electronic process that is limited to 80-cc record formatting.
 - RICs are not a DLMS data element.
 - Every data element in a RIC is also in a DoDAAC (and more).
 - Every RIC is supposed to be associated to a single DoDAAC.
 - Services are supposed to be working to eliminate the use of RICs as part of the MILS to DLMS migration.
- Until systems use the DoDAAC, vice the RIC, modernization is not possible, regardless of proper policy coverage.



ADC 1116

Current Status:

- ADC is still withdrawn at the moment.
- Working w/OSD to address policy gaps.
- Services should be working to minimize/eliminate use of the RIC in new systems.



PDC 1212

- Drafted recently to implement a second date for the Contract Information section of a DoDAAC.
- Seen as a near-term improvement that would setup the eventual solution to ADC 1116.



- Preferred method to address this was to move forward more aggressively with the solution for ADC 1116.
- Held in abeyance pending the outcome of ADC 1116.



Automated Request Process (PDC 1197)

An enabler to centralized management and decentralized execution, accurate data, and auditability.

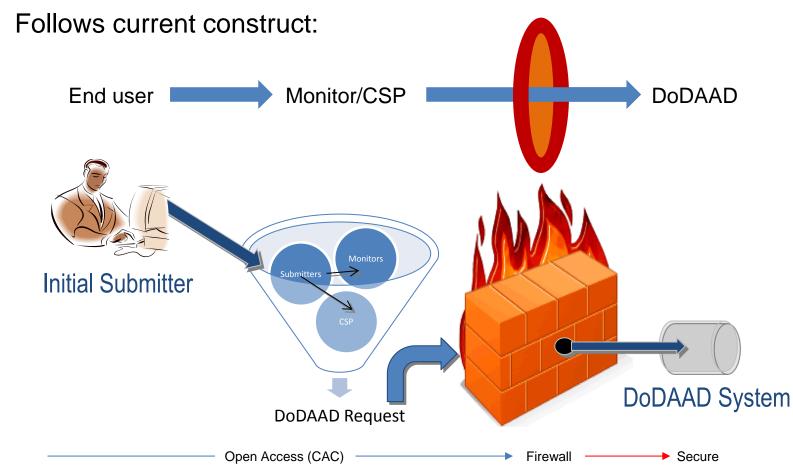


Background

- The need exists to assure data integrity and an automated means of requesting updates to the DoDAAD.
- A workflow was discussed after the 2010 PRC.
- Intent was to develop an expanded capability to existing DoDAAD update application that would allow for the routing of requests from the originator (customer) through the appropriate authorities for approval(s) to the CSP(s) for final approval and update to the DoDAAD.
- An alternative was proffered for functional monitors and is still in development.
- The fundamental requirement of automating a request still exists especially now that Fed usage is expanding (i.e., CFR 41).
- We are still relying upon a paper-based process from the 1970s.



- Simple approach to automating front-end data entry
- Facilitates user access to CSPs/Monitors for updating data





What does this give us?

- Any user has the ability to create a request and provide the data at the front end.
- Request goes to a cue based on type.
- CSP/Monitor acts on request and "pulls" the data behind the firewall to update to the DoDAAD.
- 4. Automates a decades-old, paper/phone call-based process.
- 5. Enables users "access" to the process/system (without actually having access to the DoDAAD directly).
- 6. Decentralized execution (Monitors vice CSPs) for making updates.
- 7. More timely and accurate data in the database.



Next Steps

- Refine requirements.
- Brief the PRC.
- 3. Formally publish ADC, program, implement.
- 4. Update policy and procedures.
- Implement Monitors.
- 6. Training.



DoDAAD Output (PDC 1145) Answering the OSD GFP Working Group Data Call



Output

How systems obtain/maintain DoDAAD data

Background

- OSD GFP WG Data Call of 2013 identified the problem.
- DoDAAD data is unsecure and in the open.
- There are only FIVE ways of getting DoDAAD data:
 - Data Replication
 - Web Services
 - Secure File Transfer Protocol
 - eDAASINQ (TA_ & delimited downloads, manual queries)
 - DAASINQ (single query print)

Goal: Point-to-point data management at the enterprise level.

- Reengineering the DoDAAD (2005) was the first step.
- ADC 1143 was the next step.



Output

How systems obtain/maintain DoDAAD data

Next Steps:

- 1. Identify Consumer Systems.
- 2. Identify where those systems are getting the data.
- 3. Identify how those systems are getting the data.
- 4. Identify how those systems are maintaining the data.
- 5. Create plan(s) to get data to those systems via a web service.
- 6. Migration plan for existing Replication accounts to Web Services.



Why Should We Do It?

- Inaccurate customer data.
- Incomplete customer data.
- Manually-maintained data.
- Poor data quality.
- Frustrated Cargo.
- Redundant requisitions.
- Unpaid Bills.
- Lack of traceability.
- Lack of auditability.
- Fraud, waste, & abuse.
- Standardization.
- Interoperability.
- OPSEC/DATA SECURITY





PDC 1196 GSA Bureau Codes

- GSA's Customer Address File (CAF) has existed almost as long as the DoDAAD.
- Contains data unique to GSA.
- GSA Bureau Codes are used for internal GSA billing.
- At one time, they were linked to the DoD MAJCOM code in the DoDAAD.
- Need to realign these codes for GSA use and de-conflict with MAJCOM.
- Cannot move forward with this until Federal Agencies stop using the MAJCOM as a Sub Tier.
- Will also allow DoD to use MAJCOM for its original intent without it being "hijacked" by unforeseen use as a temporary, "pseudo" sub tier for the Federal Agencies.



Ongoing CSP Tasks



CSP Tasks

- Old/ongoing:
 - Service Unique Processing Rules
 - COMMRI Management
 - Discrete Data
 - DoDAAC Rejects for Interfund Bills



Service-Unique Processing Rules



Service Unique Processing Rules

- Nearly every ADC that is published documents either a change to the DoDAAD database and/or changes to the DoDAAD Policy and Procedures. Since the DoDAAD is maintained through the consortium of DoD Components and Federal Agencies (i.e., the PRC), any changes that need to be made are to be vetted through the PRC.
- Sometimes, however, certain requirements are advocated for by a Component that may be unique to that Component. Those are still supposed to be vetted through the PRC process to determine if there are any inter-service impacts.
- If there are none, a Service-Unique Rule can be implemented.
- Over the years, however, many Services have contacted DAASC/DLA TS individually and asked for rules to be programmed. Many of those have been implemented without any formal documentation.
- Whenever there is a turnover of Service personnel, that documentation doesn't exist for them to use as part of their operating procedures or ability to review new PDCs for impacts.
- This is the issue we are facing today: We just don't know all of the unique rules that have been implemented, as they are not all documented.



Service Unique Processing Rules

- Documenting Service Unique Processing Rules is critical for three reasons:
 - Turnover: Both the Army and Air Force have experienced recent turnover of "legacy" CSPs. Unique rules requested by the outgoing CSPs have not been documented.
 - 2) We cannot modernize without knowing what rules may potentially be impacted. The CSPs need to be able to gauge impacts for their respective Services. If they don't know these rules exist, they cannot properly advise the PRC on impacts from PDCs.
 - 3) It is the responsibility of DLMSO to document these unique processing rules, as the Administrator and Chair of the DoDAAD PRC, on behalf of the PRC and the database. That is why we have a Chapter 2 to Volume 6 of DLM 4000.25, and that is why we have Standard Operating Procedures.



Service Unique Processing Rules

- What we have documented today:
 - Army:
 - Billing Address Instructions for TAC1
 - Cargo Exceptions (DNA)
 - Air Force:
 - Reiteration of Assignment Logic rules (DNA)
 - Proper addressing for USAF activities (DNA)
 - Billing Address Instructions for TAC1
 - Navy
 - Instructions about the CRIF and use of the TAC2
 - Marine Corps
 - Various (DNA)
 - Coast Guard:
 - Additional fidelity to Assignment Logic, not contained therein (DNA).

None of these are Unique Processing Rules.



Service Unique Processing Rules Examples

- Billing Information and the ADSN/FSN
 - Army: Army uses the field and enters an FSN in it, but then they also include that same
 FSN as the last 5 characters in line 1 of the TAC3.
 - Navy: Navy does the same thing, but they also include the FSN as the last 6 digits of the third line of the TAC3. However, in some instances where it's not resident in the third line of the TAC3, they include a different number than what is listed in the ADSN_FSN field as the last 6 digits of the 1st line of the TAC3.
 - MDA: MDA enters it in the ADSN_FSN field and the last 6 digits of the first line of the TAC3.
 - WHS: Several of the HQ Series DoDAACs managed by WHS populate the ADSN_FSN field, but not all of them.
 - DFAS: Several of the HQ Series DoDAACs of DFAS do the same, but not all of them.
 - DARPA. DARPA has at least one DoDAAC that lists a FSN in the ADSN_FSN field, but oddly enough, they list a DLA DoDAAC as the FSN.
- There is a discrete data element dedicated to the ADSN/FSN.

The rules are all over the place, undocumented, and in many cases, don't work.



Service Unique Processing Rules Action Item

- Need each CSP to review their policy(ies) and internal procedures for any unique processing rules that require documentation.
- If you need assistance in obtaining any of this information, please contact DLMSO and/or DLA Transaction Services.
- Suspense date: Next PRC





 Thesis: COMMRI Management is a joint responsibility of the sender and receiver. While DLATS may assign them, it is the responsibility of the Services (the CSPs) to manage them for assignment/use.

However:

- Obtaining a COMMRI happens between an individual and the Help Desk. The CSPs are not involved.
- This has been the process for decades.
- The Service don't know what COMMRIs belong to them nor for what all of them are used.

Goals:

- We need to put the Services back in the game, sharing this responsibility, with the Services determining need.
- DLA TS' role should be to assign and maintain the master list.
- Services should know which ones exist and for what uses.



- No means of identifying Service.
- No means of identifying System.
- "Account" established for an individual.

COMMRI: RUSAHUO

CUST SITE: Global Combat Sup Sys

2200 Lester St

POC #1: Nhi Lo

EMAIL: nhi.lo@usmc.mil

DSN/EXT: FAX (DSN):

COMM/EXT: 703-441-4064

FAX (COMM):

M93501 M20400 M93510 M93518 M93521 M93526 M93513 M93544 M93523 M93511 MML223 M00011 M00013 M00016 M20460 M20470 M28331 M34015 M00510 M01146 M11330 M11340 M14030 M20195 M20199 M21300 M28336 M28339 M29060 M00029 M00036 M00039 M00526 M11400 M14040 M14210 M14214 M21310 M26381 M28349 M00825 M11104 M14101 M27101 M28355 M29070 M00051 M00830 M01480 M01490 M11120 M11130 M11140 M12009 M12101...



"Dead-end COMMRIs:

._____

COMMRI: RUTTTTT

CUST SITE: INTER OFFICE PROCESSING TERMINATED

DAYTON

ОН

POC #1: EMAIL:

DSN/EXT: FAX (DSN):

COMM/EXT:

FAX (COMM):

 MW0006
 M40407
 M47146
 M98351
 M98353
 M40091
 M05161
 M42613
 M48001
 M47695
 M47899

 M40263
 M40021
 M40086
 M40180
 M40353
 M40488
 M47001
 M98290
 M98294
 M47025
 M47399

 M47015
 M47428
 M47856
 M47861
 M40005
 M40006
 M40094
 L00399
 M47898
 M48002
 M40179

 L00451
 M43530
 M47400
 M47889
 M40681
 M42573
 M47013
 M47391
 M47900
 M95323

 M42204
 M42974
 M45017
 M40243
 M40400
 M40260
 M40007
 M47026
 M40264
 M40318
 M40081

 M40133
 M40175
 M40177
 L00433
 L00435
 L00058
 L00056
 M40020
 M40027
 M40008
 M40080

 M40085
 M40181
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 M40083
 M40371
 M40146
 M40364
 M29014
 M47019
 M47029
 L00052...



COMMRI Management Action Item

- Services need to obtain a list of COMMRIs from DLA Transaction Services for their respective Component.
- Identify which COMMRIs are still valid and document their use.
- DLA Transaction Services develop means to formally identify and save system, service, and POC information for every COMMRI established.
- Suspense Date: Next PRC



Discrete & Enhanced Data Moving from MILS to DLMS



Discrete & Enhanced Data

 As part of the mandate in DODD 8190.1 to migrate from legacy MILS to Electronic Data Interchange Standards, it is necessary to adapt that same migration from legacy DoDAAD data (i.e., MILS-based rules) to use of discrete data elements that enable modernization and the ability to referentially derive data.

<u>Navy</u>

N68892
21001

We need to start using discrete data fields instead of imbedding data in TAC lines.



Discrete & Enhanced Data

TA1 Output

Header	СС	Explanation	
Document Identifier	1-3	TA_	
Routing Identifier	4-6	RIC	
Type of Address	7	TAC	
Activity Address	8-13	DoDAAC	
Clear-Text Name And Address	14-48	35 character line of TAC	
Air Terminal	49-51	3-digit APOD	
Standard Point Location Code	52-57	6-digit SPLC	
Effective date	58-62	Date change to be effected	
Change Number	63-66	DAASC controlled.	
Break Bulk Point	67-72	DoDAAC of BBP	
Port Designator	73-75	3-digit WPOD	
Multiuse	76	User defined (1 digit)	
Blank	77-79	Reserved for future use	
Line Number	80	Enter line sequence number beginning with 1.	

There are currently <u>84</u> data elements in use by DoD. Only <u>21</u> are carried in a TA1 version of DoDAAD data output.

Here's what you're missing:

UIC, *AUTHORITY_CODE*, MAJ_COMMAND, COCOM, CREATE_DATE, LAST_UPDATE, PROCUREMENT, ENTERPRISE, NEVER_REUSE, FREE_FORM, T1_ADDR4, T1_ADDR5, T1_CITY, T1_STATE_A, T1_STATE_N, T1_ZIP, T1_CNTRY_2, T1_CNTRY_3, T1_IPC, T1_CNTRY_MILS, T1_CNTRY_FIPS, T1_CNTRY_FMS, T2_ADDR4, T2_ADDR5, T2_CITY, T2_STATE_A, T2_STATE_N, T2_ZIP, T2_CNTRY_2, T2_CNTRY_3, T2_IPC, T2_CNTRY_MILS, T2_CNTRY_FIPS, T2_CNTRY_FMS, T3_ADDR4, T3_ADDR5, *ADSN_FSN*, T3_CITY, T3_STATE_A, T3_STATE_N, T3_ZIP, T3_CNTRY_2, T3_CNTRY_3, T3_IPC, T3_CNTRY_MILS, T3_CNTRY_FIPS, T3_CNTRY_FMS, T4_ADDR2, T4_ADDR2, T4_ADDR3, T4_ADDR4, T4_ADDR5, T4_EFFDTE, T4_DELDTE, T4_CITY, T4_STATE_A, T4_STATE_N, T4_ZIP, T4_CNTRY_2, T4_CNTRY_3, T4_IPC, T4_CNTRY_MILS, T4_CNTRY_FIPS, T4_CNTRY_FMS, CCP, ALOC, BLOC, CONUS_OCONUS, CONTRACT_NO, CAGE_CODE, CONT_EXP_DTE, CONT_ADMIN_OFF, CONT_SVC_AGCY, POC, PHONE, EMAIL, NOTES, DELIND, DEMAND_CHAIN, DIST_CD, T1_CHGNO, T2_CHGNO, T3_CHGNO, and ALL GSA Data Elements!



Discrete & Enhanced Data Action Item

- Services need to identify instances in their own internal processes where data is being imbedded (e.g., MILS) instead of using discrete fields, and document them as service-unique processing rules.
- Services should identify instances where discrete fields could be used.
- Services should always be actively looking at ways to modernize the DoDAAD to proffer new fields that could harness the power and functionality of the database.
- Suspense Date: Next PRC



DoDAAC Rejects for Interfund Bills Another good reason for Output



DoDAAC Rejects for Interfund Bills Why Do We Care?

- Indicative of systemic process and systems issues
- \$\$ Unrealized/delayed revenue for seller cash flow
- \$\$ Delayed credit for buyer
 - Cannot re-obligate if credit is received after appropriation expires
- Manual work for buyers, sellers, DFAS (DFAS \$78/hr.)
- May result in unmatched financial transactions
- May be improperly reported to Treasury
- Audit Readiness Red Flag requires journal voucher entry
- Scope
 - DAAS rejects for DLA \$33M in in one calendar year
 - \$7.6M in one month

We can improve this together over time



DoDAAC Rejects for Interfund Bills DAAS Rejected Bills for DLA – 1 Year

YMM	BILLS	DETAIL	\$ VALUE	Rejects	\$ VALUE	Total Bills
101	153,436	3,589,217	3,888,584,819.10	150	1,363,675	153,586
102	168,555	4,304,243	4,105,744,959.48	185	1,403,413	168,740
103	214,302	5,189,140	5,024,540,151.15	213	4,304,167	214,515
104	185,883	4,433,814	4,426,591,039.94	415	7,142,349	186,298
105	191,396	4,228,023	4,236,318,775.45	408	-6,165,598	191,804
106	190,337	4,415,078	4,806,043,613.54	175	1,641,732	190,512
107	186,300	4,135,597	4,883,077,681.91	183	6,940,525	186,483
108	204,643	4,473,900	5,293,682,802.28	144	1,242,910	204,787
109	182,008	4,436,147	5,226,752,309.43	244	1,724,244	182,252
110	182,282	3,811,576	4,612,578,232.50	258	3,424,292	182,540
011	157,659	4,179,639	3,700,392,605.46	658	2,570,454	158,317
012	165,840	3,966,073	4,456,048,688.78	141	7,602,552	165,981
Total	2,182,641	51,162,447	54,660,355,679.02	3174	33,194,715	2,185,815



DoDAAC Rejects for Interfund Bills Some Causes of Interest

- Some Components/Agencies have not implemented processes to receive all current DoDAAD data, including authority codes.
- Components have not implemented DoDAAC and Authority Code edits in off-line requisitioning processes, (e. g. call centers)
 - DAAS edits are performed on the front end, if sent through DAAS
- Components using DoDAACs with authority codes that do not allow requisitioning in processes linked to fuel credit cards and Vehicle Identification Link fuel processes
- Other systems/process issues (signal codes etc.)



DoDAAC Rejects for Interfund Bills Way Ahead – Solving the Problem

- Implement systems and process changes over time
- Implement Approved DLMS Changes
 - ADC 226, Revision of MILSTRIP, MILSBILLS and DLMS to add DODAAC Authority Code Edits
 - ADC 262, Deleted Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC), Cited on Open Orders
 - 354, DOD Activity Address Code (DoDAAC) Edits on Logistics Bills and Requisitions
- Identify improvement opportunities DLMS Change



DoDAAC Day

- DATA Act
- Originally slated for June of 2016, postponed to Sep 2016.
- Intended audience is high-level.
- Procurement & Financial Management focus.
- Plenary sessions led by OSD leadership
- Expanded use of the DoDAAC beyond Supply.
- Series of Webinars following for functionals.
 - OUSD (C)
 - OUSD DPAP
 - OASD L&MR
 - DLA J62
- Expanded use of the DoDAAC beyond Supply.
- Series of Webinars following for functionals.



Wrap Up

- DATA Act
- FIAR
- GSA Updates
- PRC Tasks
- Changes
 - Recent
 - Forthcoming
- DoDAAC Day



Points of Contact

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Thank you for coming!