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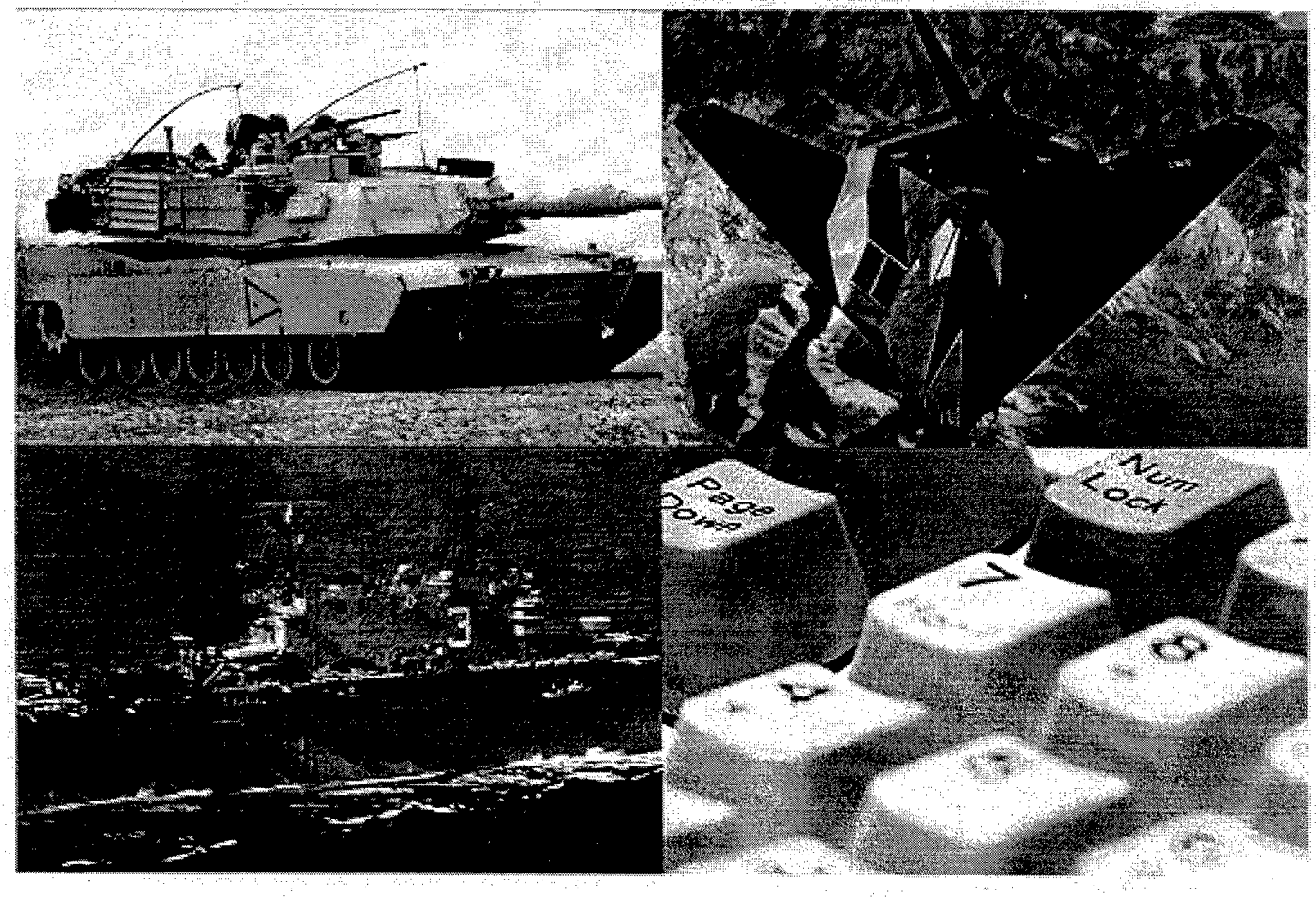
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



Biennial Financial Management Improvement Plan

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Volume II of II

September 1998

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BIENNIAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Background

The National Defense Authorization Act of 1998 directed the Department of Defense (the Department) to create a Biennial Financial Management Improvement Plan (Biennial Plan). The Biennial Plan requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a biennial strategic plan for the improvement of financial management within the Department of Defense. Submission of the Biennial Plan is to be made no later than September 30 of each even-numbered year.

A major goal of the Biennial Plan is to create a single integrated plan that incorporates existing regulatory reporting requirements. The range of information contained in the Biennial Plan satisfies the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998 and the following additional regulatory reporting requirements:

- Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Management Five Year Plan - CFO Act of 1990, submitted annually on September 30
- Remediation Plan – Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996, submitted annually September 30
- Statement of Assurance, Section IV - Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, submitted annually December 31

The Biennial Plan is Divided into Two Volumes

Because of the range and amount of detailed information contained in the Biennial Plan, the Biennial Plan is divided into two volumes. Volume I contains the Department's financial management concept of operations on how it intends to manage its financial operations in the future and a transition plan on how it intends to achieve it. Volume II contains the details on each of the improvement initiatives described in the transition plan section and the special interest items section contained in Volume I.

Volume I Overview

Volume I of the Biennial Plan begins with the Department's Concept of Operations (Concept). The Concept describes how the Department intends to perform financial management operations. The Department intends to use the Concept to guide the transition and evolution of its financial management policies, systems, functions, and improvement initiatives.

The Transition Plan in Volume I identifies and documents the improvements required to bridge the gap between the current and the future environment described in the Concept. The Transition Plan

includes goals and strategies, and summaries of corrective action plans, data flows, system architectures, and organizational infrastructure changes necessary to move to the future environment.

In addition to developing a strategic plan for improving the Department's financial management operations, the Congress also directed that the Biennial Plan address specific interest items. The final section of Volume I provides the Department's response to specific questions on: finance and accounting systems; data feeder systems; problem disbursements; financial management competency; the organization and performance of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service's operating locations and centers; and the feasibility of contracting and outsourcing finance and accounting functions.

Volume II Scope

Volume II contains the detailed supporting documentation on the Department's financial management improvement initiatives described in Volume I. Details on corrective actions, milestones, resources, supporting systems architectures, benefits, and responsible organizations are described on each improvement initiative.

Volume II Organization and Content

Volume II is organized in three sections and includes an appendix:

- Section I – Introduction
- Section II – Program
- Section III – Core
- Section IV – Infrastructure
- Appendix A - Acronyms

Section I Introduction

The Introduction section describes the Biennial Plan background and the Volume II scope, organization, and content.

Section II Program

Section II includes various program improvement initiatives the DoD is taking to improve the Department's feeder systems.

Approximately 80 percent of the Department's financial data is derived from program feeder systems. Program feeder systems are automated or manual systems operated by the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies. These systems contain the day-to-day operating information that needs to be translated into financial information and processed in finance and accounting systems. The data provided by program systems must be reconciled with financial information in

	accounting records, and an audit trail maintained to identify and explain any variations.
Section III Core	Section III contains various initiatives the Department is taking to improve its core finance and accounting systems and processes. Core financial management systems perform the Department's financial transaction processing, and accounting and reporting. Transaction processing record the results of payments to DoD personnel, retirees and annuitants, contractors, and record and track funds received by the Department. Accounting and reporting show the financial impact of all the Department's financial events through the general ledger, funds control, cost accounting and cash management.
Section IV Infrastructure	Section IV includes various infrastructure initiatives established to improve the Departments personnel, system architecture, and internal control areas of financial management. The operating infrastructure consists of organizations, personnel, and internal control mechanisms required to manage and account for the Department's resources. The operating infrastructure includes operating location consolidations, achievement of required competencies for financial management personnel, accurate reporting of information on financial statements, and the reliability of the information reported. The technical infrastructure uses technology as an enabler to assist the Department in achieving the desired improvements in financial management. The technical infrastructure includes improvements in the system architecture, system applications, system interfaces, data, and internal controls.
Appendix A Acronyms	Appendix A defines the acronyms documented in Volume II of the Biennial Plan.

SECTION II
PROGRAM INITIATIVES

U.S. Army
Army Medical Department Property Accounting System (AMEDDPAS)

Description

The Army Medical Department Property Accounting System (AMEDDPAS) is the property book accounting system for medical equipment, maintenance, scheduling and appointments.

The System Decentralization (SPC-10) is a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliance initiative that rewrites, tests and implements the AMEDDPAS system from the Defense Mega Center (DMC) Rock Island and St. Louis mainframe to the DMLSS servers.

The SPC-10 Y2K initiative will focus on :

- improving data accuracy
- ensuring AMEDDPAS records and computes date information properly after December 31, 1999
- eliminating mainframe processing at DMC Rock Island and St. Louis

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SPC-10 initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of :

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action that prompted the SPC-10 initiative was the inability of current AMEDDPAS programs to compute dates after December 31, 1999.

Objectives

The SPC-10 initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy

Responsible Manager

The AMEDDPAS and SCP-10 office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

MEDCOM
Program Manager
CPT Mark Miller

DSN: 471-0096
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: MARK_MILLER@medcom2.stmplink.amedd.army.mil

Functional Category

The SCP-10 is a system level initiative that impact the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Operating Costs
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Army Medical Department Property Accounting System's SPC-10 (Y2K) initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need established	Jul 97	May 98
Correct software programs	Jul 97	Apr 98
Test System	Nov 97	May 98
Implement System	May 98	May 98
SCP-10	Jul 95	
Rewrite System using Informix 4GL	Nov 95	Nov 97
Field System	Nov 97	Jul 98

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the SCP-10 initiative are to:

- allows accurate processing of date information after December 31,199
- lowers operating costs

U.S. Army
Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance and Real Property Integrated Process Team-CFO Compliance (RP-IPT)

Description

The Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance is a joint working group that includes key Army and Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) representation to help ensure successful and accurate reporting of general and mission equipment in the Army.

The Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative will focus on:

- overall issues of accounting and reporting on the Army's investment in both general and mission equipment
- determining how to apply definitions and intentions to applicable National Defense and General Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E) in the Army environment
- identifying data sources to quantify and value the Army investment in National Defense and General PP&E

The Real Property Integrated Process Team (RP-IPT) – CFO Compliance is a joint working group that includes key Army and Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) representation to assist in ensuring the successful and accurate reporting of land, buildings and structures. The RP-IPT determines approaches and solutions for meeting existing and future reporting requirements for the Army's real property. Specific issues addressed by the RP-IPT include:

- overall issues of accounting for and reporting of the Army's investment in land, buildings and structures
- determining how to apply definitions for Stewardship Reporting
- identifying data sources to quantify and value the Army's investment in land, buildings and structures

The RP-IPT is currently in the process of determining and implementing changes needed to existing systems to meet the reporting requirements for real property.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Objectives

The Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative will produce results in determining key elements, possible approaches, and solutions for meeting existing and future reporting requirements for Army equipment.

Responsible Manager

The Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative's office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ASA (FM&C) and DCSLOG
Program Manager
Don Sketo

DSN:
Comm: (703) 697-6147
Fax:
E-mail: sketod@hqda.army.mil

Functional Category

The Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need established	Aug 97	Aug 97
Charter	Aug 97	Aug 97
Establish focus work groups	Oct 97	Oct 97
Identify problem area and potential solutions	Oct 97	on-going
Initiate corrective action	Oct 97	on-going

Benefits

A qualitative benefit for the Army General and Mission Equipment Working Group-CFO Compliance initiative is to improve the Army's ability to comply with requirements of the Chief Financial Officer's Act for clean financial statements on the status of Army National Defense and General PP&E.

U.S. Army
Chief Financial Officer's (CFO's) Strategic Plan and Senior Level Steering Group

Description

The U.S. Army is currently developing an Army-wide strategic plan for implementation of the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO's) Act. The purpose of the act is to improve business processes, integrate functional and financial systems, and obtain an unqualified audit opinion on the Army's financial statements. A contractor is facilitating the effort that involves representatives from key Army and DoD elements.

The CFO's Strategic Plan initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities

The Senior Level Steering Group (SLSG) was created in FY 1993 as a direct result of the initial audits of the Army's financial statements prepared under the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act. It is composed of the principal deputies of the Army Staff and Secretariat. Their mission is to address issues raised by the auditors, and develop approaches to meet the requirements of the CFO Act.

The SLSG continues to be an important senior oversight group in the Army for full implementation of the CFO Act. In addition, their responsibilities have been expanded in his annual statement of assurance on management controls, and for the review of selected and potential Army-level material weaknesses.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CFO Strategic Plan initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and or manual intervention in the following areas:

- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

The lack of auditable financial statements and the lack of integrated functional and financial systems precludes managers from having timely accurate information with which to make decisions.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the CFO Strategic Plan initiative:

- general process improvement
- CFO Act requirements

Objectives

The CFO Strategic Plan initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- integration of feeder systems
- improvement of internal controls

The CFO Strategic Plan initiative will result in auditable financial statements with an unqualified audit opinion. This process will not by itself integrate feeder systems or improve internal controls, but will identify what needs to be accomplished to achieve results.

Responsible Manager

The CFO Strategic Plan initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management and Comptroller
Program Manager
Michael Powers

DSN:
Comm: (703) 697-3971
Fax:
E-mail: powermt@hqda.army.mil

Functional Category

The CFO Strategic Plan initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CFO Strategic Plan initiative:

Action	End Date
Kick-Off Meeting	May 98
Second Meeting	Jun 98
Third Meeting	Jul 98
Final Meeting	Sep 98
Completion Final Report	Sep 98

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the CFO Strategic Plan initiative:

- identifies all impediments to obtaining an unqualified audit opinion
- details the actions required to be taken by both functional and financial communities to obtain an unqualified audit opinion

U.S. Army
Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)

Description

The Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) is the logistics behind the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption, for the purpose of conforming to customer requirements. Management includes inbound, outbound, internal, and external movements and return of materials for environmental purposes processed by approximately 280 CCSS applications.

The CCSS will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CCSS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the CCSS:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The CCSS will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The CCSS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The CCSS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The CCSS is part of the larger initiative, Logistics Modernization.

Supporting System Architecture

The CCSS receives source data from and transmits data to the following systems:

Source and Destination	Rating of Source and Transmitted Data
Continuing Balance System Expanded (CBS-X)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Standard Depot System (SDS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) and Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Data Element Management Accounting Report (DELMARS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Distribution Standard System (DSS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Logistics Intelligence File (LIF)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Standard Operations and Maintenance Army Research and Development System (SOMARDS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Standard Finance System – Redesign I (SRD-I)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Total Asset Visibility (TAV)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

U.S. Army
Continuing Balance System Expanded Requisition Validation (CBS-X)/REQVAL

Description

The Continuing Balance System Expanded Requisition Validation (CBS-X)/REQVAL was designed primarily as the Army asset database for major items of equipment. The CBS-X will be modified to allow for proactive reject correction from the field and for automated reconciliation of data with property books. The CBS-X allows for frequent reconciliation and will require less manpower. A number of other changes are expected to result in vastly improved accuracy of data and allow compatibility (accuracy) percentage match between CBS-X and property books to meet the 98 percent goal of the Army. CBS-X has been Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant since 1996. It is currently being integrated into the Army Logistics Integrated Database (LIDB) system, which is also Y2K compliant.

The modified CBS-X initiative will focus on the improvement of data accuracy within the environment.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The modified CBS-X initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, and other criminal activities that go undetected, in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the modified CBS-X initiative:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Objectives

The modified CBS-X initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- compliancy with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy

Responsible Manager

The modified CBS-X initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ODCSLOG (LOGSA, Major Item Center)
Program Manager
Kenneth L. Hensley

DSN:
Comm: (703) 695-3280
Fax:
E-mail: henslkl@hqda.army.mil

Functional Category

The modified CBS-X is a function level initiative that impacts, Inventory Tracking and Accounting.

The modified CBS-X initiative is part of the larger initiative, Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act Compliance.

Supporting System Architecture

The modified CBS-X initiative receives source data from the following systems:

- Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS-R)
- future Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A)

The modified CBS-X initiative transmits data to the following systems:

- Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)
- Document Entry system (DES) and Total Asset Visibility (TAV)
- Total Army Equipment Distribution List (TAEDP)/Army Flow Model

The modified CBS-X initiative should result in all transmitted data for the above systems achieving a timely and accurate rating.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the modified CBS-X initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Reconciliation Automation (End Date Dependent on Funding)	Jun 98

The earliest completion date for modified CBS-X initiative is speculated to be the end of FY 1999, if full funding is available.

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the modified CBS-X initiative are not readily measurable but will result in more accurate Chief Financial Officer (CFO) reporting. There will be an improvement in the Army's ability to distribute and redistribute equipment. Some savings will result, but are extremely difficult to project at this time.

U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS)

Description

The Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) initiative was established to reduce Finance and Accounting (F&A) personnel throughout the Corps. The CEFMS is a financial management system that fully integrates Corps business processes and supports the management of all types of work and funds. The CEFMS incorporates electronic signature capability and source data entry.

The CEFMS consolidation initiative will focus on the following:

- Reengineering business processes
- Consolidating and standardizing systems
- Consolidating location
- Standardizing and warehousing data
- Integrating with other communities
- Accessing internal controls
- Improving infrastructure (personnel)
- Improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the CEFMS consolidation initiative:

- general process improvement
- compliance with paper reduction act
- compliance with Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
- compliance with Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act
- modernize systems
- reduce data repetition
- increase internal controls

Objectives

The CEFMS consolidation initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulation
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- provide real time financial management information to managers

Responsible Manager

The CEFMS consolidation initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center
Program Manager
James Green

DSN:
Comm: (901) 874 – 8405
Fax:
E-mail: James R.Green@USCE.Army.mil

Functional Category

The CEFMS consolidation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Non-Appropriated Funds Accounting
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Personnel
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing, and Resource Planning and Reporting

The CEFMS consolidation initiative is related to the following:

- Financial Management
- Finance
- Project Management
- Logistics
- Real Estate
- Human Resources

Supporting System Architecture

The CEFMS consolidation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Army Civilian Personnel System (ACPERS)	Defense Civilian Personnel Database	Timely and Accurate

The CEFMS consolidation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Standard Army Automated Contracting System (SAACONS)	PR&C, Obligations, Inventory, Receivable Report	Timely and Accurate
Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS)	Travel Settlements	Timely and Accurate
Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS)	Civil Personnel Payroll	Timely and Accurate
Program/Project Management Information System (PROMIS)	Project Management Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CEFMS consolidation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Milestone IV (Maintenance)	Mar 98	On-going

Benefits

A qualitative benefit for the CEFMS consolidation initiative is the reduction of F&A personnel throughout the Corps.

U.S. Army
Create On-Line Procurement System (COPS)

Description

The Create On-Line Procurement System (COPS) is the primary process at the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for funding production at the Army Materiel Command (AMC) Arsenals. The COPS distributes funding to the arsenals and receives execution data from the arsenal systems for central billing.

The COPS will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The COPS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, and other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the COPS initiative:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Objectives

The COPS will produce results in the following areas:

- compliancy with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The COPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The COPS impacts the following functions:

- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The COPS is part of the larger initiative, Logistics Modernization Plan.

Supporting System Architecture

The COPS receives source data from the following system:

Source	Rating
Standard Depot System (SDS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The COPS transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Rating
Standard Depot System (SDS)	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

U.S. Army
Electronic Time Keeping System (ETS)

Description

The Electronic Time Keeping System (ETS) is scheduled to be replaced by the Automated Time, Attendance, and Production System (ATAAPS). The ETS replacement initiative enters time and attendance (T&A) data into the Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS).

The ETS replacement initiative will focus on the following:

- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ETS replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, and other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the ETS replacement initiative:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Objectives

The ETS replacement initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- compliancy with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve of internal controls

Responsible Manager

The ETS replacement initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ETS replacement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Disbursing.

The ETS replacement initiative is to be replaced by the larger initiative, Automated Time, Attendance, and Production System (ATAAPS).

Supporting System Architecture

The ETS replacement initiative receives source data from and transmits data to the following systems:

- Standard Depot System (SDS)
- Standard Operations and Maintenance Army Research Development System (SOMARDS)
- Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)

U.S. Army
Global Combat Support System - Army (GCSS-A) Tier 1

Description

The Global Combat Support System – Army (GCSS-A) is a long term improvement project and will be the business automation enabler for the Army's Combat Service Support (CSS) mission area and will constitute the Army portion of the GCSS-A.

The GCSS-A automation initiative supports Force XXI, the revolution in military logistics, and is expected to be the catalyst for the CSS automation initiative that will support the Army After Next.

The GCSS-A automation initiative supports the CSS functions of the manning, arming, fixing, fueling, moving, and sustaining of soldiers and their systems. The GCSS-A automation initiative is being developed concurrently in the following three tiers:

- Tier 1 refers to the system at the tactical level
- Tier 2 refers to the system at the wholesale level
- Tier 3 refers to the system at the joint level

The GCSS-A automation initiative will provide all the functionality that is available today in the following systems:

- Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS)
- Unit Level Logistics System-Ground (ULLS-G)
- Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS-S4)
- Department of the Army Movement Management System (DAMMS-R)
- Standard Property Book System – Redesign (SPBS-R)
- Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS)
- Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS)
- Integrated Logistics Analysis Program (ILAP)
- Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS)

The GCSS-A automation initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The GCSS-A automation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- the ability to integrate with other communities

The GCSS-A automation initiative also corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the GCSS-A automation initiative:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements
- Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Operational Requirements Document (ORD) dated February 1997

Objectives

The GCSS-A automation initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The GCSS-A automation office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM)
Program Manager
Pete Johnson

DSN:
Comm: (804) 734-7665
Fax:
E-mail: johnson@lee-dns1.army.mil

Functional Category

The GCSS-A automation initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The GCSS-A automation initiative is part of the larger initiative, Global Combat Support System - Joint.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the GCSS-A automation initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Need established	Feb 97
Milestone 0/I/II	May 97
Milestone III (GCSS-A Tier 1)	Sep 99

Benefits

The GCSS-A Tier 1 initiative will improve effectiveness by integrating feeder systems and facilitating research of logistics and related financial transactions. It will improve business processes by integrating logistics processes with related functional areas such as finance and personnel.

U.S. Army
Headquarters Application System (HAS)

Description

The Headquarters Application System (HAS) is the primary process at Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for funding maintenance at the Army Material Command (AMC) depots and billing the depots' customers. The HAS distributes funding to the depots and receives execution data from the Standard Depot System (SDS) for central billing.

The HAS will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- integrating with other communities
- assessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The HAS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls,
- compliance with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the HAS:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The HAS will produce results in the following areas:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The HAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The HAS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The HAS is part of the larger initiative, Logistics Modernization.

Supporting System Architecture

The HAS initiative receives source data from and transmits data to the Standard Depot System (SDS)

U.S. Army
Headquarters Integrated Facilities System - Micro/Mini
(HQ IFS-M)

Description

The Headquarters Integrated Facilities System-Micro/Mini (HQ IFS-M) initiative will focus on bringing the Integrated Facilities System – Micro/Mini (IFS-M) into compliance with Year 2000 (Y2K) requirements.

The HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative is a user friendly method for Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA), Major Army Commands (MACOM), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Army Installations, and DoD contractors to acquire information from Integrated Facilities System-Mini/Micro (IFS-M) and other existing databases. The HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative is designed to allow users easy access to data without knowledge of Structured Query Language (SQL) or specialized computer skills. The HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative is a multi-dimensional database that provides standard graphical, tabular and spatial displays for multiple levels and fiscal years. These displays allow users at all levels a means of analyzing their Real Property Inventory and Real Property Maintenance Activity (RPMA) costs.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

There are no weaknesses for the HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative to correct that have a critical impact on financial operations.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative include:

- providing a friendly method of acquiring information from IFS-M and other existing databases
- Y2K compliance requirements

Objectives

The objectives of the HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative will:

- provide standard graphical, tabular, and spatial displays for multiple levels and fiscal years
- implement a Y2K compliant system

Responsible Manager

The HQ IFS-M compliancy office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ACSIM
Program Manager
Luther E. Oswalt

DSN:
Comm: (703) 428-7120
Fax:
E-mail: leo.e.oswalt@cpw01.usace.army.mil

Supporting System Architecture

The HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
HQDA	Information from IFS-M and other Existing Databases
MACOM	Information from IFS-M and other Existing Databases
OSD	Information from IFS-M and other Existing Databases
Army Installations	Information from IFS-M and other Existing Databases
DoD contractors	Information from IFS-M and other Existing Databases

The HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative architecture uses a three-tiered approach that allows for:

- easy updating of the HQ IFS-M screens and database
- eliminates the logistics of distributing software updates to users
- allows for better version control and security
- eliminates the TCP/IP compatibility problems
- simplifies the user's workstation and provides access to other facility databases

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Y2K need established	Dec 97	
Completion of Y2K initiative		Dec 98

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the HQ IFS-M compliancy initiative:

- system compliance with Y2K requirements
- easy updating of the HQ IFS-M screens and database
- simplifies the user's workstation and provides access to other facility databases

U.S. Army
Integrated Facilities System - Micro/Mini (IFS-M)

Description

The Integrated Facilities System – Micro/Mini (IFS-M) initiative will focus on Year 2000 (Y2K) compliancy. The IFS-M compliancy initiative is one of three principle versions of IFS. The IFS-M compliancy initiative is the initial system that operates on either a locally controlled minicomputer network composed of a UNISYS 5000 or 6000 minicomputer, terminals, and microcomputers, or on a PC based Server (SOLARIS).

The IFS-M compliancy initiative received Milestone III approval, by the Army Major Automated Information System Review Council (MAISRC), on November 21, 1989, and was later deployed to 144 Army sites around the world.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

There are no weaknesses for the IFS-M compliancy initiative to correct that have a critical impact on financial operations or data.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action that prompted the IFS-M compliancy initiative is the Y2K problem.

Objectives

The IFS-M compliancy initiative will produce results by:

- implementing a Y2K compliant system
- supporting the full range of operation and management activities of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) through the development and deployment of a fully interactive, comprehensive, operationally based automated facilities engineering system
- provide DPW divisions, branches, and shops with functional information systems specifically designed to meet their operational and reporting needs
- establish a standardized core facilities engineering database for DPW management and reporting requirements
- provide users with ad hoc (installation specific) and routine data manipulation and reporting capabilities through the use of flexible powerful database management system software
- give DPW users a broad capability to share information resources

Responsible Manager

The IFS-M compliancy office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ACSIM
Program Manager
Luther E. Oswalt

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Comm: (703) 428-7120
Fax:
E-mail: leo.e.oswalt@cpw01.usace.army.mil

Supporting System Architecture

The IFS-M compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
Standard Finance System (STANFINS)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities
Standard Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System (STARFIARS)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities
Standard Army automated Contracting System (SAACONS)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities and Supply Data
Army Material Command (AMC)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities

The IFS-M compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
Standard Finance System (STANFINS)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities
Standard Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System (STARFIARS)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities
Standard Army automated Contracting System (SAACONS)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities and Supply Data
Army Material Command (AMC)	Financial Data related to Repair of Army Facilities
HQ Executive Information System (HQEIS)	Installation Asset Information
ISR	Installation Asset Information

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFS-M compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Y2K need established	Dec 97	
Completion of Y2K initiative		Dec 98

Benefits

A qualitative benefit for the IFS-M initiative is system compliancy with Y2K requirements.

U.S. Army
Joint Reconciliation Program

Description

The Army's Joint Reconciliation Program combines the financial skills of accounting and budget personnel with the expertise of functional program directors, auditors, and legal staff to create horizontal cross functional teams to analyze problem disbursements and promote Total Obligation Authority (TOA) during the year of execution.

The Joint Reconciliation Program accountability initiative will focus on the following:

- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Joint Reconciliation Program accountability initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the Joint Reconciliation Program accountability initiative was the need for general process improvement.

Objectives

The Joint Reconciliation Program accountability initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- correction of data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Joint Reconciliation Program accountability initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ASA (FM&C)
Program Manager
Claire Nelson

DSN: 223-5670
Comm: (703) 693-5670
Fax:
E-mail: nelsoncm@hqda.army.mil

Functional Category

The Joint Reconciliation Program accountability initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Benefits

Joint Reconciliations increase the Army's purchasing power that directly enhances readiness and preparedness. Purchasing power is increased when MACOMs reduce cancelled account liabilities; "harvest" current TOA for reutilization; identify and eliminated erroneous and over payments; increase visibility over contractor WIP; and eliminate delinquent travel advances.

U.S. Army
JUMPS Standard Terminal Input System (JUSTIS)

Description

The JUMPS Standard Terminal Input System (JUSTIS) updates JUSTIS programs to become Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant. As part of the Y2K programming, JUSTIS forms are being upgraded to ORACLE Forms Version 4.5. The JUSTIS compliancy initiative is the military pay input system for the National Guard Bureau.

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the JUSTIS compliancy initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Y2K compliant system
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

National Guard Bureau Financial Services Center
Program Manager
Gary James

DSN:
Comm: (317) 510-3988
Fax:
E-mail: jamesg@ngb-66205-cs50.ngb.army.mil

Functional Category

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts Military Pay.

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative has a number of smaller or related initiatives:

- eliminate unnecessary coding
- standardize edits performed by the system
- create programming for the conversion of IDT to specific allotments

Supporting System Architecture

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Army Personnel and Pay Integration (SIDPERS)	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
AFCOS	Orders	Timely and Accurate

The JUSTIS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS-RC)	Payment Records	Timely and Accurate
Standard Accounting, Budgeting , and Reporting (SABERS)	Payment	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the JUSTIS compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DFAS regarding Data Submission	May 98	May 98
Convert and test forms for Y2K Compliance by outside Source	Jul 98	Aug 98
Field Y2K Compliant forms to States	Oct 98	Oct 98

U.S. Army
Procurement Automated Data and Document System (PADDS)

Description

The Procurement Automated Data and Document System (PADDS) is an acquisition system that receives requests for procurement and awards contracts.

The PADDS will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The PADDS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliance with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the PADDS:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Objectives

The PADDS will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The PADDS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The PADDS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

The PADDS is part of the larger Logistics Modernization initiative.

Supporting System Architecture

The PADDS receives source data from and transmits data to the following systems:

- Standard Depot System (SDS)
- Corps of Engineers Financial Management (CEFMS) and Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS)
- Standard Operations and Maintenance, Army Research, and Development System (SOMARDS)
- Standard Finance System –Redesign I (SRD-I)

U.S. Army
Real Estate Management Information System–New Technology (REMIS-NT)

Description

The Real Estate Management Information System-New Technology (REMIS-NT) will modernize REMIS with a graphical user interface and other technologies such as workflow management, document management, document templates, and mapping.

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative will bring additional real estate activities into the integrated REMIS and Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) systems, including a module for the disposal process for natural resources (required as part of CFO Asset Management and integration with CEFMS).

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the REMIS-NT modernization initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The REMIS-NT modernization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

CERE-PS
Program Manager
Fred Lombardo

DSN:
Comm: (202) 761-8972
Fax:
E-mail: Fred.Lombardo@usace.army.mil

Functional Category

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting.

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative is part of the larger initiative, Upgrade all Real Estate Systems and has a number of related initiatives:

- Real Estate Management
- Finance
- Project Management

Supporting System Architecture

The REMIS-NT modernization initiative transmits data to the following:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
General Services Administration (GSA)	Real Property	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the REMIS-NT modernization initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Mar 98	
REMIS-NT (Pilot Program):		
Definition Phase	Jun 98	Jul 98
Analysis Phase	Aug 98	Oct 98
Build Phase	Sep 98	Feb 98
Transition Phase	Nov 98	Mar 99
Production Phase	Sep 98	Apr 99

REMIS-NT (Full System):		
Definition Phase	Apr 99	Sep 99
Analysis Phase	Sep 99	Feb 00
Design Phase	Sep 99	Jun 00
Build Phase	Jan 00	Oct 00
Transition Phase	May 00	Dec 00
Production Phase	Dec 0	Jan 01
Completion		Jan 01

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of REMIS-NT modernization initiative:

- improved real estate financial transactions
- data quality
- timeliness
- accuracy
- end-user friendliness

U.S. Army
Standard Army Automated Contracting System (SAACONS)

Description

The Standard Army Automated Contracting System (SAACONS) is to be replaced by the Procurement Automated Data and Document System (PADDS) initiative. The SAACONS replacement initiative is the contracting system for Army Materiel Commands (AMC) at the installation level.

The SAACONS replacement initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SAACONS replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the SAACONS replacement initiative:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Objectives

The SAACONS replacement initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The SAACONS replacement office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The SAACONS replacement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

SAACONS replacement initiative is part of the larger initiative, Logistics Modernization.

Supporting System Architecture

The SAACONS replacement initiative receives source data from and transmits data to the following systems:

- Standard Depot System (SDS)
- Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) and Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS)
- Standard Operations and Maintenance Army Research and Development System (SOMARDS)
- Standard Finance System – Redesign I (SRD-I)

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SAACONS replacement initiative:

- SAACONS to be replaced by the Procurement Automated Data and Document System (PADDS)

U.S. Army
Standard Depot System (SDS)

Description

The Standard Depot System (SDS) is a primary process within the Develop Maintenance Program that receives requirements from:

- item managers
- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customers
- Program Executive Office and Program Manager's (PEO and PM's)
- other services

The SDS then programs the requirements into maintenance actions. Programming and executing the requirements include various processes such as:

- negotiation of the planned maintenance actions, whether they are organic, contractor or other service
- managing unserviceable assets
- obtaining funding authorizations
- monitoring program status

These processes occur as the maintenance actions progress through planning, execution, change, and close-out.

The SDS will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SDS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that violates statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls,
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the SDS:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Objectives

The SDS will produce results in the following areas:

- implement year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The SDS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AMC
Program Manager
Mike Ivey

DSN: 645-9638
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The SDS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The SDS is part of the larger initiative, Logistics Modernization.

Supporting System Architecture

The SDS receives source data from and transmits data to the following systems:

- Automated Financial Management Information System (AFMIS)
- Aircraft Inventory Reporting System (AIRS)
- Army Central Fund Accounting System (ACLDB)
- AWRDS
- Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS)
- Continuing Balance System Expanded (CBS-X)
- Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)
- Central Demand Data Base (CDDB)
- Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS)
- Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS)
- Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS)
- Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)
- Data Element Management Accounting Report (DELMARS)
- DoD Small Arms Serialization Program/Unique System
- DODSASP/UIT
- Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS)
- Direct Supply Support (DSS)
- Inter-service Material Accounting and Control System (IMACS)

- Logistics Intelligence File (LIF)
- Material Return Data Base (MRDB)
- Post Development Management Software Support (PDMSS),
- RIA DSFA/BII
- Standard Operations and Maintenance Army Research and Development System (SOMARDS)
- Standard Finance System – Redesign I (SRD-I)
- Total Asset Visibility (TAV)

U.S. Army
Standard Installation and Division Personnel System (SIDPERS)

Description

The Standard Installation and Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) develops a single input to a soldier's personnel file that impacts both the personnel system and the finance system. This effort requires that the location of the input also maintain the accountability of files and records the transactions, minimizing multiple input locations for a single transaction.

The SIDPERS will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy
- synchronizing current databases
- increasing data standardization
- increasing data dependability while increasing updates of databases

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SIDPERS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Also, the SIDPERS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data in regards to compliancy with regulations, that lead to inefficient and unnecessary procedures which results in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the SIDPERS:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements
- expectations to bring the total system to the level to allow the Army to fully integrate functions, doctrine, and accessibility with the projected Defense Information Management Human Resources System (DIMHRS)

Objectives

The SIDPERS will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls
- synchronize current databases
- increase data standardization and dependability

Responsible Manager

The SIDPERS office of primary responsibility and program manager is:

ASA (FM&C) DCSPER
Program Manager
LTC Lugo

DSN:
Comm: (703) 693-5669
Fax:
E-mail: lugonov@pentagon-asafm.army.mil

Functional Category

The SIDPERS is a system which impacts the following functions:

- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Debt Management
- Personnel
- Military Pay

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the SIDPERS:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Army Personnel and Pay Integration need established	Dec 84	Sep 05

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the SIDPERS:

- reliability of information
- synchronized database
- single input
- electronically stored and managed files

U.S. Army
Standard Property Book System – Redesign (SPBS-R)

Description

The Standard Property Book System – Redesign (SPBS-R) is a critical feeder system that provides on-hand reportable assets and property data to the LOGSA CBS-X database. This data is then used as manual input to the TDA CFO report to DFAS.

The SPBS-R initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Note: The Standard Property Book System – Redesign will be replaced by the Global Combat Supply Support System – Army in FY 1999/2000.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SPBS-R critical feeder system corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operation or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the SPBS-R initiative:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings

Objectives

The objectives of the SPBS-R initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The SPBS-R office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ODCSLOG (DALO-SMP)
Program Manager
Earl Stinson

DSN:
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Fax:
E-mail: stinsev@hqda.army.mil

Functional Category

The SPBS-R initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Inventory Tracking and Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The SPBS-R receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
SPBS-R	CBS-X	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SPBS-R	Manual CFO Equipment	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The SPBS-R transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
USALOGSA CBS-X Database	CBS-X	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DFAS OPLOCs	Manual CFO Equipment	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

U.S. Army
State Accounting Budgeting Expenditure and Reservation System (SABERS)

Description

The State Accounting Budgeting Expenditure and Reservation System (SABERS) is Year 2000 compliant, handles funded reimbursables, multiple operating agency codes, and specific allotments for inactive duty pay.

The SABERS will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SABERS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected, and create mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the SABERS:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The SABERS will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Y2K compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The SABERS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

National Guard Bureau Comptroller Division
Program Manager / Point of Contact
LTC Ann Willi / 1LT Kevin Leavitt

DSN: (703) 607-7537
Comm:
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E-mail: leavittk@arngrc-ngb.ngb.army.mil

Functional Category

The SABERS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Travel Pay
- Civilian Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

U.S. Army
Theater Army Medical Management Information System (TAMMIS)

Description

The Theater Army Medical Management Information System (TAMMIS) initiative provides visibility of items being procured with the credit card and captures the detailed information for audit and tracking purposes.

The TAMMIS accountability initiative:

- provides summary cost accounting at the DFAS level while maintaining detailed information at the user level
- assists the resource manager with budget information
- assesses risk management issues

The TAMMIS accountability initiative supports both, supply and logistic. The logistics side consists of a TDA and TOE environment and has three modules including medical supply and medical maintenance. The supply side has an inventory accounting system that supports both the stock fund and Operations and Maintenance (OMA) funded environment.

The TAMMIS accountability initiative also interfaces with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). There are ongoing Year 2000 (Y2K) initiatives to replace hardware and upgrade systems so that the system will be Y2K compliant by the end of FY 1999. Another ongoing initiative is to add a credit card module for credit card accounting. The purpose of the module it to standardize and automate credit card procedures and financial disbursing processes.

The TAMMIS accountability initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy
- assisting in risk management assessments as it pertains to recalls on devices, equipment, and pharmaceuticals

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The TAMMIS accountability initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve:

- violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in data accuracy
- mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention for internal controls
- inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the TAMMIS accountability initiative were:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The TAMMIS accountability initiative will produce the following results:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The TAMMIS accountability office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

MEDCOM
Program Manager
LTC Angel Ferrer

DSN:
Comm: (210) 221-1300
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The TAMMIS accountability initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The TAMMIS accountability initiative receives source data from the following:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Customer Receipts	Requirements	Timely and Accurate
Bank Statements	Credit Card Charges	Timely and Accurate
Vendor Receipts and Pack Slips	Actual Customer Charges	Timely and Accurate

The TAMMIS accountability initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)	Financial Transactions	Timely And Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the TAMMIS accountability initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Mar 98	Aug 98
Completion		Sep 98

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the TAMMIS accountability initiative:

- provides summary cost accounting at the DFAS level while maintaining detailed information at the user level
- assists the resource manager with budget information, and
- assesses risk management issues

U.S. Army
Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System – New Technology (WARS-NT)

Description

The Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System – New Technology (WARS-NT) is migrating the current WARS mainframe database, to a state-of-the-art, client server platform. The WARS-NT migratory initiative is the Army's ammunition asset visibility system, merging wholesale and retail stocks into a single National level system, with feeder data reported from a worldwide array of reporting elements. The WARS-NT migratory initiative will be utilizing commercial off-the-shelf software (COTS) (Oracle and Windows NT) and be Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) and Joint Ammunition Standard System (JAMSS replacement) compliant.

The WARS-NT migratory initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The WARS-NT migratory initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the WARS-NT migratory initiative include:

- general process improvement
- high cost and inefficiencies found in the mainframe environment,
- improved accessibility of customers to data through data base screens
- improved accuracy

Objectives

The WARS-NT migratory initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Y2K compliant system
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The WARS-NT migratory initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command
Program Manager
Bill Martin

DSN: 703-793-3300
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: bmartin@riaemh2.army.mil

Functional Category

The WARS-NT migratory initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Inventory Tracking and Accounting.

The WARS-NT migratory initiative is part of the following larger initiatives:

- GCSS-A
- JAMSS

The WARS-NT migratory initiative has the following smaller or related initiatives:

- Army Total Asset Visibility (ATAV)
- Unique Item Tracking (UIT)

Supporting System Architecture

The WARS-NT migratory initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Standard Depot System (SDS)	Wholesale Ammunition Data	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Standard Army Ammunition System-Modified (SAAS-MOD)	Retail Ammunition Data	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The WARS-NT migratory initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DFAS Indianapolis	Retail Ammunition Data	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
HQDA DCSLOG	Wholesale and Retail Ammunition Data	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
HQ AMC DCS Ammunition and DCSLOG	Wholesale and Retail Ammunition Data	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
HQ's Initial Operational Capability (IOC) and Army Materiel Command (AMCOM) Class V NICP's	Wholesale and Retail Ammunition Data	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the WARS-NT migratory initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jul 97	
Completion		Apr 99

Milestone update due in mid-August 1998 by the developer.

U.S. Navy
Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems

Description

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative will examine the existing inventory management systems of several distinct Department of the Navy (DoN) Navy Working Captial Fund (NWCF) and General Fund business groups to define approaches to meet federal requirements for financial management systems. This initiative will also consider opportunities for standardization and consolidation of like functions.

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations

This initiative will also correct weaknesses that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative were:

- non-compliance with regulations
- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure Team (DONOMIT)
Program Manager
Charles P. Nemfakos
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0482
Fax: (703) 681-9174
E-mail: nemfakos.charles@hq.navy.mil

Functional Category

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative is functional level initiative that impacts the Inventory Tracking and Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Logistic feeder system aspects of UICP, UADPS, SUADPS, ITIMP, SASSY, and LMSS	Inventory Valuing and Categorizing	Sometimes Timely and Inaccurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Mar 97	
Identify Non-Compliant Inventory Management Systems	Sep 98	Jun 99
Identify Opportunities for Consolidation and Standardization of Inventory Management Functions	Sep 98	Jun 99
Establish Project Lead (N4/HQMC)	Oct 98	Oct 98
Form Technical Team to Evaluate Requirements and Set Milestones	Oct 98	Oct 98
Establish Plan to Correct Non-Compliant Data	Jul 99	Sep 99
Implement Plan to Correct Non-Compliant Data	Oct 99	
Implement Plan to Consolidate and Standardize Non-Financial Feeder Modules	Oct 99	

Benefits

The Assessment of Logistics and Inventory Systems initiative will result in inventory management systems providing compliant data to financial accounting system, thus improving information provided in financial statements and leading to an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements. Where system consolidations or standardization are made, changes in financial management requirements or management's needs can be uniformly achieved.

U.S. Navy
Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment

Description

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative will examine the feasibility of creating a data warehouse application to serve as a central information repository for financial statements from various disbursed systems and functional areas. The data warehouse provides a means to consolidate and maintain data requirements without incurring the significant cost and disruption that current system modification might cause.

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- standardizing and warehousing data
- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative were non-compliance with regulations, and general process improvement.

Objectives

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure Team (DONOMIT)
Program Manager
Charles P. Nemfakos
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0482
Fax: (703) 681-9174
E-mail: nemfakos.charles@hq.navy.mil

Functional Category

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative is functional level initiative that impacts the National Defense PP&E function.

Supporting System Architecture

The Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Aircraft Inventory Reporting System	Aircraft quantities	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accrate
Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System	Tracked Vehicles	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Marine Ammo Accounting and Reporting System II	Ammunition and Munitions	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Missile History Database System	Missiles Atlantic	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Missile History Database System	Missiles Pacific	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System	Ammunitions and Munitions	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Aircraft Engine Management System	Aircraft Engines	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Metrology Automated System for Uniform Recall and Reporting	Calibration Standards	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established: Issuance of SFFAS No. 6 and 8	Jun 98	
Define National Defense PP&E Compliance Requirements	Jan 98	Sep 98
Establish Project Lead teams (DONOMIT)	Oct 98	Oct 98
Form Technical Team to Evaluate Requirements and set Milestones	Oct 98	Nov 98
Analyze and Match System Data Elements and Data Flow to Requirements	Nov 98	Feb 99
Analyze Data Elements to be Incorporated in Data Warehouse	Jan 99	Mar 99
Identify Data Element To Be Incorporated In Data Warehouse	Mar 99	Jun 99
Identify SFFAS Compliant Data Warehouse Application Costs	Jun 99	Jul 99
Determine Viability of Data Warehouse and establish Milestones, or Determine Alternate Course of Action	Jul 99	

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Assessment of National Defense Property, Plant, and Equipment initiative is the establishment of a data warehouse application that will serve as a central repository for required financial statement information, produce timely and accurate data, and contribute to producing auditable financial statements.

U.S. Navy
Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeder Systems

Description

The Department of the Navy (DoN) Working Capital Fund (NWCF) consists of several "self-contained" legacy systems used in the management of resources at NWCF activities. Each of these legacy systems contains a financial accounting module which is fed by other non-financial feeder modules within the same legacy system. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) has assumed ownership of the financial accounting module while the DoN maintains ownership of the non-financial feeder modules. All of these legacy financial accounting modules are being transitioned to interim migratory financial accounting systems.

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund Non-Financial Feeders initiative will allow the DoN to identify all critical non-financial feeder modules to ensure required financial management system information is flowing to the financial accounting modules owned by DFAS. This initiative will also identify opportunities for non-financial feeder system consolidation or standardization within the NWCF to eliminate redundant systems.

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative were:

- non-compliance with regulations
- general process improvement

Objectives

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure Team (DONOMIT)
Program Manager
Charles P. Nemfakos
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy

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Functional Category

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative is functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Functions within the "Self-Contained" system at NWCF activities

Supporting System Architecture

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Non-Financial Feeder Modules	Most Data Elements required for a financial accounting system to produce a complete trial balance or set of financial statements.	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Nov 96	
Identify areas of Non-Compliant data in Non-Financial Feeder Systems	Sep 98	Jun 99
Identify Opportunities for Consolidation and Standardization of Non-Financial Feeder Modules	Sep 98	Jun 99
Establish Project Lead (DONOMIT)	Oct 98	Oct 98
Form Technical Team to Evaluate Requirements and Set Milestones	Oct 98	Oct 98
Establish Plan to Correct Non-Compliant Data	Jul 99	Sep 99
Establish Plan to Implement Consolidation or Standardization	Jul 99	Sep 99
Implement Plan to Correct Non-Compliant Data	Oct 99	
Implement Plan to Consolidate and Standardize Non-Financial Feeder Modules	Oct 99	

Benefits

The Assessment of Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) Non-Financial Feeders initiative will result in non-financial feeder systems providing compliant data to financial accounting systems, thus improving information provided in financial statements and leading to an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements. Where system consolidations or standardizations are made, changes in financial management requirements or management's needs can be uniformly achieved.

U.S. Navy
Assessment of Personnel Systems

Description

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative will examine the current processing of source data automation from the military active and reserve personnel management systems to determine areas in need of modification for compliance with financial management system requirements.

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative were:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings

Objectives

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure Team (DONOMIT)
Program Manager
Charles P. Nemfakos
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0482
Fax: (703) 681-9174
E-mail: nemfakos.charles@hq.navy.mil

Functional Category

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative is a functional level initiative that impacts the Personnel and Military Pay functions.

Supporting System Architecture

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Navy Enlisted Personnel Information System (NES)	Personnel Information	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Officer Personnel Information System (OPINS)	Personnel Information	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Force Management System (FORMAN)	Personnel Information	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Inactive Manpower and Personnel Management Information System (IMAPMIS)	Personnel Information	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Microcomputer Claims Processing System (MCPS)	Travel Claims	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Reserve Financial Management Active Duty for Training System (RESFMS)	Personnel Information	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Reserve Information Management System (RIMS)	RESFMS Replacement	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Need Established	
Identify areas of Non-Compliant data in Non-Financial Feeder Systems	Jun 99
Identify Opportunities for Consolidation and Standardization of Non-Financial Feeder Modules	Aug 99
Establish Plan to Correct Non-Compliant Data	Dec 99
Establish Plan to Implement Consolidation or Standardization	Dec 99
Implement Plan to Correct Non-Compliant Data	Feb 99

Benefits

The Assessment of Personnel Systems initiative will identify where systems should be consolidated, standardized or eliminated based upon such factors as the number of accounts, system processing capabilities and business processes. The assessment will determine whether the system may be cost effectively modified to provide the information required by the FASB guidelines or augment it with another system or application.

U.S. Navy
Assessment of Time and Attendance Source Data Automation System (T&A / SDA)

Description

The Time and Attendance Source Data Automation System (T&A / SDA) initiative will evaluate time and attendance systems, used throughout the Department of the Navy (DoN), to determine the practicality of continuing, consolidating, or eliminating each system based upon the number of accounts, system processing capabilities, and business processes.

The T&A / SDA initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The T&A / SDA initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the T&A / SDA initiative was non-compliance with regulations.

Objectives

The T&A / SDA initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- reduce maintenance costs by reducing the number of systems in use

Responsible Manager

The T&A / SDA initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure Team (DONOMIT)
Program Manager
Charles P. Nemfakos
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0450
Fax:
E-mail: nemfakos.charles@hq.navy.mil

Functional Category

The T&A / SDA initiative is functional level initiative that impacts the Time and Attendance function.

Supporting System Architecture

The T&A / SDA initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Standard Labor Data collection and Distribution Application (SLDCADA)	Time and Attendance	Timely and Accurate
Automated Labor and T&A Input and Reporting System (ALTAIRS)	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Automated Time and Labor System (ATLAS)	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Accurate
Command Management System (CMS)	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Command Resource Management Module (CRMM)	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DCPS Defense Automated Timekeeping (DCPS DAT)	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Fleet Technical support Center, Atlantic Payroll System (FTSLANT)	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Several local systems at various commands	Time and Attendance	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the T&A / SDA initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Define CFO requirements and T&A system functions	Jul 98
Assign cognizant individuals and teams	Sep 98
Form technical team and time tables	Oct 98
Review system evaluations and obtain data flows	Nov 98
Evaluation of requirements	Nov 98
Assessment and strategy	Dec 98
Initiative corrective plan	Mar 99

Benefits

By standardizing and consolidating redundant T&A systems, the T&A / SDA initiative will streamline financial and accounting system input from T&A systems. The reduction of obsolete and near-obsolete T&A systems will reduce time, money, and effort expended to maintain these systems. The remaining T&A systems will be made compliant with CFO and Y2K guidelines, ensuring complinacy of the core financial accounting systems they feed.

U.S. Navy
Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements

Description

This is a Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Fund Financial Statements. The project provides an overall assessment of the financial statements and focuses on the examination of all aspects of the business process to develop financial statements. The business study will include the preparation of desegregated financial statements as well as internal controls structure. The assessment will evaluate the effectiveness of various organizational units in preparation of the annual financial statements within the General Funds area. The initiative will serve as a template for other organizations within the Department of the Navy.

The Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Marine Corps
Program Manager
H.L. Dixon

DSN:
Comm: 703-614-2590
Fax:
E-mail: HS@MQG-smtp3.usmc.mil

Functional Category

The Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Funds Account

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Select the U.S. Marine Corps for production of the General Funds Annual Financial Statements	May 98	May 98
Assess Marine Corps Overall Process to Determine Contribution to the Financial content of the Marine Corps General Fund Financial Statement	June 98	June 98
Issue Transaction Cycle Memos	July 98	Dec 98
Perform Internal Control Testing and Identify the Problems	Oct 98	Dec 98
Issue the FY 1998 Advisory/Audit Report to CMC		Mar 99

Conduct Monthly in Process Reviews	Jul 98	Mar 99
Begin Substantive Testing	Jan 99	Nov 99
Issue FY 1999 Advisory/Audit Report to CMC		Mar 00

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the Business Process Assessment of Marine Corps General Funds Financial Statements initiative are to:

- focus functionally on all aspects of the Marine Corps' process that produces the financial statements
- identify potential material weaknesses
- develop management improvements

Once achieved, this process can be used throughout the Department of the Navy (DoN) to enhance our efforts to achieve the overall DoN goal of receiving and unqualified consolidated financial statement audit opinion.

U.S. Navy
Business Process Assessment of Naval Aviation Depot Working Capital Funds Financial Statements

Description

This is a Business Process Assessment of the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP) Working Capital Fund Financial Statements. The project provides and overall assessment of the financial statements and focuses on the examination of all aspects of the business process to develop financial statements. The business study will include the preparation of disaggregated financial statements as well as internal controls structure. The assessment will evaluate the effectiveness of various organizational units in preparation of the annual financial statements within the Working Capital Funds area. The initiative will serve as a template for other organizations within the Department of the Navy.

The business process assessment of the NADEP Working Capital Fund Financial Statements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure
- improving data accuracy

Concentrated efforts will follow the corporate business process resulting in greater control over process improvement. The model of success will be used throughout the Department of the Navy (DoN) to improve business practices in the DoN Working Capital Funds organizations.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Business Process Assessment NADEP Working Capital Fund Financial Statements initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the Business Process Assessment NADEP Working Capital Fund Financial Statements initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy

- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Business Process Assessment of (NADEP) Working Capital Funds Financial Statements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Naval Air Systems Command
Program Manager
Paul Hosmer

DSN:
Comm: 301-757-7812
Fax:
E-mail: hosmerpd.nrprs@navair.navy.mil

Functional Category

The Business Process Assessment of (NADEP) Working Capital Funds Financial Statements initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Business Process Assessment (NADEP) Working Capital Funds Financial Statements initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Select the Naval Aviation Depot for Production of the DoN Working Capital Funds Annual Financial Statements	May 98	May 98
Track business Practices of the Naval Aviation Depot to Determine "best business practices" for Dissemination to Other DoN Working Capital Fund Activity Groups	July 98	July 99
Issue Transaction Cycle Memos	July 98	Dec 98
Perform Internal Control Testing and Identify the Problems	July 98	Mar 99
Issue the FY 1998 Advisory/Audit Report to NAVAIR/NADEP	Jul 98	Mar 99

Conduct Periodic in-Process Reviews.	Sep 98	Mar 99
Begin Substantive Testing.	Apr 99	Mar 00
Issue FY 1999 Advisory/Audit Report to NAVAIR/NADEP		Mar 00

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the Business Process Assessment of NADEP Working Capital Funds Financial Statements are to:

- focus functionally on all aspects of the process that produces the financial statements
- identify potential material weaknesses
- develop management improvements

Once achieved, this process can be used throughout the Department of the Navy (DoN) to enhance our efforts to achieve the overall DoN goal of receiving an unqualified consolidated financial statement audit opinion.

U.S. Navy
DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement

Description

The Department of the Navy (DoN) Civilian Financial Management Career Program initiative provides strategies and goals to the DoN comptrollers for development, on a continuous basis of the DoN financial management (FM) workforce.

The DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement initiative will focus on improving infrastructure (personnel).

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of the DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement initiative is to establish a framework to be used within the DoN to facilitate continuous improvement of the skills of the DoN FM civilian work force.

Responsible Manager

The DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DoN, Naval Financial Management Career Center
Program Manager
Thomas W. Steinberg/Patricia Cain

DSN:
Comm: (850) 452-3786
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E-mail: p_cain@nfmcc.navy.mil

Functional Category

The DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Personnel
- Technical Competency

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Oct 97	
FM Core Competency Matrix	Oct 97	Dec 98
Prescriptive Career Instruction	Oct 97	Dec 98
Additional Training Tools	May 98	Sep 99
Continuous Improvement		Ongoing

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DoN Civilian Financial Management Career Program Improvement initiative:

- increased level of guidance for the FM work force and management
- increasingly better trained and ready work force

U.S. Navy
DoN Program Budget Accounting System (DoN PBAS)

Description

The Department of the Navy (DoN) is implementing the Department of the Navy Program Budget Accounting System (DoN PBAS) as a standard integrated Department-wide funds control and distribution system. DoN PBAS will provide one fund control system under general ledger control from the Department level to the intermediate commands and field accounting systems. DoN PBAS will meet the Government-wide financial systems compliance standard of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996, will comply with DoD direction in accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense (comptroller) memo dated 26 June 1996, and will improve the Department's financial management.

The DoN, in conjunction with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, is deploying a three-level standard funds control and distribution system from the Departmental level, to the headquarters levels: the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), the Office of Naval Research (ONR), and the Assistant for Administration, Office of the Under Secretary of the Navy, and down to the immediate command level. DoN PBAS will interface with the Navy's Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) and the Marine Corps' Standard Accounting and Budget Reporting System (SABRS). Effective 1 October 1998, all Navy and Marine Corps funding allocations from the Departmental level (Level 1) to the Headquarters (Level 2) will be issued in DoN PBAS. Effective 31 March 1999, DoN PBAS will be extended to the intermediate commands (Level 3).

The DoN PBAS implementation initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing/warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DoN PBAS initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objective of the DoN PBAS initiative is to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DoN PBAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ASN (FM&C) Office of Financial Operations
Program Manager
Kevin Gormley

DSN:
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Fax:
E-mail: gormley.kevin@fmo.navy.mil

Functional Category

The DoN PBAS initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Funds Management
- Funds Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The DoN PBAS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Treasury Warrants	Manual	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Apportionment Data	Manual	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Allocations	Budget Data-Manual	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Budget Program Categories	Program Data – Manual	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DoN PBAS initiative transmit data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
STARS Accounting System	Budget Authority	Timely and Accurate
SABRS Accounting System	Budget Authority	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DoN PBAS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
USD(C) Direction of 26 June 1996 Established Requirement	Jun 96	Jun 96
System Functional Requirements Established	Jul 96	Jul 97
Current Available Systems Evaluated	Aug 97	Nov 97
PBAS System Selected	Dec 97	Feb 98
DoN PBAS Database Established and Validated	Feb 98	Jun 98
DoN PBAS Test and Production Databases established	Jun 98	Aug 98
DoN PBAS Level 1 to 2 Distribution Implemented	Oct 98	Oct 98
Prior Year Unexpired Appropriation Data Transferred to DoN PBAS	Oct 98	Dec 98
Old NHFS System Shut Down	Nov 98	Dec 98
DoN PBAS Level 2 to 3 Distribution Implemented	Jan 99	Mar 99
Completion		Apr 99

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DoN PBAS initiative in terms of the initiative's ability to integrate with other communities and process improvements are to:

- improve the accuracy, timeliness and reliability of funds control and distribution
- eliminate conflicting funding data now existing in a myriad of inefficient, stand-alone systems

- save personnel labor and dollars by eliminating the need to key stroke the re-entry of funding data, and correct data entry errors, caused by operating different systems at every level of the chain of command
- improve CFO reporting and GPRA statistics concisely identifying resource data at activities and commands

U.S. Navy
Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits

Description

The Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative provides an assessment of the extant internal control structure of various Department of the Navy (DoN) commands and activities. The objective of the assessment s to clearly define the area in need of enhancement at these organizations to ensure greater likelihood of obtaining unqualified opinion of the Department annual financial statements. The deliverables include a comprehensive checklist and an internal control handbook.

The need for the project was an outcome of the audit of the Department's annual financial statements. This audit discussed the need to improve the administrative and accounting controls. To accomplish this, a study of organizational internal control structures has been initiated to describe and delineate internal control components required for each financial management processing cycle at the command activity level. This effort will provide specific controls over transaction processing requirements, file maintenance, assess protection, and other controls necessary for creation of auditable financial statements. The internal control product will:

- describe the control environment
- provide guidelines for risk assessment
- provide information on organizational structure
- provide reliable applicability of laws and financial regulations
- provide a means to assess and monitor the internal control system of the organization

The Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative will focus on:

- assessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative is:

- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management and Comptroller Office of Financial Operations)
Program Manager
Gilbert Reed

DSN:
Comm: (202) 685-6744
Fax: (202) 685-6760
E-mail: reed.dick@cmo.navy.mil

Functional Category

The Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the general process improvements to organizations' system of accounting controls.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Mar 97	
Literature Search	Jul 98	Oct 98
Site Visits by ASN (FM&C)	Sep 98	Oct 98
Preliminary Assessment of Checklist	Oct 98	Nov 98
Notional IC Structure	Jul 98	Nov 99
Review Field Audit Results	Nov 98	Dec 98
Develop IC Checklist	Nov 98	Dec 98
Draft Checklist	Nov 98	Dec 98
IC Handbook	Jun 99	Jul 99

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Enhancement of Organizational Internal Control Structures for Financial Statement Audits initiative is to enhance organizational internal control structure, which affects timeliness and reliability of accounting organizations, resulting in auditable financial statements.

U.S. Navy
Fund Administration and Standardized Document Automation System (FASTDATA)

Description

FASTDATA is an existing application utilized by a significant portion of the Navy General Fund Accounting ashore community as a source document and transaction system. Source transactions are initiated from non-accounting sources (cost centers) and relayed through comptroller staff (fund administrators) to the official accounting system. As a part of the effort to reduce the number of feeder systems, ASN (FM&C) designated FASTDATA as the Navy's primary source data tool for ashore field level activities (8 Apr 98 memorandum). The level of funding provided is being used to maintain the current version while translating its functionality to a graphical user interface (GUI) environment consistent with Windows 95, 98 and NT.

The FASTDATA initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the FASTDATA initiative are general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of the FASTDATA initiative is to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The FASTDATA office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management and Comptroller)
Program Manager
Gary Naumann

DSN:
Comm: 202-685-6713
Fax:
E-mail: naumann.gary@fmo.navy.mil

Functional Category

The FASTDATA initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Accounts Payable
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The FASTDATA initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ATOS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
Express Purchase	IMPAC Card	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MicroSNAP	Supply Transactions	Timely and Accurate
STARS-FL	Expenditure Transactions	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DoN PBAS initiative transmit data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
STARS-FL	Commitments, Obligations, A/P	Timely and Accurate
UADPS	Supply Transactions	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the FASTDATA initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Y2K		Oct 98
Graphical User Interface (GUI) – Fund Administrator Module	Feb 98	Oct 98
Graphical User Interface (GUI) – Site Module	Aug 98	Jun 99

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the FASTDATA are as follows:

FASTDATA controls funds usage, documents, and document numbers issued by non-accountants at cost centers (the people initiating work) thus improving data accuracy control of the regions operating budget. Individual Navy activities who are very remote or have a large number of cost centers find FASTDATA very effective in controlling their operations with shrinking resources.

U.S. Navy
General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project

Description

The General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative will consolidate for accountability and financial accounting and reporting purposes, the General Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E) used or maintained by Navy and Marine Corps Non-working Capital Fund Activities. This initiative will implement the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) that will replace the following Navy PP&E systems:

- DAO Great Lakes System
- DAO Pearl Harbor
- DAO Norfolk
- Equipment Reporting Registration and Tracking System

The General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative include:

- non-complinace with regulations
- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure Team (DONOMIT)
Program Manager
Charles P. Nemfakos

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0450
Fax:
E-mail: nemfakos.charles@hq.navy.mil

Functional Category

The General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative is functional level initiative that impacts the Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DAO Great Lakes	General PP&E Accountability	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DAO Pearl Harbor	General PP&E accountability	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DAO Norfolk	General PP&E accountability	Sometimes Timely and Accurate
Equipment Reporting Registration and Tracking System (ERRTS)	General PP&E accountability	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the General Property, Plant and Equipment Accountability Project initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Need Established	
Define CFO requirements and the PP&E systems needed to meet them	Oct 98
Assign cognizant individuals and teams.	Nov 98
Form technical team and time tables	Nov 98
Evaluate DPAS system	Dec 98
Develop plan to consolidate, eliminate, and standardize PP&E	Mar 99
Implement DPAS	Mar 99
Completion	

U.S. Navy
Installation Management Accounting Project (IMAP)

Description

The Installation Management Accounting Project (IMAP) initiative provides management accounting information for shore installation management use by capturing and reporting base operating support costs in a standardized fashion with the boundaries for the Navy's financial accounting system, Standard Accounting and Reporting System Field Level (STARS-FL).

The IMAP initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy
- improving functional management and processes through improved cost viability

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IMAP initiative are:

- general process improvement
- lack of standardized cost information to support function-based management information systems being developed by and for the Navy

Objectives

The objectives of the IMAP initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls
- "fix" the long-standing lack of meaningful cost information available to shore installation functional managers needed for improved decision-making

Responsible Manager

The IMAP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DoN, OPNAV N46-Shore Installation Mat Directorate
Program Manager
CDR Nick Zimmon

DSN:
Comm: (703) 917-7161
Fax:
E-mail: carnold@lmi.org

Functional Category

The IMAP initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Civilian Pay
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The IMAP initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
STARS	Cost, Cost Type, OBH	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The IMAP initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DFAS	Statistical Milabor Dollars	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IMAP initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Dec 95	
Created and Signed Charter	May 96	May 96
Developmental Efforts	May 95	Feb 97
IMAP Business Model and Coding Approved	Mar 97	Apr 97

IMAP Guidance Issued by ASN	May 97	May 97
Field Activities Complying with Guidance	Oct 97	Oct 97
Analysis of Compliance Effort	Apr 98	May 98
STARS Coding for IMAP by FMSO	Apr 98	Ongoing
Proposed IMAP Implementation	Nov 98	Ongoing

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the IMAP initiative:

- improved visability of costs at the functional level
- ability to make meaningful comparisons (function and cost performance across all shore installations regardless of size, geographic location major claimant and ownership)
- leads to force readiness and infrastructure improvements (this can occur via cost and performance analysis, development of meaningful, standardized performance metrics, ID of "Best-in-Class" performers and incentivization of positive performance changes

U.S. Navy
Marine Corps Transportation Management System (TMS)

Description

The Transportation Management System (TMS) will produce results in generating payments for Marine Corps transportation that will not result in KAR 7 and KAR 11 departures. The TMS compliancy initiative generates payments as a "feeder" system that is owned jointly by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and the Marine Corps.

Program support for the TMS compliancy initiative is provided by the Marine Corps personnel at the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Albany, GA. The system generates payments for Marine Corps transportation, and interfaces with the Marine Corps Expenditure Reimbursement Reporting System (MCERRS), which in turn feeds into the Standard Accounting Budgeting & Reporting System (SABRS).

The TMS compliancy initiative will focus on improving data accuracy.

Type and Description of Nonconformance

The TMS compliancy corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves, the Key Accounting Requirement (KAR) 7 - System Controls and KAR 11 - System Operation departures. These weaknesses can result in errors and out-of-balance conditions that are subsequently reflected on trial balance and financial management reports.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the TMS compliancy initiative:

- system manager and user reviews
- audits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The TMS compliancy initiative will produce results in generating payments for the Marine Corps transportation that will not result in KAR 7 and KAR 11 departures.

Responsible Manager

The TMS compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-KC
Program Manager
Jamie Christie

DSN:
Comm: (816) 926-1304
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The TMS compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Transportation Pay.

Supporting System Architecture

The TMS compliancy transmits data to the MCERRS system.

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the TMS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	N/A
Current Target Date	FY 98
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Current initiatives changed and implementation target dates were changed by the DFAS-HQ and the Program Management Office (PMO)

Validation Process

The validation process for the TMS compliancy initiative will be:

- management review of the transfer of processes to new supporting systems
- customer feedback

Results of Validation	The result of validation for the TMS compliancy initiative is processing data successfully by using systems currently resident at the DFAS-KC or the DFAS-IN.

U.S. Navy
Navy Facility Assets Database (NFADB)

Description

The Navy Facilities Assets Database (NFADB) initiative will examine the feasibility of modifying or enhancing the NFADB, which is used for Department of the Navy facility management. The assessment will determine whether the system can be cost effectively modified to provide the information requirements of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board's guidelines or replace it with another system or application as the single DoN repository for real property.

The NFADB initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The NFADB initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions that prompted the NFADB initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- general process improvement

Objectives

The NFADB initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The NFADB office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Department of the Navy Organization Management and Infrastructure
Program Manager
Charles Nemfakos
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0482
Fax: (703) 681-9174
E-mail: Nemfakos.charles@hq.navy.mil

Functional Category

The NFADB initiative is a functional level initiative that impacts the Real Property Accountability and Reporting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The NFADB initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Naval Facility Asset Database	Real Property	Sometimes Timely Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the NFADB initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established: Issuance of SFFAS No. 6 / USD(C) FMR	Oct 97 and Mar 98	
Identify Real Property Requirements	Jan 98	Sept 98
Establish Project Lead (DODOMIT)	Oct 98	Oct 98
Form Technical Team and set Time Table	Oct 98	Dec 98
Analyze Data Elements of the System and Match to Standards	Jan 99	Feb 99
Analyze System for Areas of Non-Compliance	Feb 99	Mar 99
Analyze System Modifications to become Compliant	Mar 99	Jun 99
Identify System Modification Cost	Jun 99	Jul 99
Research Feasibility and Cost to add Module Augment System	Jul 99	Sep 99

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the NFADB initiative are to meet the FASAB requirements for real property, contribute to producing accurate and timely data for managers, and producing auditable financial statements.

U.S. Navy
Problem Disbursement Improvement Project

Description

The Problem Disbursement Improvement Project will coordinate and monitor improvement efforts between the Department of the Navy and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to identify systemic causes and to implement business process changes and system enhancements to reduce problem disbursements to an acceptable level for CFO compliancy. The FY 1999 goal is $1.5 million net problem disbursement balance.

The Problem Disbursement Improvement Project will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Problem Disbursement Improvement Project initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the Problem Disbursement Improvement Project initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The Problem Disbursement Improvement Project office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Financial Management and Comptroller Office of Financial Operations)
Program Manager
Vicki L. Beck

DSN:
Comm: 202-685-6749
Fax:
E-mail: beck.vicki@fmo.navy.mil

Functional Category

The Problem Disbursement Improvement Project initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Appropriated Funds Accounting

Supporting System Architecture

The Problem Disbursement Improvement Project initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Command On-Line Posting to Accounting Systems	Contractual Obligations	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Payments to Vendors	Invoices	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FRS/CERPS (DFAS Registration Systems to Treasury)	Disbursements Collections	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Contractual Documents to Payment Office	Copies of Contracts to Authorize Payment	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The Problem Disbursement Improvement Project transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Unresolved Problem Disbursements within 120 Days to DoN Commands	Listings from DFAS-Requires DoN Continue Research	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Problem Disbursements Greater than 180 Days to DoN Commands	Listing form DFAS-Lack of Obligations	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Problem Disbursement Improvement Project initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established by GAO Report: Navy Records Contain Billions of Dollars in Unmatched Disbursements	Jun 93	Jun 93
DoN Establish Process Action Team to Review Systemic Causes of Problem Disbursements and Recommend Corrections	May 94	Aug 94
DoN Establish Problem Disbursement Group at ASN Level	Feb 95	Feb 95
DoN Establish PO&AM for Reducing Problem Disbursements	Mar 95	Ongoing
DoN Commands Establish Problem Disbursement Teams	Apr 95	Apr 95
DoN Disseminate USD(C) Problem Disbursement Policy	Aug 95	Ongoing
DoN Establish Yearly Problem Disbursement Reduction Goals	Oct 95	Revised Yearly
DoN Quarterly Obligation Review	Dec 95	Ongoing
DoN Publish Contract Writing Guide	Mar 96	Sept 96
DoN Develop Intransit Remediation Plan	May 98	Dec 98
Completion	Sep 99	

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits for the Problem Disbursement Improvement Project:

- improves data accuracy and timeliness of the DoN's financial position
- implements single source data entry and rejection of errors back to the source
- improves integrity of disbursement and collection processes

U.S. Air Force
Acquisition and Due-in System (ADIS)

Description

Acquisition and Due-in System (ADIS), J041, acts as a repository for information regarding acquisitions via contracting, reclamation, bailment, or loan.

The ADIS will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ADIS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the ADIS was the need to provide information regarding acquisitions.

Objectives

The ADIS will produce results in the area of integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The ADIS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AFMC
Program Manager
Walt Wilson

DSN: 785-3992
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ADIS is a system that impacts, Procurement.

Supporting System Architecture

The ADIS initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Central Procurement Accounting System (CPAS)	Contracting Information	Timely and Accurate

Benefits	A qualitative benefit of the ADIS is to be a repository for information regarding acquisitions via contracting, reclamation, bailment, or loan.

U.S. Air Force
Aerospace Vehicle Resource System (AVRS)

Description

Aerospace Vehicle Resource System (AVRS) A302, provides a current record of assigned test aerospace vehicles.

The AVRS will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The AVRS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the AVRS was the need to establish an inventory of assigned test aerospace vehicles.

Objectives

The AVRS produces results in the area of integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The AVRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AFMC/DOO
Program Manager
Charles Welty

DSN: 787-8491
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The AVRS is a system that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.

Supporting System Architecture

The AVRS transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS)	Vehicle Data	Timely and Accurate

Benefits	A qualitative benefit of AVRS is providing records of assigned test aerospace vehicles.

U.S. Air Force
Airlift Services Industrial Fund Integrated Computer System (ASIFICS)

Description

Airlift Services Industrial Fund Integrated Computer System (ASIFICS), H066B, supports accounting, budgeting, and analysis functions for the Air Mobility Command (AMC). It maintains billing data pertaining to cargo, mail, and passenger airlift movement. ASIFICS is an existing system with no replacement plans.

The ASIFICS will focus on integrating with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the ASIFICS was the need to maintain billing data for transportation.

Objectives

The ASIFICS will produce results in integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The ASIFICS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AMC/FMPJ
Program Manager
Denise Cavanaugh

DSN: 576-3553
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ASIFICS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Transportation Accounting

Supporting System Architecture

The ASIFICS initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DFAS-DE IAD	Billing Information	Timely and Accurate

Benefits	A qualitative benefit of ASIFICS is maintaining billing data pertaining to cargo, mail, and passenger airlift movement.

U.S. Air Force
Automated Business Services System (ABSS)

Description

The Automated Business Services System (ABSS) is the Secretary of the Air Force/Financial Management's (SAF/FM's) response to the Vice Presidential mandate to provide paperless acquisition in the Department. The ABSS has established automated purchase request documents that electronically feed the accounting and contracting systems with commitment data. The contracting systems in turn, will ultimately feed the accounting and payment systems with the same long accounting lines using their own electronic interfaces.

The combination of ABSS accountability initiative and the Contracting system interfaces will provide the Air Force a seamless automated entry of financial data into all systems resulting in fewer errors in recording the long accounting lines, that presently occur at numerous intervals along a manually laden process. Data entry errors and lack of data have been cited by a Contractor study as the cause of over 50 percent of negative unliquidated obligations (NULOs) and unmatched disbursements (UMDs) for the Air Force. The Air Force has obligated $100 million to date to cover NULOs and UMDs.

The ABSS accountability initiative eliminates the need for paper in the commitment document process. An operational version of the system is already experiencing 70 percent savings in the time to initiate a document through certification by the Financial Services Office (FSO). The system will soon release a feature providing an electronic notification, requesting a receiver of an item to fill out a receiving report and to electronically route it to the paying station. This feature will provide timely payments and provide opportunities to take advantage of discounts and reduce interest penalties. The ABSS will help directly offset the large Outsourcing and Privatization (O&P) decrement to the Acquisition community.

The ABSS accountability initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ABSS accountability initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

The ABSS accountability initiative also corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds and manual intervention in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the ABSS accountability initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The results of the ABSS accountability initiative include:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) complaint system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The ABSS accountability initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AFMC/FMFA
Program Manager
Mark Ernst

DSN: 787-7366
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: ernstg@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

Functional Category

The ABSS accountability initiative is a system level initiative that impacts, the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The ABSS accountability initiative is part of a larger initiative. The ABSS is a subset of the Vice Presidential mandate for paperless acquisition. The ABSS complements initiatives from the procurement and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) community to accomplish this mandate.

The ABSS accountability initiative is part of the related initiative, Automated Purchase Card System (APCS). The APCS reconciles credit card purchases with bank statements.

Supporting System Architecture

The ABSS accountability initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Base Contracting Acquisition System (BCAS)	Contract File	Timely and Accurate
General Accounting Finance System (GAFS)	Status of Funds and Accounting Field Validations	Timely and Accurate
Central Procurement Accounting Sysem (CPAS)	Status of Funds	Timely and Accurate
Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS)	Status of Funds	Timely and Accurate
Contract Writing System (ConWrite)	Contract Files	Timely and Accurate
Standard Procurement System (SPS)	Contract Files	Timely and Accurate

Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS)	Job Order Numbers and Cost Accounting Tracking	Timely and Accurate
Automated 181 system (J025A)	Status of Funds for Working Capital – Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG)	Timely and Accurate
Integrated Finance Accounting System (IFAS)	Status of Funds for Working Capital ISAG	Timely and Accurate
Integrated Finance Tracking System (IFTS)	Status of Funds for Management Information System	Timely and Accurate

The ABSS accountability initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Commitments	Timely and Accurate
CPAS	Commitments	Timely and Accurate
BCAS	Procurement Data	Timely and Accurate
ConWrite	Procurement Data	Timely and Accurate
SPS	Procurement Data	Timely and Accurate
Automated 181 System (J025A)	Commitment for Working Capital – SMAG	Timely and Accurate
IFAS	Commitment for Working Capital ISAG	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ABSS accountability initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Sep 95	
Fund Provided	Sep 96	Aug 98
Baseline Version 0.0 – electronic forms, electronic routing, multiple fund types, electronic coordination, etc.	Sep 96	Feb 97
Version 0.1 – GAFS, CPAS interface, Optional Routing, Bitmap Electronic signature, password security	Feb 97	Jul 97
Version 1.0 – BCAS interface, GAFS interface, Foreign Currency, DD250, External Routing, Route to OPLOC	Jul 97	May 98
Version 1.0.1 – Inquiry Functionality,	Dec 97	Oct 98

MART Validation, Load Unfilled Orders into GAFS, Track incoming funds (reimbursables for JOCAS)		
Version 1.1.1 – Y2K fixes for interface, BCAS interface enhancements, generic receiving report, USAFE form 100	Mar 98	Jan 99
Version 1.1.2 – GAO approved electronic signature, IFAS, J025A, SPS interface, EEIC validation, RCCC validation	May 98	Apr 99
Version 1.1.3 – Post IAPS, CPAS, GAFS, obligations, Accounting classification screen, JON account ID, PSR for commitments	Oct 98	Sep 99
Deployment – Air Force Wide	Feb 97	Sep 01

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the ABSS accountability initiative:

- generate electronic forms and funding documents
- user specific pick screens and lists for form data population
- automatic routing for internal and external coordination
- electronic signature
- automated commitments
- automated upload of standard contracting systems

U.S. Air Force
Automated Civil Engineer System (ACES)

Description

The Automated Civil Engineer System (ACES) is a migration of data and functionality from the existing WIMS functionality to a non-proprietary open system. The ACES will operate on a communications infrastructure built upon the AF/CE local area network program.

The ACES migratory initiative is the U.S. Air Force's project initiative envisioned as the next step in the evolutionary phase of Civil Engineer Systems. The current Work Information Management System (WIMS) is composed of a collection of Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL) programs and is being converted to a third normal, Department of Defense (DoD) Data Dictionary Compliant, Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) application.

Defense Management Review Directive (DMRD) 924 requires systems to standardize and migrate to open architecture and consolidate system data at regional Defense Mega Centers (DMCs). The initial requirement of DMRD 924 is being met with an Interim-WIMS solution that moves the legacy system from the proprietary WANG computer platform to an open system.

Software development for the ACES migratory initiative is based on a client-server architecture using the Oracle RDBMS as the core. Under this concept the database will be maintained on the server at the DMC and the client will run the application as an icon or window on the desktop.

Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tools available with Oracle make software developers highly productive by eliminating the need to write individual lines of programming code. The result is a major reduction in code development and modification, allowing more time for analysis and improvement of business processes. ACES, version 1, will include all:

- resource and asset management
- work control
- housing
- fire flight emergency response
- other functionality required to replace the existing WIMS

The ACES migratory initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ACES migratory initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following areas prompted the ACES migratory initiative:

- general process improvement
- CFO Act requirements

Objectives

The ACES migratory initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- general process improvement
- DMRD 924

Responsible Manager

The ACES migratory initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AFCES/CEOA
Program Manager
Garry Lee

DSN:
Comm: (850) 283 -6416
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ACES migratory initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civil Engineer System
- Personnel
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ACES migratory initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 94	Mar 94
LAN Infrastructure	Dec 94	Sep 99
ACES Real Property Proof of Concept	Mar 97	Sep 97
GCSS-AF Contract	Sep 97	Dec 98
CFO Compliance	Jun 98	Dec 98
Completion		Sep 99

U.S. Air Force
Automated Purchase Card System (APCS)

Description

The Automated Purchase Card System (APCS) was designed to streamline and automate the process of International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) transactions. The APCS imports the Statement Billing File (SBF) from a commercial bank, includes accounting classification information from the General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS), and produces purchase card transactions that are used for reporting, billing, payment, validation, electronic funds transfer, and reconciliation.

The APCS will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The APCS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The area prompting the APCS was the need for general process improvement. The IMPAC program has and continues to increase in scope, while manpower decreased; an automated solution is necessary.

Objectives

The APCS will produce results in:

- correcting data inaccuracy
- automating manual processes

Responsible Manager

The APCS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AFMC
Program Manager
Mark Sargent

DSN: 986-0876
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The APCS is a system that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement
- Accounts Payable

Supporting System Architecture

The APCS receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
US Bank's Corporate Payment System	CPS Billing Statement	Timely and Accurate

The APCS transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Accounting Data	Timely and Accurate
Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC)	Disbursing Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following are milestones for the APCS:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Feb 98	
Implementation	Dec 98	Apr 99
Completion		Apr 99

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the APCS include:

- reducing workload for financial services offices and operating locations
- decreasing payment preparation time
- minimizing interest penalty payments
- increasing rebates from the bank
- providing prompt payment act report data
- reducing bank and accounting system posting errors
- prohibiting duplicate payments
- providing an automated tool to accomplish the required functions

U.S. Air Force
Commercial Operations Integrated System (COINS)

Description

The Commercial Operations Integrated System (COINS), H004, provides information used to contract and pay for commercial airlift services.

The COINS will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The COINS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the COINS was the need to track contracts for commercial airlift services.

Objectives

The COINS will produce results in integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The COINS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AMC
Program Manager
Major John H. Stone III

DSN: 576-3584
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The COINS is a system that impacts the Transportation function.

Supporting System Architecture

The COINS transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Merged Accountability and Fund Reporting (MAFR)	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS)	Accrued Expenditures Unpaid	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the COINS:

- tracking contracts
- paying for commercial services

U.S. Air Force
Comprehensive Engine Management System (CEMS)

Description

The Comprehensive Engine Management System (CEMS) is the U.S. Air Force (USAF) standard system for all aspects of propulsion unit management including:

- inventory
- accounting
- pipeline
- TCTO and configuration management
- critical parts life tracking and maintenance management
- warranty tracking
- actuarial analysis

The CEMS supports base-level, depot, command, and contractor requirements at all levels. The CEMS is fully Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act compliant at this time and is fully fielded.

The CEMS will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CEMS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the CEMS was the need for logistics support.

Objectives

The CEMS will produce results in integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager	The CEMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are: AF/ILMY SA-ALC/TILC Program Manager Charles F. Osborn DSN: 945-0441 Comm: Fax: E-mail:
Functional Category	The CEMS is a system that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.
Benefits	A qualitative benefit of the CEMS is support of base-level, depot, command, and contractor requirements at all levels.

U.S. Air Force
Contract Depot Maintenance Production & Cost System
(DMIF-DEPOTPROD)

Description

Contract Depot Maintenance Production and Cost System (DMIF-DEPOTPROD), G072D, provides management reporting and a resource planning system for planned and actual costs of performing organic maintenance. The DMIF-DEPOTPROD is being redesigned to overcome shortfalls in accounting capabilities, internal controls, and timeliness.

In conjunction with the Government Furnished Material and End Item Transaction Reporting System (GFMTR), this system will replace the Accounting System for Industrial Fund Procurement of GFM (DMIF-IFPGFM, H075C).

The DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative was the need to document planned and actual costs of performing organic maintenance.

Objectives

The DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative will produce results in the area of integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager	The DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are: AFMC/FMR Program Manager Ann Fee DSN: 787-4654 Comm: Fax: E-mail:
Functional Category	The DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Working Capital Fund Accounting.
Supporting System Architecture	The DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative transmits data to the Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS)
Benefits	A qualitative benefit of the DMIF-DEPOTPROD replacement and redesigning initiative is providing management reporting and resource planning.

U.S. Air Force
Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)
Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG)
Time and Attendance (T&A) (H117) Systems

Description

The Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) develops a sales rate from Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System (G037G) data.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DMAG corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves incomplete data entered into Time and Attendance (T&A) (H117) systems. When the payroll system, Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) was implemented it created a void that required dual entry into the payroll and AFMC DMAG H117 systems.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DMAG are:

- system manager and user reviews
- Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Financial Statement Audits

Objectives

The objective of the DMAG is to enhance the T&A Reporting System (H117), which is now an approved Source Data Automation (SDA), for interfacing to Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS).

Responsible Manager

The DMAG office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service –Denver Center (DFAS-DE)
Program Manager
A.W. Landrigan, DFAS-DE/AAB

DSN: 787-7472
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DMAG is a system that impacts the following functions:

- General Ledger Accounting
- Property and Inventory Accounting
- Cost Accounting
- Fund Control
- Accounts Receivable Accounting
- Accounts Payable Accounting
- Budget Execution and Expenditure Accounting
- Financial Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The DMAG receives source data from the following systems:

- Resource Control Center (RCC)
- DCPS

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DMAG:

Year Identified	FY 96
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	September 30, 1997
Current Target Date	September 30, 1997
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Validation Process

The validation process for the DMAG will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

All affected system users will participate in testing, as well as SDA and receiving system personnel.

Results of Validation

The results of validation for the DMAG are:

- financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position
- reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

U.S. Air Force
Facility and Equipment Maintenance System (FEMS)

Description

New Facility and Equipment Maintenance System (FEMS) tracks all work and costs associated with equipment and facility maintenance at the air logistics centers. The FEMS will replace the following systems:

- Facility Equipment Planning Programming and Control System (FEPPC), G011
- Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment System (TMDE), G004A/PT

The FEMS replacement initiative will focus on the following:

- Reengineering business processes
- Consolidating and standardizing systems
- Integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The FEMS replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the FEMS replacement initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The FEMS replacement initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager	The FEMS replacement initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are: Air Force Material Command Program Manager Sylvester Cleveland DSN: 787-8881 Comm: E-mail:
Functional Category	The FEMS replacement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.
Benefits	A qualitative benefit of the FEMS replacement initiative includes the tracking of work and costs associated with equipment and facility management.

U.S. Air Force
Financial Information Resources Systems (FIRST)

Description

The legacy systems which carry out the Air Force budget functions at all budget levels are in desperate need of modernization. The Financial Information Resources System (FIRST), will integrate the Air Force's numerous budget systems:

- Base Budget Automated System (BBAS)
- Microcomputer Budget Automated System (MicroBAS)
- Command Budget Automated System (CBAS)
- Automated Budget Interactive Data Environment System (ABIDES)

Several major change decisions were made during 1998 to improve and accelerate delivery of the FIRST system.

The FIRST integration initiative implements USD(C) directed Budget and Accounting Classification Coding (BACC) structure, significantly improves business processes, and enables a "cradle-to-grave" tracking of programs as previous coding structures prohibited extensive tracking desired by the Air Force appropriation analysts and program managers.

The FIRST integration initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The FIRST integration initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve:

- violation of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in data accuracy
- mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in internal controls
- inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the FIRST integration initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The FIRST integration initiative will produce the following results:

- implement Y2K compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The FIRST integration initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

ESC/FN
Program Manager
Jerry Duke

DSN: 787-0509
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: dukej@msg.wpafb.af.mil

Functional Category

The FIRST integration initiative is a function level initiative that impact the Resource Planning, and Reporting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The FIRST integration initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Program Data System (PDS)	Aircraft and Missile Authorizations, Flying Hours, and Inventory	Timely and Accurate
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)	SIK , DPXC and Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) Reports; Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Analysis; 7122 Summary; 7102 Status	Timely and Accurate
DFAS, CPIM, FAST, TOGS, and FEDS	Resource Data	Timely and Accurate

Job Order cost Accounting System (JOCAS)	AFMC Cost Accounting Data	Timely and Accurate
CAIG	Cost Factor Data	Timely and Accurate

The FIRST integration initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DFAS	Accounting Change Request	Timely and Accurate
General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS), Central Procurement Accounting System (CPAS), Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) and Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS), MMAS, Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CFEMS), Navy, COARS Departmental On-line Accounting and Reporting System (DOLARS), and Case Management Control System (CMCS)	Funds Distribution	Timely and Accurate
OSD	Program Budget Submission and Program Budget Guidance and Policy	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the FIRST integration initiative:

- integrates all budget processes
- provides financial information to users ranging from squadron resource advisors to the Air Force corporate leadership
- implements BACC
- streamlines the budget process into one cohesive system

U.S. Air Force
Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS)

Description

The Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS), D035J, functions will be taken over by SMAS. The FIABS is a subsystem of the Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System (SSSCD). The FIABS processes transactions describing inventory activity of the General Support Division, the System Support Division, the Repairable Support Division and some investment items for the General Funds General Ledger.
The accounting module of FIABS provides the means for recording financial and program data related to the accounting, billing, and management of the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) stock funds and investment items. The FIABS performs the wholesale accounting function in conjunction with the Central Procurement Accounting System (CPAS), the General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS), and the Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS).

The FIABS replacement initiative provides an on-line transaction processing management and accounting system for use at air logistics centers (ALCs) and headquarters AFMC.

The FIABS replacement initiative will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The FIABS replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effective in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the FIABS replacement initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The FIABS replacement initiative will produce results by integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The FIABS replacement initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

U.S. Air Force
Program Manager
Terri Keithley

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The FIABS replacement initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting

The FIABS replacement initiative is part of the larger SMAS II project initiative. Functions of the FIABS will be taken over by SMAS.

Supporting System Architecture

The FIABS replacement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Interfund Billings	Timely and Accurate
CPAS	Commitments, Obligations, and Expenses	Timely and Accurate

The FIABS replacement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Interfund Data and Accounts Receivables	Timely and Accurate
CPAS	Obligations and Interfund Billings	Timely and Accurate
SMAS	Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
Customers	Billings	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the FIABS replacement initiative:

- updates the local inventory control information
- records the appropriate financial transactions
- provides a basis for billing the customer

U.S. Air Force
Government Furnished Material & End Item Transaction Reporting System (GFMTR)

Description

Government Furnished Material and End Item Transaction Reporting System (GFMTR) G009, will replace the Accounting System for Industrial Fund Procurement of GFM (DMIF-IFPGFM, H075C).

The GFMTR replacement initiative provides products and reports relative to inventory used in support of repair, overhaul, modification, and other types of contracts involving government furnished material (GFM). The GFMTR system is being re-engineered to:

- provide daily visibility of assets at commercial repair facilities to the material manager data system
- consolidate divisions of the stock fund
- incorporate functionality of the H075C
- provide compliance with the Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act accounting procedures
- add capability to track government furnished material

In conjunction with the Contract Depot Maintenance Production and Cost System (DMIF-DEPOTPROD), this system will replace the Accounting System for Industrial Fund Procurement of GFM (DMIF-IFPGFM, H075C).

The GFMTR replacement initiative will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The GFMTR replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the GFMTR replacement initiative was to provide products and reports relative to inventory in support of repair, overhaul, and modification of government furnished property.

Objectives

The result of the GFMTR replacement initiative is to integrate feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The GFMTR replacement initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AFMC/FMR
Program Manager
Ann Fee

DSN: 787-4654
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The GFMTR replacement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.

Supporting System Architecture

The GFMTR replacement initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DFIMS	Government Furnished Material	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the GFMTR replacement initiative:

- provide visibility of assets at commercial repair facilities to the material manager data system
- consolidate divisions of the stock fund,
- incorporate functionality of the H075C
- provide compliance with CFO accounting procedures
- add capability to track government furnished material

U.S. Air Force
Information Processing Management System (IPMS)

Description

The Information Processing Management System (IPMS) is a comprehensive, centralized communication-computer configuration management system that provides positive control of hardware and software within the Air Force environment through the integration of the following functions:

- budget projections
- ordering inventory
- maintenance tracking
- "what if " simulations

IPMS is responsible for the standard communications-computer equipment inventory for the entire Air Force.

Objectives

The objective of the IPMS is to provide an integrated and comprehensive means of reporting transaction level property, plant, equipment and inventory values that are subsequently incorporated into Air Force financial statements.

Responsible Manager

The IPMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AFPCA/GADE
Program Manager
Louis Blake

DSN: 224-2104
Comm: (703) 224-2104
Fax: (703) 614-4156
E-mail: Louis.Blake@comm.hq.af.mil

Functional Category

The IPMS initiative is system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tacking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting

U.S. Air Force
Integrated Logistics System - Supply (ILS-S)

Description

The Integrated Logistics System - Supply (ILS-S) will be the U.S. Air Force (USAF) standard base-level inventory accounting and ordering management system for the USAF. The system will also provide limited financial management to support the Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG).

The ILS-S integration initiative will utilize state-of-the-art technology to achieve accurate, near real-time logistics information that when combined with financial information supports the customer in all operational environments.

The ILS-S integration initiative provides total asset visibility and positive asset control for materiel in the following areas:

- Warehouse
- in-transit
- in maintenance repair
- in the custody of user organizations while deployed

The goal of the system is to provide reliable weapon system availability through stock availability and time definite delivery of materiel while continually improving service and cost performance. The ILS-S will provide direct supply support to active USAF units, the Guard, and the Reserve during peace and war, at fixed man bases, bare bases, and deployed locations.

The ILS-S integration initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy
- replacing the current supply system using a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) based solution

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ILS-S integration initiative is currently under development. An integrated process team (IPT) supported by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), SSG, LMFS, and the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) was formed to work on all ILS-S and Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS) interface issues. The interface issues include data required for various transactions and also Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act requirements in the Software Requirements Specifications document.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

General process improvement prompted the ILS-S integration initiative. The Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) was identified as the core increment for Global Combat Support System – Air Force (GCSS-AF) which modernizes 20 plus Air Force Base Level Systems.

Objectives

The ILS-S integration initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls
- achieve accurate near real-time logistics information by utilizing state-of-the-art technology

The ILS-S will be technologically modernized into Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operating Environment (DII/COE), COTS based, and form the basis for development and deployment of other logistics systems.

Responsible Manager

The ILS-S integration initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ SSG/ILS Logistics Information Systems Program Office
Program Manager
COL Rufus Manning

DSN: 596-4441
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ILS-S integration initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Inventory Tracking and Accounting.

The ILS-S integration initiative is part of a larger initiative. ILS-S is the first Automated Information System (AIS) to be built using the GCSS-AF contract and concepts. The goal of the Logistics Information Systems Program Office is to deliver integrated logistics capabilities that execute on a common platform, using shared data to the maximum extent possible. ILS-S is merely the first step in meeting this goal.

Supporting System Architecture

The ILS-S integration initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS)	Inventory Transactions (receipts, issues, catalog changes, funds checks, and acquisition funds)	Timely and Accurate

Any transactions processed in ILS-S that affects inventory will be passed from ILS-S to SMAS to perform the applicable financial update. There is also a requirement for ILS-S to have a mechanism to ensure SMAS has received all data and that the financial portion of the transaction can be traced back to the transaction in supply.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ILS-S integration initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Aug 95	
First Task Order (high level design and prototype)	Feb 97	Dec 97
ALPHA Delivery (user orientation prototype)	Aug 98	
BETA Delivery (basic supply functionality excluding equipment and war-time requirements)	Aug 99	
IOC (all basic capability-turn off legacy system) at 2 bases	May 00	
FOC (full capability) at 2 bases	Aug 00	
Worldwide Fielding	Aug 01	

The milestone dates listed above are tentative and may change due to schedule revisions.

Benefits	A qualitative benefit of the ILS-S integration initiative includes being a COTS based replacement of an existing system, supported by organic personnel that results in reduced maintenance cost.

U.S. Air Force
Integrated Maintenance Data Systems (IMDS)

Description

The Integrated Maintenance Data Systems (IMDS) is focusing on Year 2000 compliancy at full fielding.

The IMDS compliancy initiative is a single, evolving, and integrated information technology program to provide all persons with maintenance-related information they need to do their jobs. The IMDS compliancy initiative is the standard Air Force system for maintenance production support and the collection and processing of equipment maintenance information.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IMDS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, manual intervention, and inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to communicate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action that prompted the IMDS compliancy initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The IMDS compliancy intiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The IMDS compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AF/ILMM
Program Manager / Point of Contact
Colonel William J. Comer / John Gay

DSN:
Comm: (703) 693-9836
Fax:
E-mail: gayj@pentagon.af.mil

Functional Category

The IMDS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The IMDS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Property Data	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the IMDS compliancy initiative are providing support for maintenance production, and collection and processing of equipment maintenance information.

U.S. Air Force
Manufacturing Resources Planning II (MRP II)

Description

Manufacturing Resources Planning II (MRP II) replaces the following two systems:

- Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center Cost and Billing System (AMRC-CBS), D003B
- Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center - Asset Control System (DMIF-ASSET), D003A.

The MRP II replacement initiative provides a full general ledger system to account for aircraft maintenance, reclamation, and regeneration activities at the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC) at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (AFB). Implementation is expected by December 1998.

The MRP II replacement initiative will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MRP II replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the MRP II replacement initiative was the need to account for aircraft maintenance, reclamation, and regeneration at the AMARC.

Objectives

The MRP II replacement initiative will produce results by integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The MRP II replacement initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AMARC
Program Manager
LTC Dave Bonham

DSN: 228-8526
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MRP II replacement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.

Supporting System Architecture

The MRP II replacement initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS)	Surplus Equipment	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestone apply to the MRP II replacement initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Implementation	Oct 98	Dec 98

U.S. Air Force
On-Line Vehicle Interactive Management System (OLVIMS)

Description

The On-Line Vehicle Interactive Management System (OLVIMS), O009, provides workload control, work order processing, schedule maintenance tracking, labor hour accountability, and report generation capabilities for managing maintenance of the Air Force vehicle fleet. The OLVIMS is an existing system with no replacement plans.

The OLVIMS will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The OLVIMS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the OLVIMS was the need to provide data on maintenance of the Air Force fleet of vehicles.

Objectives

The OLVIMS will produce results by integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The OLVIMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AF/ILTV
Program Manager
Robert I. Wiley

DSN: 227-3374
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The OLVIMS is a system that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.

Supporting System Architecture

The OLVIMS transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Vehicle Data	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the OLVIMS:

- workload control
- work order processing
- schedule maintenance tracking
- labor hour accountability
- report generation

U.S. Air Force
Personnel Data System (PDS)

Description

The overall objective of the Personnel Data System (PDS), E300, is to modernize the military personnel data system by reengineering functional processes to effectively utilize computers in an open-systems based infrastructure while providing a standard hardware platform across the Service. The civilian module of PDS will be replaced by the Defense Civilian Personnel System (DCPS). The military personnel module is in the process of being modernized.

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative collects, processes, stores, and communicates information on all the Air Force personnel related actions for civilians and military. The PDS replacement and modernization initiative feeds the financial implications of personnel actions such as new enlistees, new hires, and promotions to the Air Force's civilian and military payroll systems.

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative will include porting all current capabilities to large database machines and varying sized servers while implementing business process improvement applications for use at every organizational level. This open system environment will provide a high level of support to the current and future military PDS replacement and modernization in a manner which most efficiently makes use of existing state-of-the-art Automated Data Processing (ADP) resources.

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative will focus on integrating with other communities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the PDS replacement and modernization initiative was the need to process the Air Force Personnel related actions.

Objectives

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative will produce results by integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

AFPC
Program Manager
Curtis Arrington

DSN: 487-6380
Comm: (210) 652-4725
Fax: (210) 652-3776
E-mail: arrington@hq.mpc.af.mil

Functional Category

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Personnel.

Supporting System Architecture

The PDS replacement and modernization initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS)	Military Pay Information	Timely and Accurate
Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)	Civilian Pay Information	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

A qualitative benefit of the PDS replacement and modernization initiative is the creation of an open systems environment that provides a high level of support to the current and future military personnel data system in a manner which most efficiently makes use of existing state-of-the-art Automated Data Processing (ADP) resources.

U.S. Air Force
Recoverable and Consumable Item Stratification (RCIS), D200N

Description

The Recoverable and Consumable Item Stratification (RCIS), D200N, is being updated to communicate with the Recoverable and Consumable Item Computation (D200A), the replacement for Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements System (D041), and to integrate with the seamless supply system GCSS. The RCIS integration initiative is part of the larger initiative, RMS technical refresh of D200A and D200N.

The RCIS integration initiative is the chief financial feeder of the U.S. Air Force (USAF). The RCIS integration initiative compares peacetime and war readiness assets against requirements for the Air Force recoverable items.

The RCIS integration initiative provides printed stratification reports at item level and various summary levels with indication of items subject to:

- buy
- repair
- termination
- disposal

The RCIS integration initiative provides item prices as an interface to the D043 cataloging system that in turn sends the price to other systems. For example, Fuels Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS), D035J, values the Air Force inventories from this price data. The RCIS is also used as the chief source of information to the DD1000 annual inventory to Congress. The RCIS is regularly updated with price changes.

The RCIS integration initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- updating to communicate with the Recoverable and Consumable Item Computation (D200A), the replacement for Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements System (D041), and to integrate with the seamless supply system GCSS

No significant changes are being made to system functionality. No known changes are being made that affect or relate to compliancy with the Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the RCIS integration initiative:

- general process improvement
- updating an antiquated technical environment

Responsible Manager

The RCIS integration initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AFMC/LGN
Program Manager
Barry Oliver

DSN:
Comm: (937) 257-8129
E-mail:

Functional Category

The RCIS integration initiative is part of the larger initiative, RMS technical refresh of D200A and D200N.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the RCIS integration initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established: Requirements Management System (RMS) technical refresh (RMS includes D200A and D200N	Jun 97	
Completion		FY00

U.S. Air Force
Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS) G099

Description

The Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS), G099, integrates existing systems and incorporates state-of-the-art technology to meet current and projected management information requirements. The REMIS integration and accountability initiative improves the accuracy of information received without requiring dedicated connections, by maintaining standard USAF edit tables.

The REMIS integration and accountability initiative is the central common source of all unclassified maintenance and selected supply information for the U.S. Air Force (USAF) weapons systems. The REMIS integration and accountability accumulates, validates (if not previously edited at the collection source), processes, stores, and makes accessible to USAF managers world-wide, the data necessary to keep weapon systems combat ready in peace and sustain them in war.

The REMIS integration and accountability was developed incrementally, and final integration of the system occurs when all increments (or sub-systems) are completed. The REMIS integration and accountability provides on-line access to the following categories of unclassified data as they pertain to Aerospace Vehicles, Trainers, Automatic Test Equipment (ATE), Communications-Electronics (C-E) equipment, Support Equipment (SE), engines, and other MDC reportable items including:

- equipment inventory
- multiple status
- utilization
- operation reliability
- maintenance
- configuration
- time compliant technical orders

This transaction-driven system collects the majority of its data from USAF standard base and depot level systems without hindering these systems' performance. The REMIS integration and accountability improves the accuracy of information received without requiring dedicated connections, by maintaining standard USAF edit tables. These tables are pushed to base or depot level systems to allow editing the data at the source.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The REMIS integration and accountability initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the REMIS integration and accountability initiative was the need for logistics support.

Objectives

The REMIS integration and accountability initiative will provide results in integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The REMIS integration and accountability initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DoD USAF
Program Manager
Mildred Pitman

DSN:
Comm: (937) 429-6459
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The REMIS integration and accountability initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Property, Plant, and Equipment.

Supporting System Architecture

The REMIS integration and accountability initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Aircraft Inventory	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the REMIS integration and accountability initiative are to provide:

- equipment inventory
- multiple status
- utilization
- operation reliability
- maintenance
- configuration
- time compliance technical orders

U.S. Air Force
Requirements Data Bank (RDB)

Description

The primary function of the Requirements Data Bank (RDB) system is to forecast and control procurement and repair requirements of materiel needed for logistics support of weapon systems operated by the Air Force. This consists of the automated and manual functions involved in the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Requirements Process.

Objectives

The objective of the RDB system is to provide information to determine weapon system material procurement, spares, and repair requirements, ensuring that logistics capabilities are not degraded.

Responsible Manager

The RDB system office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

MSG/SMR
Program Manager
Pat DePasquali

DSN: 259-4819
Comm: (513) 259-4819
Fax: (513) 259-4881
E-mail:

Functional Category

The RDB system is system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement
- Resource Planning and Reporting

U.S. Air Force
Stock Control System (SCS)

Description

The Stock Control System (SCS) is being technically refreshed and modernized under the AF Seamless Supply Chain Management effort (Global Combat Support System (GCSS)-AF). The SCS modernization initiative is a wholesale supply system that performs the functions of:

- processing requisitions
- providing customer status
- maintaining visibility of assets (by quantity, condition, and location)
- allocating and releasing assets
- providing Joint Total Asset Visibility (TAV) for both the Air Force and the Marine Corps

The SCS modernization initiative is a joint service system, with HQ AFMC/LGN serving as executive agent. Within the Air Force, the SCS modernization initiative maintains visibility of reparable and critical consumable assets stored at retail base accounts and redistributes base excess assets to fill backorders. The Air Force also uses the SCS modernization initiative to preposition backorders for immediate shipment from the receiving line when:

- assets are received
- issue and control materiel is provided to depot maintenance
- intransit tracking is performed
- order and ship times are computed
- aggregation accounts maintained
- controlling or issuing government furnished materiel provided to contractors
- logistics reassignments are performed

The current SCS modernization initiative is a fully integrated on-line, real-time system composed of integrated sub-systems and processes (i.e. D035A, D035B, D035C, D035E, D035K, D035L, and D035T). The current SCS modernization initiative, along with the existing batch-oriented D034A Special Stock Control System and the essentially manual D143M Logistics Item Transfer System, are being technically refreshed and modernized under the AF Seamless Supply Chain Management effort GCSS-AF. The modernized D034A and D143M processes will become part of the modernized SCS.

The SCS modernization initiative will be:

- web-enabled
- consist of Windows-type screens
- separate data from business applications to allow data warehousing
- compliant with Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and Common Operating Environment (COE) regulations
- operate within a Shared Data Environment (SHADE)

The SCS modernization initiative business processes will also be reengineered as part of the modernization project. The SCS modernization initiative, "wholesale" supply functions and "retail" supply functions will interface seamlessly with the GCSS-AF and Seamless Supply System architecture.

The new SCS modernization initiative will correct "dirty data" problems caused by data loss and garbled data resulting from passing of data between interfacing systems (resolved by systems and users reading data placed in the data warehouse by the data owner or source system).

The new SCS modernization initiative will be in compliance with financial data requirements because it is being designed in conjunction with the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA). An October 24, 1997 letter from HQ AFMC/LG, requested Management Advisory Service from the AFAA to ensure compliance with GAO and Federal Accounting System Advisory Board standards due to the importance of SCS modernization initiative as a feeder system to the Working Capital Fund (WCF) financial statements. The AFAA has provided a permanent member to participate in all aspects of SCS modernization initiative modernization (e.g. requirements, definition, design, and testing).

The SCS modernization initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy
- improving general system effectiveness
- provide an improved and modern system for use by item managers and other DoD-wide users

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SCS modernization initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- internal controls
- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the SCS modernization initiative:

- audit findings
- general process improvement
- desire to provide the most effective and modern system for easier use by item managers and customers
- desire to effectively share logistics data within the Air Force and with other services and agencies and to support and promote a Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV) capability project
- need for interoperability among services and agencies (GCSS compliance)
- need to achieve objectives of GCSS-AF Seamless Supply

Objectives

The SCS modernization initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The SCS modernization initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

HQ AFMC/LGN
Program Manager
Barry Oliver

DSN:
Comm: (937) 904-0160
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The SCS modernization initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Requisition Processing
- General Ledgers

Supporting System Architecture

The SCS modernization initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
D043 Master Item Identification Control System (automated)	Cataloging Data (stock numbers and prices)	Sometimes Timely Sometimes Accurate
D002A, Standard Base Supply System (automated)	Base Customer Requisitions, Recoverable Assembly Management Process (RAMP) Data (base asset balances), Intransit Data	Sometimes Timely Sometimes Accurate
W001, Security Assistance Management Information System (automated)	Foreign Military Sales Customer Requisitions	Timely and Accurate
G009, Government Furnished Materiel (GFM) Transaction Reporting System (automated)	Contractor, Contract, Item Quantity Authorized as Related to GFM	Timely and Accurate
D067, Defense Materiel Utilization and Disposal Program Management System (automated)	Disposal transactions	Timely and Accurate
G402A, EPS (automated)	Depot Maintenance Issue Requests	Timely and Accurate

The SCS modernization initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
D035J, Fuels Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS) (automated)	Accountable Transactions (issues, receipts, and inventory adjustments), Asset Balances, Cataloging, and Price Data	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Note: The SCS interfaces with approximately 69 data systems. Output to D035J represents the major financial information provided by SCS modernization. General information provided to other systems by SCS modernization may be used by those systems to maintain their own financial management data. It is presumed that those systems will provide their own information regarding CFO Act compliance and sources of their data.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SCS modernization initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
SCS Technical Refresh Requirement Identified by HQ AFMC/LGNM	Jul 96	
Contract Awarded for First Phase	Sep 97	
SCS Technical Refresh Modernization Seamless Supply and Seamless Logistics GCSS-AF		FY 01

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the SCS modernization initiative include:

- modern, effective, user-friendly system (e.g. web-enabled, Windows screens, data separated from business applications, and data warehousing) for use by item managers, and other services, and agencies
- elimination of unnecessary data interfaces and maintenance of duplicate data; data warehouse becomes provider for authoritative source data supplied by data owner for access by all users and data systems needing information
- resolution of current "dirty data" problems, there is no need to pass data through multiple systems

- system in compliance with financial data requirements
- material weaknesses resolved during system technical refresh and modernization
- system programmed in accordance with streamlined, reengineered business processes
- DII/COE compliance and Shared Data Environment resulting in seamless interaction of processes (e.g. wholesale and retail supply functions) and interoperability of DoD Military Department and Defense Agency data systems
- improved JTAV by providing SCS data to JTAV Global Web via SCS Web data server

U.S. Air Force
Transfer of Management Responsibility Project

Description

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project identifies CFO Act-related design deficiencies and recommends changes.

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative identified applications, modules or portions of the Air Force financial, non-financial, and mixed systems that perform finance and accounting functions. These systems provide information supporting accounting, funds control, budgetary requirements, and asset accounting at the operational level as well as at the departmental level.

The systems interact to produce various inputs for status of funds reports and financial and management information required for the production of CFO financial statements. This information became the basis for the inventory of feeder systems within the Air Force and led to the Air Force Audit Agency reviews of selected systems to identify CFO Act-related design deficiencies and recommend changes.

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that produces inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative will produce results in the area of integrating feeder systems.

Responsible Manager

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

SAF/FMPS and DFAS-DE/AM
Program Manager
Jake Bakker and Richard Anderfuren

DSN: 926-8192
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Oct 93	
Final Report	Nov 93	Aug 96
Feeder Systems Inventory	Aug 96	Ongoing

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the Transfer of Management Responsibility Project compliancy initiative:

- identified mixed systems that contain property, plant, and equipment or inventory information
- identified potential areas for improvement in efficiency for a number of systems as provided by the Air Force points of contact and documented in the individual system assessment reports
- identified procedures by which confidence in the data provided to accounting and finance systems may be improved
- recommended performance of the Air Force Section 2 and Section 4 Federal Managers; Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) reviews, leading to strengthened internal controls

Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA)
Point of Sale - Modernization (POS-M)

Description

The Point of Sale – Modernization (POS-M) creates a single, consistent architecture that adheres to open systems standards, greatly reducing the Defense Commissary Agency's (DeCA's) support burden. The POS-M will also produce results in implementing a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system. The POS-M initiative will focus on consolidating and standardizing systems.

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative processes customer purchases, captures sales and financial data from purchases, produces management reports, and provides information to other Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) business systems.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

There are no weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations for the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative to correct.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative will produce results in implementing a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system.

Responsible Manager

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DeCA / Information Management
Program Manager
John Goodman

DSN: 539-3832
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E-mail: GoodmanJd@HqLee.deca.mil

Functional Category

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Inventory Tracking and Accounting.

Supporting System Architecture

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
BCS	Defense Travel System (DTS) Honored Checks	Timely and Accurate
DeCA Interim Business Systems (DIBS)	Prices	Timely and Accurate

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Store Item Management and Merchandise Support System (SIMMSS)	Item Movement Data	Timely and Accurate
Industry	Item Movement Data	Timely and Accurate
Standard Procurement System (SPS)	Debit or Credit Card Requests	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Apr 93	Aug 93
Deployment	Nov 96	Dec 98
Completion of Contract		Jan 04

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits (process improvement benefits) for the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative:

- increases the number of payment methods accepted in commissaries
- reduces the amount of time commissaries spend reconciling close-of-business totals and preparing deposit forms
- enables use of wireless cash registers during commissary sidewalk sales to monitor moneys collected and goods sold
- captures all transactions electronically (electronic journaling), simplifying the auditing of a commissary or cashier
- provides extensive cashier productivity and security information,
- provides capability of a "just–in-time" inventory replenishment strategy
- provides capability to perform "end-to-end" network management (diagnosing problems, trouble shooting, and maintenance of all DeCA sites from remote locations)
- creates a single, consistent architecture that adheres to open systems standards, greatly reducing DeCA's support burden
- characteristics of the new Point of Sale (POS) system include simplicity, speed, acceptability, reusability, accuracy, reliability, adaptability, quality, service life, and versatility

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Automated Time, Attendance, and Production System (ATAAPS)

Description

The Automated Time, Attendance, and Production System (ATAAPS) eliminates the following local legacy Source Data Automation (SDA) systems:

- Time and Labor System (TLS)
- Army Missile Command Automated Timecard Entry System (MATES)
- Real Time and Attendance Processing System (RETAPS)
- Time, Attendance, Labor, and Productivity Reporting System (TALPRS)
- Electronic Timekeeping System (ETS)

The ATAAPS will be enhanced to ensure compliancy with laws and regulations.

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative is being fielded as the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) standard SDA system for the time and attendance (T&A) and labor and production (L&P) reporting.

The DFAS selected the ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative to be the standard SDA system for activities using the Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS) and the Defense Business Management System (DBMS), that require edited labor data.

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative will be enhanced to:

- link with new customer accounting systems
- satisfy new customer requirements
- ensure compliance with laws and regulations

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative is currently operational at 68 activities throughout the Department, which includes the DFAS, the Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) sites, and most of the Army Materiel Command (AMC). The remaining AMC sites not yet using ATAAPS are planned to begin conversion to the ATAAPS Windows version by the end of fourth quarter FY 1998. The DLA is now implementing the ATAAPS mainframe version in four increments during the period January through June 1998.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments of the ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative:

- coordination with other interfacing systems consolidation plans
- any system changes required, may impact ATAAPS' ability to deploy in consonance with other systems' conversion schedules

Objectives

An objective of the ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative is the complete implementation of ATAAPS throughout the AMC, eliminating the following local legacy SDA systems:

- Time and Labor System (TLS)
- Army Missile Command Automated Timecard Entry System (MATES)
- Real Time and Attendance Processing System (RETAPS)
- Time, Attendance, Labor and Productivity Reporting System (TALPRS)
- Electronic Timekeeping System (ETS)

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative will be implemented at activities using DBMS, as directed by the DFAS.

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative will prototype and field a Windows-based Graphical User Interface (GUI) client-server version of ATAAPS to current mainframe users. The ATAAPS also prototypes the interface developed for the Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) and plan for future deployments to Army installations.

Responsible Manager

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDPD
Program Manager
T.J. Heavyside

DSN: 699-3153
Comm: (317) 510-3153
Fax: (317) 510-3067
E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
Cost Accounting System	Edited Labor and Production Data
Payroll System	Certified Time and Attendance Data

Resource Requirements

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $8.0 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $47.9 million through FY 2005.

The following are implementation costs for the ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.1	$5.0	$4.7	$4.6	$4.6	$4.6

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the ATAAPS consolidation and compliancy initiative:

- provide a user-friendly standard SDA for single source input of T&A and L&P
- provide validated and edited L&P data to the cost accounting system
- provide electronically certified T&A data to the payroll system
- ensure sound internal controls (FMFIA requirement) through data security and audit trails
- support diverse customer needs through the system's flexibility to provide multiple reporting options and support of world-wide communications
- eliminate legacy T&A SDA systems

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Civilian Personnel Resource Reporting System (CPRRS) also referred to as Work Year and Personnel Cost (WYPC)

Description

The Civilian Personnel Resource Reporting System (CPRRS) focus for redesign is addressing a move from decentralized to centralized processing and data control. The CPRRS also consolidates the processing performed by multiple Automated Information Systems (AIS).

The CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative is the Department of the Navy's (DoN) formal mechanism for tracking civilian personnel. The CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative tracks hours worked, personnel costs, and associated information reported monthly for all Naval activities.

The CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business practices
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities
- decentralized business practices with multiple systems, each with the potential for different logic

The DoN lacks standard, fully automated and consolidated CPRRS reporting capability. The focus for redesign of the DoN's CPRRS reporting, is addressing a move from decentralized to centralized processing and data control.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative are the result of:

- business practice analysis of the DoN's Work Year Personnel Costs (WYPC) system
- system reviews
- CFO Act Mandates for Data Standardization
- requirements of the OMB and the U.S. Treasury

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative includes, during the past year, the CPRRS Level II workload of eight sites (Arlington, Great Lakes, Pensacola, Oakland, New Orleans, Honolulu, San Diego, and Norfolk) was consolidated into DFAS-CL/A. DFAS-CL/A is also preparing to take over responsibility for Port Hueneme and the OCONUS sites as they are consolidated into the Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS). From this consolidation effort we have determined the need for a single system to process all WYPC.

The CPRRS redesign is forthwith called WYPC redesign. The focus of redesigning WYPC reporting is to centralize Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS) source data Level I processing and provide output for the field activity's use. This will unite the regional consolidation with Level I processing and provide a centralized source of input for Level III (DoN).

Objectives

The objectives of the WYPC initiative is the focus of re-designing WYPC reporting to centralize DCPS source data, WYPC Level I processing, and provide output for the field activity's use. This will unite the regional consolidation with Level I processing and provide a centralized source of input for Level III (DoN). Responsibility for the accuracy and validity of WYPC would remain with the appropriate Authorization Accounting Activity (AAA).

The WYPC data is used to:

- develop civilian personnel budgets
- monitor the Manage to Payroll (MTP) program
- generate reports for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Labor and Commerce Departments

The WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative will result in the following:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/ABA-1
Program Manager
Donna Wolfe

DSN: 580-5907
Comm: (216) 522-5907
Fax: (216) 522-5244
E-mail:

Functional Category

The CPRRS consolidation and redesign initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Civilian Pay
- Resource, Planning and Reporting
- Personnel

The WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative reports civilian personnel resource hours and dollars to include specific Permanent Change of Station (PCS) items by pay plan and location code for budgeting and statistical analysis. In terms of a related improvement initiative, WYDC redesign is currently for the Navy and is a prototype for the Department.

Supporting System Architecture

The WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS)	Paid Labor and Fringe Benefits	Timely and Accurate
Defense Cash Reporting System (DCRS) and Centralized Expenditure and Reimbursement Processing System (CERPS)	Summary Civilian Paid Labor and Certain PCS Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
Centralized Master Edit Table (CMET) and Global Edit Table (GET)	Accounting Validation Data	Timely and Accurate

The WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
The DoN Office of Budget FMB 42	WYPC	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CPRRS/WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Need Established	May 96	Jun 97
Consolidation of 8 sites into DFAS-CL/A	FY 97	
Program Managers Charter	Jun 97	Sep 97
Abbreviated System Decision Paper (Live Cycle Management (LCM) levels I, II, & III) (Waiting approval by DFAS-HC/C for ending date)	Sep 97	
Design and Development by Field Support Activity (FSA)-PE	Sep 97	Nov 98
Defense Information System Agency (DISA) New Business Request 98-20 (Waiting assignment of Mid Tier by DISA for end date)	Dec 97	
Completion		Nov 98

Resource Requirements

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $692 thousand.

Total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $1.0 million through FY 1998.

The following are implementation costs for the CPRRS and WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative in then years and in thousands:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$375	0	0	0	0	0

The following are full time staffing requirements for the WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative (total WYPC redesign):

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
5	5	1	1	1	1

The following are full time staffing requirements for the CPRRS and WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative for day to day operations:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
17	16	16	16	16	16

Benefits

The WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative's return on investment (ROI) is 100 percent per year when compared to average savings over ten years with the original investment.

The payback point is January 2000.

The savings/investment (10yr) is $10.6 million from 1999 to 2008.

The following are quantitative benefits of WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
0	$0.8	$0.9	$0.9	$1.0	$1.0

The following are qualitative benefits of the WYPC consolidation and redesign initiative:

- Standardize the processing of WYPC input data
- Consolidate the processing performed by multiple AIS's
- provide centralized management, control, and processing of all WYPC data for the DoN

improve accuracy and timeliness of reports

Office of Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition & Technology (OUSD A&T) Information Technology Management (ITM) Automated Data Processing (ADP) Inventory Tracking System

Description

This automated system allows for the tracking and reporting of Automated Data Processing (ADP) office automation equipment installed throughout the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition and Technology (OUSD A&T).

The Information Technology Management (ITM) ADP Inventory Tracking System is a feeder system to the Department of Defense ADP Inventory Management System, managed by the Defense Automation Resources Information Center (DARIC). The Acquisition Program Integration (API) Inventory Technology Management (ITM) office submits quarterly reports to the Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) Systems and Services (S&S) office, for Office of Under Secretary of Defense (OUSD) consolidation and reporting to DARIC.

The ITM and ADP will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Objectives

The ITM and ADP will produce results in the following areas:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The ITM and ADP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T)
Program Manager
Dave Lloyd

DSN: 225-2558
Comm: (703) 695-2558
Fax: (703) 697-5017
E-mail: lloyddl@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The ITM and ADP is feeder system that impacts, Inventory Tracking and Accounting.

The ITM and ADP is part of the larger initiative, DoD ADP Inventory Tracking. The ITM and ADP system is a feeder system to the DoD ADP Inventory Tracking system maintained by DARIC.

Supporting System Architecture

The ITM and ADP receives source data from the following:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ADP procurement packages and various inventory tracking forms	Equipment Make, Model, Cost, Warranty, and Location	Timely and Accurate

The ITM and ADP transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DARIC through WHS S&S	Inventory Adds, Changes, and Deletes	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the ITM and ADP:

- allows for automated tracking and reporting of A&T's ADP inventory
- provides automated interface with DARIC (through WHS S&S)

Department of Defense (DoD) Health Affairs
Health Standard Resource System (HSRS)

Description

The Health Standard Resources System (HSRS) will integrate medical Service-specific personnel, readiness, manpower utilization, workload and financial reporting, and business office processes into a single DoD Tri-Service system. The HSRS must interface with numerous Federal, DoD-standard, and Service-unique automated information systems (AIS), and provide integrated information processing capabilities. The HSRS shares information across facilities and services through improved system architecture.

The HSRS integration initiative will facilitate comprehensive resource planning, programming, enrollment-based capitation (EBC), analysis, and management under military treatment facility (MTF) direct care, managed care, TRICARE, military theater, readiness, and other Federal and private sector health services delivery environments.

The HSRS integration initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The HSRS integration initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention relating to data accuracy.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the HSRS integration initiative:

- general process improvement
- audit findings
- Desert Shield and Desert Storm lessons learned
- changing technology

Objectives

The HSRS integration initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data accuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The HSRS integration initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Tricare Management Activity
Program Manager
LT Ed Rosas

DSN:
Comm: (703) 575-6779
Fax:
E-mail: Edwin.rosas@tma.osd.mil

Functional Category

The HSRS integration initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Receivables and Collections
- Manpower
- Civilian Pay
- Readiness
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Education and Training

The HSRS integration initiative has the following smaller or related initiatives:

- Expense Assignment System IV (EAS IV)
- Defense Medical Human Resource System (DMHRS)
- Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System (CCQAS)
- Third Party Outpatient Collection System (TPOCS)
- legacy systems being prepared for termination

Supporting System Architecture

The HSRS integration initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Uniform Chart of Accounts Personnel System (UCAPERS)	Personnel and Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Standard Personnel Management System (SPMS)	Personnel and Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Air Force (AF) Personnel Subsystem	Personnel and Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Army Standard Finance System (STANFINS)	Obligations and Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Navy Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)-FL	Obligations and Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Air Force Base Accounting System (AFBAS)	Obligations and Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Composite Health Care System (CHCS)	Workload	Untimely and Sometimes Accurate
TFMMS (Navy)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
BUMIS (Navy)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MODS (Army)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MRDSS (Air Force)	Readiness	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SMRTS (Navy)	Readiness	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPDS) (Tri-Service)	Civilian Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
OLTDA (Army)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
OPINS (Navy)	Navy Officer Personnel	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Navy Enlisted System (NES)	Navy Enlisted Personnel	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The HSRS integration initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Control Equipage Inventory System (CEIS) and Medical Expense Performance Reporting System (MEPRS) Central	Summary Level Cost Data	Timely and Accurate
Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System Executive Query System (MEQS)	Summary Level Cost Data	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the HSRS integration initiative:

- increased functionality in readiness and human resource management, manpower, education and training, personnel management, and financial management
- enhanced command strength management analysis and modeling,
- improved resource forecasting and budgeting
- expanded decision making capabilities for MHS and MTF and DTF leaders
- improved data quality, accuracy, integrity, and timeliness
- sharing of information across facilities and services through improved system architecture
- visibility into Reserve and National Guard information

CORE INITIATIVES

Acquisition and Financial Management Panel (ACQPANEL)

Description

The Deputy Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of a working group to develop a course of action to alleviate the systematic problem of unmatched disbursements (UMD). Under the guidance of the Acquisition and Financial Management Working Group Panel (ACQPANEL), co-chaired by the USD(C) and the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), the Acquisition and Financial Management Working Group was chartered for that purpose. The group produced a report which presents 48 recommendations, focusing primarily on short and mid-term improvements. This initiative will implement those recommendations.

The Acquisition and Financial Management Panel (ACQPANEL) implementation initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ACQPANEL implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the ACQPANEL implementation initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- general process improvements

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the ACQPANEL implementation initiative is that today's acquisition process is dependent on hard copy documents that are distributed and repetitively entered into multiple systems.

Data entry errors and the lack of timely distribution of contract documents among program managers, contracting offices, contract administration offices, payment offices, and accounting offices are the major contributors to UMDs.

The main focus is on systemic changes to prevent the occurrence of conditions that result in UMDs. The recommendations include:

- equipping selected current (legacy) contract writing systems
- the contract administration system, and selected accounting systems with Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) capabilities
- providing the Navy systems commands with automated contract writing and EDI capabilities
- assigning data entry responsibility to contracting officers and administrators
- simplifying contract structure
- revising contract payment logic for progress payments and cost type vouchers

A central theme of the recommendations is to make extensive use of EDI and expanded transaction sets to eliminate duplicate data entry and make timely distributions of contractual and financial data.

Objectives

The objectives of the ACQPANEL implementation initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data accuracy
- improve internal controls
- eliminate unmatched disbursements and negative unliquidated obligations

Responsible Manager

The ACQPANEL office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS/DDP
Program Manager
Jerry Hinton

DSN: 327-0328
Comm: (703) 607-0328
Fax: (703) 607-0128
E-mail:

Functional Category

ACQPANEL is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement
- Procurement Accounting
- General Accounting
- Work In Capital Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The ACQPANEL implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAS	Contract Pay Notices (CPN)	Timely and Accurate
GAFS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SABRS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
SAMMS	Contract Awards and CPN	Timely and Accurate
SAPAS	Contract Awards and CPN	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SOMARDS	Contract Awards and CPN	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS	Disbursements	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
IPC	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
MOCAS	CPN	Timely and Accurate
SAMMS	CPN	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
STARS 1-PAY	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
CAPS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
IAPS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MOCAS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
	Invoices	Timely and Accurate
	Receipts	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

SAMMS	Contract Awards	Timely and Accurate
	Invoices	Timely and Accurate
	Receipts	Timely and Accurate
STARS 1-PAY	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
	Invoices	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ACQPANEL implementation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
ACQFMWG Chartered		Nov 93
ACQFMWG Started Review		Jan 94
ACQFMWG Audit Report		Jun 95
Implement 48 Recommendations	Apr 95	
Cross Functional ACQPANEL Established	Aug 95	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the ACQPANEL implementation initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $39.8 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.8	$5.9	$2.4	$2.5	$0.6	$0.6

The following are full time staffing requirements for the ACQPANEL implementation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
85	68	27	27	6	6

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the ACQPANEL initiative:

- transfers of funds overnight using Agency Location Code (ALC)
- lowers data entry cost
- decreased paper handling
- eliminates mailing costs
- improves management of inter-agency reporting periods and reconciliation on accounting payable and receivable
- saves over $6 million annually in government-wide interest avoidance
- provides better cash management

Automated Disbursing System (ADS)

Description

The Automated Disbursing System (ADS) replacement initiative will be the sole payment system for the Department of the Navy (DoN) and associated Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Cleveland Center Operating Locations (OPLOCs). The ADS initiative is fully compliant and capable of producing U.S. Treasury mandated financial returns and DoD reporting requirements.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments associated with the ADS replacement initiative:

- delayed decision to implement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to the DFAS-CL and associated OPLOCs
- prolonged decision in the Disbursing Strategy Study
- funding for planned enhancements to ADS
- dependent on deployment of Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS) 5.0 by June 1, 1997
- ADS interface with Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) and Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS), unresolved issues

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the ADS replacement initiative is the recognized need to automate manual disbursing and accounting pay related functions within the Department.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the ADS replacement initiative is that ADS was designed to automate manual disbursing and accounting pay related functions in the Department. The current automated procedure replaced manual issuance of DD 2277's, most NAVCOMPT 3055 payrolls, and various miscellaneous transactions (disbursement and collection).

The ADS replacement initiative successfully automated the manual input of data into the financial reporting system and eliminated the need for manual posting of daily transactions to a "cash book" or spreadsheet, as well as daily deputy disbursing officer reporting.

Objectives

The targeted goals for the ADS initiative is full deployment of ADS to all DFAS-CL OPLOCs and the U.S. Navy by FY 1999 and to eliminate all manual processes currently used. The ADS replacement initiative will eliminate the following disbursing legacy systems:

- SRD-1 at OPLOC-Norfolk, VA (Army payments only)
- Defense Disbursing System at OPLOC-Pensacola, FL
- Defense Disbursing System at OPLOC-Charleston, SC

Responsible Manager

The ADS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Audrey Cobler

DSN: 580-6558
Comm: (216) 522-6558
Fax: (216) 522-5344

Functional Category

The ADS replacement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The following finance and accounting systems link to the ADS replacement initiative:

- On-line Paying and Collecting System (OPAC)
- Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS)
- Defense Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System (DFRRS) and Financial Reporting System (FRS)
- Recertification Check System (RCR)
- Defense Check Reconciliation Module (DCRM)
- Centralized Expenditure Reporting Processing System (CERPS)
- Centralized Master Edit Table (CMET)
- Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)
- Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the ADS replacement initiative:

Action	End Date
Full deployment of ADS to all DFAS-CL OPLOCs and the U.S. Navy	FY 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the ADS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.3 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.9	$0.8	$0.8	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the ADS replacement initiative:

- provide a single automated disbursing system that supports all Department of the Navy disbursing activities
- eliminate six Navy DSSNs through centralized disbursing at DFAS-CL
- produce one standard financial report under DFAS-CL DSSN vice multiple reporting from individual activities
- comply with Treasury mandated regulations, i.e., Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC)
- support Navy travel
- support entitlements and accounting customers needs
- reduce disbursing resources through consolidation
- produce auditable financial statements and Treasury reports

Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES)

Description

The Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES) sustainment initiative sustains this travel pay legacy system and its transition to the interim and migratory system, Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS), and to the vendor pay legacy system and transition to the interim migratory system, Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS).

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The AFES sustainment initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves operations that impede realizing economies of scale.

Sources of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the AFES sustainment initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management control reviews

Responsible Manager

The AFES office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Richard O. Helms

DSN: 332-4894
Comm: (703) 602-4894
Fax: (703) 607-0888
E-mail:

Functional Category

The AFES sustainment initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Vendor Pay function.

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the AFES sustainment initiative:

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction in Last Year's Report	FY 97

Current Target Date	FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the AFES sustainment initiative.

Action	End Date
Replace AFES with SRD-I at OPLOC Rock Island	Jun 95
Replace AFES at one OPLOC	Jul 95
Replace AFES (Disbursing Functions) with SRD-I	Dec 97
Replace AFES (Accounts Payable Functions) with CAPS	Jul 98
Replace AFES (Travel Entitlement Computations) with IATS	TBD

Validation Process

The validation process for the AFES sustainment initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Accounting and Inventory Management System (AIMS)

Description

The Accounting and Inventory Management System (AIMS) Year 2000 (Y2K) initiative is an operational financial system that edits transactions from store systems. The AIMS initiative processes receipts, issues, adjustments, and maintains line item inventory by store.

The AIMS Y2K initiative will focus on Year 2000 (Y2K) activities.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The AIMS Y2K initiative does not have an impact on financial operations or data.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance of the AIMS initiative is Y2K activities.

Objectives

The objective of the AIMS initiative is to implement a Y2K compliant system.

Responsible Manager

The AIMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DeCA
Program Manager
Kay Walker

DSN:
Comm: (804) 734-8833
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The AIMS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Inventory Tracking and Accounting function.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The AIMS Y2K initiative does not have an impact on financial operations or data.

Supporting System Architecture

The AIMS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DIBS	Financial Data	Timely and Accurate

The AIMS Y2K initiative transmits source data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
SAVES	Financial Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the AIMS Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Programming	Apr 98	May 98
Documentation	Apr 98	May 98
Help Desk	May 98	Jun 98
Training	Jun 98	Jun 98
Field Deployment	Jun 98	Jul 98

Base Operations Support System (BOSS)

Description

Base Operations Support System (BOSS) is the selected interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) system supporting the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) retail supply business area and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

BOSS users include:

- base supply
- contracting
- accounting and finance functions in their respective installation support roles throughout DLA
- Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)
- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) including the DoD Hazardous Waste Program

BOSS is a real-time, interactive system used for:

- receiving
- ordering
- issuing and accounting for supplies and services

The BOSS compliancy initiative will enhance the system and focus on ensuring compliance with the:

- Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The BOSS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Also, the BOSS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the BOSS compliancy initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- general process improvement
- technical and IPC support cost
- Year 2000 (Y2K) compliance

Objectives

The objectives of the BOSS initiative are to modify BOSS to comply with all FMFIA, CFO Act, DoD Financial Management Regulations (FMR), and Key Accounting Requirements (KAR).

Responsible Manager

The BOSS offices of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:

DLSC-IS	DFAS-CO/AT
Program Manager (DLA)	Program Manager (DFAS)
Eric Taylor	Keith Westby
DSN: 427-6575	869-7319
Comm:	(614) 693-7319
Fax:	(614) 693-7813

Functional Category

The BOSS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Transportation Pay
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Working Capital Fund
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Budgetary General Ledger
- Accounting Information
- Funds Control
- Financial Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The BOSS compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
SRD-1	Disbursement	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund	Timely and Accurate

The BOSS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

System	Data Supplied	Rating
CAPS	Contract	Timely and Accurate
DBMS	Financial and Accounting and Obligations	Timely and Accurate
DAISY	Hazardous	Sometimes Timely and Accurate
M204	Treasury	Timely and Accurate
EMACS	Material Management	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the BOSS compliancy initiative.

Year Identified	Jun 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 95
Current Target Date	FY 98
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Implementation of all WCF compliancy SCRs is scheduled for Mar 98

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the BOSS initiative:

Action	End Date
Parse and Enhance Programs	Nov 96
Requirements Analysis	Dec 96
System Design	Jan 97
Develop and Test Cases	Feb 97
Code and Unit Test	Apr 98
Database Build	Apr 98

Documentation	Apr 98
System Test	Apr 98
Functional Test	Jul 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the BOSS compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $3.1 million. (DLA)

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $1.1 million. (DFAS)

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $5.5 million. (DLA)

DFAS

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50

The following are full-time staffing requirements of the DFAS BOSS compliancy initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
3	0	0	0	0	0

Validation Process

The validation process for the BOSS compliancy initiative is:

- system testing
- internal control reviews
- FMFIA Reviews

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the BOSS initiative are:

- avoids total mission failure in environmental and hazardous areas
- estimated to require 70 full-time equivalents (FTEs) to manually accomplish this function for DLA
- avoidance costs are estimated at $2.4 million in mainframe recoding to be Y2K compliant
- $1.0 million per year in mainframe cost avoidance

Business Process Reengineering (BPR)

Description

Travel Pay includes payments made to personnel sent on Temporary Duty (TDY) or completing a Permanent Change of Station (PCS). The travel rates are based on the location of the duty. Generally, most costs are reimbursed based on actual expense, except the meals and incidentals.

The Business Process Reengineering (BPR) initiative for Travel Pay assists the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller OUSD(C) in developing a Department-wide seamless, paperless temporary duty travel system.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The BPR initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- eliminate processing errors inherent in the current manual process
- improve customer satisfaction
- assess and implement appropriate internal controls

Objectives

As stated by the USD(C), the task force will take a "fresh look" or "clean sheet of paper" approach to evaluating and analyzing the entire travel network. General responsibilities include overseeing certain aspects of pilot test site testing of the concept of operation and assisting in developing acquisition strategies and plans. The specific Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS) responsibilities are:

- assist in the development of a concept of operations
- identify and define applicable data elements
- assist in the development of EC-EDI transaction sets to support travel reengineering
- assist in the development and implementation of simplified accounting procedures
- implement travel payments by electronic fund transfer

Responsible Manager

The BPR office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
Richard O. Helms

DSN: 332-4894
Comm: (703) 602-4894
Fax: (703) 607-0888
E-mail:

Functional Category

The BPR initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Accounts Payable function.

Supporting System Architecture

The BPR initiative will be supported by the DTS and will use commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software linked to commercial travel offices (CTO). The BPR initiative will provide total travel service including orders, cost estimating, travel arrangements, vouchering, entitlement computation and EC-EDI links to accounting and disbursing systems. The DTS will be a contractor operation. The program is being developed under the direction of the PMO-DTS established under the auspices of the OUSD(C). Upon completion, DTS will be CFO compliant and utilize EC-EDI interfaces to provide data to DFAS. DFAS will be responsible for testing and certifying the computation software throughout the life of the program.

DTS represents the first large-scale federal attempt at a fully integrated solution via contract services and systems with broad functionality. DTS will be implemented on a regional basis over the life of the contract (approximately five years). DTS will also be implemented by function starting with "business" TDY first. As further entitlements are simplified, more functionality will be added.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the BPR initiative.

Action	End Date
Travel Reengineering PMO-DTS Support	Apr 98
Defense Travel Reengineering System Changes	Sep 98
DoD Travel Reengineering Pilot Test	Mar 99

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the BPR initiative:

- focuses on mission requirements
- provides superior customer service
- meets administrative needs of travelers, commanders, and process owners
- reduces overall cost to government
- provides a single DoD-wide travel service process

Centralized Accounting and Financial Resource Management System (CAFRMS)

Description

The Centralized Accounting and Financial Resource Management System (CAFRMS) is a legacy system. The CAFRMS supports agency and field-level accounting and financial reporting on execution of general funds in support of nuclear weapons matters.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CAFRMS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves non-standard system operations that impede realizing economies of scale.

Source of Discovery

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the CAFRMS are:

- system manager and user reviews
- management control reviews

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the CAFRMS is to provide support for agency and field-level accounting and financial reporting on execution of general funds in support of nuclear weapons matters. Support is provided to the:

- Defense Special Weapons Agency headquarters operations in Alexandria, VA
- field operations in Albuquerque, NV
- Armed Forces Radiology Research institute in Bethesda, MD (FY 1993 and prior)
- On-Site Inspection Agency at Dulles, VA

Objectives

The objectives of the CAFRMS is to enhance the:

- formal transfer of management responsibility documentation
- provide information necessary to produce CFO financial statements
- initiate a corrective action milestone plan for replacing the legacy system

Responsible Manager

The CAFRMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Special Weapons Agency and DFAS-IN
Program Manager
Mary Lou Stokes

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: mstokes@cleveland.dfas.mil

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the CAFRMS:

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Pending Selection and Transition to a Standard DoD Migratory System
Current Target Date	N/A
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the CAFRMS initiative:

Action	End Date
Automate Monthly Expenditure Reporting	Oct 95

Validation Process

The validation process for the CAFRMS will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Results of Validation	The results of validation for the CAFRMS initiative are: • financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position • reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements
Benefits	The qualitative benefit for the CAFRMS is to provide information necessary to produce CFO financial statements.

Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS)

Description

The Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS) replacement initiative is a legacy system that accomplishes installation and center level vendor payments for the U.S. Army and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA).

Objectives

The objectives of the CAPS replacement initiative are to:

- purchase orders
- invoices
- receiving reports
- payment computation
- foreign currency calculations
- electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments
- PPA reporting and management reports
- establishes security and internal controls

Office of Primary Responsibility

The CAPS office of primary responsible and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
Ron Pasierb

DSN: 699-7710
Comm: (317) 543-7710
Fax: (317) 542-3184
E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CAPS replacement initiative:

Action	End Date
Converted from CAPS 2.6 to CAPS Windows 1.1	Nov 97
Processed Marine Corps IMPAC Payments in CAPS	Jan 98
CAPS Clipper Version 2.8 (IMPAC)	Mar 98
Consolidate CAPS at all OPLOCs	Jul 98
Replace the Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES) Accounts Payable Functionality with CAPS	Jul 98
CAPS Consolidation Project	Oct 98

Sustain and Upgrade CAPS to Support Consolidation Operations and Increase Functionality	Nov 98
Replace with CAPS CCP at all OPLOCs	Dec 98
Implement CAPS Version 3.0 which Contains Changes to Support Marine Corps Accounting Structure	Dec 99
Finalize CAPS Deployment	Dec 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CAPS replacement initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $8.4 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$3.4	$3.1	$2.9	$2.9	$2.9	$2.9

FY04	FY05				
$2.9	$2.9				

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the CAPS replacement initiative are:

- provides a single vendor payment system that is integrated with procurement, disbursing, and accounting systems
- supports consolidation of DFAS finance and accounting operations
- reduces Department of Army vendor payment systems
- expands capability to interface with additional financial systems
- supports standard data element efforts
- supports reduction of manpower and cost of operation for finance and accounting offices
- supports streamlined functional changes
- enhances system performance using new technology available

Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS)

Description

The Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS) reporting initiative is a windows based data entry and reporting software package that maintains and reports information on defense programs. Its use is required for all Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs), but may also be used for non-MDAP programs.

The system consists of three reporting modules that generate the:

- Acquisition Program Baseline (APB)
- Selected Acquisition Report (SAR)
- Defense Acquisition Executive Summary

Quarterly unit cost and unit cost breach exception reporting. Additional statutory requirements are included in the DAES and the SAR, respectively. The CARS reporting initiative also includes some analysis routines (such as the computational module that supports the SAR cost change calculations), and the SAR and the DAES data checks.

The CARS reporting initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- accessing internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the CARS reporting initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of the CARS reporting initiative is to maintain and report information on all defense programs.

Responsible Manager

The CARS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T)API/PM and OUSD(A&T)API/IM
Program Manager
Dave Lloyd

DSN: 225-2558
Comm: (703) 695-2558
Fax: (703) 7501
E-mail: lloyd@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The CARS reporting initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Program Acquisition Costs
- Schedules and Performance
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Operating and Support Costs

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CARS reporting initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $0.65 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $3.50 million through FY 2001.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CARS reporting initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Sep 94	Sep 97
Completion V. 8.0 Upgrade	Sep 97	Sep 98

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the CARS reporting initiative are:

- automated standardized classified report generation
- data access
- ad hoc reports
- query capability
- web interfaces for DoD Military Departments and Defense Agencies
- represents best alternative solution in DoD based 1995 SAM CIM analysis of 19 alternative program performance reporting systems

Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)

Description

The Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) compliancy initiative is a standard financial accounting system for the U.S. Army Materiel Command's five inventory control points (ICP). This system accounts for the funds of the Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF). CCSS represents the primary wholesale logistics management system in the U.S. Army.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CCSS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- compliancy with regulations
- audit findings

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the CCSS compliancy initiative are:

- Year 2000 compliancy
- Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)
- audit deficiencies

Objectives

The objectives of the CCSS compliancy initiative are to maintain the CCSS finance modules and implement it as the interim migratory AWCF accounting system for Army Wholesale Supply. This initiative makes CCSS compliant with all laws, the Executive Branch, the Department of Defense (DoD), and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) policies, directives, and regulations.

The objectives of the CCSS compliancy initiative also include ensuring Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Act compliance related to KAR and implementing system requirements to improve the reliability of the financial statements to ensure:

- general ledger control and financial reporting
- property and inventory accounting
- accounting for receivables including advances
- system controls (fund and internal)
- audit trails

- cash procedures and accounts payable
- systems documentation
- system operations
- user information needs
- electronic data interchange
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

Responsible Manager

The CCSS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN
Program Manager
Gerald Hummel

DSN: 699-3046
Comm: (317) 510-3046
Fax: (317) 510-3184

Functional Category

The CCSS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable

Supporting System Architecture

The CCSS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CCSS-Logistics	Supply Transactions	Timely and Accurate
COPS	Commitments and Obligations	Timely and Accurate
DEL MARS	Obligations and Collections	Timely and Accurate
MDMS	Commitments and Obligations	Timely and Accurate

The CCSS initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
EUD/APVM	Prevalidation Data	Timely and Accurate
CCSS-Logistics	Supply Transactions	Timely and Accurate

COPS	Commitments and Obligations	Timely and Accurate
DDB	Regulatory Reports	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CCSS compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 Compliancy	Sep 98
KAR Compliancy	Sep 99
Audit Deficiencies	On-going

The following are implementation costs of the CCSS initiative in then years and millions:

The total capital investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.82 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $9.82 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.39	$3.6	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50

The following full time staffing requirements for the CCSS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1	1	1	1	1	1

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the CCSS initiative are in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($2.6)	($2.6)	$0.80	$0.80	$0.80	$0.80

Contract Management Analysis System (CMAS-II)

Description

The Contracts Management Analysis System (CMAS-II) is a Lotus Notes application used within OUSD(A&T) to track and manage contracting activities that are on-going for the OUSD(A&T) staff. It tracks contracts, deliver orders, purchase orders, credit card purchases, and related deliverables. The CMAS-II initiative will focus on reengineering business processes.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CMAS-II initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the CMAS-II initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of the CMAS-II initiative is to improve internal controls.

Responsible Manager

The CMAS-II office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T)-API/IM
Program Manager
Patrick B. Sampey

DSN:
Comm: (703) 607-3472
Fax:
E-mail: SampeyPB@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The CMAS-II initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement

In addition, the CMAS-II initiative has a number of smaller related initiatives including:

- IMPAC Purchase Card Management
- Purchase Request Tracking
- SD562 Lotus Notes and Web Interfaces
- Lotus Notes Contracts Administration

Supporting System Architecture

The CMSS-II initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
OUSD(A&T) Customer Purchase Request	IT Purchase Requirements	Sometimes Timely and Inaccurate
SD562 Request for Contract Services	Contract, CLINs, Cost, Quantity, Description, Funding Estimate	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
OSD Component Budget	IT-O&M, PROC, RDT&E Funds	Timely and Accurate
IMPAC Purchase Card Logs	IT Purchases by IMPAC Cards	Timely and Accurate

The CMAS-II initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
WHS/DIOR/S&S	SD562 Contract Requirements	Timely and Accurate
WHS/DIOR/S&S, WHS/B&F	IMPAC Purchase Card Expenditures	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CMAS-II initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established, Requirements Analysis	May 97	
Contract Award	Sept 98	

CMAS-II Lotus Notes Development	Jan 98	Feb 98
Purchase Request and SD562 Interface Design	Mar 98	Mar 98
PR/562 Lotus Notes/Web Development	Mar 98	May 98
OUSD(A&T) IT Budget Execution Module	May 98	May 98
Reports Design and Development	Jun 98	Jun 98
System Documentation	Jun 98	Jul 98
Completion		Jul 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CMAS II initiative in then years and in thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $50 thousand.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $140 thousand through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$90	$40	$40	$40	$40	$40

The following are full time staffing requirements for the CMAS-II initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1	5	5	5	5	5

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits and an enterprise solution for the CMAS-II initiative:

- contracts management award
- performance surveillance
- delivery accountability and closeout
- credit card purchase oversight
- IT budget preparation and execution

Defense Business Management System (DBMS)

Description

The Defense Business Management System (DBMS) improvement initiative is the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system for:

- distribution depots
- supply management
- information services
- commissary operations
- financial operations
- reutilization and marketing
- industrial plant equipment

DBMS serves as the migratory accounting system for DWCF in support of the following agencies:

- Defense Finance and Accounting Service
- Defense Commissary Agency
- Air Force Materiel Command
- Naval Supply

The DBMS improvement initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities (travel)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DBMS improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the DBMS improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DBMS improvement initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- audits

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DBMS improvement initiative are:

- schedule delays in implementing SCRs Pending Analysis of Alternatives System Replacement Study
- technical information technology (IT) infrastructure
- organizational risks (dependence on new or untested non-IT corporate or business skills, management, capabilities, or experience)

Objectives

The objective of the DBMS initiative is to improve the system so that it is compliant with Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act compliant and provides support for all DWCF accounting requirements. The Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) to be met are:

- KAR (01) General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting
- KAR (02) Property and Inventory Accounting
- KAR (03) Accounting for Receivables
- KAR (04) Cost Accounting
- KAR (05) Accrual Accounting
- KAR (07) Systems Control
- KAR (08) Audit Trails
- KAR (09) Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
- KAR (12) User Information Needs
- KAR (13) Budgetary Accounting

Responsible Manager

The DBMS offices of primary responsibility and the responsible managers are:

DFAS-CO/C
Program Manager
Tom Joyce

DSN: 869-7026
Comm: (614) 693-7026

Fax:
E-mail:

DCAA
Program Manager
Harold Hineman

(703) 767-2246

Supporting System Architecture

The DFAS and DCAA DBMS improvement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Accounting Pre-Validation Module	APMV7	Timely and Accurate
Accounting Pre-Validation Module	APMV9	Timely and Accurate
ATAAPS	Military Time and Attendance	Timely and Accurate
BOSS	BOSS	Timely and Accurate
CFAS	Bonds	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund	
DCPS	Gross Pay Reconciliation	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DCPS	Labor Extension	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DPAS	Property	Timely and Accurate

The DFAS and DCAA DBMS improvement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Accounting Pre-Validation Module	APMV7	Timely and Accurate
ATAAPS	Job Order Number and Organizational Management	Timely and Accurate
CFAS	Bonds	Timely and Accurate
M204	M204	Timely and Accurate

MASS	Labor Dollars, Man-hours, Non-Labor Expenses, Non-Labor Obligations	Timely and Accurate
RADSS	Activity Office Titles, CAC Titles, Document Number Interim, Document Number Monthly	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DBMS improvement initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 (Y2K) Compliance	Oct 98
Key Accounting Requirement Compliance	Oct 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DBMS initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $24 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$4.7	$3.5	$2.5	$2.6	$2.6	$2.6

Validation Process

The validation process for the DBMS improvement initiative will be:

- system acceptance test (SAT) prior to release
- audits

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the DBMS improvement initiative:

- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- sound internal controls (FMFIA compliance)
- savings through data processing improvements and streamlining
- auditable financial statements

Departmental Cash Accountability System (DCAS)

Description

The Departmental Cash Accountability System (DCAS) consolidation initiative is the final migratory system selected by the DFAS to be the single cash accountability system for the Department. DCAS will meet the need to reengineer the cash accountability function and to consolidate multiple disparate automated information systems (AIS). Cash accountability is the reporting of disbursements, reimbursements, deposits, and receipts to the U.S. Treasury as well as the reporting of all other transactions which would affect the status of funds.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DCAS consolidation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts or involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the DCAS consolidation initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvement
- cost savings
- personnel reductions

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DCAS consolidation initiative will result in the following:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- compliance with the Joint Technical architecture (JTA)/Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and Common Operating Environment (COE)

Objectives

The objectives of the DCAS consolidation initiative are to:

- reengineer business processes
- consolidate/standardize systems
- standardize/warehouse data
- assess internal controls
- improve infrastructure (personnel)
- improve data accuracy

Responsible Manager

The DCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/I
Program Manager
Jane Flaherty

DSN:
Comm: (703) 602-9213
Fax: (703) 607-0888
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DCAS consolidation initiative is a function level initiative which impacts the Cash Accountability function.

This project is a part of the DFAS migration strategy to consolidate similar but disparate automated information systems (AIS) providing the same function. This project will comply with the JTA/DII. In addition, this project will utilize the:

- Corporate Database
- Corporate Data Warehouse
- Budget Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

Supporting System Architecture

The DCAS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
DFAS Indianapolis, Columbus	Disbursements, Reimbursements, Deposits, Receipts, and Corrections
DFAS Cleveland, Kansas City	Disbursements, Reimbursements, Deposits, Receipts, and Corrections
DFAS Denver	Disbursements, Reimbursements, Deposits, Receipts, and Corrections

The DCAS consolidation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
DFAS Indianapolis, Columbus	Status of Cash
DFAS Cleveland, Kansas City	Status of Cash
DFAS Denver	Status of Cash
U.S. Treasury Department Other Agencies	Cash Accountability Reports

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DCAS consolidation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Mar 97	Apr 97
DCAS Phase 1 Deployment	Aug 98	Nov 98
DCAS Phase 2 Deployment	Jun 99	Sep 99
DCAS Phase 3 Deployment	Jan 00	Mar 00
DCAS Phase 4 Initiative	Jan 04	Mar 06
Completion		Mar 06

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DCAS consolidation initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $7.37 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $35.3 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.52	$6.33	$9.78	$6.26	$5.99	$6.17

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DCAS consolidation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
15	42	69	42	40	41

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DCAS consolidation initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($2.70)	($4.90)	$0.90	$4.10	$4.50	$4.50

The payback point for the DCAS consolidation initiative is FY 2000. The savings and investment for the DCAS consolidation initiative (14 years) is $61.9 million.

The following are qualitative benefits of the DCAS consolidation initiative:

- standardized report generation
- data integrity
- standard architecture
- standard global edits
- paperless reporting
- cross-disbursement
- unprocessed interfund problem resolution

Debt Collection Matching Program (DCMP)

Description

The purpose of the Debt Collection Matching Program (DCMP) is to identify individuals receiving payments from the Federal Government as current or former military service members or civilian employees who are in debt to the Federal Government and delinquent in the payment of that debt. The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), a field activity of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), serves as the computer matching activity for the entire Federal Government. Operating under the guidelines contained in the Privacy Act of 1974, federal agencies to whom debts are owed send the DMDC a database of delinquent debtors. The DMDC matches those names against fifteen pay and personnel files to determine if that person is a current or former military member or federal employee.

The DMDC also provides a locator service to identify individuals who have abused their loan privileges, check privileges, and individuals under federal criminal investigations using the pay and personnel files centralized at the DMDC.

The DMDC initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DCMP initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Also, the DCMP initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves internal controls.

Objectives

The objective of the DCMP initiative is to identify individuals receiving payments from the Federal Government as current or former military service members or civilian employees who owe debt to the Federal Government and are delinquent in the payment of that debt.

Responsible Manager

The DCMP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Debt Collection
Program Manager
Debra Crawford

DSN:
Comm: (408) 583-2400 ext. 4225
Fax:
E-mail: crawfodl@osd.pentagon.mil

Functional Category

The DCMP initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Non-Appropriated Funds Accounting
- Civilian Pay

Supporting System Architecture

The DCMP initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DoD Civilian Personnel	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
DoD Civilian Pay	Pay	Timely and Accurate
Active Duty Personnel	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
Retired Pay	Pay	Timely and Accurate
Civilian OPM	OPM	Timely and Accurate
NAF	NAF	Timely and Accurate
Justice	Justice Files	Timely and Accurate
Executive Office of President	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
Reserve File	Military Reserve	Timely and Accurate
Reserve Home Address File	Reserve Addresses	Timely and Accurate

SSA Death file	SSA	Timely and Accurate
Active Duty Pay	Active Duty File	Timely and Accurate
Prior Service File	Prior Service	Timely and Accurate

The DCMP initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Department of Agriculture (NFC)	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Dept of Agriculture (FCS)	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Education	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
FEMA	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
HUD	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Justice	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
IRS	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
National Science Fund	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Small Business	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of the Treasury	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Transportation	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Veterans Affairs	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
EPA	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
Department of Energy	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
HHS	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
Department of the Interior	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
National Labor Relations	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
U.S. Postal Service	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the DCMP initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Streamlined Debt Job Stream as Files Change including Y2K Changes	May 98	Dec 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for DCMP initiative in then years and thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $155 thousand.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$165	$175	$185	$195	$205	$215

The following are full time staffing requirements for DCMP initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2	2	2	2	2	2

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the DCMP initiative in then years and billions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.8	$3.0	$3.0	$3.0	$3.0	$3.0

The qualitative benefit of the DCMP initiative is the total debt amount owed to federal agencies by individuals receiving federal pay who are identified as debtors is reduced through this matching process.

Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)

Description

The Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) enhancements initiative will process all DoD civilian pay accounts as of June 1998. When the project was approved in 1991, 27 payroll systems supported 349 payroll offices performing this service. The DFAS has implemented appropriate automated interfaces between the DCPS and the personnel and accounting systems. Other benefits of the standard system include:

- uniform interpretation of regulations and payroll calculations
- standard operating procedures, forms, and training
- reductions of overall documentation including regulations and manual
- support for the standardization and integration with other areas such as personnel, accounting, and labor cost accounting

In accordance with the OUSD(C) approval, all DoD civilian payroll accounts were converted to the DCPS except non-appropriated fund employees and most foreign national employees. The study is documented in the Report On The Consolidation and Standardization of Civilian Payroll Within DoD, January 1992.

Impact on Current Operations

The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) is currently developing a modern system. Deployment of a new system will be in FY 2000.

Objectives

The objectives of the DCPS enhancements initiative are to provide the Department with a standard and fully automated civilian payroll system that improves productivity, reduce support costs, and provide standard data to interfacing accounting and civilian personnel data systems.

Responsible Manager

The DCPS office of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:

<u>Program Manager</u>
Richard Webb

DSN:
Comm: (703) 602-4880
Fax: (703) 607-0896
E-mail:

<u>Program Manager</u>
Sandy Barrineau

DSN:
Comm: (703) 602-4882
Fax: (703) 607-0896
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DCPS enhancements initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Accounts Payable function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DCPS enhancements initiative interfaces with the standard DoD personnel system, the Defense Civilian Personnel Data Systems (DCPDS) and 40 different source data automation systems providing time and attendance data.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DCPS enhancements initiative:

Action	End Date
Convert Defense Commissary Agency	May 98
Convert remaining Defense Logistic Agency	Jun 98
Convert Executive Office of the President	Jun 98
Make Year 2000 modifications	Sep 98
Enhance System Software	Feb 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DCPS enhancements initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 $454.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$72.9	$64.6	$63.9	$64.0	$63.6	$63.9

Benefits

The savings associated with DCPS consolidation initiative implementation and are as follows:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$120.2	$136.1	$147.6	$150.9	$154.1	$153.8

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is $532.7 million.

The following are the qualitative benefits of the DCPS initiative:

- eliminate redundant programming efforts
- automate manual functions
- replace labor intensive keypunch data entry with on-line capability
- reduce hard copy reports

- provide emergency backup processing at alternate sites
- simplify reconciliation between payroll and personnel records
- incorporate technological changes, systems modifications and payroll adjustments in a timely and efficient manner
- decrease DoD payroll costs by nearly 60 percent

Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS)

Description

The Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS) Modernization Program is an aggressive, multi-year, incremental program to establish a single civilian personnel information system. This program links with the Department of Defense (DoD) Regionalization Program to form the Reg/Mod Program and consolidates civilian personnel operations across the Department into regional service centers (RSCs) and installation-level customer support units (CSUs). The modern DCPDS will support the regionalization of civilian personnel operations, linking offices and providing new capabilities to enhance personnel operations.

The Regionalization and System Modernization initiative will focus on:

- consolidation of civilian personnel operations across the DoD into regional service centers
- development of an improved personnel system that uses modern technology and supports the DoD regional structure

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DCPDS modernization initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reductions of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of an ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance of the DCPDS modernization initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the DCPDS modernization initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems

Responsible Manager

The DCPDS modernization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Civilian Personnel Management Service (DCMS)
Program Manager
Linda M. McCullar, Ph.D.

DSN:
Comm: (703) 696-1760
Fax:
E-mail: linda.mccullar@cpms.osd.mil

Functional Category

The DCPDS modernization initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Civilian Pay
- Personnel

Supporting System Architecture

The DCPDS modernization initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied
DCPS	Payroll

The DCPDS modernization initiative transmits data to the following system:

Source	Data Supplied
DCPS	Payroll

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DCPDS modernization initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established – Mission Need Statement	Mar 95	
MAISRC Milestone 0	Mar 95	May 95
COTS Software Decision for Modern DCPDS	Mar 95	Sep 95
MIASRC Milestone I Approval	Jun 95	May 95
Critical Design Review (Increment II)	Oct 96	Dec 96
Critical Design Review (Increment III)	Jul 97	Sep 97
Critical Design Review and Completion of Software Baseline	Nov 97	Jan 98

Unit Testing	Jan 98	Mar 98
Integration Testing	Jun 98	Jul 98
System Qualification Testing (SQT)	Jul 98	Oct 98
Initial Operating Capability (IOC) Deployments (Test Sites)	Nov 98	Feb 99
QOT&E Conducted at Sites	Jan 99	Mar 99
AFOTEC Report on QOT&E	Mar 99	May 99
MAISR Milestone III Approval	May 99	Jun 99
Full Deployment	Jun 99	Mar 00
Completion—Full Operating Capability		Mar 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DCPDS modernization initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment cost through September 30, 1997 is $212.7 million.

The estimated total cumulative cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $368.0 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$99.7	$48.6	$1.70	0	0	0

Program costs and benefits include Department efforts to consolidate (regionalize) civilian HR functions as well as develop and deploy the modern DCPDS.

Program total investment cost source is January 1998 Reg/Mod Acquisition Program Baseline plus an estimate for FY 2000 deployment.

The following are full time equivalent (FTE) staffing requirements of the DCPDS modernization initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
174	143	35	0	0	0

FTE development staff includes the Reg/Mod Program Office and the CDA/TIMPL development/deployment staff.

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DCPDS modernization initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$48.9	$122.1	$169.1	$181.9	$211.0	$236.7

The DCPDS modernization initiative return on investment is 12.4 to 1 and the payback point is FY 1998. The savings (10 year) from FY 2000 to FY 2009 is $2,219.2 million and from FY 1995 to FY 1999 is $368.0 million with a 6.0 ratio.

The qualitative benefits of the DCPDS modernization initiative include:

- improving responsiveness to customers
- providing quality and timely personnel and benefits information to employees, managers, and supervisors
- providing data to the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)
- reducing reliance on paperwork
- reducing redundant operations
- extending access to managers, supervisors, and employees
- being easier to use

Defense Departmental Reporting System (DDRS)

Description

The Defense Departmental Reporting System (DDRS) enhancements initiative is a DFAS migration system that satisfies the need for a financial management system to support DoD appropriation level control, line item control, financial reporting, and financial analysis.

The DDRS enhancements initiative will provide a consolidated system running at a single data center, supported by an on-line, real-time data network, that will integrate Military Departments and the Defense Agencies' systems, expand capabilities, and provide operational enhancements for DoD. The DDRS will reap significant operational efficiencies and cost savings.

The DDRS enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DDRS enhancements initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts or involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DDRS enhancements initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the DDRS enhancements initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DDRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/IR
Program Manager
Bobby Blackley

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: bblackley@dfas.cleveland.mil

Functional Category

The DDRS enhancements initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Departmental Level Accounting

The DDRS enhancements initiative is part of the following larger initiatives:

- DCII
- Corporate Database
- Corporate Data Warehouse

Supporting System Architecture

Unable to rate source data or transmitted data for DDRS since it is too early in development.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DDRS enhancements initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Aug 96	Jul 97
Initial Deployment		Nov 98

General Fund		Mar 99
Defense Working Capital Fund		Jun 99
Security Assistance		Jul 99
Treasury Index		Jul 99
Major Claimancy		Jul 00
Completion		Jul 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DDRS enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $7.24 million.

Total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $27.47 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$8.58	$9.25	$9.08	$5.59	$5.65	$5.71

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DDRS enhancements initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
22	26	21	16	16	16

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DDRS enhancements initiative in then years, in thousands and hundreds:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($8.58)	($6.92)	$0.377	$2.78	$2.93	$2.93

The return on investment for the DDRS enhancements initiative is 11.28 percent and the payback point is FY 2006. The savings and investment for the DDRS enhancements initiative is $182 million.

The following are qualitative benefits of the DDRS enhancements initiative:

- standardizes departmental fiduciary and budgetary report processing with U.S. Standard General Ledger
- automates the Consolidated CFO statements with internal controls and audit trails

- improves management information and shares with the Corporate Data Model
- provides a single DoD system, eliminating numerous legacy systems

Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots

Description

The Depot Maintenance Air Force Aviation Depots (DMMIS) was rejected as the interim migratory system for DMAG, Air Force. DFAS-HQ is currently working with SAF personnel to finalize selection of another system.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves specific departures which were not reported for seven of the eight depot maintenance legacy systems. Legacy systems are utilized for managing Air Force Depot Maintenance financial records. Integration and reconciliation of such systems is inefficient and has a high potential for error.

Also, the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves the duel entry into the payroll and cost distribution systems (KAR 7 Internal Control) for the Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System (G037G - FMFIA Control #F093). The Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System (G037G) was scheduled to be replaced by the Depot Maintenance Management Information System (DMMIS), but this project was canceled. Since this time, the applicable payroll system changed to the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) and a void was incurred that created the requirement for dual entry into the payroll and Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) Time and Attendance (H117) systems. Auditors have determined that not all data is being entered into H117. Reconciliation of the systems' reports verify this finding, therefore, the interface to G037G does not contain all the applicable transactions for distribution of labor to the applicable Resource Control Center (RCC). This subsequently has an impact on the sales rate charged by the AFMC DMAGs.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depot initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act Financial Statement Audits – AFAA Project 94068018

- opinion on Air Force WCF FY 1993 inventories not held for sale balance and associated Air Force audits
- AFAA Project 9406825, Air Force Depot Maintenance Service, FY 1993 Material Intransit Balances

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots is:

- interface will eliminate the dual input currently required, thereby saving dollar and personnel resources
- ensure all applicable costs are distributed to resource control centers (RCCs) and available for inclusion in the formula used to develop future sales rates

Functional Category

The Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots is a functional level initiative that impacts the Working Capital Fund function.

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative:

Year Identified	FY 94, FY 96
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 00, Sep 97
Current Target Date	TBD, Sep 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	DMMIS was rejected as the interim migratory system for DMAG, Air Force. DFAS-HQ is currently working with SAF personnel to finalize selection of another system.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative:

Action	End Date
Migration: Initiate action to replace legacy systems with interim migratory system. Participate in DFAS Financial Systems Plan and Corporate Information Management (CIM) Initiatives	FY94
Completed Data Extract for G072D Redesign	FY97
Departures: Implementation of DCPS interface with Time and Attendance System at Tinker ALC, Ogden ALC, Sacramento ALC and Warner Robins ALC	Oct 97
Migration: Continue to Sustain legacy Operating Systems	FY98

Validation Process

The validation process for Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

All affected system users will participate in testing, as well as source data automation (SDA) and receiving system personnel.

Results of Validation

The results of validation for the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative are:

- financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position
- reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Data Standardization

Description

The use of high quality standard data in our systems is the basis for facilitating significant improvements in providing financial information, sharing data captured via processes outside finance and accounting, and reducing the cost of developing and maintaining those systems.

The Secretary of Defense issued DoD Directive 8320.1 which requires the use of standard data elements in DoD information systems. Data element standardization is the process of documenting, reviewing and approving unique names, definitions, characteristics, and representations of data elements according to established procedures and conventions.

The DIFMS Data Standardization initiative will focus on the following:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS Data Standardization initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objective of the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative is to correct data inaccuracy.

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS Data Standardization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS Data Standardization initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Update DIFMS Data Dictionary	Jan 98	Sep 99
Comparative Analysis of DIFMS Data Dictionary to DoD Standard Data Dictionary	Jun 98	Jun 99
Document Data Mapping Using SRDD	Jun 98	Jun 99
Submit Documentation	Jun 99	Sep 99
Implementation Testing	Jul 99	Sep 99
DoD Approval	Sep 99	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The DIFMS Data Standardization Project office was approved for $500 thousand in FY 1999, however, the funding was subsequently reprogrammed.

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative is to institute the Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS) standard data elements in accounting applications.

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Deployment

Description

The NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System (NIFMS) was developed by the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSCOM) for use in the Naval Aviation Depots (NADEP) as a standard financial management system. It was initially deployed in 1985 to the first site, NADEP Cherry Point, NC. The remaining five depots implemented NIFMS between 1986 and 1989.

During the summer of 1993, a review of the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting systems was conducted by an interservice team of financial systems experts under the direction of the (USD(C)). The review recognized that existing DWCF accounting systems were inadequate to support DWCF policies and procedures, and did not:

- comply with the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- provide accurate and timely financial data
- provide adequate tools for managing costs

As a result of the review, the Department devised a plan to ensure standardization and modernization of financial systems. Two major action initiatives included in the plan were:

- development of functional and technical requirements documents identifying the minimum criteria for DWCF accounting systems
- selection of suites of interim migratory systems

Various depot maintenance business area systems were reviewed due to their existing use in major facilities and NIFMS received the highest score of all DoD systems evaluated during the selection review with 76 percent CFO Act and FMFIA compliance.

As a result, the NIFMS was accepted as the interim migratory system for the Navy Research and Development (R&D) and Navy and Marine Corps Depot Maintenance business area activities in a memorandum dated December 19, 1994, subject "DWCF System Selection Decision". The letter directed a cost analysis be performed before substantial work began.

On December 12, 1997 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed transferring NIFMS software ownership and the NAVAIR Central Design Agency (CDA) function from NAVAIR to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

Upon transfer of ownership to DFAS, the system name for the financial software changed from NIFMS to the Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS).

The DIFMS Deployment initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS Deployment initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Deployment initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS Deployment initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

- improve internal controls
- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, FMFIA, and JFMIP

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS Deployment office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Program Manager
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E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS Deployment initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Deployment initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Site Interface Development and Testing		
NUWC Newport	Oct 95	Oct 96
MCLB Albany	Oct 95	Oct 96
MCLB Barstow	Nov 95	Jan 97
NSWC Indian Head	Jan 96	Oct 97
SSC Charleston	Feb 97	Feb 98
NSWC Dahlgren	Mar 96	Oct 98
NSWC Panama City	Mar 96	Oct 98

NSWC Carderock	May 96	Oct 98
NSWC Crane	May 96	Apr 99
ALC Ogden		Apr 99
NUWC Keyport		Oct 99
ALC Warner-Robbins		Oct 99
NSWC Port Hueneme		Apr 00
ALC Tinker		Apr 00
NRL Washington		Oct 00
NOC Yorktown		Oct 00
NOC Seal Beach		Oct 00
NSY Norfolk		Apr 01
NSY Puget Sound		Apr 01
NSY Pearl Harbor		Jan 02
NSY Portsmouth		Jan 02
NAWC Pax River	Jan 96	
NAWC China Lake/Point Mugu	Aug 96	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS Deployment initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $9.9 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $37.4 million through FY 2002.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.2	$6.4	$5.0	$5.4	$3.3	

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DIFMS Deployment initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
16	16	16	16	16	16

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization

- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

All Project office staffing (government and contractors) is funded from Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Cleveland (DFAS-CL) operational dollars.

The staffing requirements above represent the total DIFMS Project Office full time equivalents (FTE) (100 percent FTE for 12 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor and 25 percent for secretary).

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for DIFMS Deployment initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$12.0	($2.9)	($11.5)	$7.2	$8.2	$8.0

The savings identified represent cost avoidance (capital only).

DIFMS is scheduled to consolidate eight additional legacy systems:

- AFMIS
- NSWC/CD FS
- NSWCDD FMS
- NIFMAS
- NOMIS
- SYMIS
- NRL NIF
- RIMS

The legacy systems will not require modification for the following initiatives:

- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Grassley
- Budget and Accounting Classification Codes (BACC)
- Projected Enhancements and Policy Requirements
- Data Standardization

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Imaging
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- Year 2000 (Y2K)

Due to the accelerated DIFMS implementation schedule and the costs associated with this schedule, the cost avoidance does not begin until FY 2001. The cost avoidance is derived from not updating each legacy system for the above DoD mandated initiatives. The Strategic Business Plan (SBP) delta is derived from the sum of the legacy costs (status quo) with the migratory system cost (implementation).

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS Deployment initiative:

- support the two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and or business area lines and converting key legacy systems into migratory systems
- implement DIFMS as the migratory DWCF accounting system for the Navy R&D, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force Depot Maintenance business area activities
- maintain current operations during the transition period
- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, the FMFIA and the JFMIP
- accommodate existing unique capabilities of current component operations and structures
- eliminate 11 legacy systems
- promote rapid simultaneous migrations and consolidations of systems by multiple centers, central design authority (CDA), and operating locations (OPLOCs) while maintaining existing management information system requirements
- enhance DIFMS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions
- implement U.S. Standard General Ledger
- cost savings as stated on the Cost Summary Segment of the SBP

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS)
Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Defense Travel System (DTS) is a new Department of Defense (DoD) initiative to streamline the processing of travel orders and claims for government travelers. The scope of the DTS initiative is to:

- perform data crosswalks
- identify file formats
- program interface requirements
- test to ensure proper transfer of data

The DIFMS DTS is a mandatory system level initiative that will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS DTS initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS DTS initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS DTS initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS DTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Program Manager
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Functional Category

The DIFMS DTS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Travel Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFMS DTS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	New System. No Rating

The DIFMS DTS transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	New System. No Rating

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS DTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Interface to DTS	Apr 97	Apr 98
Organization System Changes	Apr 97	Sep 97

Establish Working Groups Points of Contacts	May 97	Aug 97
Funding and Timeliness	Sep 97	Oct 97
System Change Requests	Sep 97	Feb 98
DTS Systems Integration Testing	Feb 98	Apr 99
Prototype Test Sites	TBD	TBD

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS DTS initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $250 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $250 thousand through FY 1997.

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS DTS initiative:

- improves efficiency and timeliness of DoD travel processing
- meets goals outlined in the National Performance Review (NPR)
- meets the requirements of Office of Secretary of Defense-Comptroller (OSD-C) memorandum of April 26, 1997

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS)
Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange

Description

Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) comprise the Department's initiative to standardize transmission of source data such as:

- travel orders
- purchase documents
- receiving documents and invoices

EC/EDI will be used by the Department's Corporate Database data sharing repository to transmit source data between:

- entitlements
- disbursing and accounting systems
- logistics and procurement communities

The DIFMS EC/EDI initiative will focus on:

- correcting data inaccuracy
- integrating feeder systems
- improving internal controls

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS EC/EDI initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS EC/EDI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Program Manager
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Functional Category

The DIFMS EC/EDI initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Requirements Analysis	Jul 96	Sep 96
Draft Statement of Work	Jul 96	Aug 96
Prepare ITSA	Jul 96	Jul 96
ITSA Review and Approval	Aug 96	Aug 96
Issue MIPR	Aug 96	Aug 96
CDA Acceptance of ITSA and MIPR	Aug 96	Aug 96

Delivery and Implementation	Aug 96	Sep 99
Deliverable 1 Evaluation of Existing System	Aug 96	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $100 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $100 thousand through FY 1997.

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI,
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative:

- ensures proper liquidation of commitments and obligations and reduces problem disbursements resulting from erroneous lines of accounting information
- standardizes transmission of source data such as travel orders, purchase documents, receiving documents, and invoices; transactions will be exchanged with trading partners in a similar manner regardless of the service or agency

- transmits diverse communication from different automated information systems (AIS)
- presents a "single face to industry", meaning that all DoD activities will conduct EC using EDI in accordance with ANSI X12 standards, common implementation conventions, a common communications and systems infrastructure, a common set of business practices, and commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) hardware

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay

Description

Public Law 103-335, section 8137, Grassley Amendment required the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to match disbursements to obligations prior to payment.

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) did not accommodate all the requirements as specified in the Grassley Amendment. Intergovernmental (reimbursable) bills were prevalidated by interfacing through the Standard Accounting and Reporting System Headquarters (STARS-HQ).

However, vendor payment bills were processed through the local Finance Centers (Operating Locations) which required prevalidation. For vendor payment functions, DIFMS built an interface with STARS One Pay and a file for pre-validation.

Prevalidation of the vendor payment function is performed prior to disbursement, and rejects and unmatched bills are sent back to the activity level for re-work. Daily expenditure extracts feed DIFMS for reporting purposes.

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative corrects weaknesses that involves financial operations or data that impacts violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Lydia Moschkin

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Functional Category

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
STARS One Pay	Accounts Payable	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Project Management	Apr 96	May 96
Requirements Meeting	Apr 96	Apr 96
MOU	Apr 96	May 96
Site Surveys	Oct 96	Jan 97
Design Phase	Oct 96	Jan 97
Development Phase	Oct 96	Jan 97
Test Phase	Oct 96	Jan 97
Support Documentation	Jun 97	Sep 97
System Security	May 97	Aug 97
Training	Jun 97	Jun 97
Telecommunications	Jun 97	Jun 97
System Environment	Mar 97	Jun 97
Implementation	Oct 97	Oct 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $420 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $420 thousand through FY 1997.

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative:

Project Office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay is to ensure that funds are obligated prior to actual disbursement.

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Imaging

Description

Imaging consists of converting hard copy documents to bit mapped "images" for storage and processing. The standard components are a canning workstation and an indexing workstation. Documents are electronically accessed by every productive or casual user on the network. Each document is:

- fed into a scanner
- assigned an unique identifier (indexing)
- electronically stored

The net result is a clear imaged document which a user may view, sort, assemble, input additional data, and transmit to any other user. A virtual paperless system is created.

The DIFMS Imaging initiative will focus on reengineering business processes.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Imaging initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objective of the DIFMS Imaging initiative is to become compliant with regulations.

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS Imaging office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DIFMS Imaging initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Imaging initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Analysis	Sep 97	Sep 99
Design	Dec 97	Dec 99
Programming	Mar 98	Jan 00
Implementation and Testing	Jul 98	Apr 00

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS Imaging initiative:

- accelerates workflow
- simplifies all document-image processing
- helps new employees become productive earlier and experienced employees become more efficient
- improves employee productivity by 50 percent or greater
- defines exact processing steps that are both possible and required
- increases management control over procedures
- results in improved quality and increased consistency
- creates a methodology employees can easily follow
- eliminates manual control and tracking logs and the use of stand-alone tracking systems for correspondence and other paper receipts
- provides access to current case file information allowing the customer service representative to respond quickly, accurately, and completely to customer inquiries
- reduces call times since physical case files will not have to be retrieved

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) is an aging automated information system (AIS) developed by the Navy to support financial management functions. DIFMS was developed in COBOL language in the Unisys 2200 environment and uses Unisys proprietary hardware.

When DIFMS was selected as the migratory system it was 76 percent Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act and Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) compliant. The Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) initiative, when completed, will bring DIFMS into 100 percent compliance.

The DIFMS KARs initiative will focus on:

- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS KARs initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS KARs initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS KARs initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data accuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS KARs office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DIFMS KARs initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS KARs initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting	Nov 96	Jan 99
Property and Inventory Accounting	Nov 96	Jan 99
Accounts Receivable	Nov 96	Jan 99
Cost Accounting	Nov 96	Jan 99
Fund and Internal Control	Nov 96	Jan 99
Accounts Payable	Nov 96	Jan 99
User Information Needs	Nov 96	Jan 99
CFO Certification	Jul 99	Jul 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS KARs initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.2 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $5.3 million through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.70	$2.30	0	0	0	0

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS KARs initiative:

- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, the FMFIA, the JFMIP
- enhance DIFMS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Open System Environment (OSE)

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System is an aging automated information system (AIS) developed by the Navy to support financial management functions. DIFMS was developed in COBOL language in the Unisys 2200 environment and uses Unisys' proprietary:

- DMS 1100 database management system
- DPS 1100 screen management system
- TIP transaction processing monitoring system

The DIFMS Open System Environment (OSE) initiative encompasses the functionality needed to provide computerized applications across networks of heterogeneous multi-vendor hardware and software communications platforms in the following areas:

- interoperability
- portability
- scalability

The OSE initiative forms an extensive framework that allows services, interfaces, protocols, and supporting data formats to be defined in terms of nonproprietary specifications that evolve through open (public) consensus-based forums.

Open systems with their set of applied standards are intended to function efficiently in the OSE. A well-developed and deployed OSE also supports data sharing and software reuse as well as cross-functional requirements.

The OSE initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS OSE initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS OSE initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS OSE initiative are to provide:

- rapid functional enhancement and reengineering
- rapid and cheaper incremental system development process
- proven design methodology for client server migration strategy for Common Operating Environment (COE) compliance

Responsible Manager

The OSE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS OSE initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DIFMS OSE initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Sep 00
Current Target Date	Sep 00
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No change

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS OSE initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Requirements Analysis	Mar 95	Jul 97
ITSA Preparation	Mar 95	Jun 95
Draft Statement of Work	Mar 95	Mar 95
Prepare ITSA	Apr 95	Apr 95
ITSA Review and Approval	Apr 95	Apr 95
Issue MIPR	Jun 95	Jun 95
CDA Acceptance of ITSA/MIPR	Jun 95	Jun 95
CDA Impact Plan	Oct 96	Jul 97
Delivery and Implementation	Jun 96	Mar 97
Deliverable 1: Cost Analysis	Jan 97	Jan 97
Deliverable 2: Evaluation and Methodology	Jun 96	Mar 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS OSE initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.1 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $18.8 million through FY 2002.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$3.4	$3.2	$3.2	$4.7	$1.1	

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Validation Process

The validation process for the DIFMS OSE initiative are:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- third party customer acceptance testing (cat)
- evaluations
- reviews

Benefits

In a report dated March 4, 1997, the Naval Center for Cost Analysis assessed the proposed Cost Avoidance Savings for the DIFMS OSE program.

In a memorandum dated April 14, 1997, the Department responded to the assessment as follows:

- "The projected savings identified in the proposal of between $42.7 and $58.9 million are difficult to validate and probably overstated".

- "There are $81.8 million in estimated operations savings (status quo $109.7 million less $27.9 million Navy) and $11.0 million in Central Design Activity (CDA) in cost savings ($83.0 million versus $72.0 million over a ten year period. The savings are very soft".

- "The Navy plans to shift from using Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) computers to their own internal Navy computers. This is inconsistent with DoD policy which identifies DISA as the Department's computer operations activity. These savings were provided to the Naval Center for Cost Analysis by the Navy CDA at Paxtuxent River and not validated or verified by the DISA".

- "The assumptions for additional costs of mainframe processing under the DISA for the interim deployment of DIFMS mainframe version have likewise not been validated. It is possible that DIFMS mainframe support may be provided by DISA at much lower costs then stated based on economies of scale in providing added processor and user support required for DIFMS deployment. Client-server, by virtue of its definition, means work is shifted onto the client as well as the server. Client costs for software, equipment and support generally increase in a client-server environment versus the mainframe environment where most tasks are performed centrally".

- "In the DIFMS cost analysis, Information Management believes the bulk of the savings are based on moving from DISA platforms onto navy platforms versus a benefit from OSE technology. We need DISA input to determine if the real OSE operations are sufficient to cover OSE investment costs. As we shift to client-server environments, operations costs for clients and distributed servers can offset or surpass mainframe to server based savings if not carefully controlled".

- "From a CDA point of view, moving into a computer assisted software engineering (CASE) environment tends to save money irregardless of OSE. It is not clear if the COBOL 3GL software is being moved into a CASE environment. The DIFMS CDA identified savings of 50 percent by moving into an OSE environment versus the current COBOL 3GL environment. The Naval Center for Cost Analysis reduced this savings estimate to 30 percent".

- "Meanwhile there may be less expensive contractors who could move DIFMS into an OSE environment based on economies of scale and evolving supporting technology. Information Management will pursue a more definitive estimated cost of operations in an OSE environment with the DISA to identify the level of anticipated savings".

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS OSE initiative:

- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- sound internal controls as defined in the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- move the application to an open systems platform in order to take advantage of new computer power necessary to support the growing complexity of the DIFMS functionality,
- reduce overhead funding necessary to maintain the system in the future
- increase system flexibility by reviewing the existing external interfaces and implementing the most efficient and effective data transfer to and from other systems
- adapt the application to satisfy current and evolving functional needs,
- provide users with direct access to data, providing ad hoc reporting capabilities and minimizing user dependency on systems personnel for everyday tasks
- maximize user friendliness by providing an easy-to-use user interface, easy-to-read, on-line help, and accurate user documentation

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Establishment of Site Unique Interface

Description

As an outgrowth of consolidation activities within the Department of Defense (DoD), 11 legacy financial systems at Navy Research and Development (R&D) and Depot Maintenance business area activities will converge to a single, consolidated financial system.

In order to provide a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), it is imperative that a structured, consistent, and organized approach be taken when developing interfaces from these systems to DIFMS. The DIFMS Central Design Activity (CDA) will provide the system expertise in overseeing this interface project.

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative corrects weaknesses that impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are to:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
NIMMS/ILSMIS	Material	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DPPS	Acceptance and Expenditure	No Rating

SPS	Commitment and Obligation	No Rating
DCPS	Labor	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Time and Attendance SLDCADA	Labor	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CTS	Travel	No Rating
DFRRS/DCAS	Cash	No Rating
DPAS	Property	No Rating
GET	Validation	No Rating
DAAS	Interfund Bills	No Rating
STARS One Pay	Accounts Payable	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS	Reimbursable Bills, Prevalidation	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Inventory	Inventory	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CDB	Financial Reporting	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FRS	Collection Expenditure	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
ILSMIS	Material	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SLDCADA	Labor	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CTS	Travel	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CAS	Asset	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	No Rating
DDRS	General Ledger Summary	No Rating
DAAS	Interfund Bills	No Rating
STARS One Pay	Accounts Payable	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

STARS	Reimbursable Bills, Prevalidation	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MIS	Management Information	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Site Interface Development and Testing		
NUWC Newport	Dec 95	Oct 96
MCLB Albany	Dec 95	Oct 96
MCLB Barstow	Dec 95	Jan 97
NSWC Indian Head	Oct 96	Oct 97
SSC Charleston	May 97	Feb 98
NSWC Dahlgren	Apr 97	Oct 98
NSWC Panama City	Apr 97	Oct 98
NSWC Carderock	Oct 97	Oct 98
NSWC Crane	Jul 98	Apr 99
ALC Ogden	TBD	Apr 99
NUWC Keyport	TBD	Oct 99
ALC Tinker	TBD	Apr 00
NRL Washington	TBD	Apr 00
NOC Yorktown	TBD	Oct 00
NOC Seal Beach	TBD	Oct 00
NSY Norfolk	TBD	Apr 01
NSY Puget Sound	TBD	Apr 01
NSY Pearl Harbor	TBD	Jan 02
NSY Portsmouth	TBD	Jan 02
NAWC Pax River	Mar 97	
NAWC China Lake/Point Mugu	Jun 97	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $6.6 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $17.5 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.5	$4.3	$2.9	$1.0		

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following qualitative benefits of the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interfaces initiative are to:

- support the Department's two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- develop site-unique interfaces necessary for the successful deployment of DIFMS
- provide a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the DIFMS system
- accommodate existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) System Enhancements

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) was the financial management system for six Naval Aviation Depots. At the same time of DIFMS selection as the interim migratory system for the Navy's Depot Maintenance and Research and Development (R&D) activity groups, DIFMS had no R&D functionality and it had to be modified to meet the accounting requirements of the legacy systems in the R&D business area.

R&D unique requirements were identified for inclusion in the DIFMS when the Functional Requirements Document was completed. Analysis work for adding R&D functionality to DIFMS began in FY 1995. The results of the analysis and evaluation were used to define specifications and develop technical requirements in order to place the required functionality within DIFMS. In September 1997, 15 R&D enhancements were certified by third party individual site requirements and identified during the business process reviews (BPR) and documented as functional voids.

DIFMS is scheduled for implementation in the:

- Air Force Logistics Centers
- Naval Ordnance Centers
- Naval Shipyards

The DIFMS System Enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS System Enhancements initiative corrects weakness that impact financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS System Enhancements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS System Enhancements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Military Labor Reporting	Apr 95	Oct 96
Service Cost Center/Cost Distribution Accounts	Apr 95	Feb 97
Move Contract Items Between Accrual and Accounts Payable	Apr 95	Feb 97
Unique Elements Associated with R&D Funding	Apr 95	Mar 97
Major Range Test Facility Base (MRTFB) Funding	Apr 95	Nov 97
Funds Availability	Apr 95	Nov 97
Job Order Expansion	Apr 95	Nov 97
Transportation Cost, Management Cost, and Utilities Cost Analysis Report	Sep 95	Nov 97
Validate Ranges in History File	Sep 95	Nov 97
Stabilized Billing by Cost Center	Apr 95	Jan 98
Direct Cite Funding	Apr 95	Jan 98
Advance Billing	Apr 95	Jan 98
Multi-Funded Customer Orders	Apr 95	Mar 98
Flight Hour Accounting	Sep 95	Mar 98
Exclusion for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Private Party	Apr 95	Jun 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $3.0 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $26.3 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.0	$0.75	$4.5	$0	$5.0	$4.0

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)

- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization,
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative:

- support the two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board during February 1994, by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- implement DIFMS as the migratory DWCF accounting system for Navy R&D, Marine Corps and Air Force Depot Maintenance activity groups
- maintain current operations during the transition period
- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Act, Federal Manager's Financial Improvement Act (FMFIA) and Joint Financial Managers Improvement Program (JFMIP)
- eliminate 11 legacy systems
- accommodate existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures
- promote rapid, simultaneous migrations and consolidations of systems by multiple centers and operating locations while maintaining existing management information system requirements
- enhance DIFMS to ensure accurate and timely statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions

Defense Integrated Finance System Redesign (DIFS-R)

Description

The Defense Integrated Finance System Redesign (DIFS-R) consolidation initiative integrates security assistance (SA) financial data from the DFAS network and provides financial management support, customer billing, and reporting for the SA program.

This initiative was prompted by the Defense Security Assistance Agency's (DSAA) SA Management System function level initiative to consolidate non-accounting functionality from DIFS-R and two of the three current legacy systems. Non-compliance with regulations, audit findings and general process improvements also prompted the initiative.

The DIFS-R initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFS-R initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the DIFS-R initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Impact on Current Operations

The DFAS provides accounting support to appropriate DoD organizational elements for the U.S. security assistance programs. Support is provided by the DFAS-Denver Center Deputate for Security Assistance, the DFAS-Columbus Center, and field operating locations of the DFAS Denver, Cleveland, and Indianapolis Centers. Support is provided using a number of DFAS general fund accounting systems, as well as 11 unique security assistance systems. Eight of these systems are "mixed" financial and logistics systems owned by the Military Departments (MILDEP) and Defense Agencies.

Current project efforts fall in the conceptual evaluation phase, and are directed at identifying the installation, field, and departmental functional requirements.

The following four general fund accounting systems will support the security assistance installation and field requirements:

- DJAS
- STARS
- GAFS
- SABRS

Processes which cannot be incorporated into these standard systems will form the basis for the scope of security assistance-unique accounting functional requirements.

Reengineering the existing security assistance system, Defense Integrated Finance Accounting System (DIGS), will satisfy the functional requirements.

The DSAA is involved in a collateral effort to consolidate security assistance program management functions from twelve MILDEP Defense Agency systems into the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). The DSAMS effort includes the DIFS-R plus two of the three systems referenced above.

DIFS-R will eliminate the following security assistance systems and system segments:

- Foreign Military Sales Credit System (FMSCS)
- Program Budget and Accounting System – Order Control (PBAS-OC)
- Washington Headquarters Service Allotment Accounting System Modified (WAAS-Mod)

Financial data will be interfaced to and from the following systems via the Corporate Database:

- Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS)
- Defense Departmental Reporting System (DDRS)
- DJAS
- STARS
- GAFS
- SABRS

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFS-R initiative are to:

- develop the accounting strategy
- support the security assistance program
- incorporate relevant DoD system initiatives appropriate to support field and installation processes

The results of the DIFS-R initiative are:

- implementation of a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- compliancy with regulations
- elimination of duplicated systems
- correction of data inaccuracies
- integration of feeder systems
- improvement of internal controls
- implementation standard data

Responsible Manager

The DIFS-R office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-DE/I and DSAA
Program Officer
Genevieve Wilson

DSN: 926-6421
Comm: (303) 676-6421
Fax: (303) 676-6394
E-mail j2wilson@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The DIFS-R initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Security Assistance function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFS-R initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics (CISIL)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Case Management Control System (CMCS)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Management Information System for International Logistics (MISIL)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Program Budget and Accounting System - Order Control (PBAS-OC)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) 1200 system	Financial	Timely and Accurate

The DIFS-R initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CISIL	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CMCS	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MISIL	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
PBAS-OC	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DSAA 1200 system	Financial	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFS-R initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Begin Implementation of DIFS	FY 96	
Milestone 0	Apr 96	
Increment I - Milestone 1 and 2 approval	Jul 98	

Milestone 3 approval	May 99	Jun 99
Increment II - Milestone 1 and 2 approval	Apr 99	
Milestone 3 approval	Aug 00	Sep 00
Increment III - Milestone 1 and 2 approval	Jun 00	
Milestone 3 approval	Aug 01	
Completion		Sep 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFS-R initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.3	$2.9	$5.5	$1.4	$1.0	$0.4

DIFS-R is currently under study for inclusion into the DJAS. More complete cost data will be submitted when this pending decision is rendered.

Benefits

The benefits of the DIFS-R initiative are to be determined, this initiative is in conceptual exploration.

The following are qualitative benefits of DIFS:

- reduce the number of systems supporting unique security assistance processes
- correct system deficiencies and material non-conformance
- produce auditable financial statements
- reduce problem disbursements
- incorporate the Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) structure
  implement the standard U.S. general ledger uniform chart of accounts
- comply with the Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- implement a standardized finance and accounting process for each SA business area (e.g. FMS, IMET, FMF, etc.)
- reengineer processes to benefit from new technologies and achieve standardization and cost savings
- improve data quality and accuracy
- improve cross-functional processes and standard data transfers
- reduce labor intensive processes and duplicate data entry
- reduce data redundancy and reconciliations

- improve workload management
- provide finance and accounting information to SA financial management on a real time basis for decision making
- provide greater flexibility for performing system changes
- minimize operations and maintenance costs

Defense Integrated Military Human Resources Systems (DIMHRS)

Description

The Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS) is a requirements initiative managed by the Joint Requirements and Integration Office (JR&IO) of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)). The DMHRS requirements initiative defines the requirements for a standard military personnel management and pay system for all components of the military services.

The DIMHRS requirements initiative will address major deficiencies in the delivery of military personnel and pay services at all levels, from field to headquarters. The system will be developed by the Systems Executive Office for Manpower and Personnel (SEO/MP), New Orleans, to incorporate standard data definitions and to comply with the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII), Technical Common Operating Environment (COE), and the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA). DIMHRS will meet or exceed the functionality of designated legacy military personnel and pay systems currently or planned for use within the component and the Defense Agencies.

The DIMHRS requirements initiative will focus on:

- correcting deficiencies noted in the management and pay of military of personnel files
- accumulating accurate and timely data pertaining to members in a standardized process
- streamlining and reengineering business processes
- consolidating systems
- implementing standard data within the military personnel and pay functional community

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIMHRS reporting initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the DIMHRS reporting initiative are:

- lessons learned from contingency operations conducted by the DoD,
- PPBS
- General Accounting Office (GAO)
- Defense Science Board (DSB)
- user reviews
- management reviews

Impact on Current Operations

The DIMHRS reporting initiative corrects weaknesses that impact military personnel management and pay data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in:

- excessive costs for operations and maintenance of functional systems or modernization and development of those systems
- lack of visibility of information pertaining to the member throughout their affiliation with the DoD

Objectives

The objective of the DIMHRS reporting initiative is to define the requirements for a standard military personnel management and pay system for all components of the military services.

Responsible Manager

The DIMHRS office of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:

USD(P&R)		DoN	
Program Manager		Program Manager	
Norma St. Claire		Dale Galloway	
DSN:	426-8710	DSN:	
Comm:	(703) 696-8710	Comm:	(504) 678-7009
Fax:	(703) 696-8703	Fax:	(504) 678-0618
E-mail:	stclairn@pr.osd.mil	E-mail:	galloway@cnrf.nola.navy.mil

Functional Category

The DIMHRS reporting initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Personnel
- Debt Management

- Military Pay
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The DIMHRS reporting initiative will be implemented in a standards compliant architecture. The Systems Executive Officer will define the supporting system architecture.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIMHRS reporting initiative:

Action	End Date
Mission Need Statement	Feb 98
Milestone 0	Feb 98
Milestone I	Mar 99
Milestone II	Mar 00
Milestone III (Initial Operating Capability)	Jan 03

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIMHRS reporting initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$38.6	$44.6	$65.1	$57.3	$59.7	$69.3

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DIMHRS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
199	311	340	354	358	362

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DIMHRS reporting initiative are:

- elimination of service specific modernization, development operations and maintenance of multiple, duplicate systems
- elimination of costly duplicate source data entry and reconciliation
- reduction of error correction processes (service members and staff)
- streamlining of personnel pay and processes
- elimination of manual processes to access information
- incorporation of technological or policy changes, modifications, or adjustments in a timely, efficient manner

Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS)

Description

The Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS) compliancy initiative is designated the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system for the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) wholesale supply management business area for subsistence.

Enhancements are required to bring the functionality of core financial applications and all interfacing applications which comprise the suite of systems in compliance with:

- Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

The DISMS compliancy initiative will focus on:

- assessing internal controls
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DISMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the DISMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations and data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that results in the reduction of operational readiness and effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DISMS compliancy initiative are:

- DFAS-CO-S Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act
- Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC)
- DFAS Headquarters Federal Financial Managers Integrity Act
- Division AAF - Richmond Detachment
- System Manager User Review

Objectives

The objectives of the DISMS compliancy initiative are to enhance:

- support of accurate and timely processing of data
- preparation of financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position

The enhancements of DISMS compliancy will incorporate statutory changes, Department of Defense DoD directives, and policy change requirements to ensure compliance with all existing regulatory guidance.

Responsible Manager

The DISMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CO-STT
Program Manager
Dan Singer

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Functional Category

The DISMS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The DISMS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DAAS	Billing Information for Customers	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Disbursement Information	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DISMS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 92
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	Indefinite
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Increment VI was not funded as anticipated in FY 97, the anticipated implementation is now indefinite.

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the DISMS compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 Compliance	Dec 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DISMS compliancy initiative in then years and millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.4	$2.4	$1.8	$2.1	$2.5	$2.5

Validation Process

The validation process for the DISMS compliancy initiative are:

- users
- certified by components

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DISMS compliancy initiative:

- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- sound internal controls (FMFIA compliance)
- auditable financial statements (CFO Act compliance)

Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS)

Description

The Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) systems implementation initiative will provide General Funds Accounting for all Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Indianapolis supported customers. DJAS will also support the accounting needs of the Military Traffic Management Command and the Defense Assistance Agency (DSAA).

The DJAS software baseline is derived from the Army Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) which received DA MAISRC Milestone III approval in April 1996. DJAS is currently scheduled for testing and implementation at its first customer prototype site, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) in October 1998.

The DJAS systems implementation initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy
- utilizing modern technologies such as government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) systems to support compliancy requirements

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DJAS systems implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DJAS systems implementation initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews

- financial statement audits
- management control reviews

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DJAS systems implementation initiative are:

- general ledger control and reporting
- property accounting
- accounts receivable
- cost accounting
- accrual accounting
- system controls
- audit trails
- system documentation
- system operations
- accounts payable
- budgetary accounting and user information needs impedes achieving reliable Chief Financial Officer financial statements

Objectives

The objectives of the DJAS systems implementation initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DJAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN/AW
Program Manager
Phyllis E. Campbell

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Functional Category

The DJAS systems implementation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- General fund Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The DJAS systems implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
AFCOS	Input Commitment and Obligations
AMCISS	Input Obligation
AORS-ARPERCEN	Import Travel Obligations
CABS	Processes Requisitions and Orders
CCSS	Supply Obligations
DAAS	Interfund Bills
DCAS	Expenditure
DCPS	Civilian Pay Obligations and Disbursements
Defense Telephone System	Telephone Bills
DJMS	Disbursements and Collections
DOLFINS	Travel Pay and Obligations
DRAS	Collections
DTS	Travel Obligations and Disbursements
FinSys	Status Information
GCSS-Army	Supply Obligations
IATS	Entitlement
IFS-M	Cost Transfers
JRISS	Obligations
Local National Pay Travel Systems	Obligations

MOCAS	Disbursements
PBAS	Funding
RCAS	Obligation
RISER	Obligation
SAACONS	Contractual
SARSS	Supply Obligations
SIDPERS	Military Personnel
SIFS/SDS	Receivable Billings
SPBS-R/DPAS	Property
SPS	Contractual
STARFIARS	Supply Obligations
TAMMIS	Vendor Pay
TAPDB-R	MER DB
TUFMIS	Supply Obligations

The DJAS systems implementation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
AGRMIS	Management Information
BRIM	Obligation Disbursement
AMCAMMIS	Labor Hours and Performance Measures
DCAS	Expenditure
DCPS	Civilian Pay Obligations and Disbursements
DDMS	Debts
FinSys	Funding Records
HQARS	Reports
IATS	Entitlement
MEPRS	Expense
OFMIS	Management
SAACONS	Contractual
SPBS-R/DPAS	Property
SPIMS	Financial Management

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DJAS systems implementation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Milestone I and II	Nov 98	Nov 98
Begin Coding	May 98	Dec 98
Complete Coding and Begin Testing	Aug 98	Dec 00
Conduct Training for Trainers	Nov 99	Feb 01

Conduct On-Site Training	Aug 98	Apr 01
Stand Up Prototype	Oct 98	Jun 01
Obtain Milestone III	Oct 99	Mar 02
Begin Full Scale Deployment	Oct 99	Mar 02
Full Operational Capability	May 04	May 04
Completion	May 04	May 04

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DJAS systems implementation initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $280.3 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$15.8	$28.4	$44.8	$51.9	$49.7	45.2

FY04	FY05				
$25.9	$18.6				

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DJAS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
207	303	403	448	423	190

FY04	FY05				
190	130				

The resource requirements to include both dollars and man-years, are budgeted estimates. Resource requirements will be updated as necessary when the following has been accomplished:

- finalized user requirements
- completed Economic Analysis (EA)
- detailed impact and analysis on necessary changes are accomplished

Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS)

Description

The Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) standardization and consolidation initiative will standardize and consolidate the automated systems that support military pay under two systems – the Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) and the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS). All Army, Navy, and Air Force military pay functions will be under the DJMS by FY 1999.

Objectives

The objectives of the DJMS standardization and consolidation initiative are:

- timeliness and accuracy of payments, leave and earnings statements and financial data that fairly present the results of operations and are in compliance with laws, regulations, and policies for those events and transactions that have a material effect on the pay and leave of military members
- to replace 22 military pay systems when fully operational FY 2001

Responsible Manager

The DJMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Sylvia Hanneken

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E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DJMS standardization and consolidation initiative:

Action	End Date
Transitioned Navy active duty to DJMS-AC	Completed Jan 98
Correct inconsistencies between data in the military personnel systems and military pay systems through standard reconciliation of data.	Sep 98
Correct the process of updating DJMS-AC Overseas Housing Allowance and Cost of Living Allowances Tables	Sep 98

Transition Navy reserve to DJMS-RC	Dec 98
Consolidate and create central site instructions for the DJMS-RC	Mar 00
Correct the capability to update all tables in DJMS-AC and DJMS-RC programmatically	Sep 00
Merge DJMS-RC and DJMS-AC	Dec 00

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DJMS standardization and consolidation initiative are:

- a standard Military Pay System for the Department of Defense (DoD)
- elimination of 20 legacy military pay systems
- standard policies & procedures (or variations revalidated)
- equitable interpretation of entitlement
- easier future system replacements
- consolidated operations more manageable (cadre of experts/ easier training and replacement)
- easier technology insertion (support multiple applications)
- standard interfaces and data reporting
- more effective continuity of operations
- detection of fraud
- reduced costs (systems, staff, and operations)

Disbursing Office Processing System (DOPS)

Description

The Disbursing Office Processing System (DOPS) initiative supports field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DOPS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves operations that impede realizing economies of scale.

Source of Discovery

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DOPS initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- management control reviews

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DOPS initiative are:

- financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position
- reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

Objectives

The objective of the DOPS initiative is to enhance support for field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations (OPLOCs).

Responsible Manager

The DOPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Program Manager
Ron Pasierb

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Functional Category

The DOPS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Civilian Pay
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Travel Entitlements
- Disbursing
- Accounts Payable

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DOPS :

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 97
Current Target Date	FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Validation Process

The validation process for the DOPS initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS)

Description

The Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS) deployment initiative is an integrated system for achieving financial and physical control over real and personal property. Real and personal property are those government assets, other than weapons and tactical systems, owned by the government. Real property includes lands, buildings, structures and the capital improvements made to them. Personal property includes tangible and intangible assets with a useful life of at least two years and a purchase price above a set dollar threshold at the time of acquisition or items categorized as pilferable.

The DPAS deployment initiative functionality includes:

- comprehensive property accountability addressing financial document registers
- authorization tracking
- asset management for serialized and bulk items
- component visibility and tracking
- receipts for asset management
- general ledger accounting
- depreciation and automated financial reporting
- integrated equipment management functions for tracking utilization
- trip tickets and loan or lease information
- automated scheduling for equipment maintenance and warranty service contract terms
- inventory management

The DPAS system provides for automated logistics and financial interfaces in addition to automated ARMS reporting.

DPAS is supported with the HP-UNIX 11.1 operating system and Cincom Supra 2 for UNIX database management system at the Dayton, Ohio Defense MegaCenter. Customer base is comprised of all Military Departments and Defense Agencies within the Department with system and end users physically located within CONUS and OCONUS.

The CFO Act of 1990 and FMFIA of 1982 requires the development of internal control evaluation and improved reporting processes for funds, property and other assets which should be safeguarded against waste, loss, or misappropriation. Revenues and expenditures must be properly recorded and accurately accounted for to permit the preparation of reliable financial statements and to maintain accountability of the assets.

The system was recommended as a migratory system on December 22, 1994 with the recommendation and supporting Functional Economic Analysis approved by ASD(C3I) on May 22, 1995.

Special interest continues with the program from the General Accounting Office and DoD Inspector General with their reviews and audits of open findings across the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies. The system supports inventory tracking and financial reporting for all real and personal property regardless of the funding authority under which the assets were acquired.

The Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) is currently in the major deployment phase across the Military Departments and Defense Agencies.

The deployment process includes:

- performing site surveys
- developing an automated capability for converting records from hundreds of service and installation unique property book applications
- developing automated electronic interfaces for the numerous supply and financial systems within the department
- providing formal classroom training to end users for initial implementation in addition to sustainment training
- conducting post-deployment follow-ups
- providing software development and modernization services as required by regulatory and statutory changes and the expanding customer base

DPAS is a proprietary government system. DFAS-FSACO/M is responsible for software development, customer support, DoD implementation/deployment, and program management support to the DPAS program manager. The workload is accomplished through DFAS-FSACO/M organic and contracted resources and subcontracted efforts with a service level agreement between FSACO/M and the Army Industrial Logistics Systems Center (ILSC).

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DPAS deployment initiative corrects weaknesses in financial statements and operations that have a critical impact on property accounting and reporting accountability which result in a reduction of effectiveness in the areas of:

- auditable property records
- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliance with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source discovery of nonconformance for the DPAS deployment initiative are:

- financial statements
- GAO and IG reviews
- system managers

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the DPAS deployment initiative will significantly improve property accounting for the Department's efforts to correct internal management control problems and accurately report asset information on the financial statements.

DPAS is being implemented to help correct problems identified in reports such as The DoD FY 1997 Annual Statement of Assurance on "Unreliable Financial Reporting of Personal and Real Property."

The DPAS deployment initiative will improve the timelines and reliability of financial information on the Department's investment in property and the Department's liability to others for the use of its property.

Objectives

The objectives of DPAS deployment initiative are to:

- provide the Department with a single, automated system for maintaining accountability of real and personal property
- have an efficient and cost effective transition from component unique property item tracking systems and processes to a DoD standard property accounting system that interfaces with, and is subsidiary to, established financial management system general ledger accounts

Responsible Manager

The DPAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DLA FOG/DPAS
Program Manager
Frank E. Egan

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The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is the executive agency for the DPAS, and its Program Management Office (DPAS-PMO) administers the system. The Financial Systems Activity, Columbus, Ohio, supports the DPAS-PMO and the Defense MegaCenter at Dayton, Ohio, hosts and operates the DPAS.

Functional Category

The DPAS deployment initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Property Accounting
- Property Accountability

Supporting System Architecture

The DPAS deployment initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ARMS	Catalog	Timely and Accurate
AMCISS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SAILS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SARSS-O	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
LOGTADDS	Authorization	Timely and Accurate
AMDF	Property	Timely and Accurate
SB700-20	Property	Timely and Accurate

The DPAS deployment initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DBMS	Accounting	Timely and Accurate
SIFS	Accounting	Timely and Accurate
IFAS	Accounting	Timely and Accurate

ARMS	Property	Timely and Accurate
AMCISS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SAILS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SSARSS-O	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
UIT	Equipment	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DPAS deployment initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Army's Installation Equipment Management System (IEMS) Designated DPAS		FY 94
DPAS was approved as the Migration system for all DoD Real and Personal Property		FY 95
Implementation of DPAS in Military Department and Defense Agencies	FY 94	FY 00

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DPAS deployment initiative:

- replaces component unique logistic property management systems
- accurately reports asset values to the financial statements
- reports the historical cost of assets based on the transaction financial accounting rather than the book value based on a standard value from the property book
- improves monitoring of real and personal property

Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS)

Description

The Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) deployment initiative is an integrated system for achieving implementation of the Department's standard migratory system on National Security Agency's (NSA's) secure networks for personal and real property with interfaces to acquisition and financial systems.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DPAS deployment initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention, and violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal control
- compliance with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source discovery of nonconformance for the DPAS deployment initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of DPAS deployment initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls
- correct material weaknesses documented in audits

Responsible Manager

The DPAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA-S7
Program Manager
James Schaeffer/Theresa Donovan

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Functional Category

The DPAS initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- General Ledger Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement
- Real and Personal Property Tracking and Accounting

Supporting System Architecture

The DPAS deployment initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Procurement Systems (EPR)	Acquisition	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DPAS deployment initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
General Accounting System (GAC)	General Ledger	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DPAS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Funding	FY 98	FY 99
Stage 1 Acquisition	FY 98	FY 98
In-House Release 7 Test Environment	FY 98	FY 98
DPAS-General Ledger Interface	FY98	
DPAS Release 8-8.1 (GUI, Client/Server)	FY 99	FY 99

Stage 2 Acquisition (COTS for Release 8)	FY 99	FY 99
Database conversion	FY 99	FY 99
Test and Operational validation	FY 99	FY 99

Benefits

The DPAS deployment initiative is being implemented to resolve material weaknesses.

Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS)

Description

The Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS) consolidation and migration initiative will become the standard Department of Defense (DoD) procurement payment system used to:

- calculate contract and vendor payments
- grant and other agreement entitlements
- generate accounting records

The system will use data in various databases, generated from multiple sources using Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) transactions, electronic document management techniques and source data entry applications.

A series of interim consolidation efforts will reduce 16 existing contract and vendor payment systems to eight systems. These eight systems will then be migrated to DPPS.

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative will focus on:

- modernizing business processes
- resolving known system deficiencies
- defining standard and shareable financial data for contract and vendor payments

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- unmatched disbursements unliquidated obligations, and late payments that materially impact the financial statements

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DPPS initiative are that contractor and vendor payments are accomplished by multiple systems, as some systems are incapable of communication between the entitlement function and other interfacing systems. (e.g., accounting and disbursing systems.)

Objectives

The objectives of the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative are to:

- replace the current contract and vendor payment systems with a modern standard payment system
- integrate both the contract and vendor payment business areas into a standardized on-line computer processing environment
- merge both functional areas to operate from common data rather than duplicate unmatched data records residing in various databases and in hard copy format

Responsible Manager

The DPPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Program Manager
Christy Rhoads

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E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative receives source data and transmits data to and from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Contract System	Contract Parties, Amounts Classifications	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Disbursing System	Payee, Amount	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Developed Requirements	Oct 94	Dec 95
Designed and Developed System	Jan 96	Jul 98

Conducted Testing	Aug 98	Feb 99
Implement New System	Mar 99	Dec 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $884.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$297.2	$217.4	$201.1	$188.7	$180.5	$95.3

FY04	FY05				
$91.3	$93.5				

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative are to:

- increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the current procurement payment functionality
- replace the procurement payment processes of multiple interim migratory and migratory systems
- maintain a greater capability to exchange data with other automated information systems (AIS)
- impact other systems that provide accounting and disbursement information
- meet regulatory requirements
- improve the accuracy of contract financial data and
- reduce the number of NULOs being processed
- reduce overpayments
- establish single point of funds availability validation
- prevent unmatched disbursements
- standardize processes
- standardize shared data
- improve data management capabilities
- improve data integrity
- improve cross-functional processes
- improve accuracy of procurement payment processes
- provide greater flexibility for system changes
- reduce reliance on hard copy documents
- reduce labor intensive processes

Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS)

Description

The Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS) consolidation and elimination of systems initiative will support all disbursing requirements. A requirements analysis will determine the elements needed for a government hybrid system.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments for DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative:

- time constraint to complete the requirements analysis could develop into an impediment
- delay in the selection of the two DFAS centers could result in a delayed deployment plan and schedule
- if deployed to five sites rather than two, it could result in additional time required for training all users, thus delaying deployment
- development schedule is unrealistic for DSDS alternative to build a new hybrid system
- the System Acceptance Test (SAT) schedule is too optimistic
- the training schedule for DSDS is inadequate
- Corporate Database will not be functional at time of DSDS implementation
- current schedule does not allow for adequate DSDS testing

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative are recognition of the need to enhance disbursing capability by:

- minimizing data redundancy
- reducing input errors
- improving the flow, accuracy, and availability of essential DoD financial information

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DSDS initiative will:

- minimize data redundancy
- reduce input errors
- improve the flow accuracy, and availability of essential DoD financial information
- enhance disbursing capability by replacing the current mainframe environment systems with improved client-server open systems technology

Objectives

The objective of the DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative is to be the single standard DFAS automated information system for disbursing, collecting, processing and recording disbursement data and transactions. It will interact with existing entitlement, accounting, and U.S. Treasury reporting systems to provide disbursing capability. DSDS will exchange DoD standard data with these systems through its interface to the Corporate Database, ensuring the availability of accurate, up-to-date transaction and accounting information. The proposed system will also combine an intuitive, uniform-user interface, with relational database technology to furnish quick, consistent on-line and batch access to disbursing data and functions.

The scope of this effort includes all disbursing functions, policies, procedures, and systems within the DFAS. Included in this effort are the disbursing functions and systems of non-DFAS activities.

Responsible Manager

The DSDS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Bill Askren

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E-mail:

Functional Category

The DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems will consolidate finance and accounting systems by eliminating the following systems:

- Automated Disbursing System (ADS)
- Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC)
- Standard Finance System Redesign Subsystem I (SRD-I)

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for DSDS in then years and millions.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.1	$7.3	$7.9	$7.4	$7.2	$7.0

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the DSDS initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$11.2	$12.8	$12.7	$13.8	$13.7	$14.5

The following are qualitative benefits or the DSDS initiative:

- standardizes disbursing system DoD-wide
- eliminates redundant system modifications
- uses standard data
- decreases risk in comparison to the current program charter
- eliminates COTS integration with the Department's integrated Finance & Accounting solution as well as the Corporate Database
- eliminates legacy systems

Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS)

Description

The Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS) consolidation and reengineering initiative was designated as a migratory system for standardizing and consolidating DoD transportation payment within the Department.

The DTRS initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves impediments realizing economies of scale.

Sources of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- management control reviews

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative are:

- consolidation of payments utilizing Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) technology
- promotion of EDI while preparing to consolidate transportation payments by FY 1999
- elimination of a paper intensive environment
- transition to an environment that takes extensive advantage of transmitting and processing information electronically

Objectives

The objectives of the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative are to:

- enhance the use of EDI in the Department's transportation business relationships
- support and perform pre-audit and post-audit programs

- interface with DoD standard accounting and disbursing systems that provide electronic funds transfer (EFT) to vendors and carriers
- eliminate legacy systems
- consolidate all DoD transportation payments

Responsible Manager

The DTRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Theresa L. Davis

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Functional Category

The DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Transportation Pay function.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative:

Action	End Date
Increment I, Phase Two (Freight Paper)	Feb 95
Increment I, Phase Three (Personal Property EDI)	May 95
Increment I, Phase Four	Dec 96
Increment III, (Interface with Accounting and Disbursing Systems and EFT	Dec 96
Transition to DTRS Increment I, Phases Three and Four	Dec 96
Continue to sustain operating systems and transition to DTRS	On-going

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $129.9 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $279.5 million through FY 2006.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$20.8	$13.3	$13.6	$13.9	$14.2	$14.4

FY04	FY05				
$14.5	$14.7				

Validation

The validation process for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is $2.9 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.9	$0.2	$8.2	$8.5	$8.8	$9.1

FY04	FY05				
$9.6	$9.9				

The following are qualitative benefits for the DTRS initiative:

- reduces paper processing and utilizes EDI technology
- standardizes data and business processes
- produces manpower savings
- prevents carrier overcharges
- provides accurate payment
- perpetuates implementation of standard systems
- centralizes transportation traffic payments at one location
- eliminate legacy systems
- supports transportation traffic management community
- supports the pre-audit and post-audit of transportation bills
- provides electronic payment to the carrier industry

Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description

The Defense Travel System (DTS) reengineering initiative is an outgrowth of the National Performance Review (NPR) initiative to streamline government operations. The Department of Defense (DoD) identified this functional area as in need of reengineering and developed a new concept for temporary duty (TDY) travel that combines the traditionally separate functions of arranging for travel services and travel reimbursement vouchering. The underlying principles of the reengineering effort are to:

- treat travelers and their commanders as honest government employees
- empower the organization that has both the mission and budget to travel
- leverage technology where possible to automate processes

The DTS reengineering initiative is a seamless, paperless, temporary duty travel system that meets the needs of travelers, commanders, and process owners. It will reduce the costs, support misson requirements and provide superior customer service.

The DTS reengineering initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- assessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for DTS reengineering initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the DTS reengineering initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy

- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DTS reengineering office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

U.S. Transportation Command/Military Traffic Management Command
Program Manager
COL Albert E. Arnold, III/John Argodale

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Functional Category

The DTS reengineering initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Data Warehousing
- DoD Standard Digital Signature

The DTS reengineering initiative is part of the larger DRI paperless processing and EC/EDI initiative. The DTS reengineering initiative also has a number of smaller related initiatives which are the PDT and part time Guard and Reserves travel initiative.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DTS reengineering initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 95	
Issue RFP	Jun 97	
Offers Received	Aug 97	
Contract Awarded	May 98	
System Testing Completed	Aug 98	
Begin Implementation	Sep 98	Sep 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DTS reengineering initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $6.4 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $184.9 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$39.8	$56.4	$43.6	$38.4	$8.1	$8.1

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DTS reengineering initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
74	74	74	26	26	26

The stated investment costs reflect program management and contract investment costs through FY 2001. Transaction fees for CUI services beyond FY 2000 are not included. These costs will be paid by Services/Agencies beginning in FY 2001. Implementation of DTS will be completed in FY 2001.

The stated budget only reflects PMO-DTS funding requirements and investment costs to be paid by PMO-DTS. Annual transaction fees will be paid by the services and Agencies starting FY 2001.

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DTS reengineering initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($26.4)	($27.5)	$13.5	$91.1	$91.4	$90.9

The payback point for the DTS reengineering initiative is FY 2001 and the savings (10 years) is $593.6 million from FY 1998 through FY 2007.

The qualitative benefit of the DTS reengineering initiative is $312.0 million annual benefits beginning FY 2001.

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Data Conversion

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) is a migratory system selected to replace: the Defense Automated Printing Service's (DAPS) Printing Resource Management Information System (PRMIS), the Naval Facilities Engineering Command's (NAVFAC) Public Works Center Management Information System (PWCMIS) and transfer the working capital fund and general fund accounting support from the Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) Financial Management Information System (FINMIS).

The implementation of DWAS will help to standardize practices and interfaces and eliminate nine local unique versions of PWCMIS, non-compliant PRMIS, and non-compliant FINMIS.

The DWAS Data Conversion initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- improving data accuracy
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Data Conversion initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Data Conversion initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act), Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), and Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP)

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Data Conversion office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

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Functional Category

The DWAS Data Conversion initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS Data Conversion initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Procure System	Jun 95	Jun 95
Sign Contract	Apr 96	Apr 96

Establish Project offices	Jul 96	Jul 96
Deploy DAPS Sites	Apr 97	Oct 97
Deploy NFESC Port Hueneme Site	Jul 97	Dec 97
Deploy PWC San Diego	Apr 96	Nov 96
Deploy PWC Pearl Harbor	Nov 98	Jun 99
Deploy PWC Norfolk	Jun 99	Dec 99
Deploy PWC Washington, D.C.	Dec 99	Mar 00
Deploy PWC great Lakes	Mar 00	Jun 00
Deploy PWC Pensacola	Jun 00	Oct 00
Deploy PWC Jacksonville	Sep 00	Jan 01
PWC Yokosuka	Dec 00	Jul 01
Deploy PWC Guam	Mar 01	Oct 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $13.7 million.
The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $26.7 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$5.80	$4.50	$2.70	$0	$0	$0

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
42	32	32	32	32	16

Project staffing totals includes 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for 15 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor, and 25 percent FTE for secretary for FY 1998. 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for 10 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor, and 25 percent FTE for secretary for FY 1999 through FY 2002. 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for 2 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor, and 25 percent FTE for secretary for FY 2003.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative. The following benefits listed are actually cost avoidance in millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($0.50)	$5.50	$10.60	$2.70	$2.80	$2.90

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS Data Conversion initiative are:

- provide projects and services to over 3,200 customers using a job order and process costing methods
- provide a system that fulfills compliancy with JFMIP, FMFIA and CFO Act core requirements
- eliminate nine local unique copies of PWCMIS NEFSC financial modules
- consolidate computer operations at the Defense Mega Center, San Diego (DMC-SD)
- eliminate PRMIS and consolidate computer operations at Defense Mega Center Warner Robbins (DMC-WR)
- support the two phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- implement DWAS as the migratory DWCF accounting system for Navy PWCs NFESC and DAPS business area activities
- eliminate three legacy systems
- accommodate existing unique requirements for three business areas
- promote rapid simultaneous migration and consolidation of systems by managing multiple centers and operating locations while maintaining existing management information system requirements
- produce a U.S. Standard General Ledger
- ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS)
Data Standardization

Description

Data Element Standardization is the process of documenting, reviewing and approving unique names, definitions, characteristics, and representations of data elements according to established procedures and conventions.

Standard Data Elements go through a cycle from developmental, to candidate, to approved (or rejected). Only functional data administrators (FDA) can submit candidate standard data elements for approval through the Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS).

The Department requires functional managers to develop a data management plan (DMP) for each migratory system. The DMP outlines milestones for identifying and implementing standard data elements within the automated information system (AIS).

The DWAS Data Standardization initiative will focus on:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Data Standardization initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-around, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Data Standardization initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- review of operations
- functional analysis of system
- system change request (SCR) to correct discrepancies

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DWAS Data Standardization initiative are:

- systems not compliant with Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) mandates
- departures from Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Objectives

The objective of the DWAS Data Standardization initiative is to correct data inaccuracy.

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Data Standardization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Program Manager
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Functional Category

The DWAS Data Standardization initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits	The qualitative benefit of the DWAS Data Standardization initiative is the institution of the DDDS standard data elements in all of the Department's accounting applications.

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Budget and Classification Code (BACC)

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting (DWAS) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) initiative is to replace a multitude of non-standard General Ledger pro forma postings currently within the Department.

The new standard BACC architecture will provide standard financial data elements and structure from each of the Department's financial systems, thereby significantly aiding the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial data. It will also greatly facilitate the communication of data between financial systems.

The BACC requirements are currently not defined. This impacts the incorporation of BACC into overall system design planning. As a result, fiscal year 1998 funding for the BACC initiative was pulled for all Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) systems. Restoration of funding will be required to proceed with implementation.

The DWAS BACC initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy
- assessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS BACC initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS BACC initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS BACC initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DWAS BACC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DWAS BACC initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting,
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS BACC initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not established at this time.

Resource Requirements	Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including: • Deployment • Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) • Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange • Data Standardization • Defense Travel System (DTS)
Benefits	The qualitative benefits of the DWAS BACC initiative are: • standardize finance and accounting transactions • provide consistent financial information from each of the Department's financial systems • aid the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial • facilitate the communication of data between financial systems

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS)
Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description

The Defense Travel System (DTS) is a new DoD initiative to streamline the processing of travel orders and claims for government travelers. The scope of the DTS initiative is to:

- perform data crosswalks
- identify file formats
- program interface requirements
- ensure proper transfer of data

The DWAS DTS is a mandatory cross functional level initiative that will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS DTS initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS DTS initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS DTS initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DWAS DTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DWAS DTS initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DWAS DTS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	No Rating

The DWAS DTS transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	No Rating

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS DTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Analyze DTS Requirements	Apr 97	May 97
Provide UDF Layout	May 97	Nov 97
Design the Interface	Sep 97	Nov 97
Develop the Interface	Oct 97	Jan 98
Test the Interface	Oct 97	Apr 98

Implementation	Apr 98	Apr 98
Completion	Apr 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS DTS initiative in then years and thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $178 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $280 thousand through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$30.0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DWAS DTS initiative:

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DWAS DTS initiative:

- improves efficiency and timeliness of DoD travel processing
- meets goals outlined in the National Performance Review (NPR)
- meets the requirements of Office of Secretary of Defense-Comptroller (OSD(C)) memorandum of April 26, 1997

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Electronic Commerce (EC) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) initiative encompasses the Department's activities to standardize transmission of source data, such as:

- travel orders
- purchase documents
- receiving documents
- invoices

EC/EDI will be used by the Department's Corporate Database data sharing repository to transmit source data between entitlement, disbursing and accounting systems, and the procurement and logistics communities.

The DWAS EC/EDI initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- assessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS EC/EDI initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS EC/EDI initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS EC/EDI initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracies
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DWAS EC/EDI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DWAS EC/EDI initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS EC/EDI initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not available at this time.

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS EC/EDI initiative are:

- ensures proper liquidation of commitments and obligations
- reduces problem disbursements resulting from erroneous lines of accounting information
- standardizes transmission of source data such as travel orders purchase documents, receiving documents and invoices
- exchange transactions with trading partners in a similar manner regardless of service or agency
- supports different automated information systems (AIS) transmission of data through diverse communication and dissimilar technologies
- presents a "single face to industry" meaning that DoD activities would conduct EC/EDI in accordance with ANSI X12 standards, common implementation conventions, a common communications and systems infrastructure, a common set of business practices, and commercial-of-the-shelf (COTS) and government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) hardware and software

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Functional Enhancements

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting (DWAS) Functional Enhancements are those enhancements to the accounting system that aid in the timely and accurate flow of information. These enhancements are not yet defined, however, the funding is placed in a reserve in case such changes are needed.

The DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities
- future enhancements mandated by DoD policy and procedure changes

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- eliminate duplication of systems
- integrate feeder systems
- compliant with regulations

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Functional Enhancements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not obtainable or quantifiable at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $ 1.5 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$0	$0.25	$0.25	$0.25	$0.25

FY04	FY05				
$0.25	$0.25				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Mandatory Requirements

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting (DWAS) Mandatory Requirements initiative are those enhancements to the accounting system that are mandated by DoD procedure changes. These enhancements are not yet defined, however, the funding is placed in a reserve in case such changes are needed.

The DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities
- future enhancements mandated by DoD policy and procedure changes

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- eliminate duplication of systems
- integrate feeder systems
- become compliant with regulations

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Mandatory Requirements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not obtainable or quantifiable at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $ 10.0 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$0	$0	$2.0	$2.0	$2.0

FY04	FY05				
$2.0	$2.0				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Technical Enhancements

Description

The Technical Enhancements initiative to the Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) encompasses those enhancements to the accounting system that are mandated by the Department and procedural changes. The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative includes all enhancements not yet defined along with:

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative are:

- activity group accounting principles
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S.Treasury Requirements
- negotiations with contractors to ensure that the system selected complies with Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) requirements for data standardization

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Technical Enhancements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

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Functional Category

The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative receives source data from and transmits data to are not obtainable or quantifiable at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $1.5 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$0	$0.25	$0.25	$0.25	$0.25

FY04	FY05				
$0.25	$0.25				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative are:

- standardize finance and accounting transactions
- provide consistent financial information from each of the Department's financial systems
- aid in the Department's compiling and comparing of similar financial data
- facilitate the communication of data between financial systems

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Establishment of Site Unique Interface

Description

As an outgrowth of consolidation activities within the Department's three legacy financial systems at the Navy Public Works Center, the Defense Automated Printing Service and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command business area activities will converge to a single, consolidated financial system.

In order to provide a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS), it is imperative that a structured, consistent, and organized approach be taken when developing interfaces from these systems to DWAS.

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are to:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ADS	Finance	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DPPS	Acceptance and Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund Bill	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Property Accounting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Reporting	Timely and Accurate

SPS	Procurement	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Reimbursable	Timely and Accurate
STARS-OP	Accounting	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
GET	Validates Lines of Accounting	Timely and Accurate
PWCMIS System Interfaces	Miscellaneous	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collections and Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CDB	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collections and Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
ADS	Finance	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Procurement	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund Bills	Timely and Accurate
STARS- OP	Accounts Payable	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Reimbursable Bills, Prevalidation	Timely and Accurate
GET	Validates Lines of Accounting	Timely and Accurate
PWCMIS System Interfaces	Miscellaneous	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Deployments		
PWC San Diego	Apr 96	Nov 98
PWC Pearl Harbor	Jan 99	Jun 99
PWC Washington, D.C.	Dec 99	Mar 00
PWC Great Lakes	Mar 00	Jun 00

PWC Pensacola	Jun 00	Oct 00
PWC Jacksonville	Oct 01	Jan 01
PWC Yokosuka	Jan 01	Jul 01
PWC Guam	Jul 01	Oct 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $0.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $1.3 million through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.0	$0.3	0	0	0	0

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The following qualitative benefits of the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative include:

- supporting the Department's two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems and or activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- developing site unique interfaces necessary for the successful deployment of DWAS
- providing a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the DWAS system
- accommodating existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The Year 2000 (Y2K) is a DoD initiative meant to prepare all systems for the year 2000. The Y2K presents a significant challenge to the current systems software that deal with date fields.

If the changes are not made and made quickly, with enough lead-time for testing, it could affect calculations, comparisons, and data sorting in applications. The approach is to evaluate all systems and make necessary changes.

The Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) was developed Y2K compliant and is currently awaiting certification. DWAS Y2K testing for DAPS was completed on May 1, 1998.

The DWAS Y2K initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy
- compliance with regulations

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds,, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Y2K initiative are:

- activity group accounting principles
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Treasury requirements
- negotiations with contractors to ensure that the system selected complies with Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) mandates for data standardization

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Y2K initiative are to:

- implement a Y2K compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The DWAS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collection and Expenditure	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate

CDB	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
STARS-OP	Accounting	Timely and Accurate

The DWAS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collection and Expenditure	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
CDB	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
STARS-OP	Accounting	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Obtain Interface Agreements	Mar 96	Mar 96
Sign Off Certification Checklist	Apr 98	Oct 98
System Acceptance Testing	Sep 98	Jan 99

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS Y2K initiative are:

- complying with Y2K requirements prior to December 1999
- complying with mandatory regulatory requirements

- meeting the Department's goal to ensure Y2K operability of accounting systems
- improving the quality of financial data
- improving information standards

Fuels Automated System (FAS)

Description

Fuels Automated System (FAS) integrating and standardizing initiative is a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) applications based on the Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) platform and is hosted on commercially available hardware. The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative consists of:

- accounts payable
- general ledger
- accounts receivable
- inventory accounting
- purchasing
- order entry
- alert modules

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is an automated information system (AIS) designed to support the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) and the Military Departments in performing their responsibilities in fuel management and distribution. FAS replaces the Defense Fuels Automated Management System (DFAMS) an existing legacy system.

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is a multi-functional AIS that provides for point-of-sale:

- data collection
- inventory control
- finance and accounting
- procurement
- facilities management

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative provides interfaces to existing logistics and financial AISs and includes two functional areas, base level operations and enterprise level operations. FAS includes a financial management module that is fully compliant with:

- Federal Financial Manager's Improvement Act (FFMFIA)
- Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act)
- Department of Defense (DoD) policies, directives
- Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) policies

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title of Description of Nonconformance

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations and data that requires excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the FAS integrating and standardizing corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations and data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with others

Objectives

The purpose of the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is to acquire a COTS system to replace the Defense Fuels Automated Management System (DFAMS) financial module.

Responsible Manager

The FAS offices of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:

DLA	DFAS-HQ
Program Manager	Financial Application Manager
Hank Marrangoni	Mike Dezsi
DSN:	DSN: 869-7117
Comm: (703) 767-8632	Comm: (614) 693-7117
Fax:	Fax: (614) 693-7811
E-mail: hmarrongon@desc.dla.mil	E-mail:

Functional Category

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables And Collections
- Working Capital Fund
- Accounts Payable

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Disbursing
- Cost Accounting
- Debt Management
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative integrating and standardizing receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DADS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
SBS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
UDAPS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
STARFIARS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
SAILS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
Mapper	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
AFS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
ATG	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
Magstrip, GSA	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative transmits data to the following systems:

System	Data Supplied	Rating
DAAS	Billing Information (Customers)	Timely and Accurate
Model 204	Agency Reporting	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Army	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Navy	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Air Force	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Marines	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
DFAS	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Trading Partners	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative:

Action	End Date
Need Established	FY 91
Base Level IOC	Jan 97

Bunkers Pre-certification	Jun 98
Oracle Energy Downstream Assessment	Aug 98
Parallel Testing	Sep 98
Bunkers EOA	Sep 98
Base Level Integration	Oct 98
Base Level Deployment	Oct 98
MS III Enterprise CBU	Oct 98
IOT&E	Nov 98
Completion	Jan 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 for DLA is $67.4 million.

The cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) for DESC is $266.2 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$37.1	$30.1	$23.4	$19.3	$20.0	$20.5

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DESC FAS integrating and standardizing initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
130	105	80	37	32	32

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($50.0)	($22.0)	$50.0	$50.0	$50.0	$50.0

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative return on investment (ROI) is $3.14 million. The payback point for FAS in FY 2002. The savings over ten years is $250.2 million.

The following are qualitative benefits for the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative:

- anticipated time-saving through the implementation and automation of manual processes and the reduction of duplication associated with redundant data entry into the DFAMS and service-level systems
- reduced requirements for the types of functions that fuel accounting and management personnel conduct with the current legacy systems
- estimated services saves as much as fifty percent of time doing duplicative work and correcting errors
- reduced interest payments and faster payment processing times occur due to a reduction labor intensive processes
- automated processes that are generally labor intensive, (e.g, generating government bills of lading and routing orders)
- reduced inventory and distribution costs

Financial Inventory Accounting And Billing System (FIABS)

Description

The Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS) compliancy initiative is the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system supporting Air Force wholesale supply. The FIABS compliancy initiative will be enhanced to comply with the Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act), Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and DWCF functional requirements.

Objectives

The objective of the FIABS compliancy initiative is to enhance and implement FIABS as the interim migratory system supporting Air Force wholesale supply management accounting area. The FIABS compliancy will support the Air Logistic Centers at DFAS Operating Locations (OPLOCs); three ALC accounting operations moved to OPLOCs in FY 1997, beginning a very aggressive schedule. FY 1997 was the first year of operation of the FIABS at any OPLOC.

Responsible Manager

The FIABS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-DE/A
Project Manager
Terry Keithley

DSN: 787-4461
Comm: (937) 787-4461
Fax: (937) 257-1354
E-mail:

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the FIABS compliancy initiative:

- cost savings from reduced software maintenance and decreased capital equipment investment
- standardization of accounting for activity group
- compliance with the CFO Act (CFO Act) and FMFIA requirements

Funds Control Information System (FunCIS)

Description

The Funds Control Information System (FunCIS) is a classified, multi-user information system that tracks Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) program elements and procurement line items from the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS) through the obligation life of appropriated funds. The purpose of the FunCIS improvement initiative is to support acquisition decision making by Acquisition and Technology (A&T) analysts based on near real-time PPBS information. The system integrates several information data bases and supports acquisition oversight and acquisition funds control.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The FunCIS improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the FunCIS improvement initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the FunCIS improvement initiative are to:

- integrate several information data bases
- support acquisition oversight and acquisition funds control

Responsible Manager

The office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T) APRI/AR
Program Manager
Steve Dratter

DSN:
Comm: (703) 697-8020
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The FunCIS improvement initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Congressional Markups Major and non-major Acquisition Programs,
- Science and Technology Programs
- Investment Funds Releases
- Acquisition Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The FunCIS improvement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
OUSD Comptroller Investment	Funds Execution Manual	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
1002 Reports	Program Funds, Obligations	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Congress	Congressional Marks	Timely and Accurate

The FunCIS improvement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
OUSD (A&T), Military Departments and Defense Agencies	Status of Funds Withholding and Releases of Investment appropriations	Timely and Accurate
OUSD (A&T)	Program Funds Obligations and Disbursements	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the FunCIS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established		
Upgrade to Web Technology	Jun 98	Jan 99
Integrate with Comptroller	Aug 98	
Continuous Process Improvement	Ongoing	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the FunCIS improvement initiative in then years and in thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $100 thousand.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $600 thousand through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$100	$100	$100	$100	$100	$100

The following are full time staffing equivalents of the FunCIS improvement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Funds Control Information System, if consolidated with Comptroller Investments, is that it would improve quality and timeliness of acquisition funds management.

General Accounting and Reporting System (GAC)

Description

The General Accounting and Reporting System (GAC) integration and compliancy initiative is a comprehensive financial management system supporting Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) requirements. The GAC is an on-line system that provides automated processing for the finance and accounting office that includes:

- budget execution
- procurement
- accounts payable
- disbursements
- customer orders
- billing
- accounts receivable
- travel
- logistics

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative provides control of all appropriated funds as well as other funds for automation of the DIA fiscal functions associated with the expenditure process. The GAC is electronically connected and processes transactions from other systems to include:

- travel
- payroll
- stock funds
- purchase requests
- contracting
- receiving
- disbursing

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative automatically creates financial transactions for business events and posts them to the appropriate general ledger account, based on information stored in a pro forma table. The GAC integration and compliancy initiative also provides:

- on-line query programs
- periodic and ad hoc reports

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the GAC integration and compliancy initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- integrate feeder systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The GAC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA Finance and Accounting
Program Manager
Alan P. Smith

DSN:
Comm: (410) 684-7565
Fax: (410) 684-7525
E-mail:

Functional Category

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Procurement
- Travel
- Personal and Real Property Tracking Accounting
- Personnel
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Property	Accountable Property	Timely and Accurate
Contracting	Obligations	Timely and Accurate
Travel	Obligations	Timely and Accurate

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
Property	External Reports to include 1176 and 1002
Contracting	External Reports to include 1176 and 1002
Travel	External Reports to include 1176 and 1002

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the GAC integration and compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
GAC Operational		Jun 88
Auditable Reports	Aug 97	Mar 98
Y2K	Jan 98	Dec 98
DPAS Interface	Mar 99	Jun 99
CFO Compliance	Jan 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $0.45 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $2.3 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.67	$0.29	$0.45	$0.34	$0.34	$0.23

The following are full time staffing requirements of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
14	11.5	13	12	12	11

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative are:

- auditable financial statements
- Y2K compliancy
- systems integration

General Accounting & Finance System-Reengineering (GAFS-R)

Description

The General Accounting & Finance System-Reengineering (GAFS-R) initiative provides general funds accounting support to the Air Force and selected DoD Agencies.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The GAFS-R initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts violations of statutory requirements, fraud or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- GAO identification as a non-compliant system

Responsible Manager

The GAFS-R office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS/HQ
Program Manager
Marilyn Meister

DSN:
Phone: (303) 676-8192
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The GAFS-R initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the General Funds Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The GAFS-R initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAIS (DCPS)	Civilian Payroll	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Accounts Payable	Timely and Accurate
IPC	Disbursing Collection	Timely and Accurate
BARS	Accounts Receivable	Timely and Accurate
TRIPS	Transportation Request	Timely and Accurate
TTOPRS	Transportation Request	Timely and Accurate

IATS	Travel Computation	Timely and Accurate
ABSS	Commitment Docs.	Timely and Accurate
WIMS	Civilian Engineers Expenses	Timely and Accurate

The GAFS-R initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAIS (DCPS)	Civilian Payroll	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Accounts Payable	Timely and Accurate
IPC	Disbursing Collection	Timely and Accurate
CPAS	Obligations	Timely and Accurate
ABSS	Accounting Classifications	Timely and Accurate
ACOS	Commissary Obligations	Timely and Accurate
CITS	Budget. Oblig/Earnings	Timely and Accurate
AFSUPSYS	Obligations	Timely and Accurate
AFSCBLUFS	Obligations	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the GAFS-R initiative:

Action	End Date
Need Established	FY97
GAFS Reengineering Phase I	Apr 98
GAFS Reengineering Phase II	Jun 98

Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS)

Description

The Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS) is a migratory initiative which possesses on-line capabilities. The IAPS migratory initiative is used by Operating Locations (OPLOCs) and remaining Defense Accounting Offices (DAOs) supported by the Denver Center.

The IAPS migratory initiative contains interactive and batch processing capabilities designed to automate accounting and payment functions related to payments for commercial vendors. The IAPS provides automatic payment voucher creation, follow-up for missing documents, internal reconciliations, and a transaction history to satisfy internal control requirements. The IAPS computes payment due dates, amounts and discount interest payments.

The IAPS migratory initiative will focus on:

- consolidation of operations
- consolidation of finance and accounting systems
- elimination of problem disbursements
- reengineering of business processes

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IAPS migratory initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves validation of for others payments and electronic commerce.

Sources of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IAPS migratory initiative are:

- system manager reviews
- Congressional and Presidential Requirements

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the IAPS migratory initiative is that immediate savings were realized as most accounts payable functions prior to implementation were manual.

Objectives

The objective of the IAPS migratory initiative is to incorporate new, or upgrade accounting functionality. System modifications include requirements for the following:

- vendor pay reinvention
- internet vendor inquiry page
- Central Contractor Registration (CCR) interface
- troop support requirements
- Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)
- International Merchants Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) performance indicators
- prevalidation
- IBP-Foreign Currency Flux
- Year 2000 (Y2K)
- management reporting
- Prompt Payment Act Reporting
- support document imaging
- establish security and internal controls
- consolidate support
- create a bridge program to interface with the Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC)

The system requires redesign to Accounting Classification Reference Number and Contract Line Item Number (ACRN/CLIN) structure before full EDI capability can be implemented. The supporting contract system must contain ACRN/CLIN structure.

Responsible Manager

The IAPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Audrey Anderfuren

DSN: 926-7378
Comm: (303) 676-8054
Fax: (303) 676-7183
E-mail:

Functional Category

The IAPS migratory initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Vendor Pay function.

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IAPS migratory initiative:

Year Identified	FY 95
Targeted Correction in Last Year's Report	FY 98
Current Target Date	FY 98
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Action Complete

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IAPS migratory initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
EFT CCD+ Format		Aug 95
Incorporating Troop Support Requirements		FY 96
Expanding US Air Force Consolidation		FY 96
Modifications to Support EC		FY 96
Vendor Inquiry Capability via Internet		Oct 96
EDI Transaction 820 (Contracts)		Oct 96
EDI Transaction 820 (Remittance)		Jan 97
Electronic Purchase Request and Signature		FY 98
Defense Procurement Pay System (DPPS) migration system will replace IAPS legacy system		May 01
Implementation start date for deployment of Vendor Pay systems to DPPS	Jun 98	May 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IAPS migratory initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $256.5 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $783.8 million through FY 2006.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$54.6	$51.5	$50.7	$50.8	$50.8	$51.8

FY04	FY05				
$52.8	$53.8				

Validation Process

The validation process for the IAPS migratory initiative will be:

- system accountants have recurring dialog during the development phase with the system analysts and programmers at the Standard Systems Group
- monitor projected dates for releasing USAF-wide software
- revise software loaded on Unisys test bed for testing and evaluation

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the IAPS migratory initiative in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is ($4.8) million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($2.3)	$1.1	$1.5	$1.6	1.6	1.6

FY04	FY05				
1.6	1.7				

The following are qualitative benefits for the IAPS migratory initiative:

- comply with current DoD regulatory requirements
- support the Prompt Payment Act requirements
- support the Debt Collection Improvement Act
- support business practice changes, productivity, and internal control enhancements
- incorporate Troop Support requirements
- support accounting, budgeting and reporting requirements
- support consolidation of operations

Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS)

Description

The Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS) compliancy initiative is a local area network based system which computes entitlements for temporary duty or permanent change of station travel performed by military and civilian personnel.

Objectives

The objectives of the IATS compliancy initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The IATS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN
Program Manager
Ron Pasierb

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: rpasierb@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The IATS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Personnel
- Travel Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the IATS compliancy initiative.

- standard travel entitlement computations and payments
- EFT payment capability for the DFAS, the Military Departments, and Defense Agencies
- split disbursing payment advantages

Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS)

Description

The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) initiative is the replacement of IFAS with a COTS solution. The IFAS was selected as the interim migratory system for the Information Services Activity Group. As an interim migratory system, IFAS must become fully compliant with requirements mandated by the:

- Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) of 1990
- Federal Financial Manager's Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP)
- DoD financial regulations and policies

System changes and enhancements are also required to comply with Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and DoD mandated initiatives in the areas of:

- Imaging
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data interchange (EC/EDI)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Data Standardization

The IFAS COTS initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IFAS COTS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and invest inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IFAS COTS initiative are:

- system managers and user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews
- accounting principles
- standards and requirements
- internal controls
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Treasury Requirements

Objectives

The objective of the IFAS COTS initiative is to enhance the ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to the needs of the Department.

Responsible Manager

The IFAS COTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
Sara Smith

DSN: 922-2601
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: s8mith@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The IFAS COTS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Personnel and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Receivables and Collections

Supporting System Architecture

The IFAS COTS initiative receives source data from the following:

- Defense Information Service Agency (DISA) Western Hemisphere
- DISA Pacific Hemisphere
- Navy Central Design Activity (CDA)
- Navy Reserve Force (RESFOR) New Orleans
- Army CDA
- Air Force CDA

The IFAS COTS initiative transmits data to the following:

- DISA Western Hemisphere
- DISA Pacific Hemisphere
- Navy CDA
- RESFOR New Orleans
- Army Small Computer Program (UASCP)
- Army CDA
- Air Force CDA

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IFAS COTS initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	TBD
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Decision to perform and Alternative Analysis for the Information Services Business Area

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFAS COTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
ISBA COTS Analysis	Jun 98	Mar 99
Programming	Apr 99	Sep 99
Testing	Oct 99	Mar 00

Implementation	Apr 00	Sep 00
Completion	Jun 98	Sep 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IFAS COTS initiative in then years and millions:

The total estimate cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding system maintenance cost) is $8.6 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.6	$4.7	$1.5	$0.62	0	0

The following are full time staffing requirements of the IFAS COTS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
7	7	7	0	0	0

Validation

The validation process for the IFAS COTS initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- evaluations and reviews

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the IFAS COTS initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
0	0	0	$1.2	$1.2	$1.2

The following are qualitative benefits of the IFAS COTS initiative:

- supports the two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Corporate Board
- implements IFAS as the interim migratory DWCF accounting system
- maintains current operations during the transition period
- complies with customer, CFO Act, and other mandatory and regulatory requirements
- eliminates legacy systems
- accommodates existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures

- enhances IFAS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions
- incorporates U.S. SGL, BACC, SDE, EC/EDI, and utilization of GET
- moves IFAS off the Unisys mainframe platform
- complies with DoD technical architecture requirements
- improves the quality of financial data
- improves information standards

Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description

The Defense Travel System (DTS) is a new DoD initiative to streamline the processing of travel orders and claims for government travelers. The scope of the DTS initiative is to perform crosswalks, identify file formats, program interface requirements, and test to ensure the proper transfer of data.

The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Defense Travel System (DTS) initiative focuses on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- mandatory system initiatives

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IFAS DTS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IFAS DTS initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews
- accounting principles
- standards and requirements
- internal controls
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Treasury requirements

Objectives

The objective of the IFAS DTS initiative is to enhance the ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to the needs of the Department.

Responsible Manager

The IFAS DTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
Sara Smith

DSN: 922-2601
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: s8mith@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The IFAS DTS initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The IFAS DTS initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied
DTS	Travel

The IFAS DTS initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied
DTS	Travel

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IFAS DTS initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93

Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	TBD
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Decision to perform and Alternative Analysis for the Information Services Business Area

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFAS DTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Analyze DTS Requirements	Apr 97	Nov 98
Provide UDF Layout	Apr 97	Nov 97
Design the Interface	Sep 97	Dec 97
Develop the Interface	Dec 97	Feb 98
Test the Interface	Jan 98	Feb 98
Implementation	Feb 98	Feb 98
Completion	Apr 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IFAS DTS initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $21 thousand.

The total estimate cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding system maintenance cost) is $31 thousand through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$10	0	0	0	0	0

Validation

The validation process for the IFAS DTS initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- evaluations and reviews

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the IFAS DTS initiative:

- improve efficiency and timeliness of DoD travel processing
- meet goals outlined in the National Performance Review (NPR)
- meet the requirements of (OSD(C)) memorandums

Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The Year 2000 (Y2K) issue is a government-wide initiative meant to prepare all systems for the Year 2000.

The Y2K issue presents a significant challenge to the current systems' software dealing with date fields. If the changes are not made with enough lead time for testing, it could affect calculations, comparisons, and data sorting in applications. The approach is to evaluate all systems and make necessary changes.

The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Y2K initiative focuses on:

- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IFAS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IFAS Y2K initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews
- accounting principles
- standards and requirements
- internal controls
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Treasury requirements

Objectives

The objective of the IFAS Y2K initiative is to enhance the ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to the needs of the Department.

Responsible Manager

The IFAS Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
Sara Smith

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Comm:
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E-mail: s8mith@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The IFAS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personnel and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Working Capital Fund Accounting

Supporting System Architecture

The IFAS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DRIMS	Customer Files	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collections and Expenditure	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate
LMS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
MICS	Utilization Charges	Timely and Accurate

The IFAS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
CDB	Financial Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Property Accounting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	To Be Determined
LMS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
MICS	Utilization Charges	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IFAS Y2K initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	TBD
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Decision to perform an Alternative Analysis for the Information Services Business Area

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFAS Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Programming	May 97	May 98
Central Design Activity (CDA) Program Testing	Sep 97	Jun 98
Customer Acceptance Testing	Jun 98	Sep 97
Implementation	Jul 98	Sep 98
Y2K Systems Certification	Sep 98	Sep 98
Completion	May 98	Sep 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IFAS Y2K initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $341 thousand.

The total estimate cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding system maintenance cost) is $31 thousand through FY 1998.

Validation

The validation process for the IFAS Y2K initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- evaluations and reviews

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the IFAS Y2K initiative:

- comply with Y2K requirements prior to the year 1999
- comply with mandatory and regulatory requirements
- improve the quality of financial data
- improve information standards

Integrated Logistics System (ILS)

Description

The Integrated Logistics System (ILS) maintains the accountability of the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIAs) expendables, capital assets, and durable assets. The ILS also serves as a funds checkbook for DAL-2 funds.

The ILS technology implementation initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ILS technology implementation initiative does not have a critical impact on financial operations or data.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the ILS technology implementation initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

The ILS was designed to exchange standardized procurement, acquisition, and property data with other internal DIA systems.

Objectives

The objectives of the ILS technology implementation initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The ILS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DIA-2A
Program Manager
Donald F. Miller / Keith Meyers

DSN:
Comm: (202) 231-2876
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ILS technology implementation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The ILS project is part of a larger initiative to consolidate enterprise information relating to funds and property.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ILS initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Need Established	Oct 95	
System Development	Oct 96	
ILS Production	Nov 97	Nov 97
ILS Phase I Modifications	Nov 97	Jul 98
ILS Phase II Modifications	Jul 98	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the ILS initiative in then years and in millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $0.43 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $2.63 million through FY2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.79	$0.65	$0.80	$0.50	$0.35	$0.40

The following are full time staffing requirements for the ILS technology implementation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2.5	1	1	1	1	1

Benefits

The benefit of the ILS technology implementation initiative is it will improve accuracy of data by employing bar code scanning techniques. Savings will commence with the ILS Phase II modifications for personnel external to DAL who support the property accountability process.

International Merchants Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC)

Description

The International Merchants Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) is a DoD initiative to streamline the acquisition process for procuring commercial goods and services and to save costs in processing commercial invoices.

The program is aimed at improving the business practices of the government purchase card in the areas of micro-purchases, as a payment vehicle for purchases over the micro-purchase threshold, and as a method for accomplishing inter- and intra-departmental transfers and sales.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments for the IMPAC initiative:

- lack of training in the program
- paper-intensive effort for cardholder setup and invoicing
- proliferation of non-value-added pre-purchase authorization and documentation
- outdated acquisition rules and procedures
- blanket prohibitions on purchase of accountable property
- lack of state-of-the-art technology
- lack of Military Departments and Defense Agencies implementation of reengineered processes

Impact on Current Operations

The impact of the IMPAC initiative on current operations is that the program supports the DoD objective of reducing procurement processes affecting micro-purchases of $2,500 or less. It supports numerous business activities DoD wide.

The process is designed to integrate unit cost, work-count, budget formulation and execution, manpower allocation, and analysis. The Department is consolidating unique finance and accounting processes under a singe policy umbrella.

Projects include:

- establishing and maintaining a DoD IMPAC web page
- development and delivery of IMPAC training for Defense Agency program coordinators on the reengineered business practices

- providing purchase card management software to customers as required
- building interfaces from the purchase card systems into the vendor pay systems

As more purchases are made using the IMPAC card, both procurement and finance will be affected. The need for contracting specialists will be less, as will be the need for finance personnel who pay contracts. Reengineered business practices will abolish the duplicative reconciliation processes used with invoices today.

Objectives

The objectives of the IMPAC initiative are to:

- promote and remove impediments to the use of the purchase card
- provide appropriate flexibility for use
- streamline funding and accounting for purchases and payments
- ensure that purchase card procedures are adequate and timely to meet customer requests
- balance the need to maintain internal controls with the need for efficiency and cost savings
- encourage risk management rather than risk avoidance
- eliminate non-value-added activities
- ensure that oversight assures compliance with policies and is performed in the least intrusive manner consistent with protection of the public trust
- ensure that internal controls protect the government from fraud waste, and misuse
- ensure that recommendations preserve the letter and spirit of the Small Business Act and other socioeconomic statutes, where applicable

Responsible Manager

The IMPAC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
Bruce Sullivan

DSN: 761-7564
Comm: (703) 681-7564
Fax: (703) 681-1120
E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The following are system linkages with IMPAC:

- Purchase Management Tracking Systems
- vendor pay systems
- OSD procedures and policies
- Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
- Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- disbursing systems

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IMPAC initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Customer Implementation	Oct 96	Sep 98
Establish Army as first pilot service		Jan 97
Pilot (Army)	Nov 96	Sep 98
"Training, Issue, Activate, Pay and Remittance Processing"		Apr 97
Begin Second billing Cycle for Pilot		May 97
DFAS SCR Schedule (VP and Disb. Systems)	Nov 96	
Army Systems		Jun 97
Air Force Systems		May 97
Navy/Marine Corps Systems		May 97
Develop & Training (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy & Defense Agency APCs)	Mar 97	
Other enhancements and issues		Aug 97
Rollout		Sep 98
IMPAC turned over to the Army	Mar 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the IMPAC initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $237.7 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$215.0	$169.0	$132.0	$115.0	$115.0	$115.0

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the IMPAC initiative are in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is ($2.7) million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$20.0	$66.0	$103.0	$120.0	$120.0	$120.0

The following are the quantitative benefits of the IMPAC initiative:

- allows end-users ready access to sources of procuring commercial goods and services and ultimately to accomplish their mission
- increases funds for mission requirements by reducing finance and accounting workload and costs for processing commercial invoices
- decreases the need for contracting specialists
- decreases the need for finance personnel who pay contracts
- abolishes the duplicative reconciliation processes used with invoices today

Intransits

Description

The Intransit reduction initiative designs, develops, implements, and monitors a program to eliminate operational and systems problems that cause the continued occurrence of intransits. Intransit transactions are the result of cumbersome processes and old business practices. The Department is developing a plan for reengineering the intransit disbursements.

The Intransit reduction initiative will focus on:

- becoming compliant with regulations
- eliminating duplication of systems
- correcting data inaccuracy
- integrating feeder systems
- improving internal controls

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Intransit reduction initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves:

- obtaining adequate intransit related data for analysis
- systems limitations
- lack of standard data
- changing business practices

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the Intransit reduction initiative is the recognition that intransit transactions are the result of a cumbersome process and old business practices.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the Intransit reduction initiative is that the initiative identifies alternative concepts and strategies for detailed evaluation, business process reengineering, and the development of a concept and basis for a new reporting methodology.

The Intransit reduction initiative has reduced the number and dollar value of intransit transactions. The current inventory, as of the end of the March 1998 accounting month is $11.0 billion absolute, down from $12.2 billion in February 1998.

Objectives

The objectives of the Intransit reduction initiative are to:

- reduce and eliminate intransits
- improve timely posting of disbursements and collections to accounting systems

Responsible Manager

The Intransit office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDI
Program Manager
JoAnn Boutelle

DSN: 327-0189
Comm: (703) 607-0189
Fax: (703) 607-3939
E-mail:

Functional Category

The Intransit reduction initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following U.S. Treasury functions:

- Reporting
- Accounting
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The Intransit reduction initiative receives source data from the following systems: To Be Determined System linkages with intransit include:

- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Prevalidation
- EC/EDI
- system initiatives

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Intransit reduction initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Implement OPAC	Sep 97	Sep 99
Implement TFO Cell	Mar 97	Sep 99
Implement DCAS	Nov 98	Sep 00
Reduce intransit amounts by 10 percent	Sep 98	Sep 05

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the Intransit reduction initiative:

- improve quality of accounting data provided to our customers
- improve budget execution level for managers
- standardize process of reporting intransits at centers

Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC)

Description

The Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC) automation initiative is an on-line system, with batch processing capabilities, designed to automate disbursing, accountability, and payment functions related to payments to military and civilian personnel and commercial vendors, and processing collections.

When implemented the IPC automation initiative will disburse U.S. dollars or foreign currency in cash, check, or Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). It will also collect U.S. dollars or foreign currency in any valid media and provides control of transactions for each business date by the voucher number or check number. The conceptual design was based on existing regulations while considering the various missions of Air Force Bases (AFB) worldwide. A prototype disbursing system was developed and tested at Bolling and Lowry AFBs to ensure feasibility and cost effectiveness.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments for the IPC automation initiative:

- implementation of IPC requires close coordination with other functional areas
- statutory or regulatory changes that would become a higher priority and require programming resources

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IPC automation initiative are:

- program managers
- DFAS-HQ
- consolidation and evaluation team

Impact on Current Operations

The IPC system was fielded in May 1986 as the standard disbursing system for the Air Force. Immediate savings were realized as all disbursing functions, prior to implementation, were manual.

The evaluation of the IPC consisted of how well it operated in a live environment, how well it meet the users' needs, and the actual savings realized once the system was implemented.

The IPC has on-going enhancements to accommodate missions, technology, and policy changes (e.g., consolidation, electronic data interchange, etc.).

IPC processes payments and collections in all currencies using all media types. The system also produces various reports, including Level 8 Treasury check data for accountability and reporting purposes.

At present the system is used by 130 sites world wide and include Operating Locations, Financial Services Offices, Regional Accounting and Finance Offices, Defense Accounting Offices, Accounting and Finance Offices, the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve, the Defense Investigative Service, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the DFAS-DE.

Objectives

The objectives of the IPC automation initiative are to:

- consolidate disbursing offices
- implement system changes including automation of the daily and monthly statement of accountability, centralized disbursing, and travel reengineering initiatives
- convert the system to the Open System Environment (OSE), which will include converting the year fields to four positions
- expand amount and exchange rate fields to accommodate the needs of the DFAS-DE, DFAS-DE Operating Locations, and overseas users

Planned corrective actions are to modify IPC to accommodate new requirements.

Responsible Manager

The IPC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
Richard Burton

DSN: 926-7471
Comm: (303) 676-7471
Fax: (303) 676-8206
E-mail:

Functional Category

The IPC initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The IPC automation initiative is involved in the Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS). DSDS is planned to be in place by 2003, therefore, the IPC will be replaced.

The IPC automation initiative consolidated the following operations:

- CONUS
- USAF Europe
- Pacific

To reengineer business processes, IPC uses Electronic Commerce/ Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI), and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IPC initiative:

Year Identified	FY 95
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 97
Current Target Date	FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IPC initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 84	Jan 99
Process EFT Payments (for consolidated sites) host to host, and Automate Manual Processes		Aug 96
Expand various Field Sizes to accommodate Currencies with an Exchange Rate greater than Five Positions		Aug 97
Year 2000	May 96	Nov 98
EC/EDI Translation for EFT	Apr 97	Sep 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for IPC automation initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment prior to September 30, 1997 is $30.5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$6.0	$5.4	$5.4	$5.8	$6.4	$7.2

Validation Process

The validation process for the IPC automation initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations and reviews
- quality testing and evaluation (QT&E) II site

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the IPC automation initiative in then years and millions:

The following cost savings for the IPC initiative in then years and millions is $1.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.20	$0.20	$0.20	$0.20	$0.30	$.030

The following are qualitative benefits of the IPC automation initiative:

- maintains the system in compliance with current DoD and DFAS regulatory requirements and supports procedural changes and workload enhancements identified for day-to-day operations
- supports consolidation and improves efficiencies at the operating locations
- improves functionality for the customers through system changes,
- reduce cost by eliminating/simplifying programs, screens, and systems software
- obtains savings through certain system changes as described under Political Risks, in the Risk Management section

Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) II
Defense Security Service (DSS)

Description

The Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) centralization implementation initiative is a critical element to the operations of the Defense Security Service (DSS) as it enters the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF). DSS will offer personnel security investigations and facility security assessments for its customers on a fee for service basis.

Responsible Manager

The JOCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Security Service Headquarters
Program Manager
James A. Stepien

DSN:
Comm: (703) 325-6081
Fax: (703) 325-6087
E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The JOCAS centralization implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
Data Base Upload	Personnel
Financial Accounting (BQ)	Non-Labor Costs
DCPS Time Keepers	Time and Attendance
Defense Property Accounting System	Depreciation

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the JOCAS centralization implementation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Preliminary System	Nov 97	Apr 98
Hardware and Software Installation	Nov 98	Dec 98
Interfaces Established	Nov 98	Dec 98
Testing	Nov 98	Dec 98
System Development		Feb 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the JOCAS centralization implementation initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.4	$1.2	$0.9	$0.9	$0.9	$0.9

The following are full time staffing requirements for the JOCAS centralization implementation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
5	*	*	*	*	*

* Under review.

Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) II
National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)

Description

Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) implementation initiative is a cost accounting system that will help National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) to cost and price products and audit costs. Products include hard and soft copy products and services.

The JOCAS implementation initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The JOCAS implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Objectives

The JOCAS implementation will provide the necessary cost information, such as civilian pay, non-personnel and depreciation to support the DSS rate of structure for all of its security products.

Responsible Manager

The JOCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

National Imagery and Mapping Agency Headquarters
Program Manager
Diane Henry

DSN: 580-5907
Comm: (216) 522-5907
Fax: (216) 522-5244
E-mail:

Supporting System

The JOCAS implementation initiative receives source data from the

Architecture

following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Database Upload	Personnel	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Fin. Accounting System	Non-labor cost	Timely and Accurate
Time Keepers	Time and Attendance Data	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The JOCAS implementation initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Time and Attendance Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the JOCAS implementation initiative:

Action	End Date
Need Established	FY 95
Preliminary Work	Oct 95
Software and Hardware Installation	May 95
Phase – In of Employees	Jun 97
Add Other Interfaces	Feb 98
Test to Ensure if Meets Requirements	Jun 98
Completion—Entire System Operating	Oct 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the JOCAS initiative in then years and thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $370 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $597 thousand.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$227,240	*	*	*	*	*

*Under Negotiation

The following are full time staffing requirements for the JOCAS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
6	6	6	6	6	6

Validation Process

The validation process for the JOCAS implementation initiative will be:

- transaction testing developed at the scenario level
- parallel processing
- evaluations and reviews

Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS)

Description

The Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) sustainment initiative is the migratory system for the Marine Corps that will eventually be replaced by the DoD Integrated Manpower and Human Resources System.

Objectives

The objectives of the MCTFS) sustainment initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The MCTFS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-KS
Program Manager
Sue Schallenberg

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail: sschallenberg@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The MCTFS sustainment initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Military Pay
- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Personnel
- Time and Attendance
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MCTFS sustainment initiative:

Action	End Date
Merge MCFAPPS into MCTFS	Oct 96
Complete Interface between MCTFS and SABRS	Oct 98

Material Financial Control System (MFCS)
Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) initiative replaces a multitude of non-standard general ledger pro forma postings currently within the Department. The new standard BACC architecture will provide standard financial data elements and structure from each of the Department's financial systems, thereby significantly aiding the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial data. The BACC initiative will also greatly facilitate the communication of data between financial systems.

The BACC requirements are currently defined and impact the incorporation of BACC into overall system design planning. As a result, fiscal year 1998 funding for the BACC initiative was pulled for all Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) systems. Restoration of funding will be required to proceed with implementation.

The MFCS BACC initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS BACC initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS BACC initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS BACC initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The MFCS BACC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-5934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS BACC initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the MFCS BACC initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not established at this time.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MFCS BACC initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established Analyze Data	Nov 95	Aug 96
Analyze System Interfaces	Mar 97	Jun 97
Create Data Dictionary	Mar 97	Oct 00
Create BACC to MFCS Crosswalk	Mar 97	Jun 97
Develop System Change Request (SCR)	Nov 00	Dec 00

Test	Jun 01	Aug 01
Install	Aug 01	Aug 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS BACC initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $70 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $70 thousand through FY 1994.

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the MFCS BACC initiative:

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS BACC initiative are:

- standardize finance and accounting transactions
- provide consistent financial information from each of the Department's financial systems
- aid the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial data
- facilitate the communication of data between financial systems

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Data Conversion

Description

The Data Conversion initiative incorporates accounting functionalities required to support the Navy Wholesale and Retail Supply Management business area into the Material Financial Control System (MFCS).

MFCS is the migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) system for the Navy Wholesale Supply Management business area. NAVSUP Uniform Automated Data Processing System Applications (UADPS) E&F was named as the DWCF interim migratory system for the Navy's Retail Supply Management business area. The DWCF Corporate Board approved the consolidation of UADPS E&F into MFCS. This effort will enable the Navy's entire Supply Management business area to be supported by one accounting system.

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS Data Conversion initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS Data Conversion initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- satisfy regulatory and statutory requirements including the Anti-Deficiency Act, Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act), and requirements of the U.S. Treasury, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Congress

Responsible Manager

The MFCS Data Conversion office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

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Comm: (216) 522-5934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative receives source data from the following systems:

- UADPS E&F
- UADPS Level II SF
- UADPS G03

- MFCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative transmits data to the following systems:

- UADPS Level II SF
- UADPS G03
- MFCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MFCS Data Conversion initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Consolidation of the Special Accounting Class 207	Sep 95	Sep 99
Consolidation of UIPC System Application G03	Sep 95	Dec 98
Consolidation of the Uniform ADP System, Application E&F	Sep 96	Sep 00
Consolidation of Uniform ADP System Level II Stock Fund	Sep 96	Sep 00
Consolidation of the Financial Inventory Reporting System	Sep 96	Sep 99
Consolidation of Ship Stores	Jan 00	Sep 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS Data Conversion initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $5.2 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $17.8 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$3.7	$2.4	$2.8	$1.5	$1.0	$1.0

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the MFCS Data Conversion initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
24	16	16	16	16	16

Project staffing totals includes 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for three employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor and 25 percent FTE for the secretary.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

There are no cost savings, only cost avoidance. The cost avoidance is based on not modifying six legacy systems for DoD and DFAS mandates such as:

- Y2K
- Operation Mongoose
- CFO Compliance
- BACC
- U.S. Standard General Ledger (USGL)
- Data Standardization

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.16	$0.14	$0.15	$0.12	$0.10	$0.10

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS Data Conversion initiative are to:

- support of the Department's two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board in February of 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- eliminate six legacy systems

- implement MFCS as the migratory DWCF system for the Navy Wholesale Supply Management and Navy Retail Supply Management activity groups
- maintain current operations during the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, FMFIA and JFMIP
- accommodate existing unique capabilities of current Military Departments and Defense Agencies operations and structures,
- increase integrity of the accountable records due to expansion of MFCS system edits, checks and balances
- decrease unmatched disbursements due to implementation of mechanized prevalidation procedures

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Corporate Database

Description

In May 1996 the Department established the Defense Accounting System (DAS) Program Management Office (PMO) to achieve a uniform and efficient accounting architecture. The DAS PMO is chartered with establishing and managing actions to achieve the DAS target architecture, and to implement the Corporate Database initiative.

By fiscal year 1996, the Department's migratory systems strategies for the finance functions and the consolidation of finance and accounting operations to operating locations showed significant progress and were nearing completion. The next major challenge facing the Department is the "system capability" issues that are symptoms of an outdated architecture where systems do not communicate with each other. The issue that surfaces is that the Department needs to move towards an environment where data is shared and manual intervention reconciliations are unnecessary.

The MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative will focus on:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative are to:

- provide interfaces to a data warehouse to accomplish prevalidation, cross disbursement, departmental accounting and cash accountability through the Department's database
- implement Global Edit Tables (GET)
- maintain a minimum number of functional applications to support core business requirements that are integrated into the broader DoD functional and technical architecture
- use standard processes to ensure that the U.S. Standard General Ledger (SGL) is maintained and uniformly updated
- meet all open system environment (OSE) requirements and is Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) compliant, using the Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operating Environment (ID/COE)

Responsible Manager

The MFCS Corporate Database office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-5934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative receives data from and transmits data to is unknown at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $5.0 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0

FY04	FY05				
$1.0	$1.0				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative are to:

- provide DAS the capability to uniquely identify transactions, drill down and map transactions to a detailed source data resident in DoD financial management or other functional area feeder systems, and provide an audit trail to source entry
- accomplish prevalidation of disbursements and cash accountability
- eliminate in-transit transactions, including cross disbursements
- compile summary-level data to support DoD and financial reporting
- support DoD review and analysis requirements

Material Financial Control System (MFCS)
Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Electronic Commerce (EC) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) initiative is the Department's initiative to standardize transmission of source data such as:

- travel orders
- purchase documents
- receiving documents
- invoices

EC/EDI will be used by the Department's Corporate Database data sharing repository to transmit source data between entitlement, disbursing and accounting systems, and the procurement and logistics communities.

The MFCS EC/EDI initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS EC/EDI initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS EC/EDI initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS EC/EDI initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The MFCS EC/EDI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

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Functional Category

The MFCS EC/EDI initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the MFCS EC/EDI initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not available at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS EC/EDI initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $0.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $0 through FY 1997. No funds have been budgeted for this effort.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS EC/EDI initiative are to:

- ensure proper liquidation of commitments and obligations
- reduce problem disbursements resulting from erroneous lines of accounting information
- standardize transmission of source data such as travel orders purchase documents, receiving documents and invoices
- exchange transactions with trading partners in a similar manner regardless of Military Department or Defense Agency
- support different automated information systems (AIS) transmission of data through diverse communication and dissimilar technologies
- present a "single face to industry" meaning that DoD activities would conduct EC/EDI in accordance with ANSI X12 standards, common implementation conventions, an common communications and systems infrastructure, a common set of business practices commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) and government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) hardware and software

Material Financial Control System (MFCS)
Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)

Description

When the Material Financial Control System (MFCS) was selected as the migratory system it was 74 percent Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act and Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) compliant. The MFCS Key Accounting Requirements (KAR) initiative will bring the system into 100 percent compliance with both legislative areas.

The MFCS KAR initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- assessing internal controls

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS KAR initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS KAR initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS KAR initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The MFCS KAR office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

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Functional Category

The MFCS KAR initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MFCS KAR initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
KAR 1 General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting	Dec 97	Sep 99
KAR 2 Property and Inventory Accounting	Oct 96	Sep 99
KAR 3 Accounting for Receivables and Advances	Oct 96	Dec 99
KAR 7 Systems Controls (Funds and Internal)	Dec 97	Jun 99
KAR 9 cash Procedures and Accounts Payable	Dec 97	Jun 99
System Completion CFO Certification	Jan 00	Jun 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS KAR initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $1.1 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $3.8 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$1.2	$1.4			

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS KAR initiative are to:

- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, FMFIA, and JFMIP
- enhance MFCS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Open Systems Environment (OSE)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) is an aging automated information system (AIS) developed by the Navy to support supply management functions. The system was developed in Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL).

MFCS is being converted from a COBOL base hierarchical database structure to a three-tier client server open systems environment (OSE). An OSE encompasses the functionality needed to provide computerized applications across networks of heterogeneous, multi-vendor hardware and software communications platforms with:

- interoperability
- portability
- scalability

The OSE forms an extensive framework that allows services, interfaces, protocols, and supporting data formats to be defined in terms of nonproprietary specifications that evolve through open (public) consensus-based forums. Open systems with their applied standards are intended to functions efficiently in the OSE. A well developed and deployed OSE also supports data sharing and software reuse as well as cross functional requirements.

The MFCS OSE initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS OSE initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS OSE initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS OSE initiative are to:

- provide rapid functional enhancement and reengineering
- provide design methodology for client server
- implement a migration strategy for common operating environment (COE) compliance
- provide a rapid and cheaper incremental system development process

Responsible Manager

The MFCS OSE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

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Comm: (216) 522-5934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS OSE initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The MFCS OSE initiative receives source data from the following systems:

- UADPS E&F
- UADPS Level II SF
- UADPS G03
- FCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

The MFCS OSE initiative transmits data to the following systems:

- UADPS E&F
- UADPS Level II SF
- UADPS G03
- MFCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS OSE initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $5.0 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $5.0 million through FY 1997.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS OSE are to:

- provide timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- provide sound internal controls as defined in Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- move the application to an open systems platform in order to take advantage of new computer power necessary to support the growing complexity of the MFCS functionality
- reduce overhead funding necessary to maintain the system in the future
- increase performance by increasing system response time and decreasing turnaround time

- increase system flexibility by reviewing the existing external interfaces and implementing the most efficient and effective data transfer to and from other systems
- adapt the application to satisfy current and evolving functional needs
- provide users with direct access to data providing ad-hoc reporting capabilities and minimizing user dependency on systems personnel for everyday tasks
- maximize user friendliness by providing an easy-to-use user interface, easy-to-read on-line help and accurate user documentation

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Year 2000 (Y2K) initiative is a DoD initiative meant to prepare all MCFS for the year 2000. The Y2K presents a significant challenge to the current systems software that deal with date fields. If the changes are not made with enough lead time for testing, it could affect calculations, comparisons, and data sorting in applications. The approach is to evaluate all systems and make necessary changes.

The MFCS Y2K initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- integrating with other communities
- complying with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Regulations

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-around, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS OSE initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS Y2K initiative are to:

- implement Y2K compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The MFCS OSE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

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Comm: (216) 522-5934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The MFCS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
MOCAS	Contract Abstract	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SAC	OSOs	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FRS	Expenditures and Collections	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DIFMS	Obligation	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FIRS	Inventory Accounts	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DBMS	Station Use Transactions	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Navy Logistics	Interfund Bills and Utilities	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The MFCS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Navy Logistics	Interfund Bills and Utilities	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CDB	General Ledger Account Balances	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS-HCM	Balances	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MOCAS	Contract Abstract	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SAC 207	OSOs	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Resource Requirements

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the MFCS Y2K initiative.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS Y2K initiative are to:

- comply with Y2K requirements prior to December 1999
- comply with mandatory regulatory requirements
- meet Departmental goals to ensure Y2K operability of accounting systems
- improve the quality of financial data
- improve information standards

Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS)

Description

The Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) is an automated system used in the administration and payment of supply and service contracts.

The MOCAS compliancy initiative will focus on the following:

- improving data accuracy
- reengineering business processes

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MOCAS initiative are:

- auditing findings
- quality control reviews
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the MOCAS compliancy initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy

Responsible Manager

The MOCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Program Manager
Ron Kunihiro

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MOCAS compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Procurement

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the MOCAS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	Accounts Receivable and Payable: FY 93 System Controls: FY 97
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Ongoing
Current Target Date	Accounts Receivable: Complete Accounts Payable: FY 99 System Controls: FY 99
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Implementation of Public Law 103-335, decreasing prevalidation threshold.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MOCAS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Implement system controls		May 95
Finalize Program Development Plan	Sept 98	

Validation Process

The validation process for MOCAS will be:

- quality control reviews (QCRs)
- monitoring reports

Results of Validation

The results of validation for MOCAS are:

- meeting regulatory requirements
- improving the accuracy of contract financial data
- reducing the number of negative unliquidated obligations being processed

Management of Network Income, Expense, and Services (MONIES)

Description

The Management of Network Income, Expense, and Services (MONIES) implementation initiative is a COTS product that will integrate the data associated with service order entry, inventory, and billing. Associated business processes are being amended to reflect best commercial practices. After implementation, seven legacy systems and 30 years of stovepipe processes will be terminated.

The MONIES implementation initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MONIES implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention, and inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliance with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MONIES implementation initiative were:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the MONIES implementation initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The MONIES office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization
Program Manager
Lt. Col Milo V. Fogle USAF

DSN: 779-9120
Comm: (703) 681-9120
Fax:
E-mail: foglem@ditco.disa.mil

Functional Category

The MONIES implementation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Security Assistance
- Procurement
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable

Supporting System Architecture

The MONIES implementation initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
MONIES	Accounts Receivable	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MONIES implementation initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Need Established	Aug 96	
Requirements Documented	Oct 96	
Testing	Oct 98	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The following tables show the resource requirements associated with the Management of Network Income Expenses Services initiative. The total costs are in millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $3 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $6.0 million through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$4.85	$6.09	$5.84	$6.12	$6.31	$6.33

The following are full time staffing requirements for the MONIES initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
27.6	27.6	22.2	22.2	15	10

Benefits

The following are benefits of the MONIES implementation initiative:

- improve customer service by enabling users to see, via DoD intranet on-line access, the communications services used and the costs related to those services
- decrease provisioning processing time eliminating processing steps caused by moving data from one database to another
- improve DISA's asset visibility ensuring effective decisions regarding utilization of communication assets, both owned and leased
- improve accuracy of customer billing, ensuring that DoD organizations pay their fair share of communications service costs, by integrating the provisioning (communication service detail) and billing data
- terminate legacy systems when fully operational
- eliminate operation and maintenance costs of those legacy systems

On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC)/Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection System (EDIPAC)

Description

The Department implemented On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) initiative to eliminate or reduce manual invoice and payment processing SF 1081 vouchers and schedule of withdrawals and credits and check disbursements between Federal agencies. OPAC will be further enhanced to interface with the Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection System (EDIPAC).

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers, impediments, and risks associated with the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative.

- If the EDIPAC conversion schedule slips beyond the scheduled completion date, this would cause a ripple delay with the release of OPAC and EDIPAC to each disbursing system and customer.
- Due to the project's dependency on new technologies such as new programs, Value-Added-Network(s) (VANs) and translator problems and the need to build multiple interfaces for various accounting systems.
- If Accounting System - Defense Business Management System (DBMS) is not compliant with the project plan, this will cause the project to be halted.
- The U.S. Treasury, the DFAS, and other federal agencies' readiness to test and implement EDIPAC.
- Prioritization of DFAS program changes.
- DFAS consolidation schedules for OPLOCs.
- Timeliness of electronic requisition initiatives to implement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) purchase orders.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery for the OPAC and EDIPAC initiative is the need to reduce manual invoice and payment processing between the Department.

Impact on Current Operations

The OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative are Treasury-owned systems mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, 31 CFR 206 and the President's Management Council Memorandum of October 26, 1993, for Electronic Commerce. The Department agreed to the use of OPAC because of the EDI features.

There has never been an economic analysis (EA) done on OPAC. The only studies accomplished were to see what it would take to process OPAC transactions in an EDI format. This was accomplished by finalizing the ASC X12 transaction sets (810, 812, 820, and 824). Milestones were set for testing. Testing has had constant set backs due to the Treasury changing contractors in the middle of the project, and then one year later changing back to the original contractor.

Objectives

The Department's objective is to implement OPAC and EDIPAC within the Department (including DFAS centers (OPLOCs) to eliminate or reduce manual invoice and payment processing between federal agencies. The Department plans to reduce U.S. Treasury check disbursements and process OPAC transactions in an EDI format.

Responsible Manager

The OPAC and EDIPAC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager is:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Gander Mattox

DSN: 465-5389
Comm: (816) 926-5389
Fax: (816) 926-3302
E-mail:

Functional Category

The OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The following systems link to the OPAC and EDIPAC:

- Standard Finance System Redesign Subsystem I (SRD-1)
- Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)
- Departmental Cash Management System (DCMS)
- Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS)
- General Ledger/Funds Control System (GLFC)
- Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS)
- Centralized Check Printing (CCP)

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative:

Action	End Date
Establish OPAC/EDIPAC Test	Jun 95
Implement STARS (EDIPAC format) changes	Jan 96
Program IAPS/IPC (EDIPAC format) changes	Jul 96

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.50	$0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative:

- transfers funds over-night using agency location code (ALC)
- lowers data entry costs
- decreases paper handling
- eliminates mailing costs
- improves management of inter-agency reporting periods and reconciliation on accounts payable and receivable
- saves over $6 million annually in government-wide interest avoidance
- improves cash management

Program Budget Accounting System-Funds Distribution (PBAS-FD)

Description

The Program Budget Accounting System-Funds Distribution (PBAS-FD) system conversion initiative is the interim migratory system used to distribute funds (i.e., program, budget authority and funds with treasury) for the OSD, the Army, and the Corps of Engineers (COE). PBAS will become the Funds Distribution System for the Navy effective October 1, 1998. PBAS prevents the over-distribution of funding and controls reprogramming based on limits established by the Congress.

The PBAS system conversion initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- standardize funds distribution processes, procedures, and systems

Title and Description of Nonconformance

However, The PBAS-FD system conversion initiative corrects the following five weaknesses:

- technical issues in migrating to UNIX/ORACLE environment
- cost uncertainty
- limited personnel resources
- problems in developing an acceptable solution for processing classified data
- resistance of users to change

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the PBAS system conversion initiative are:

- general process improvements
- improvements for new and current customers

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the PBAS system conversion initiative is to improve controls over the funds distribution process. The Department began to use PBAS to better integrate the distribution of funds and govern the reprogramming of funds. PBAS is being used by the Army and by various Defense Agencies.

Similar improvements are being made in the Navy and the Air Force. The OSD, the Army and the COE financial managers use the PBAS to electronically receive and issue funding. PBAS prevents the over-distribution of funding and controls below-threshold reprogramming based on limitations established by the Congress. PBAS-FD is in compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and Key Accounting Requirements.

The PBAS-FD system conversion initiative will result in the following:

- implement year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- standardize distribution
- real time interactive funds distribution
- provide interface funding information

Objectives

The objectives of PBAS-FD system conversion initiative are to:

- provide an automated mechanism to control the distribution of funding
- standardize funds distribution practices
- control below threshold reprogramming
- provide interface funding information to departmental and other accounting and reporting systems
- generate timely and accurate funds distribution status reports

Responsible Manager

The PBAS-FD office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN/AQ
Program Manager
James Willaford

DSN: 699-4256
Comm: (317) 542-4256
Fax: (317) 542-3184

Functional Category

The PBAS-FD system conversion initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Funds Distribution function.

Supporting System Architecture

The PBAS-Reengineering was originally planned as a "technical conversion," that is, converting the existing COBOL/TIP programs in the UNISYS hierarchical database structure to a client/server (ORACLE) architecture environment. This conversion assumed minimal changes to the current system functionality. The Office of Under Secretary of Defense Program/Budget (OUSD P/B) requested a series of systems changes, including adding levels of funds distribution and providing greater capability for use of customer program coding structures.

A joint functional and technical team developed a solution for these requirements. This solution, which are called "flexible levels" and "flexible program", offers great promise for the future. The flexibility of the new design concept will permit the Department to accommodate not only the known requirements of OUSD P/B, but also to incorporate new groups of customers into PBAS with minimal impact.

The new design concept will be the basis for the development of PBAS in the client server architecture environment.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the PBAS-FD system conversion initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Nov 96	
Concept Exploration	Nov 96	Jun 99
Navy and Common Modules	Jun 99	Dec 00
OSD (IT-97) Module	Dec 00	Jun 01
O&M/PAF, Army	Jun 01	Dec 01
Research & Maintenance, Army	Dec 01	May 01
Procurement/Order Control	May 02	Nov 02
Military Construction, Army	Nov 02	May 03
System Initialization - Implementation and Fielding	May 01	Oct 03

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the PBAS-FD system conversion initiative in then years and millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $7.2 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $9.7 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.4	$1.7	$3.3	$3.4	N/A	N/A

The following are full time staffing requirements for the PBAS-FD initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2	3	5	7	12	13

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the PBAS-FD system conversion initiative:

- standardizes the distribution and control of funding for the OSD, the Army, and other customers
- provides real-time interactive funds distribution and immediate database update
- eliminates Anti-Deficiency Act funds distribution violations
- generates on-line funding status reports
- supports accounting, budgeting, and reporting requirements for all appropriations
- supports customer needs and requirements

PerDiem Azing (PDA)

Description

The PerDiem Azing (PDA) process improvement initiative automates the travel process and accounting for travel.

The PDA process improvement initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The PDA process improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the PDA process improvement initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the PDA process improvement initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The PDA office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DISA-C4I
Program Manager
Theresa Jackson

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-0914
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The PDA process improvement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Non-Appropriated Funds Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

The PDA project is part of the larger Defense Travel System (DTS).

Supporting System Architecture

The PDA process improvement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
PerDiem Azing (PDA)	Cost Estimates	Timely and Accurate
PerDiem Azing (PDA)	Actual Expenses	Timely and Accurate

The PDA process improvement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
WAAS	Obligation	Timely and Accurate
DFAS (Automated Systems)	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the PDA process improvement initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
PDA Installation, Training, and Testing		
Phase I	Sept 97	Feb 98
Phase II (NCS, DC, D5,CIO,Command Staff)	Feb 98	Apr 98
Phase III (D3)	Apr 98	May 98
Phase IV (D4, D7, JITC, D8,)	Jun 98	Jun 98
Phase V (D6, DDS, WAAS, CTO Interfaces)	Jul 98	Jul 98
Phase VI (WESTHEM)	Aug 98	Aug 98
Evaluation Phase	Mar 98	Aug 98
Completion for the NCR		Feb 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the PDA process improvement initiative in then years and in thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $332 thousand.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $961 thousand through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$478	$150	$50	$50	$50	

The following are full time staffing requirements for the PDA process improvement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
4	4	2	1	1	0

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the PDA process improvement initiative.

The return on investment (ROI) is 96.5 percent. The payback point is FY 2000. The savings is (10 years) $11.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0	$1.0	$1.1	$1.1		

Prevalidation

Description

The Prevalidation accountability initiative allows the Department to prevalidate obligations before disbursing payment, by implementing an accounting and payment system to match obligations and disbursements, prior to payment.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments for the Prevalidation accountability initiative:

- timely modifications to systems
- data center support
- telecommunications support
- resources and funding constraints

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the Prevalidation accountability initiative is unmatched disbursements (UMD) total in the billions. Without implementation of a pre-validation process, the cost to reconcile the UMDs will continue to rise.

Payment transactions processed by payment systems are not verified with the official accounting records before payment is made. Disbursements are posted to the accounting records after the payment is accomplished.

This process results in many instances of disbursements not matching to the original obligation. The Prevalidation accountability initiative proposes to verify the accounting data-base records and find a match before the official payment is made.

Objectives

The objective of the Prevalidation accountability initiative is to reduce UMDs and negative unliquidated obligations (NULO).

Responsible Manager

The Prevalidation office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Program Manager
Jerry Hinton

DSN: 327-0328
Comm: (703) 607-0328
Fax: (703) 607-0128
E-mail:

Functional Category	The Prevalidation accountability initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.
Resource Requirements	The costs for implementing the Prevalidation accountability initiative are included in the funding for Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI).
Benefits	The following are qualitative benefits of the Prevalidation accountability initiative: • savings in a reduction of personnel dedicated to resolving UMDs • elimination of duplicate payments and ensuring the valid payments are made

Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System (SABRS)

Description

The Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System (SABRS) replacement initiative is the sole migratory accounting system for the Marine Corps general accounting.

The SABRS replacement initiative will focus on:

- compliancy with statutory and regulatory guidance
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

The SABRS replacement initiative is part of the larger initiative DoD wide Standardization of Migratory Accounting Systems.

The SABRS replacement initiative has the following number of smaller related initiatives:

- Government Performance Requirements Act Compliance Work Unit Tracking
- DoD Property Accountability (DPAS)
- CFO Act Compliance and Reporting to Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD)
- Corporate Database

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SABRS replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts nonconformance in the following areas can result in errors and out-of-balance conditions (subsequently reflected on trial balance and financial management reports):

- general ledger control and financial reporting
- property inventory
- cost accounting
- accrual accounting
- fund control and internal control
- user information needs
- systems documentation
- systems operations
- budgetary accounting

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SABRS replacement initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- audits
- management control reviews

Another action that prompted SABRS is the interim migratory accounting system selection by DFAS-HQ.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the SABRS replacement initiative will result in the following:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- fully comply with CFO requirements
- fully comply with Key Accounting Requirements
- fully comply with BACC

The DFAS-Kansas City provided a plan for performing required analysis on interim migratory accounting systems for general funds. The plan addressed all requirements relative to the Kansas City objective of bringing SABRS to the point of a fully compliant system which also covered all appropriations for which the Marine Corps has reporting responsibility.

The plan covered three major areas of analysis:

- functional
- technical
- economic

Objectives

The objective of the SABRS initiative is to perform accounting, budgeting, and reporting for all appropriations authorized within the Marine Corps.

Responsible Manager

The SABRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
Erna Pinkham

DSN: 465-2426
Comm: (816) 926-2426
Fax: (816) 926-5553
E-mail: epinkham@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The SABRS replacement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking Accounting
- Receivables Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

SABRS currently supports accounting, budgeting and reporting requirements of the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) appropriations, both regular and reserve, for the Marine Corps.

The following general accounting legacy systems will be eliminated:

- Marine Corps Expenditure and Reimbursement Reporting System (MCERRS)
- Navy Register System (NRS)

- Marine Corps Miscellaneous Allotment Accounting System (MCMAAS)
- Headquarters Accounting System (HAS) (Installation and Departmental Level)

The following are linkages with SABRS.

- Consolidate Finance and Accounting Systems: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) and Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System (SABRS) Client Server.
- Eliminate Problem Disbursements: Prevalidation (PREVAL).
- Reengineer Business Processes: Global Accounting Structure merge with Standard Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC).
- Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Interim Migratory Accounting systems and Global Edit Table (GET).

Supporting System Architecture

The SABRS replacement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CERPS	Treasury Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DSSC	Contract Obligation	Timely and Accurate
BCAS/APADES	Contract Obligation	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Civilian Pay	Timely and Accurate

The SABRS replacement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CERPS	Treasury Reporting	Timely and Accurate
ONR	General Ledger	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS/PREVAL/ SRD-1	Obligation	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SABRS replacement initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Original Targeted Correction Date	N/A

Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Sep 97
Current Target Date	Oct 99
Reason for Change in Date(s)	The SABRS Interim Migratory Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&M) were revised in January 1996 with an incremental versus phased modular approach. The POA&M was further revised in December 1996 and established a two-phased approach.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SABRS replacement initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 94	
SABRS Phase I Development	Aug 94	Sep 97
Eliminated 5 Legacy Systems	Aug 94	Oct 97
KAR Compliancy	Aug 94	Sep 99
BACC	Oct 94	Sep 99
CFO Act Compliancy	Jan 97	Sep 99
SABRS Phase I Implementation	Oct 97	Nov 97
SABRS Phase II Implementation	Oct 99	Oct 99
Completion		Oct 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the SABRS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment cost through September 30, 1997 is $13.9 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $23.9 million through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$5.20	$4.80				

The following are full time staffing requirements for the SABRS replacement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
105	90				

Validation Process

The validation process for the SABRS replacement initiative will be conducted by:

- transaction testing
- evaluations and reviews

The following independent reviews will also be conducted as part of the validation process.

- Independent contractor review to validate compliancy with KARs and DFAM activity model.
- Independent contractor review to conduct operational assessment and operational test and evaluation of the system.
- Directorate for Architecture and Development, DFAS-HQ.

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the SABRS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The savings and investment for (10 years) is $228 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.2	$2.2	$2.2	$2.2	$2.2	$2.2

The following are qualitative benefits of the SABRS replacement initiative:

- processes non-Marine Corps appropriations
- has a transaction driven general ledger
- complies with the U.S. SGL
- is Y2K compliant
- complies with 70 percent of the BACC with the remaining 30 percent scheduled for FY 1999
- maps data to feed Corporate Database completed
- provides a single integrated system that supports all Marine Corps financial accounting needs and table driven
- eliminates five general fund accounting systems
- supports accounting, budgeting and reporting requirements for all appropriations authorized within the Marine Corps (including DWCF interface data requirements necessary to fulfill general ledger and financial reporting responsibilities of DFAS-KC)
- supports the Marine Corps financial community (fund administrators, comptrollers, etc.) in performance of budgeting and managerial accounting duties

- complies with thirteen Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- produces standard general ledgers
- supports budget execution/budget formulation
- complies with IDEF modeling techniques
- incorporates DWCF reporting
- provides SABRS client/server capability
- accrues savings of $2.2 million over 10-year life cycle

Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS)

Description

The Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS) is designated as the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system for the Defense Logistics Agency wholesale supply business areas covering six commodities:

- construction
- electronics
- general
- industrial
- medical
- clothing and textile

Enhancements are required to make SAMMS compliant with all laws, policies, directives and regulations. These enhancements ensures Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) compliance.

The SAMMS compliancy initiative will focus on:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls

Title of Description of Nonconformance

The SAMMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the SAMMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the SAMMS compliancy initiative are:

- accounting systems requirements
- questionnaires

Objectives

The objectives of the SAMMS compliancy initiative is to implement the DWCF Corporate Board Directive for the improvement of SAMMS for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) wholesale supply business area.

The SAMMS compliancy initiative incorporates changes identified and required by CFO Act compliance as related to Key Accounting Requirements:

- KAR (01) General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting
- KAR (02) Property and Inventory Accounting
- KAR (03) Accounting for Receivables Including Advances
- KAR (04) Cost Accounting
- KAR (12) User Information Needs, Electronic Data Interchange, Imaging, and Prevalidation
- KAR (13) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

The SAMMS initiative incorporates changes required by:

- applicable laws
- regulations
- directives
- policies

Responsible Manager

The SAMMS office of primary responsibility and program manager are:

DFAS-CO-STT
Program Manager
Dan Singer

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Comm: (614) 693-0673
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E-mail:

Functional Category

The SAMMS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The SAMMS compliancy initiative receives data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
MOCAS	Payment	Timely and Accurate

The SAMMS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DAAS	Billing Information for Customers	Timely and Accurate
M204 System	Agency Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DBMS	Disbursing Information to SRD-1	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SAMMS compliancy initiative.

Year Identified	FY 89 (General Ledger Control) FY 94 (Inventory Intransits)
Original Targeted Correction Date	FY 97
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 97
Current Target Date	FY 99
Reasons for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the SAMMS compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 Compliance	Jul 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the SAMMS compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.2 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.6	$3.1	$3.1	$2.0	$2.0	$1.6

Validation Process

The validation process for the SAMMS initiative will be:

- quality control reviews (QCRs)
- actual usage by functional area

Standard Army Procurement Appropriation System (SAPAS)

Description

The Standard Army Procurement Appropriation System (SAPAS) supports field-level accounting and financial reporting on the execution of customers general funds and operations.

The SAPAS compliancy initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the SAPAS compliancy initiative were:

- system manager and user reviews
- financial statement audits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The SAPAS compliancy initiative will produce results in:

- compliance with regulations
- integration of feeder systems

Functional Category

The SAPAS compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal And Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SAPAS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 83
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Validation Process	The validation process for the SAPAS compliancy initiative will be: • transaction testing • evaluations and reviews
Results of Validation	The results of validation for SAPAS will be financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS)

Description

The Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS) eliminated the Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) Depot Maintenance legacy accounting systems at Army arsenals. As a system replacement initiative, the SIFS will be maintained as the interim migratory AWCF accounting system for Army depot maintenance in compliance with:

- applicable laws
- DoD and DFAS policies
- directives and regulations
- ensure CFO Act compliance related to Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SIFS initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- financial statement audits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objective of the SIFS replacement initiative was to implement the AWCF Corporate Board Directive consolidating the Army Arsenal systems into the SIFS.

Responsible Manager

The SIFS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN
Project Manager
Jerry Hummel

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E-mail:

Functional Category

The SIFS replacement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections

- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable

Supporting System Architecture

The SIFS replacement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Payroll	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Disbursement, Travel and Contributions	Timely and Accurate
AMCISS	Material and Supplies	Timely and Accurate
HAS	Workload	Timely and Accurate
ATAAPS	Time and Attendance	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Depreciation	Timely and Accurate

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the SIFS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $19.2 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.9	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0

The following are the full time staffing requirements for the SIFS replacement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2	2	2	2	2	2

Validation Process

The validation processes of the SIFS replacement initiative are:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the SIFS replacement initiative:

- a single system fully compliant with the laws and regulations for the Army DWCF depot maintenance business area
- elimination of redundant systems, reduced costs for future interfaces, and consistent business practices throughout the army depot maintenance
- minimized operational costs at the OPLOC when the SIFS is consolidated into a standard system, rather than the legacy system, compliance with the 13 KARS
- support of Army property and inventory accounting
- support of customer needs and requirements
- production of audible financial statements

Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS)

Description

Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS) is the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) system supporting the Air Force retail supply management business area. The SMAS initiative encompasses system replacement and compliance.

SMAS is an on-line transaction-driven system under general ledger control. SMAS maintains accounting records for:

- fixed assets
- inventory
- receivables
- payables
- funds (DWCF and customer)
- management information

SMAS provides numerous reports, which are used by organizational cost center managers to monitor funds execution for supplies and equipment.

SMAS interfaces with the following:

- eleven logistics systems
- two financial management systems
- one acquisition system
- five accounting systems

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative are:

- system manager user reviews
- CFO Financial Statement Audits
- the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) Project

Objectives

The objectives of the SMAS initiative includes both streamlining and compliance requirements. Under the streamlining initiative, SMAS eliminates three other automated retail supply accounting systems.

SMAS's compliancy technical initiative also resolves the Year 2000 (Y2K) issue. It moves SMAS to an open-system architecture (OSE) by combining the two efforts (Y2K and OSE). SMAS replaces FIABS, which supports wholesale supply management business area.

Responsible Manager

The SMAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-DE/AMF
Program Manager
Paul Duggan

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Comm: (303)-676-8935
Fax: (303)-676-6802

Functional Category

The SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Working Capital Fund accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
SBSS	Inventory Issues	Timely and Accurate
GAFS	Obligation	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Payment	Timely and Accurate
Medical System	Inventory Issues	Timely and Accurate

The SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

System	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Receivables and Payables	Timely and Accurate
Department Accounting System	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Local Purchasing Receiving Report	Timely and Accurate
SBSS	Customer Billing	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 97
Original Targeted Correction Date	N/A

Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	N/A
Current Target Date	FY 99
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Project Management Office	Mar 97
Develop and Implement SMAS OSE/Y2K	Dec 98
Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)	Apr 99
Accounting Support for GCSS	Mar 00
SMAS/FIABS Merger	Jul 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $3.1 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $14.7 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$3.6	$4.7	$2.4	$0.75	N/A	N/A

The following are the full time staffing requirements for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
30	37	20	7	N/A	N/A

Validation Process

The validation process of the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative will be:

- DFAS-HQ compliance audit
- transaction testing
- evaluations and reviews
- certification will take place upon completion of the project

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative are in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.1	$9.3	$9.5	$9.4	$9.6	$11.6

The following are the qualitative benefits of the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

- provides operational efficiencies and user-friendly GUI interface
- provides a single integrated system that supports Air Force Retail and Wholesale Supply Management business functions
- eliminates one DCWF accounting system
- supports accounting and financial reporting requirements for DWCF.
- supports Air Force organizational activities (DWCF Fund managers, organizational cost center managers, etc.) involved in inventory and financial management
- provides auditable data for the preparation of CFO financial statements
- compliance with KAR, CFO Act, and FMFIA requirements

Standard Operations and Maintenance, Army Research Development System (SOMARDS)

Description

The Department's Standard Operations and Maintenance, Army Research Development System (SOMARDS) provides a legacy general fund accounting system for all appropriations other than Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Trust Fund.

SOMARDS is a general fund accounting system that supports the Army Material Command. SOMARDS was originally designated as an interim migration system, but was changed to a legacy system with the designation of Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) as the interim migration general fund accounting system for the Army. The SOMARDS initiative will focus on system improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the SOMARDS initiative are to:

- perform accounting, budgeting, and reporting for all appropriations other than the AWCF for the U.S. Army Material Command,
- implement systems requirements to improve the reliability of CFO financial statements
- incorporate changes required by law, regulations, directives and Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange
- convert TEAMUP, SAPAS, CAWCF, AATDS (Fort Eustis) BRDECAS, NAFAS, and AROAS to SOMARDS
- incorporate an automated contract reconciliation

Responsible Manager

The SOMARDS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Project Manager
Thomas Heavyside

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Fax: (317) 510-3132
E-mail:

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SOMARDS initiative:

Year Identified	FY 83
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SOMARDS initiative:

Action	End Date
EDI Implementation	Oct 95
Implement revised Standard General Ledger Chart of Accounts	Oct 95
Implement SOMARDS/SRD I Interface	Mar 96
Implement SOMARDS/DCPS Interface	Oct 96
Implement General Ledger Transaction Files	Oct 97
Implement EDI for Contract Award	Apr 98

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the SOMARDS initiative:

- improved reliability of CFO financial statements
- compliance and auditable financial statements
- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- elimination of redundant systems
- reduced costs for future interfaces
- consistent business practices

Standard Finance System Redesign, Subsystem I (SRD-I)

Description

The Standard Finance System Redesign, Subsystem I (SRD-I) is a multi-functional interactive automated disbursing system composed of several functional modules that perform payment and collection actions for travel, vendor pay, military pay, accounting and disbursing. The SRD-I initiative will focus on system consolidation.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments for SRD-I:

- consolidation of sites using legacy accounting system, Standard Finance System (STANFINS)
- consolidation of sites using the legacy system, Automated Financial entitlements System (AFES)
- incorporation of legacy system, Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System (SNIPS) functionality into SRD-I
- incorporation of legacy system, Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System (CRISPS) functionality into SRD-I
- consolidation of sites using the legacy disbursing system Disbursing Officer Processing System (DOPS)

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the SRD-I initiative is the design and concept of an automated disbursing system based on initiatives and regulations within the Department of the Army and the various missions of the Army Finance and Accounting Offices.

A prototype disbursing system was developed and tested at Ft. Hood, Texas during 1986/1987. SRD-I was fielded in 1987 as the standard disbursing system for all Continental United States (CONUS) Army offices. Immediate savings were realized as all disbursing and finance functions were manual.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the SRD-I initiative is the system is operated by the five Defense MegaCenters (DMC) serving the Defense Finance and Accounting Offices (DAO) on a geographical basis.

SRD-I also interfaces with numerous Army and Marine Corps systems. SRD-I processes payments and collections using all media types to include Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

SRD-I produces various accountability, Level 8, and EFT reports for reporting purposes. SRD-I also is capable of processing On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) and Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection (EDIPAC) transactions. SRD-I is now at 45 Army installations, three DFAS centers and eight DFAS OPLOCs.

Eliminate the following disbursing legacy systems: Disbursing Officer Processing System (DOPS), Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES), Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System (SNIPS), Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System (CRISPS).

Objectives

The objectives of the SRD-I initiative is to:

- maintain the SRD-I
- implement SRD-I at all consolidated disbursing offices reporting to the DFAS Indianapolis, Kansas City and Columbus Centers, and upgrade for changes in statutory and regulatory requirements, consolidated operations, and users' needs
- perform disbursing functions for all DAOs within the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) network
- provide accurate accountability statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

Responsible Manager

The SRD-I office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Ronald Pasierb

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Fax: (317) 542-3184

Functional Category

The SRD-I initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The following finance and accounting systems link with SRD-I:

- processing disbursement and collection transactions using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) formats (EC-EDI)
- processing disbursement and collection transactions to the Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection (EDIPAC) System (EC-EDI)

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SRD-I initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Develop SCR and Interface with Defense Travel System (DTS)	Apr 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the SRD-I initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $35.3 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.6	$7.1	$6.5	$6.4	$6.4	$6.4

Benefits

The following are quantitative savings for the SRD-I initiative in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is $6.8 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.7	$2.2	$2.2	$2.3	$2.4	$2.4

The following are qualitative benefits for the SRD-I initiative:

- the reduction of manpower and the lower cost of operation by consolidation and standardization
- support customer needs and requirements
- support the DFAS community in the performance of their disbursing and reporting duties

Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)

Description

The Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) was established as the migratory accounting system on which to consolidate all Department of the Navy (DoN) general fund accounting, commercial, and reporting operations. STARS satisfies regulatory and statutory requirements including the:

- Antideficiency Act
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act
- Department of Treasury
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- the Congress

The STARS initiative focuses on system enhancement and upgrade.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative are:

- system reviews
- accounting principles
- OMB
- Department of Treasury

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative are that the departures from Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) would result in the inability to provide uniform financial data that is:

- complete
- reliable
- consistent
- timely
- responsive to the Department's needs

Responsible Manager

The STARS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ
Program Manager
George Benko

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Comm: (216) 522-6590
Fax: (216) 522-6592
E-mail:

Functional Category

The STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting and Distribution
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Funds Control
- Budget Formulation
- Accounts Receivable
- Management Information
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative:

Action	End Date
Integrated Disbursing and Accounting System (IDASFMS) replaced with STARS at the following sites	Nov 98
DAO San Diego	Jul 94
DAO Pensacola	Oct 94
DAO New Orleans	Jan 95
DAO Norfolk	Apr 95
DAO Jacksonville	Apr 95
OPLOC Honolulu	Jul 95
Navy Claimant Accounting Module (NSCAM) Replaced with STARS at the Following Sites	
DAO Arlington	Aug 94

BUPERS	Sep 94
SPECWARCOM	Nov 94
MEDCOM	Dec 94
DAO Pensacola	Jan 95
DAO Pearl Harbor	Feb 95

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative are:

- scheduled incorporation of all DoN general fund accounting systems
- reduced operational, training, and support costs
- reduced run time for labor programs (14 to one)
- improved productivity and design efficiency
- reduced equipment and communication costs
- centerlining of applications and accounting functions
- functional and productivity enhancements (paper reduction)
- improved discipline of accounting functions and operations
- business process improvement through on-going standardization efforts

Standard Army Financial Accounting and Reporting System Modernization (STARFIARS-MOD)

Description

The Standard Army Financial Accounting and Reporting System Modernization (STARFIARS-MOD) has been named the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) interim migratory system in the U.S. Army's Retail Supply Management Business Area. STARFIARS-MOD will be enhanced to satisfy the:

- Antideficiency Act
- Chief Financial Officers' Act (CFO) Act
- Department of Treasury
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- Congress

The STARFIARS-MOD initiative is a migratory system initiative.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the STARFIARS-MOD migratory system initiative are:

- system reviews
- accounting principles
- OMB
- Department of Treasury

Objectives

The objectives of the STARFIARS-MOD migratory system initiative are to incorporate accounting functions required to support the Army Retail Supply Management Business Area into STARFIARS-MOD eliminating the following systems:

- STARFIARS (Current)
- RASFIARS
- TUFMIS

Responsible Manager

The STARFIARS-MOD office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DPP
Program Manager
Bobbie Derrick

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Comm: (703) 607-2263
Fax: (703) 607-2302
E-mail:

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the STARFIARS-MOD migratory system initiative are:

- accounting statements that are easily audited and in compliance with DoD regulations
- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- sound internal controls
- system flexibility to respond to changes
- upgrade of one legacy system and elimination of two legacy systems
- total general ledger control

Transportation Pay Business Process Reengineering (BPR)

Description

The Transportation Pay BPR initiative is part of a larger initiative to reengineer Transportation. The Transportation BPR initiative will implement a purchase card program.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Transportation BPR initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on efficiency of operations.

Objectives

The Transportation Pay BPR initiative will streamline the entries payment process through the use of a purchase card.

Responsible Manager

The Transportation Pay BPR office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Program Manager
Patrick Beckerle

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Fax:
E-mail: pbeckerle@cleveland.dfas.mil

Supporting System Architecture

The Transportation Pay BPR initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Transportation Systems	Weight, Cube, Rate Accessories	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
GTS	Airbills	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The Transportation Pay BPR initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DTRS	GBL, Cost-Payee	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
One Pay	Cost-Payee	Timely and Accurate

Benefits	The Transportation BPR initiative will streamline the transportation entries payment process through the use of a purchase card.

Problem Disbursements - Unmatched Disbursements (UMD) and Negative Unliquidated Obligations (NULO)

Description

The Problem Disbursement initiative for Unmatched Disbursements (UMD) and Negative Unliquidated Obligations (NULO) is a program that:

- identifies the types of transactions resulting in UMDs and NULOs
- analyzes UMDs and NULOs to identify underlying causes or reasons and the organizations responsible for resolution
- provides oversight and assesses the effectiveness of Deparatment-wide efforts to reduce the inventory of UMDs and NULOs
- proposes alternatives to eliminate systemic operational policy procedural, and systems-related shortcomings causing recurrences of UMDs and NULOs

UMDs are disbursements and collections that have been received by the accounting station, posted, or attempted to be posted to the accounting system, but not matched to an obligation recorded in the accounting system.

NULOs are disbursement that have been received and posted to specific obligations by the accounting station, but recorded disbursements exceed recorded obligations at the detail obligation level.

The UMD and NULO initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments of UMDs and NULOs:

- disbursing and accounting operations must continue unabated while research and fixes for UMDs and NULOs are implemented
- solutions do not rest solely within the DFAS jurisdiction
- inability to significantly modify or change deficient "legacy" finance and accounting systems
- decades-old, Military Department and Defense Agency "unique" business practices
- consensus, collaboration, and cooperation with funds holders are crucial to success
- non-standard financial data must be standardized

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the UMD and NULO initiative are the:

- results of audit findings
- recognized need to reduce the UMD and NULO inventory balance from $34.3 billion

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the UMD and NULO initiative will produce the following results:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

UMDs and NULOs in DoD financial operations occur when an expenditure has not been reconciled with official accounting records. The following defines these conditions:

- In June 1993, when DFAS began intense efforts to resolve these situations, the Department had a total of $34.3 billion in UMDs and NULOs. By September 1997, through the aggressive actions of the DFAS and its DoD customers, the inventory of UMDs and NULOs was reduced to $8.4 billion.

- In February 1997, the Director, the DFAS, established a new Program Management Office to focus and direct DoD-wide efforts to identify the types of disbursement transactions resulting in UMDs, and NULOs, isolate causes and reasons, and develop viable alternatives for reducing and eliminating the underlying conditions and precluding future occurrence.

Objectives

The objectives of the UMD and NULO initiative are to:

- reduce or eliminate UMDs and NULOs
- preclude future recurrence

Responsible Manager

The UMD and NULO office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:
Program Manager
JoAnn Boutelle

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E-mail: jboutelle@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The UMD and NULO initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

The UMD and NULO initiative is part of the larger initiative, Overall DFAS Systems Strategy.

Supporting System Architecture

UMDs and NULOs in DoD financial operations occur when an expenditure has not been reconciled with official accounting records.

There are various goals for UMDs and NULOs. One goal is to eliminate problem disbursements through the use of Acquisition and Financial Management Panel Recommendations (ACQPANEL) and Pre-Validation (PREVALID).

Another goal is to reengineer business processes through the Global Accounting Structure Merge with Standard Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), Electronic Commerce/ Electronic Data Interchange/Electronic Funds Transfer (EC-EDI), Electronic Document Management Program (EDM), and Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collections (EDIPAC), Merge with On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) System.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the UMD and NULO initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Implement Prevalidation	Jun 95	Jun 00
Implement TFO Cell	Mar 97	Sep 99
UMD and NULO inventory reduced to $8.4 billion from the June 1993 balance of $34.3 billion		Sep 97
Reduce UMD and NULO amounts by 10 percent each year	Sep 98	Sep 05

Resource Requirements

The UMD and NULO initiative will not have separate costs identified since costs are imbedded in the individual systems budgets.

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of UMD and NULO initiative:

- marginal increases in the accuracy of appropriation-level financial reports
- significant increases in the accuracy of funds holders and program managers financial status reports
- lower operational processing costs

Vendor Pay Strategy

Description

The Department's Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative will develop strategies, plans, and programs to streamline and standardize the vendor pay and contracting processes throughout the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). The Vendor Pay Strategy initiative encompasses system enhancement and conversion.

Objectives

The objectives of the Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative are to:

- implement Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) capabilities throughout existing systems
- implement requirements of newly established laws and regulations
- implement the recommendations of the Acquisition and Financial Management Panel
- develop and implement the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) System
- identify and convert to no more than three interim-migratory vendor pay systems throughout DFAS in order to prepare for implementation of the Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS)
- develop and implement DPPS
- eliminate the use of the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) system for contractor payments
- eliminate the use of the three interim-migratory vendor payment systems

Responsible Manager

The Vendor Pay Strategy office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Steve First

DSN: 869-7929
Comm: (614) 693-7929
Fax: (614) 693-5252
E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative:

Action	End Date
Implement EC/EDI capabilities	Mar 99
Implement new laws and regulations	Mar 99
Select interim migratory vendor pay system	Mar 99
Convert to interim migratory system	Mar 99
Develop DPPS	Mar 99
Implement DPPS	Mar 99
Develop and implement AFMP recommendations	Mar 99
Develop and implement CCR	Mar 99

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative:

- compliance with laws
- efficient use of resources
- easier conversion to future systems
- efficient management of systems
- standardized data within systems
- introduction of new technologies

SECTION IV
INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES

Activity Based Costing (ABC)/Management for Total Ownership NPR Goal

Description

The purpose of the Activity Based Costing (ABC) implementation initiative is to define requirements and establish an implementation plan for a cost accounting and cost management system (or group of systems) that provides routine visibility into weapon system total ownership costs through activity-based costing and management.

Total ownership cost is defined as the sum of all financial resources necessary to organize, equip, and sustain military forces sufficient to meet national goals. It is comprised of the costs to research, develop, acquire, own, operate, and dispose of defense systems, other equipment and real property, and costs to recruit, retain, separate, and otherwise support military and civilian personnel, and all other costs of business operations of the Department.

The ABC implementation initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- improving data accuracy

Objectives

The objective of the ABC implementation initiative is to establish an implementation plan for a cost accounting and cost management system that provides routine visibility into weapon system total ownership costs through activity-based costing management.

Responsible Manager

The ABC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T) with OUSD(Comptroller) and ODUSD (Logistics) Support
Program Manager
Chris Knoche

DSN:
Comm: (703) 695-5166
Fax:
E-mail: knocheca@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The ABC implementation initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Procurement

- Personnel
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Operating and Supporting Costs

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ABC implementation initiative.

Action	End Date
Assessment of Current Requirements	Jul 97
Identification TOC Cost Accounting Requirements	Jan 98
Implementation Plan	Jan 99
Implementation ABC Accounting and Management Systems	Sep 98
Completion	Jan 02

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the ABC implementation initiative leads to increased visibility into:

- weapon system operating and support costs, particularly with respect to cost drivers
- identification of cost and performance tradeoffs for new and modification programs
- opportunities to reduce operating expenses in the field

Automated Billing Project (ABP)

Description

The Automated Billing Project (ABP) initiative will replace the manual process currently performed using a combination of spreadsheets and locally developed database interfaces to DBMS and Standard Financial System-Redesign (SRD-1). The ABP is an automated billing subsystem of the Defense Business Management System (DBMS). ABP will automate the current manual reimbursable billing process upon receipt of the workcounts, the completed project will automatically sort data by customer, and:

- prepare and compute bills
- update accounting records
- interface with the disbursing system for collection and disbursement provide the customer with summary data to support the bill

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ABP initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and or manual intervention in the following areas:

- compliancy regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Also, the ABP initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the ABP initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- general process improvement

Impact on Current Operations

The ABP initiative has the following impact on current operations:

- schedule delay in implementing System Change Requests (SCRs) pending the results of the Department's Analysis of Alternatives System Replacement Study (AA)

- technical information technology (IT) infrastructure
- organizational risk (dependence on new or untested non-IT corporate or business skills, management capabilities or experience)

Objectives

The objective of the ABP initiative is to develop a capability to accept summary workcount information from various systems through an automated interface.

Responsible Manager

The ABP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/C
Program Manager
Tom Joyce

DSN: 869-7026
Comm: (614) 693-7026
Fax:
E-mail: tjoyce@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The ABP initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables
- Collections
- Accounts Payables

Supporting System Architecture

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Columbus Center (CO) generates bills for work performed based on unit work-counts and billing rates associated with those work-counts. Automating data retrieval, compilation, and billing through direct interfaces to accounting and disbursing systems will produce faster and more reliable results. The decision was made to develop ABP as a component of DBMS in order to obtain greater efficiency and retain long-term summary level data that will complement the detailed data contained in the Automated Workcount System.

ABP is being designed in a stand-alone architecture so that it can be adapted to any new system should DBMS be replaced in the future.

Milestones

The following completed milestones apply to the ABP initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Requirements		Aug 96
Develop		Apr 98
SIT		Apr 98
SAT		Apr 98
Install		Jun 98

Resource Requirements

The following implementation costs for the ABP initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $1.3 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $27.2 million through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$27.2	Pending AA	Pending AA			

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits of the ABP initiative.

- ABP automated the billing processes in DBMS. This automation also makes the Accounts Receivables and Billing functions KAR compliant
- Replaces manual approach that relies on spreadsheets and local database access to DBMS and SRD-1 with a standard, automated method
- Provides more accurate and auditable data to a lower level of detail than the current approach
- Provides billing summary information in a timely manner to DFAS headquarters

Budget and Accounting Classification Codes (BACC)

Description

The Department's Budget and Accounting Classification Codes (BACC) standardization of data initiative provides the means to record all financial transactions using a standard budget and accounting classification code structure within the Department of Defense (DoD).

This standard or common data element structure will ensure consistent financial information within the Department's financial systems. It will also aid significantly in the communication of data both between different financial systems and between financial and non-financial systems.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the BACC initiative is that the BACC has experienced significant slippage while populating the structure with valid data. This slippage is a result of unforeseen problems gathering "as is" data that is used as the basis for developing crosswalks to BACC format.

Data has at times been difficult to gather or the data has multiple errors that needs reconciliation and correction. Tactical planning, based on this scenario, has been difficult at best to achieve.

Objectives

The objectives of the BACC initiative are to:

- develop the BACC structure,
- identify existing data in use today to be crosswalked to the BACC
- generate the detail coding in the BACC fields
- assist accounting and feeder system proponents with implementation

Responsible Manager

The BACC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DPP
Program Manager
Laurel Beatty

DSN: 699-3065
Comm: (317) 542-3065
Fax: (317) 543-7905
E-mail: lbeatty@cleveland.dfas.mil

Milestones

The BACC initiative should be implemented in migration systems where business case analyses justifies the investment. The following milestones apply to the BACC initiative:

Action	End Date
Approved BACC structural data elements	Sep 94
Established a BACC Project Office	Sep 96
Global Edit Table (GET) project will have its master accounting classification edit table available for the beginning of FY98.	FY 98

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the BACC initiative:

- allows for eventual DoD-wide utilization
- controlled and maintained in one central office ensuring the validity
- serves as the input for the generation of GETs
- facilitates Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange
- reduces unmatched disbursements, and streamlines cross disbursing

Civilian Career Management Program (CIVPROG)

Description

The Civilian Career Management Program (CIVPROG) initiative develops and implements an agency career management system that clearly identifies guidelines and processes for the acquisition, training and development, maintenance, and advancement of DFAS employees in all occupational series as set forth in the DFAS Career Management Plans and implementing instructions. Components of the Career Management System include but are not limited to Career Development Plans, the Career Intern Program, Functional and Systems Training, Professional Development and Leadership, Customer Service and Learning Centers.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Departments recent initiatives currently being pursued and developed by OSD(C) for all DoD components may impact the timeliness and focus of the DFAS Career Management Programs and Financial Management Educational Training (FMET).

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the CIVPROG initiative was recognized need to implement a standardized career system and program to improve employee performance.

Impact on Current Operations

The Civilian Career Management Program (CIVPROG) has the following impact on current operations:

- training will develop and strengthen employee professional qualifications and leadership abilities
- training will prepare employees to perform duties more efficiently and effectively
- retention of quality high grade employees
- increased educational level of work force

Objectives

To develop and retain a well-trained, competent work force through the implementation of standardized career systems and programs aimed at improving employee performance.

Responsible Manager

The CIVPROG office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ
Program Manager
Steve Freeman

DSN: 327-0710
Comm: (703) 607-0710
Fax: (703) 607-1397
E-mail: sfreeman@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The CIVPROG is a functional level initiative that impacts the Workplace Improvements function.

Supporting System Architecture

As the financial management education and training program evolved the Defense Business Management University (DBMU) was disestablished and the majority of the personnel and fiscal resources associated with that activity transferred to Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

Milestones

The Department has the following milestones for CIVPROG:

Action	Begin Date
Deputy Director of human resources to manage and administer a Centralized Training Program.	Mar 96
The Defense Business Management University (DBMU) disestablished.	Jun 96
Personnel and fiscal resources associated with the DBMU are transferred to DFAS.	Jul 96
Total DFAS training budget realigned to human resources.	Nov 96

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CIVPROG initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $54.8 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$34.0	$29.9	$30.0	$30.8	$17.6	$18.1

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the CIVPROG initiative:

- all benefits of the career management system are intangible and the effects will not be recognized in the near term
- increased number of employees qualified to fill higher graded positions
- increased skills of the functional and technical employees
- increased employee satisfaction and morale
- more time for managers and supervisors to focus on real operational issues due to increased effectiveness of employees
- assist supervisors in making effective use of scarce training resources by identifying critical competencies and training courses so that employees can attend the appropriate courses at the appropriate time

The Civilian Career Management Program directly supports the OSD(C) training initiatives.

Columbus MILCON (COMILCON)

Description

The Columbus Military Construction (COMILCON) initiative is the plan to design and construct state of the art facility for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Columbus Center, and to achieve consolidation of a geographically splintered organization. The COMILCON initiative also provides an agency and departmental training and conference site.

The COMILCON initiative will focus on:

- consolidating locations
- improving infrastructure (personnel)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The COMILCON initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations that impacts:

- availability of promised facility when scheduled
- appropriation of Military Construction (MILCON) funds in the amounts and years required
- design studies and reviews completed in a timely manner
- contracts prepared in a timely manner
- contractors completing work as scheduled

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of the COMILCON initiative was the replacement of an aged aircraft plant which housed DFAS Columbus (DFAS-CO) and was sold by GSA prompted the initiative.

Impact on Current Operations

The COMILCON initiative provides a state of the art operations center which will geographically consolidate central operations and reduce facility operating costs. The COMILCON project will provide adequate administrative space for the consolidation of the DFAS-CO activities. DFAS-CO was housed in an aged aircraft plant that consisted of several scattered buildings.

This project will allow the consolidation of scattered activities in a single, modern operations center there by improving the working environment and hence, productivity. COMILCON will also allow for an agency or departmental training and conference center with state of the art audio and visual equipment.

Objectives

The objective of the COMILCON initiative is to replace the aged aircraft plant which houses the DFAS-CO center with a Department-owned modern operations center that provides a habitable, modern, and productive working environment.

Responsible Manager

The COMILCON office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS/C
Program Manager
Joe Lee

DSN: 869-5341
Comm: (614) 693-5341
Fax: (614) 693-5100
E-mail:

Functional Category

The COMILCON initiative is a cross-functional level initiative that impacts the Workplace Improvements function.

Supporting System Architecture

Although the facility provides a modern operations platform, it does not specifically link to any other Strategic Business Plan initiative.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the COMILCON initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Contractor turn over - POD A	Jan 99	Jun 99
Contractor turn over - POD B	Mar 99	Jun 99
Contractor turn over - POD C	Mar 99	Jun 99
Install furniture - POD A	Feb 99	Jun 99
Install furniture - POD B	Mar 99	Jun 99
Install furniture - POD C	Mar 99	Jun 99
Vacate AFP #85 - move to bldg. 21	Jul 99	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The following are resource requirements for COMILCON in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $56.5 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $97.8 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$0.03	$.007	$.001			

Benefits

The following are quantitative savings and benefits of the COMILCON initiative in then years and thousands:

The payback point for the COMILCON initiative is 2004.

The savings/investment for the COMILCON initiative is $242,941 (10 years).

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
		$20,865	$20,423	$21,180	$21,907

The qualitative benefits of the COMILCON initiative is that it allows for the consolidation of geographically splintered activities into one state of the art center improving facilities, data and telecom infrastructure, allowing for the elimination of redundant functions created by the geographical splintering. The COMILCON initiative also allows for better management of facilities and work force.

Core Financial Management Competencies

Description

The Core Financial Management Competencies initiative identifies the needs and core competencies to improve overall training and development of the comptroller staff. The Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) developed this education plan in accordance with the Joint Financial Management Improvement Plan (JFMIP) Framework for core competencies for financial management personnel. DARPA defined the core competencies and established a continuing professional development program for comptroller budget analysts.

The core competencies and development program has been integrated into the individual development plans (IDP) for each budget analyst. Each IDP identifies the core training courses and other development activities during rotational assignments between the DARPA Comptroller and Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD).

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Core Financial Management Competencies initiative corrects weaknesses that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness, and the ability to acquire and administer financial material and information resources.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the Core Financial Management Competencies initiative is the Joint Financial Management Improvement Plan (JFMIP) objective.

Objectives

The objectives of the Core Financial Management Competencies initiative is to improve infrastructure through educating and training its personnel.

Responsible Manager

The Core Financial Management Competencies office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DARPA
Program Manager
Larry McIlhenny

DSN:
Comm: (703) 696-2391
Fax:
E-mail: lmcilhenny@darpa.mil

Functional Category

The functional categories impacted by the Core Financial Management Competencies initiative are:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Non-Appropriated Funds Accounting
- Personal And Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Core Financial Management Competencies initiative is to ensure the continued viability of DARPA Comptroller careers by addressing issues such as education and training.

College and University Financial System (CUFS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The College and University Financial System (CUFS) Year 2000 (Y2K) initiative applies to conversion of all date sensitive programs and reports that will be affected by the Y2K issue.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The CUFS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of data accuracy.

Objectives

The objectives of the CUFS Y2K initiative are to:

- implement Y2K compliant system
- correct data inaccuracy

Responsible Manager

The CUFS Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Uniformed Services University of the Sciences
Program Manager
Robert M. Parker

DSN:
Comm: (301) 295-3287
Fax:
E-mail: parker@usuhs.mil

Functional Category

The CUFS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The CUFS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Summary Payroll	Timely and Accurate
SPS	Contracts (Obligations)	Timely and Accurate

The CUFS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
SPS	Requisition (Commitment)	Timely and Accurate
IPC	Automated Disbursement	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CUFS Y2K initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	May 97	
Assessment Phase	Aug 97	Oct 97
Renovation Phase	Oct 97	Jul 98
Validation Phase	Jul 98	Sep 98
Completion		Sep 98

Concerto – Human Resources Management System (HRMS)

Description

The Concerto Human Resources Management System (HRMS) replacement initiative will replace the legacy Human Resources, Training, and Security systems with commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technology.

The intelligence community has been given authority to use the HRMS for two years while they develop a transition to the modern Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPS). The DCPS is the single standard civilian personnel data system for the Department.

The Concerto HRMS replacement initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- integrating with other communities
- assessing internal controls

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Concerto HRMS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities
- payroll

The Concerto HRMS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention regarding internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Concerto HRMS initiative are:

- general process improvement
- Year 2000 legacy system replacement

Objectives

The objective of the Concerto HRMS initiative is to replace the legacy Human Resources, Training, and Security systems.

Responsible Manager

The Concerto HRMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA
HS/HRMS
Program Manager
Kathy Schnaubelt

DSN:
Comm:
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The HRMS replacement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Security Assistance
- Civilian Pay
- Personnel
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The HRMS replacement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DSS	Security	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Payroll Transactions	Timely and Accurate
SEACPS	Manpower Levels	Timely and Accurate
DSS	Security	Timely and Accurate

The Concerto HRMS replacement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DSS	Security Data	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Payroll Transactions	Timely and Accurate
SEACPS	Manpower Levels	Timely and Accurate
DSS	Security Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Concerto HRMS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Apr 96	Apr 96
Acquisition/Contract Award	Apr 96	Apr 97
Training	May 97	Oct 98
Software installation	May 97	May 97
Hardware installation	May 97	May 98
Data Migration	Jun 97	Oct 98
Release 1	Oct 98	Oct 98
Release 2	Dec 98	Dec 98
Release 3	Apr 99	Apr 99
Release 4	Mar 00	Mar 00
Release 5	Dec 00	Dec 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the Concerto HRMS replacement initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $2.2 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $13.4 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$5.70	$2.80	$0.75	$0.73	$0.65	$0.52

The following are staffing requirements for the Concerto HRMS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
83	109	75	45	30	30

Benefits

The following qualitative benefits of the Concerto HRMS initiative:

- systems have the ability to interface with exiting systems which will provide customers and process owners one avenue for status through the entire SCM process
- information technology (IT) will provide for the worldwide visibility of all Agency inventory

Departmental Corporate Database

Description

The Corporate Database initiative will implement a logically defined database utilizing standard processes and data elements that support financial reporting, financial management analysis, prevalidation of disbursements with related obligations, cash accountability, and a global edit capability.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Corporate Database initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on improving data accuracy and systems compatibility.

Objectives

The objective of the Corporate Database initiative is to integrate core accounting and transaction processing applications through the use of:

- a detail driven standard general ledger (SGL)
- precise reporting
- accurate cash accountability
- near instantaneous interaction between systems
- increased internal controls and an end-to-end audit trail which spans the life of a transaction and all systems used in processing
- near real time delivery of program management information
- accurate trend analyses, and strategic and tactical management information

Responsible Manager

The Corporate Database office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Program Manager
Bruce Johnson

DSN:
Comm: (703) 607-0173
Fax:
E-mail: bs1johnson@cleveland.dfas.mil

Benefits

The Corporate Database initiative will contain standard data, maintain an audit trail to the source, and be Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) compliant. It will aid in the implementation of standard transaction data throughout the Department, and provide centralized reporting and analysis of financial management.

Departmental Cash Management System (DCMS)

Description

The Departmental Cash Management System (DCMS) is a streamlined, simplified, modern and productive business design that is being implemented using the power of client/server and desk top platforms.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

Legacy system internal control and material system weaknesses impact the accuracy and integrity of financial statements.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DCMS initiative are:

- System Manager and User Reviews
- General Accounting Office (GAO) Audits
- Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG) Audits
- Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statements Audits - AFAA Project 94068020
- Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 1993 Fund Balance with Treasury and associated Air Force audits

Impact on Current Operations

The DCMS study, analysis, suggested business and technical solutions, requirements, and detailed design were developed from the Business Process Reengineering (BPR) effort that occurred from August 1994 through February 1995. The infrastructure development, proof of concept, and design and development that occurred from October 1995 to the present, brought contractor Financial Systems Activity (FSA), Financial Systems Office (FSO), and cash accountability experts together as a team.

Every facet of cash accountability was reviewed, analyzed and evaluated in terms of functionality, process significance and technical feasibility. The result is a streamlined and simplified, modern and productive business design that is being implemented using the power of client/server and desktop platforms. The BPR solution (distributive processing) will permit the business of cash accountability to be performed with 50 percent of the current manpower within the Departmental Cash Accountability Division and the Departmental Cash Management Branch of Security Assistance.

The need for departmental support can be decreased because the Operating Locations (OPLOC) can accomplish these tasks with no additional resource requirements. They will now have the tools and the visibility to balance, reconcile and process their own data.

Objectives

The following are objectives of the DCMS initiative.

- Provide expenditure reporting directly from the disbursing to the accountable station; thus, eliminating in-transit transactions, which are costly in personnel to process, and result in a substantial dollar value of undistributed disbursements
- Increase accuracy and timeliness of cash reporting to users and the Treasury
- Manage and reconcile all Air Force departmental level cash disbursements, reimbursements, collections, and receipts
- Replace the inefficient, costly, and non-compliant Merged Accountability and Fund Reporting (MAFR) system and provide support for an improved cash accountability business process
- Satisfy DoD regulatory and statutory requirements, including the Anti-deficiency Act, the Chief Financial Officer Act, and the requirements of the Treasury, the OMB, and the Congress

Responsible Manager

The DCMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-DE
Program Manager
Bob Bennett

DSN: 926-8950
Comm: (303) 676-8950
Fax: (303) 676-6021
E-mail: bbennett@cleveland.dfas.mil

Supporting System Architecture

The following are linkages with DCMS:

- Air Force General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS/BQ)
- Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS)
- Central Procurement Accounting System (CPAS)
- Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS)
- Automated Reconciliation System (ARS)
- Case Management Control System (CMCS)
- Departmental Online Accounting and Reporting System (DOLARS)

Pace of Corrective Action

The following includes the pace of corrective action for the DCMS:

Year Identified	FY 93
Original Targeted Correction Date	N/A
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 98
Current Target Date	FY98
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DCMS initiative:

Action	End Date
Perform Startup Activities	Mar 97
Finalize Development	Jul 97
Modification/Development Increment 1	Jan 97
Evaluate Y2K for MAFR	Oct 97
Modification/Development Increment 2	Dec 97
Modification/Development Increment 3	Mar 98
Complete implementation of DCMS replacing MAFR	Jun 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DCMS initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $21.9 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Completion
$5.2	$4.4	$4.5	$4.7	$4.1	$4.1	$4.7

Validation Process

The DCMS initiative validation process includes:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Results of Validation

Results of validation include financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DCMS initiative in then years and in millions:

The savings and benefits of the DCMS initiative prior to September 30, 1997 is ($3.1) million.

FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	Completion
($3.9)	$4.7	$4.7	$4.7	$5.1	$5.1	($4.7)

The following are qualitative benefits of the DCMS initiative:

- reduced personnel costs
- improved timeliness and accuracy of data
- compliance with regulations
- reduction of in-transit values, NULOs, and unmatched disbursements
- lower operating costs

Departmental Corporate Warehouse

Description

The Corporate Data Warehouse is a business oriented, consolidated, non-volatile historical collection of shared data designed to support management analysis and decision making at all financial management levels within the Department.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Corporate Data Warehouse initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on improving data accuracy and systems compatibility.

Objectives

The objectives of the Corporate Data Warehouse initiative are to support DoD support decision needs by containing standard and non-standard data extracted from feeder systems, and a standard suite of data conversion and analysis tools.

Responsible Manager

The Corporate Data Warehouse office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Program Manager
Bruce Johnson

DSN:
Comm: (703) 607-0173
Fax:
E-mail: bs1johnson@cleveland.dfas.mil

Benefits

The Corporate Data Warehouse initiative will contain data that will document changes over time, support financial management analyses, and compare one period to another to highlight achievements and highlight areas in need of improvement.

Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS)

Description

The Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) is a benefit delivery system. The DEERS initiative identifies individuals eligible for Department of Defense (DoD) benefits and entitlements.

DEERS provides a means to ensure that only eligible beneficiaries receive benefit and entitlement services, and reduces fraud and abuse of DoD benefit and entitlement programs. DEERS collects, maintains and provides demographic data on eligible beneficiaries that is used to improve management, planning, and allocation of DoD benefits resources.

DEERS users include:

- benefits and entitlements providers
- Uniformed Services personnel activities
- recruit reception centers
- Academies
- DoD and non-DoD agencies

The DEERS initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business process
- consolidating/standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing/warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving infrastructure
- improving data accuracy

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the DEERS initiative:

- timely response to change by storing "raw" data in a relational database and interpreting the data with a rules based system
- consistent and accurate information by tracking multiple associations between the individual and DoD organizations
- reduction in maintenance costs by use of control tables to keep program software small and maintainable, and use of COTS software products which runs on many platforms allowing bidding by many vendors
- compliance with standards by use of DISA approved software products and use of DoD Standard Data Definitions

Responsible Manager

The DEERS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Manpower Data Center
Program Manager
Edward Haldeman

DSN: 426
Comm: (703) 696-8584
Fax: (703) 696-1461
E-mail: haldemeh@osd.pentagon.mil

Functional Category

The DEERS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts Personnel function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DEERS initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source Data	Data Supplied	Rating
DFAS	Family Member Dental Program	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DEERS initiative transmits to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Managed Care Support Contractors	Eligibility Benefits Information	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DEERS initiative:

Action	Begin Date
ACTUR Database established and new system finished	Apr 98
MGIB Database established and new system finished	Sep 98
Language finder Database established and new system finished	Sep 98
RAPIDS Roll-out complete	Jun 99
HL-7 & X12 Interface engine completed	Sep 99

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits for the DEERS initiative:

- organizes data in a way that makes it easier to add new data in the future
- improves determination of eligibility for benefits and entitlements for claim processing
- changes are easier due to rules based environment
- improves the accuracy of benefits assignment across all DoD populations

Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management (DESCIM)

Description

The Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management (DESCIM) reengineering initiative includes target areas for reengineering, fielding, and integrating migration systems and transitioning to implement the following target suites:

- environmental security corporate information management
- information technology transfer
- installation systems
- cleanup technology

The DESCIM reengineering initiative will allow interfacing between logistics, health affairs and other Department of Defense (DoD) information systems, ensuring maximum sharing and exchange of common data across all areas of the Department.

The DESCIM initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the DESCIM initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the DESCIM initiative is to interface with logistics, health affairs and other DoD information systems to enable sharing of data within all areas of the Department.

Responsible Manager

The DESCIM office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security
Program Manager
Warren Meekins

DSN: 221-0002
Comm: (703) 325-0002
Fax: (703) 325-6777
E-mail: wlmeekin@aec.apgea.army.mil

Functional Category

The DESCIM initiative is a functional level initiative that impacts the Inventory Tracking function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DESCIM initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source Data	Data Supplied	Rating
Installation Systems	Inventories	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DESCIM initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Installation Systems	Integrated Inventory Management	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DESCIM initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Planning and Assessment	Jan 97	Sep 03
Conservation	Jan 97	Sep 03
Safety	Jan 97	Sep 03
Cleanup Technical	Jan 97	Sep 03
Environmental Corporate Reporting System v1.0	Oct 97	Mar 99
Hazardous Substance Management (HSMS) v2.3	Oct 97	Dec 98
Environmental Inventory Management v1.0	Oct 97	Feb 99
Environmental Corporate Reporting System v2.0	Oct 98	Jan 00
Environmental Inventory Management v1.5	Oct 98	Dec 99
Environmental Corporate Reporting Systems v. 3.0	Jan 99	Sep 03

Environmental Inventory Management v2.0	Oct 99	Dec 00
Environmental Inventory Management v2.5	Oct 00	Dec 01
Environmental Inventory Management v3.0	Oct 01	Dec 02

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DESCIM initiative are to:

- support achievement of DoD goals to ensure compliance with environmental statutes and regulations
- integrate of business processes across the Department with priority of cross-functional integration initiatives going to logistics acquisition and safety
- support improved decision making through the capability to provide access to and display accurate and timely data
- share and integrate information bases at the installation level across all environmental security areas containing data that is unique to the installation and is in standard data element structures
- enhance horizontal and vertical data flows among installation environmental security areas, and throughout the major commands, Military Departments and Defense Agencies headquarters and the Office of the Secretary of Defense
- improve capability of installation level organizations to respond quickly and accurately to higher command echelon data and information requirements

Departmental Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System (DFRRS)

Description

The Departmental Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System (DFRRS) has been established as an interim migratory general accounting system responsible for cash accountability and expenditure reporting and reconciliation for all appropriations. As a result of a business process reengineering of the Navy expenditure reporting business process, the following business improvement strategy is being implemented during the DFRRS project:

- streamline and simplify the business process
- consolidate and modernize the supporting automated information systems
- implement standard accounting and data architecture
- strengthen internal controls
- reengineer end products/services to better meet customer needs

Title and Description of Nonconformance

Barriers and impediments for DFRRS include:

- finalization of Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Global Accounting Structure Table (GAST)
- technological uncertainty occurs regarding the selection of developmental tools to use in developing the system
- schedule risk arises due to the short time period budgeted for requirements analysis, design, development, and implementation of the system

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The evaluation performed in selecting DFRRS, consisted of a business process reengineering with the following deliverables being provided:

- current (as-is) business model
- new (to-be) business model
- functional economic analysis

Objectives

Implementation of DFRRS will provide a consolidated, standardized, and centralized cash accountability/expenditure reporting and reconciliation system for DFAS Cleveland Center that will achieve shortened cycle time, reduced cost, and improved quality of products and services.

This system will satisfy regulatory and statutory requirements, including the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Chief Financial Officer Act, and the requirements of the Treasury, the OMB, and the Congress.

Responsible Manager

The DFFRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
John Norman

DSN: 580-5966
Comm: (216) 522-5966
Fax: (216) 522-6109
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DFRRS initiative impacts the function, Resource Planning and Reporting.

Supporting System Architecture

The following linkages exist with DFRRS for standard finance systems:

- Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)
- Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS)
- Defense Payment Procurement System (DPPS)
- Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS)
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS)

The following are linkages with DFRRS for Standard Accounting Systems:

- Standard Departmental Accounting System Initiative
- Defense Publication and Printing Automated Service COTS System (DAPS-COTS)
- Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS)
- Material Financial Control System (MFCS)
- Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS)

- Navy Base Support (Public Works Center) COTS (PWC-COTS)
- Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)

Linkages with consolidated operations initiatives include the Standard Cash Accountability/Expenditure Reporting System Initiative.

DFRRS will link with the financial reports of the Navy CFO Financial Statements (NAVY-CFO).

The linkage of DFRRS to standardize data, definitions, and concepts initiatives is with:

- Standard Data Implementation Strategy (SDISTRAT)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

DFRRS will link with the reengineering business process for Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange Funds Transfer (EC/EDI).

The reduction in problem disbursements will also link with DFRRS through Problem Disbursements (UMD/NULOs).

Other initiatives DFRRS will link with include:

- Enterprise Local Area Network (ELAN)
- Financial Management Regulation (FM-REG)

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DFRRS initiative:

Action	End Date
BPR deliverable provided to initiate DFRRS	May 95
Milestone 0 approval granted by DFAS Director	Sep 95

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DFRRS initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $31.9 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.3	$5.7	$4.9	$4.9	$4.9	$4.9

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DFRRS initiative in then years and millions:

The DFFRS initiative total savings prior to September 30, 1997 is ($11.5) million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
($1.2)	$.5	$1.4	$1.6	$1.8	$1.9

Interim Business System (DIBS)

Description

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) Interim Business System (DIBS) initiative supports a variety of functions that include ordering, receiving, shelf stock replacement, physical inventory, and control operations (deposits, demand reporting, and centralized control of file and database maintenance).

The DIBS initiative will focus on consolidating and standardizing systems.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of DIBS is to support ordering, receiving, shelf stock replacements, physical inventory, and control operations.

Responsible Manager

The DIBS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Information Management
Program Manager
Ken Hash

DSN:
Comm: (804) 734-8833
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIBS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Inventory Tracking and Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DIBS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
SAVES	Contract File Maintenance	Timely and Accurate
EDI	Shipping Notices, Prices	Timely and Accurate

The DIBS initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
SAVES	Financial	Timely and Accurate
ALA & AAFES	Item Movement	Timely and Accurate

POS-M	Prices	Timely and Accurate
SIMMSS	Item/Catalog	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIBS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Feb 97	Jun 97
Create Development System	Oct 97	Dec 97
Documentation	May 97	Aug 97
Convert/Develop Code	Sep 97	Jun 98
Conduct Functional Testing	Feb 98	Sep 98
Develop/Conduct Training	Jun 98	Sep 99
Implement head site	Aug 98	Oct 99
System Implementation	Oct 98	Oct 99
Completion		Oct 99

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The DLA Y2K initiative encompasses the review, assessment, conversion, and modification for all information systems under purview of Defense Logistics Agency Support Command (DLSC) to achieve certification for Y2K compliance. The major systems encompassed by this initiative include, but are not limited to, BOSS, DAISY, DFAMS, DISMS, DPACS, DSS, FLIS, HMIS, LINK, and SAMMS.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DLA Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on improving data accuracy.

Objectives

The DLA Y2K initiative preempts potential operational systems disruptions, and ensures continuing and uninterrupted systems operability into and during the new century.

Responsible Manager

The DLA Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Logistics Agency
Program Manager
Dennis J. Heretick

DSN:
Comm: (703) 767-1587
Fax:
E-mail: dennis_heretick@hq.dla.mil

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DLA Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 96	
Awareness	Jan 96	Sep 97
Assessment	Aug 96	Dec 97
Renovation	Jan 97	Sep 98
Validation	Mar 97	Nov 98
Implementation	Apr 97	Dec 98
Contingency Execution	Dec 98	Jun 00

Benefits	The DLA Y2K will ensure continuing and uninterrupted systems operability.

Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) Program

Description

The Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) streamlining initiative is intended to simplify the complexity and number of electronic financial transactions that occur between Service Medical Logistics Systems, the DMLSS, and the DFAS. The recommendation specifically called for the establishment of a working group to identify the minimum number of inter-system transactions needed to:

- pay vendors
- manage DoD accounts
- reduce the number of data elements exchanged between the two systems
- create a common format for the computer-to-computer exchange of information

A product of this streamlining initiative is the decision to pass only summary information from the logistics to the financial system, with detailed information being available in the logistics system for financial review.

The DMLSS streamlining initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DMLSS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DMLSS initiative are:

- general process improvement
- Desert Shield/Desert Storm lessons learned

The DMLSS Program conducted a major business process reengineering effort prior to beginning work on a new major automated information system to replace legacy medical logistics systems. The DMLSS Program continues to investigate business process reengineering opportunities in parallel with system development. The complexity of the financial transaction process involving Service medical logistics systems and the DFAS offered a tremendous opportunity to modernize financial transactions by taking advantage of the best practices being followed in the commerical sector.

Objectives

The objective of the DMLSS initiative is to integrate and streamline feeder systems, bringing the best commercial practices to play in electronic financial interfaces between Service legacy systems and the DFAS. This initiative greatly simplifies the complexity of transactions that occur by standardizing data elements and format.

Responsible Manager

The DMLSS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) Program Management Office
Program Manager
Debbie Bonner

DSN:
Comm: (703) 681-8791
Fax:
E-mail: dbonner@tma.osd.mil

Functional Category

The DMLSS initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DMLSS streamlining initiative:

- reduces the complexity of financial transactions between the DMLSS and the DFAS by factor of 98 percent
- reduces duplication efforts and error resolution
- incorporates best commercial business practices into military medical logistics and financial business processes

Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange/Electronic Funds Transfer (EC/EDI/EFT)

Description

The Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange/Electronic Funds Transfer (EC/EDI/EFT) initiative promotes the use and expansion of electronic commerce. The EC/EDI/EFT initiative provides paperless EFT and EDI applications in the Department of Defense (DoD) finance and accounting systems such as:

- electronic signature
- electronic invoicing
- electronic payments (including direct deposit)
- electronic certification of receipt and acceptance

The EC/EDI/EFT initiative implements EDI standards for DoD finance and accounting systems.

Objectives

The objective of the EC/EDI/EFT initiative is to create an all-electronic exchange of business information between customers and the Department.

Responsible Manager

The EC/EDI/EFT office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDE
Program Manager
Jerry Hinton

DSN: 327-0328
Comm: (703) 607-0328
Fax: (703) 607-0128
E-mail:

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the EC/EDI/EFT initiative are:

- decreased manpower used to input invoice data
- decreased manpower used to input purchase order data
- reduced errors due to data being incorrectly being entered into the system
- reduced manpower used to reconcile errors crated by mismatches
- reduced manpower used for disbursements
- reduced checks going to the wrong address

Elimination of Unmatched Disbursements (EUD)

Description

The Elimination of Unmatched Disbursements (EUD) initiative provides an automated method to prevalidate entitlement transactions with the appropriate obligation before payment.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The EUD initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds and manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance are as follows:

- general process improvement
- auditing findings
- comply with Public Law 103-335, Section 8137

Objectives

The objective of the EUD initiative is to replace the Legacy Human Resources, Training, and Security systems.

Responsible Manager

The EUD office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Program Manager
Jerry S. Hinton

DSN:
Comm: (703) 607-0130
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The EUD initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement Accounting
- General Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The EUD initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
GAFS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
SABRS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
SAMMS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
SAPAS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
SOMARDS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate

The EUD initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
MOCAS	Entitlement Records	Timely and Accurate
MOCAS	Disbursement	Timely and Accurate
PPVM	Entitlement Records, Prevalidation Response, Disbursement Records	Timely and Accurate
PPVM	Prevalidation Requests, Authorization to pay, Disbursement Records	Timely and Accurate
APVM	Prevalidation Request	Timely and Accurate
APVM	Prevalidation Responses	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the EUD initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Public Law, Section 8137		Sep 94
EUD systems developed	Feb 95	Mar 95
EUD Systems Tested	Mar 95	Apr 95
EUD Version 1.0 Implemented	Apr 95	Dec 95

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the EUD initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $6.4 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is $13.5 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.0	$1.5	$1.2	$1.2	$0.6	$0.6

The following are the staffing requirements for the EUD initiative.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
21.8	17.2	13.4	13.2	6.4	6.4

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the EUD initiative:

- savings in a reduction of personnel dedicated to resolving unmatched disbursements
- eliminates duplicate payments and ensures valid payments are made
- meets legislative requirements

Field Management Information System (FMIS) ABS Integration

Description

Reimbursable information recorded in DCAA's internal DBS system is downloaded by the DFAS into the ABS and DBMS to speed billing and collections of receivables and reduce workload.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The FMIS ABS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on internal controls, data accuracy, and duplication of systems.

Objectives

The objectives of the FMIS ABS initiative are to:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The FMIS ABS Integration office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Contract Audit Agency
Program Manager
Harold Hineman

DSN:
Comm: (703) 767-2246
Fax:
E-mail: hhineman@hq1.dcaa.mil

Functional Category

The FMIS ABS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Time and Attendance
- Civilian Pay

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the FMIS ABS number of accounts receivable has been greatly reduced. In addition, the previous manual workload involved in preparing and sending bills as well as recording and depositing collections has been eliminated.

Field Management Information System (FMIS)/Source Data Automation

Description

The Field Management Information System (FMIS)/Source Data Automation initiative downloads Defense Contracting Audit Agency (DCAA) time and attendance records into the Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS) for payroll.

Objectives

The objectives of the FMIS/Source Data Automation initiative is to:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The FMIS/Source Data Automation office of primary responsibility and the responsible manager are:

Defense Contract Audit Agency
Program Manager
Peggy Hudson

DSN:
Phone: (703) 767-2223
Fax:
E-mail: phudson@hq1.dcaa.mil

Functional Category

The FMIS/Source Data Automation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Time and Attendance
- Civilian Pay

Department of Defense (DoD) Health Affairs Health Standard Resource System (HSRS)

Description

The Health Standard Resources System (HSRS) will integrate medical Service-specific personnel, readiness, manpower utilization, workload and financial reporting, and business office processes into a single DoD Tri-Service system. The HSRS must interface with numerous Federal, DoD-standard, and Service-unique automated information systems (AIS), and provide integrated information processing capabilities. The HSRS shares information across facilities and services through improved system architecture.

The HSRS integration initiative will facilitate comprehensive resource planning, programming, enrollment-based capitation (EBC), analysis, and management under military treatment facility (MTF) direct care, managed care, TRICARE, military theater, readiness, and other Federal and private sector health services delivery environments.

The HSRS integration initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The HSRS integration initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention relating to data accuracy.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The following actions prompted the HSRS integration initiative:

- general process improvement
- audit findings
- Desert Shield/Desert Storm lessons learned
- changing technology

Objectives

The HSRS integration initiative will produce results in the following areas:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data accuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The HSRS integration initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Tricare Management Activity
Program Manager
LT Ed Rosas

DSN:
Comm: (703) 575-6779
Fax:
E-mail: Edwin.rosas@tma.osd.mil

Functional Category

The HSRS integration initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Receivables and Collections
- Manpower
- Civilian Pay
- Readiness
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Education and Training

The HSRS integration initiative has the following smaller or related initiatives:

- Expense Assignment System IV (EAS IV)
- Defense Medical Human Resource System (DMHRS)
- Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System (CCQAS)
- Third Party Outpatient Collection System (TPOCS)
- legacy systems being prepared for termination

Supporting System Architecture

The HSRS integration initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Uniform Chart of Accounts Personnel System (UCAPERS)	Personnel and Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Standard Personnel Management System (SPMS)	Personnel and Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Air Force (AF) Personnel Subsystem	Personnel and Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Army Standard Finance System (STANFINS)	Obligations and Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Navy Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)-FL	Obligations and Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Air Force Base Accounting System (AFBAS)	Obligations and Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Composite Health Care System (CHCS)	Workload	Untimely and Sometimes Accurate
TFMMS (Navy)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
BUMIS (Navy)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MODS (Army)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MRDSS (Air Force)	Readiness	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SMRTS (Navy)	Readiness	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPDS) (Tri-Service)	Civilian Pay	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
OLTDA (Army)	Manpower	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
OPINS (Navy)	Navy Officer Personnel	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Navy Enlisted System (NES)	Navy Enlisted Personnel	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The HSRS integration initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Control Equipage Inventory System (CEIS) and Medical Expense Performance Reporting System (MEPRS) Central	Summary Level Cost Data	Timely and Accurate
Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System Executive Query System (MEQS)	Summary Level Cost Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the HSRS integration initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Mission Need Statement	Mar 97	Sep 97
Milestone 0	Nov 97	

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the HSRS integration initiative:

- increased functionality in readiness and human resource management, manpower, education and training, personnel management, and financial management
- enhanced command strength management analysis and modeling
- improved resource forecasting and budgeting
- expanded decision making capabilities for MHS and MTF and DTF leaders
- improved data quality, accuracy, integrity, and timeliness
- sharing of information across facilities and services through improved system architecture
- visibility into Reserve and National Guard information

Integrated Digital Environment (IDE)

Description

The Integrated Digital Environment (IDE) initiative is intended to establish data management systems and appropriate digital environments that allow every activity involved with a program to exchange data digitally throughout its total life-cycle.

Objectives

The objective is to establish data management systems and appropriate digital environments that allow every activity involved with a program throughout its total life-cycle to exchange data digitally.

Responsible Manager

The IDE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

USD(Acquisition &Technology)
Program Manager
Reed White

DSN:
Phone: (703) 695-5166
Fax: (703) 693-7043
E-mail: whiterr@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The IDE is a cross functional initiative that will impact virtually every facet of the weapons system life cycle.

Pace of Corrective Action

The IDE is scheduled to occur during a five and a half year period, with status updates for the USD(A&T) every six months.

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the IDE initiative will be to greatly enhance the sharing, storage, and creation of information across the entire Department of Defense.

Integrated Logistics System (ILS)

Description

The Integrated Logistics System (ILS) initiative improves the accuracy of data, and maintains accountability of the Defense Intelligence Agency's expendable, capital and durable assets. The ILS serves as a funds checkbook for DAL-2 funds.

The ILS initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating/standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the ILS initiative are:

- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objective of the ILS initiative is to keep track of the Agency's expendable, capital and durable assets.

Responsible Manager

The office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DAL-2A
Program Manager
Donald Miller

DSN:
Comm: (202) 231-2876
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The ILS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tacking and Accounting
- Resource planning and reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ILS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Oct 95	Jun 96
System Development	Oct 96	Oct 97
ILS Production	Nov 97	Nov 97
ILS Phase I Modifications	Nov 97	Jul 98
ILS Phase II Modifications	Jul 98	Sep 99

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits for the ILS initiative:

- ILS is planned to improve accuracy of data by employing bar code scanning techniques
- savings will commence with ILS Phase II modifications for personnel external to DAL who support the property accountability process

Implement Certifying Officers Legislation

Description

The Implement Certifying Officers Legislation initiative links responsibility for payments to activities and personnel with direct knowledge of operations and responsibility for design and operations of systems feeding data to accounts payable systems.

Objectives

The objectives of the Implement Certifying Officers Legislation initiative are to:

- improve internal controls
- distribute responsibility for payment certification to activities with direct visibility

Responsible Manager

The Implement Certifying Officers Legislation office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS HQ/F
Program Manager
Patrick Beckerle

DSN:
Comm: (703) 607-0811
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The Implement Certifying Officers Legislation initiative is a functional level initiative that impacts the Accounts Payable function.

Supporting System Architecture

The Implement Certifying Officers Legislation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Standard Army Contract System (SAACONS)	Contract Modification	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
ITMPS (Navy)	Contract Modification	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
PADDS (Army)	Contract Modification	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
BOSS (Air Force)	Contract Modification	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The Implement Certifying Officers Legislation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
IAPS	Contract Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CAPS	Contract Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MOCAS	Contract Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS One-Pay	Contract Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Implement Certifying Officers Legislation initiative is that it distributes responsibility for payment certification to activities with direct visibility and knowledge of what it is to be paid for.

Multilevel Information System Security Initiative (MISSI)

Description

The Multilevel Information System Security Initiative (MISSI) is a network security initiative, under the leadership of the National Security Agency. MISSI provides a framework for the development and evolution of interoperable, complementary security products to provide flexible, modular security for networked information systems across the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII).

The MISSI initiative will focus on the following:

- improving data accuracy
- improving security controls using the Nonclassified Internal Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MISSI initiative corrects weaknesses that have critical impact on financial operations or data that impact violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the area of data accuracy.

The MISSI initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on the financial operations or data that impact mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MISSI initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- general process improvement
- security concerns involving security controls for accessing sensitive information, particularly from Defense Business Management System (DBMS)

Objectives

The objective of the MISSI initiative is to enhance the security posture of DFAS systems and to explore new and emerging information security technologies.

Responsible Manager

The MISSI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA
Program Manager
LTC James Pinc

DSN: 607-3959
Phone: (703) 607-3959
Fax: (703)607-3977
E-mail: jpinc@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The MISSI initiative is a cross function level initiative that impacts:

- Infrastructure Component
- Internal Controls

The following systems link with MISSI:

- DFAS enterprise LAN
- Defense Mega Centers (DMCs)
- Nonclassified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET)

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MISSI initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Apr 95	
Deployment: Certification Authority Workstation (CAW) and Fortezza cards	Apr 95	
Operations/Production: support hardware and software components	Aug 95	on-going
Training: MISSI training: CAW operator, ISSO, and installers training	Sep 95	on-going
Technology tested and deployed	Sep 95	
Deployment: Certificate Management Infrastructure Organization	Mar 96	Apr 97
Deployment: Automated Certificate registration process	Jun 96	Sep 98
Development: Initial baseline for API's	Sep 96	Oct 97
Development: MISSI/Fortezza Pilots w/DBMS, DCPS, and CAPS	Nov 96	Oct 98
Development: Policy and Procedures for MISSI	Nov 96	Sep 98

Operation/Production: DCPS Secure Web Access	Mar 97	on-going
MISSI technology will support DMS	Jun 99	
DMS testing	May 98	on-going

Resource Requirements

There are no plans to fund MISSI after FY 1998, other than maintenance beginning in FY 1999.

Initially, the MISSI project was directed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense Memorandum, dated July 7, 1994. Accordingly, DFAS budgeted to use the MISSI FORTEZZA cards for individual users having access to the DFAS systems to support the security requirements for network access and the Defense Messaging Systems Program. Due to the high COTS of MISSI FORTEZZA technology and changed security requirements (directed by the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller memorandum dated September 30, 1996, to use the non-FORTEZZA certificates to satisfy network security), the DFAS MISSI budget was reduced to reflect the changed security requirements.

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the MISSI initiative:

- meet the DoD Directive 5200.28 Command and Control requirements
- provide an alternative approach to access the DFAS finance and accounting systems via web technology

Momentum System

Description

The Momentum System is a single source management and financial system that incorporates the budget planning and the internal review process at the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA).

Momentum integrates with the future consolidated and standardized systems at Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) in the areas of procurement, and travel.

The Momentum initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

Momentum corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the Momentum initiative is general process improvements.

Objectives

The objectives of the Momentum initiative is to reengineer business processes and improve data accuracy by integrating and consolidating with the DFAS accounting procurement, and travel systems in the future.

Responsible Manager

The Momentum System office of primary responsibility and program manager are:

DARPA
Project Manager
Larry McIlhenny

DSN:
Comm: (703) 696-2391
Fax:
E-mail: lmcilhenny@darpa.mil

Operation Mongoose

Description

The Operation Mongoose initiative was created to develop and operate a fraud detection and prevention unit to minimize fraudulent attacks against DoD financial assets, search for indicators of fraud sufficient to warrant investigation, and analyze and follow-up on data anomalies.

The Operation Mongoose initiative will focus on:

- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy
- fraud detection and prevention
- reporting to functional area managers for system and data accuracy improvements

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Operation Mongoose initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that impacts and involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the area of data accuracy.

Also, the Operation Mongoose initiative corrects weaknesses that impacts financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and or manual intervention in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The Operation Mongoose initiative was established in 1994 by the DoD Comptroller in order to meet the challenges of rapidly advancing technology and provide a fraud detection and prevention unit for the Department.

The Operation Mongoose initiative is jointly sponsored by the USD(C) and the DoD Inspector General (IG). The DFAS provides program management. Technical and administrative support is provided by the Defense Manpower Data Center and the DoDIG.

Impact on Current Operations

The Operation Mongoose initiative will:

- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

Operation Mongoose has access to scores of computer systems and software from more than 400 sites.

Information obtained from the various computer systems is matched against fraud indicator profiles developed by experts throughout the Department. The system identifies data anomalies that may indicate fraud. Suspected fraud is documented and forwarded to the DoD IG for further investigation and possible prosecution.

Operation Mongoose currently has five major program areas under review:

- retired pay
- civilian pay
- military pay
- vendor pay
- transportation pay

The Defense Manpower Data Center is developing protocols that will allow Operation Mongoose to electronically match data from several computer systems and databases to detect fraud. While the prevention and prosecution of fraud will result in savings for the Department, it is more important to focus on expanding fraud detection systems and protocols to create more secure payment systems.

Objectives

The objectives of the Operation Mongoose initiative to have an active fraud detection and prevention unit established to minimize fraudulent attacks against DoD financial assets and systems.

Responsible Manager

The Operation Mongoose office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/P
Program Manager
David L. Swanson

DSN:
Comm: (408) 583-3000
Fax: (408) 583-3020
E-mail:

Functional Category

Operation Mongoose is a system level initiative which impacts the following functions:

- Transportation Pay
- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Civilian Pay
- Military Pay
- Vendor Pay

Supporting System Architecture

The Operation Mongoose initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source of Data	Data Supplied	Rating
Various-Contract Systems	Through DMDC	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Various-Accounting Systems	Through DMDC	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Various-Disbursing Systems	Through DMDC	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Various-Personnel Systems	Through DMDC	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The Operation Mongoose initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
OPRs	Various Reports	Sometimes Timely Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Operation Mongoose initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Sep 94	ongoing
Detection of overpayments & fraud	ongoing	ongoing
Permanent Staff	Oct 96	ongoing
Data Mining Initiative	Aug 97	Jul 98
Congressional Approval	Oct 97	Oct 03
Report to Congress	Nov 97	Dec 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the Operation Mongoose initiative in then years and millions:

FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$4.0	$3.0	$3.0	$3.1	$3.2	$3.3	$3.3

Implementation costs prior to FY 1997 are not available since they are embedded in other organizational costs.

Benefits

The following are the quantitative benefits of the Operation Mongoose initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$7.2	$8.0	$8.0	$8.0	$8.0	$8.0

The following are qualitative benefits of the Operation Mongoose initiative:

- show that the Department is serious about stopping fraud
- reducing financial losses due to fraudulent payments
- improving the internal controls within the Department's financial and accounting systems

The Operation Mongoose initiative has already pinpointed some internal control weaknesses that have resulted in system and procedural changes in pay entitlement and vendor payment.

The Operation Mongoose initiative reports results to functional managers in the following areas:

- Transportation Pay
- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Civilian Pay
- Vendor Pay
- Military Pay

Obligation/Disbursement Percentage Rates

Description

The Obligation/Disbursement Percentage Rates initiative is used for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriations throughout the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. The 1002 Reports are e-mailed in raw data form. Data is separated per the columns, such as "Program Since Inception" and "Obligations Current Year". Data is analyzed using percentages, such as percent disbursed versus obligated. "Funding Available for Obligation" is checked against current records along with other columns to include program element titles.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the Obligation and Disbursement Percentage Rates initiative is general process improvement.

Responsible Manager

The Obligation and Disbursement Percentage Rates' office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Program Analysis
Program Manager
Robert Tuohy

DSN:
Comm: (703) 693-2978
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The Obligation and Disbursement Percentage Rates is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- resource planning and reporting
- cost accounting functions

Supporting System Architecture

The following identifies the manual and automated data sources related to the initiative and the data sent from the initiative.

Source/Transmitted	Data Supplied	Rating
1002 Reports Air Force and Defense Wide	Program Funds, Obligations, Disbursement	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
1002 Reports Navy and Army	Program Funds, Obligations, Disbursement	Untimely and Sometimes Accurate

DDR&E(PA)	1002 Report Air Force	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DDR&E(PA)	1002 Report Defense Wide	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Operating Location Military Construction (OPMILCON)

Description

The Operating Location Military Construction (OPMILCON) initiative provides upgraded facilities for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Operating Locations (OPLOCs) where needed to facilitate consolidation.

The OPMILCON initiative will focus on consolidating locations. The OPMILCON initiative is part of the larger Consolidation (CONSOL) initiative.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The OPMILCON initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves:

- availability of planned facilities
- congressional legislation
- administrative policies

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the OPMILCON initiative was the recognized need due to consolidation efforts.

Impact on Current Operations

The OPMILCON initiative will provide adequate administrative space for the consolidation of the DFAS activities. In order to achieve these goals, facilities are required that will allow consolidation of numerous scattered sites. Economic analyses were conducted for each site. Alternatives considered included new construction, renovation, and GSA lease.

Objectives

The OPMILCON initiative will enhance DoD owned OPLOC facilities where necessary to promote productivity and habitability.

Responsible Manager

The OPMILCON office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/M
Program Manager
Robert McNamara

DSN: 327-5141
Comm: (703) 607-5141
Fax: (703) 602-2305
E-mail:

Functional Category

The OPMILCON initiative is a functional level initiative that impacts the Workplace Improvements function.

Supporting System Architecture

In order to achieve savings through consolidation and standardization of the Department's finance and accounting policies, operations, and systems, facilities are required that will allow consolidation of numerous scattered sites. Economic analysis was conducted for each site. Alternatives considered included new construction, renovation, and GSA lease.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the OPMILCON initiative:

Action	End Date
OPMILCON initiative begins.	FY 94
Construction contracts began for Charleston, Dayton, Omaha, Orlando, and Rock Island.	FY 97
Construction completed for Orlando (3/97 - 9/98).	Sep 98
Construction contracts begin for Honolulu, Lawton, Memphis, Rome, San Bernardino, Norfolk and Limestone.	FY 98
Construction completed for Charleston.	FY 98
Construction completed for Dayton, Omaha, and Rock Island.	FY 99
Construction completed for Honolulu, Memphis, Rome, San Bernardino, Norfolk, and Limestone.	FY 00
Construction completed for Lawton.	Apr 01

Resource Requirements

The following performance measures are critical to the OPMILCON initiative:

- design meetings at 35 percent, 60 percent and 95 percent
- construction award within appropriated amount
- construction review meetings prior to completion of each phase
- construction activities not detrimental to finance and accounting activities

The following are implementation costs for OPMILCON (in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $85.3 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$29.7					

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits of the OPMILCON initiative:

- provide modern office environment for finance and accounting activities
- provide quality infrastructure of facilities
- reduce facility operating costs

OSD Information Technology Program (OSDITP)

Description

The OSD Information Technology Program (OSDITP) initiative integrated three separate databases into one, eliminating duplicate data and enabling cradle to grave tracking and management of information technology equipment and services. Previously there was a request for services database, a contract management database, and an inventory database.

Through use of a common component control number assigned by the component to each ordering action, items being purchased are now tracked through contracting and delivery of goods into the active inventory.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the OSDITP initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the OSDITP initiative were accomplished by integrating three separate databases into one, eliminating duplicate data, and enabling cradle to grave tracking and management of IT equipment and services.

Responsible Manager

The OSDITP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Directorate for Information, Operations & Reports
Program Manager
Jerry Wilkens

DSN:
Comm: (703) 604-1503
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The OSDITP is a system level initiative that impact the following functions:

- Inventory
- Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The following identifies the manual and automated data sources related to the initiative and the data sent from the initiative.

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
OSD & WHS Components	Inventory of ADP Equipment	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DISA/DARMP	Inventory of ADP Equipment	Timely and Accurate
Web site	Financial and Procurement	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The table below shows the major milestones associated with the OSDITP initiative.

Action	End Date
Need Established	Aug 96
Project Implemented	Sep 96
Completion	Dec 97

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the OSDITP initiative are as follows:

- improves internal control of equipment inventory by tying purchases to inventory
- eliminates duplicate data input
- facilitates rapid gathering of financial, procurement and inventory data
- makes tracking and status information readily available
- enhances financial reporting to component organizations
- enables ready web site access to financial and procurement status reports by component organizations
- allows for easy response to queries from senior decision makers, the Congress, and other staff

PeopleSoft

Description

PeopleSoft is a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) product that will be used to consolidate and standardize personnel policy across Intelligence components of the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies, and replace aging HRMS systems with a single integrated Year 2000 compliant system. The project will involve changing the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) military and civilian processes related to staffing, position management, personnel input to payroll, manpower, training and career development, and skill management and personnel security.

The PeopleSoft initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The PeopleSoft initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

General process improvement is the source of discovery of nonconformance for the PeopleSoft initiative.

Objectives

The objective of the PeopleSoft initiative is to consolidate and standardize personnel policy within all Military Departments and Defense Agencies.

Responsible Manager

The PeopleSoft office of primary responsibility office and responsible manager are:

DAH/DAS
Program Manager
Tom Foster

DSN:
Comm: (202) 231-8488
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The PeopleSoft initiative is a cross-functional level initiative impacts the Personnel function.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the PeopleSoft initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Aug 97	
Purchased PeopleSoft software	Dec 97	
Training of functional/technical people	Jan 97	continuous
Fit Sessions	Apr 98	Jul 98
Release 1: Position Management, Compensation Benefits, SF 50/52's, IDP and Career Development Track	Apr 97	Oct 98
Release 2: External training, hiring, recruitment, assignments and performance management	Dec 98	Dec 98
Release 3: Employee relations, personnel security, military personnel data and health.	Apr 99	Apr 99
Release 4: Student Administration	Jul 99	Jul 99
Release 5: Full operating capability	Dec 00	Dec 00
Completion	Dec 00	Dec 00

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits for the PeopleSoft initiative:

- present HRMS systems will be replaced with an integrated, state-of-the-art Y2K compliant system
- DIA/NIMA/NSA will have standardized system with functionality to support IC personnel reform initiatives
- automated human resources business processes will result in better business practices

Point of Sale – Modernization (POS-M)

Description

The Point of Sale – Modernization (POS-M) creates a single, consistent architecture that adheres to open systems standards, greatly reducing the Defense Commissary Agency's (DeCA's) support burden. The POS-M will also produce results in implementing a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system. The POS-M initiative will focus on consolidating and standardizing systems.

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative processes customer purchases, captures sales and financial data from purchases, produces management reports, and provides information to other Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) business systems.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

There are no weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations for the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative to correct.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative will produce results in implementing a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system.

Responsible Manager

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Information Management
Program Manager
John Goodman

DSN: 539-3832
Comm: (804) 734-8833
Fax: (804) 765-3218
E-mail: GoodmanJd@HqLee.deca.mil

Functional Category

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Inventory Tracking and Accounting.

Supporting System Architecture

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
BCS	Defense Travel System (DTS) Honored Checks	Timely and Accurate
DeCA Interim Business Systems (DIBS)	Prices	Timely and Accurate

The POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Store Item Management and Merchandise Support System (SIMMSS)	Item Movement Data	Timely and Accurate
Industry	Item Movement Data	Timely and Accurate
Standard Procurement System (SPS)	Debit or Credit Card Requests	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Apr 93	Aug 93
Deployment	Nov 96	Dec 98
Completion of Contract		Jan 04

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits (process improvement benefits) for the POS-M standardization and compliancy initiative:

- increases the number of payment methods accepted in commissaries
- reduces the amount of time commissaries spend reconciling close-of-business totals and preparing deposit forms
- enables use of wireless cash registers during commissary sidewalk sales to monitor moneys collected and goods sold
- captures all transactions electronically (electronic journaling), simplifying the auditing of a commissary or cashier
- provides extensive cashier productivity and security information
- allows "just–in-time" inventory replenishment strategy capability
- capability to perform "end-to-end" network management (diagnosing problems, trouble shooting, and maintenance of all DeCA sites from remote locations)
- creates a single, consistent architecture that adheres to open systems standards, greatly reducing DeCA's support burden
- characteristics of the new Point of Sale (POS) system include simplicity, speed, acceptability, reusability, accuracy, reliability, adaptability, quality, service life, and versatility

Procurement Request Information System (PRISM) Project

Description

The Procurement Request Information System (PRISM) is being implemented within procurement and contracts. PRISM is an automated method of collecting contract administration. PRISM eliminates manual record keeping, and allows payments and management report information to be developed, and awarded as contracts.

The PRISM initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The PRISM initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action that prompted the PRISM initiative was general process improvement.

Objective

The objective of the PRISM initiative is to eliminate manual record keeping.

Responsible Manager

The PRISM office of primary responsibility and the responsible manager are:

National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)
Program Manager
Lynne Resowski

DSN:
Comm: (301) 227-5120
Fax:
E-Mail: resowski@nima.mil

Functional Category

The PRISM initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Resource Analysis Decision Support System (RADSS)

Description

The Resource Analysis Decision Support System (RADSS) is a general process improvement initiative designed to eliminate manual processes and locally developed systems. RADSS provides a consolidated source of unit cost, manpower, budget, and work count information for the DFAS community including the Headquarters, the Centers, the Operating Locations (OPLOCS), the Infrastructure Services Organization (ISO), and USD(C).

The RADSS initiative will focus on the following:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following weaknesses critically impact financial operations:

- data accuracy
- internal controls

The results of these weaknesses are inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness.

Impact on Current Operations

RADSS is a general process improvement designed to eliminate manual processes and locally developed systems. RADSS will correct data inaccuracy, improve internal controls, and standardize reports.

Objectives

The following are objectives of the RADSS initiative:

- provides one consolidated source of information thus eliminating fragmented data sources, lengthy delays and missing data
- automates, improves, and standardizes the budget process, thereby creating a more efficient, less expensive process
- reduces the time expended to produce and accomplish the administrative functions of the budget process and increase the time allotted for analysis
- links authorized positions to on-board civilian and military personnel and provide useful manpower data for query and reporting purposes for multiple business areas
- automates, improves, and standardizes the workcount process
- produces "auditable" and reconcilable workcounts and provide a more accurate basis for billing

Responsible Manager

The RADSS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ
Program Manager
Scott Chellberg

DSN: 327-5170
Comm: (703) 607-5170
FAX: (703) 607-0635
E-mail: schellbe@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The RADSS initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Resource Planning and Reporting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The RADSS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source Data	Data Supplied	Rating
Defense Business Management System (DBMS)	Unit Cost	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DBMS	Manpower	Timely and Inaccurate

The RADSS initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Automated Billing System (ABS)	Work Count, Billing Data	Timely and Accurate

Note: RADSS is in the process of developing a system change that will eliminate the reliance on DBMS for Manpower data. The estimated implementation date is October 1998, and RADSS ends the Manpower data exchange with DBMS.

Milestones

The Department has the following milestones for RADSS:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Dec 93	
Development, Fielding/Deployment: Unit Cost module, initial implementation/release	Dec 93	Mar 95
Development, Fielding/Deployment: Automated Budget Formulation module, initial implementation/release	Nov 95	Jun 97
Development, Fielding/Deployment: Manpower module, initial implementation/release	Jun 95	Jun 97
Development, Fielding/Deployment: Automated Work Count module, initial implementation/release	Jan 96	Apr 98
Follow-on releases/enhancements	Apr 95	Sep 01
Operational/Production Support and Software Maintenance	Apr 95	Sep 09
Completion		Sep 09

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the RADSS initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment cost through September 30, 1997 is $8.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$2.7	$0.3	$2.3	$1.8	$1.5	$1.5

The following are full time staffing requirements for the RADSS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
48	48	48	48	39	30

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the RADSS initiative in then years and in millions:

The total savings and benefits of the RADSS initiative prior to September 30, 1997 is $0.11 million.

FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
$0.11	$0.11	$0.11	$0.11	$0.11	$0.11

The following are qualitative benefits of the RADSS initiative:

- provides single, integrated system satisfying unit cost, manpower, budgetary, and work count needs
- provides analytical tools to improve the accuracy and relevancy of unit cost, manpower, budget, and work count data
- provides managers the tool and data needed to practice pro-active management in place of re-active management
- replaces numerous home-grown systems and manually-intensive processes with one standard system
- reduces the time expended to produce and accomplish the administrative functions of the unit cost, manpower, budget, and workcount processes and increase the time allotted for analysis

Regionalization and Systems Modernization

Description

The Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS) Modernization Program is an aggressive, multi-year, incremental program to establish a single civilian personnel information system. This program links with the Department's Regionalization Program. Regionalization consolidates civilian personnel operations across the Department into regional service centers (RSCs) and installation-level customer support units (CSUs). The modern DCPDS will support the regionalization of civilian personnel operations, linking offices and providing new capabilities to enhance personnel operations.

The Regionalization and System Modernization initiative will focus on:

- consolidation of civilian personnel operations across the Department of Defense
- development of an improved civilian personnel information system that uses modern technology and supports the DoD regional structure

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The Regionalization and Systems Modernization initiative corrects weakness that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of the ability to integrate with other communities.

Objectives

The objective of Regionalization and Systems Modernization initiative is to support the regionalization of civilian personnel operations, linking offices and providing new capabilities to enhance personnel operations.

Responsible Manager

The Regionalization and Systems Modernization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Civilian Personnel Management Service (CPMS)
Program Manager
Linda M. McCullar

DSN:
Comm: (703) 696-1760
Fax:
E-mail: linda.mccullar@cpms.osd.mil

Functional Category

The DCPDS initiative is a functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Personnel
- Civilian Pay

Supporting System Architecture

The Regionalization and Systems Modernization initiative receives data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Payroll	Timely and Accurate

The Regionalization and Systems Modernization initiative transmits data to the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Payroll	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Regionalization and Systems Modernization initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Mission Need Statement (MNS)	Mar 95	
MAISRC Milestone 0	Mar 95	May 95
COTS Software Decision for DCPDS	Mar 95	Sep 95
MAISRC Milestone I Approval	Jun 95	May 96
Critical Design Review (Increment II)	Oct 96	Dec 96
Critical Design Review (Increment III)	Jul 97	Sep 97
Critical Design Review and Completion of Software Baseline	Nov 97	Jan 98
Unit Testing	Jan 98	Mar 98
Integration Testing	Jun 98	Jul 98
System Qualification Test, Qualification Operational Test and Evaluation (QOT&E)	Jul 98	Sep 98
Initial Operating Capability (IOC) deployments (test sites)	Oct 98	Nov 98
QOT&E, phase II, conducted at IOC Sites	Jan 99	Mar 99

AFOTEC Report on QOT&E	Mar 99	May 99
MAISRC Milestone III Approval	Mar 99	May 99
Full Deployment	Jun 99	Mar 00
Completion – Full Operating Capability (FOC)		Mar 00

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the Regionalization and Systems Modernization initiative include:

- improved responsiveness to customers
- quality and timeliness of personnel and benefits information being provided to employees, managers, and supervisors
- data provided to the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS); in addition, the modern DCPDS will be easier to use, reduce reliance on paper work, reduce redundant operations, and will extend access to managers, supervisors, and employees, resulting in fewer employees performing personnel functions

Standard Automated Voucher Examination System (SAVES)

Description

The Standard Automated Voucher Examination System (SAVES) will produce results in the area of implementing a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system. The SAVES compliancy initiative is automated support for the contract and bill paying functions.

The processes for SAVES compliancy initiative include:

- receipt entry
- invoice entry
- contract establishment and modification
- overpayment and collection processing
- credit and collection processing
- error corrections

The SAVES compliancy initiative will focus on consolidating and standardizing systems.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

There are no weaknesses for the SAVES compliancy initiative to correct that have a critical impact on financial operations.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The action prompting the SAVES compliancy initiative was general process improvement.

Objectives

The SAVES compliancy initiative will produce results in the area of implementing a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system.

Responsible Manager

The SAVES compliancy initiative office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Resource Management
Program Manager
Kay Walker

DSN:
Comm: (804) 734-8352
Fax: (804) 734-8243
E-mail: walkerap@HqLee.deca.mil

Functional Category

The SAVES compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts, Accounts Payable.

Supporting System Architecture

The SAVES compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	Invoices	Timely and Accurate
DECA Interim Business Systems (DIBS)	Financial Data	Timely and Accurate

The SAVES compliancy initiative transmits data to the following

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Accounting and Inventory Management System (AIMS)	Financial Inventory	Timely and Accurate
ACSS	Inventory	Timely and Accurate
DECA Interim Business Systems (DIBS)	Contract File Maintenance	Timely and Accurate

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

Description

The Supply Chain Management (SCM) initiative reengineers the supply chain management process to replace cumbersome and fragmented efforts of managing inventories and stock supplies.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SCM initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SCM initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The SCM initiative objective is to reengineer its processes to make it more efficient in managing inventories and stock supplies.

Responsible Manager

The SCM office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA/S7
Program Manager
Bernie Younger

DSN:
Comm: (703) 977-7712
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The Supply Chain Management initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement
- Resource Planning and Reporting

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The SCM initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
People Soft (SCM)	Acquisition-Movement of Supplies	Timely and Accurate
Vendors	Catalog, Acquisition	Timely and Accurate
General Accounting System	Spending Limit	Timely and Accurate

The SCM initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Transmitted	Data Supplied	Rating
Bison and BMS	Fund Cite, Acquisition	Timely and Accurate
General Accounting System	Customer Supply Usage Cost	Timely and Accurate
Vendors	Purchase Orders	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Plant Property	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SCM initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Acquired People Soft SCM COTS software purchasing and financial modules configured and activated	Jan 97	Jan 97
IOC – MPCC capability for two selected organizations inventory	Sep 97	Sep 98
Inventory module configured and activated, consolidation	Sep 98	Sep 99
Order Management module configured and activated	Sep 99	Sep 00
Enterprise Planning module configured activated	Sep 99	Sep 01
Process extended worldwide	Sep 01	Sep 02
Completion		Feb 02

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the SCM initiative:

- ability to interface with existing systems
- provide customers and process owners one avenue for status through the SCM process
- provide Information Technology (IT) solutions worldwide visibility of all agency inventory

Standard Data Implementation Strategy (SDIS)

Description

The Standard Data Implementation Strategy (SDIS) is not system specific. The overarching purpose of this initiative is to support the Department's Data Administration program.

The SDIS initiative will focus on the following:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Responsible Manager

The SDIS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Program Manager
Bruce O. Brown

DSN:
Comm: (703) 607-1911
Fax:
E-mail: bobrown@cleveland.dfas.mil

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for SDIS initiative in then years and millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $7.0 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$1.8	$1.8	$1.8	$1.8	$1.8	$1.8

The following are full time staffing requirements for SDIS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
11	11	11	11	11	11

Systems Inventory Database (SID)

Description

The Systems Inventory Database (SID) provides the DFAS with an inventory of all DoD financial management systems and the DFAS administrative systems. The SID carries information concerning a system's functional capability, Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) status, and technical environment. The SID meets the requirement of OMB Circular A-127, which requires each federal department to maintain an inventory of its financial management systems.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

Using SID, the Department reported 249 systems in its FY 1995 annual financial management systems inventory to OMB. However, this did not include many systems that the Department relies on to produce financial management information and reports. A complete inventory is a critical step in efforts to correct its long-standing financial systems deficiencies and develop a reliable, integrated financial management system. These deficiencies have been a major factor contributing to the Department's inability to fulfill its stewardship responsibilities for its resources including maintaining control over specific assets, such as shipboard supplies and weapons systems, and over its expenditures, such as payroll and contract payments.

In addition, the DoD Inspector General (IG) recently reported that (1) the overarching deficiency that prevented auditors from rendering audit opinions on FY 1995 DoD general fund financial statements was the lack of adequate accounting systems and (2) disclaimers of opinion can most likely be expected until the next century.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the System Inventory Database (SID) initiative is a recognized need to produce a complete inventory of financial management systems that correct the Department's long-standing financial system deficiencies, and develop a reliable, integrated financial management system.

Impact on Current Operations

The database includes both financial and mixed systems; and currently there are some 70 mixed systems in the inventory.

The systems listed in the SID have gone through an established formal process for being classified and certified as a financial system prior to being included in the inventory. The identification process is continuous. There are 682 additional systems that have failed to

satisfactorily complete the required process and qualify as a legitimate financial system.

Objectives

The objective of the SID initiative is to provide a comprehensive inventory of financial management systems used to produce financial management information and reports.

Responsible Manager

The SID office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/S
Program Manager
Brad Smith

DSN: 327-3957
Comm: (703) 607-1911
Fax: (703) 607-3977
E-mail:

Functional Category

The SID initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Management Information function.

Supporting System Architecture

The supporting system architecture for the SID initiative includes:

- 32 migratory and interim migratory systems
- 69 active DFAS FMFIA Section 4 systems
- 103 active Non-DFAS FMFIA Section 4 systems
- 149 active DFAS FMFIA Section 4, Administrative, Mixed and all Capitalized Systems (includes systems under development)

The SID initiative has a formal process with specific criteria that must be met prior to a system being certified into the database. This is used for the Department's FMFIA Section 4 reporting purposes.

The Department plans to review the Defense Integration Support Tools (DIST) database to determine if any of the systems should be included in its SID.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SID initiative:

Action	End Date
The Department plans to review the Defense Integration Support Tools (DIST) to determine if any of these systems should be included in its SID.	FY 97
All feeder system interfaces should be stored in SID	Aug 98

Benefits

The SID initiative is a step forward in the Department's effort to correct long-standing financial systems deficiencies and develop a reliable, integrated financial management system.

Standard Procurement System (SPS)

Description

The Standard Procurement System (SPS) is a Department of Defense (DoD) mandated contracting program. The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) is using SPS in a stand-alone operation.

The SPS Implementation initiative will focus on consolidating and standardizing systems.

Objectives

The objectives of the SPS Implementation initiative are to:

- implement Y2K compliant system
- become compliant with regulations

Responsible Manager

The SPS Implementation office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Uniformed Services University of the Sciences
Program Manager
Robert M. Parker

DSN:
Comm: (301) 295-3287
Fax:
E-mail: parker@usuhs.mil

Functional Category

The SPS Implementation initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Procurement functions.

Supporting System Architecture

The SPS Implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
College and University Financial System	Requisition (Commitment)	Timely and Accurate

The SPS Implementation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
College and University Financial System	Contract (Obligation)	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SPS Implementation initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jul 97	
Install SPS	Sep 97	Oct 97
Upgrade SPS Version 3.5	Dec 97	Jan 98
Training	Feb 98	Feb 98
Completion		Mar 98

Transportation Commercial Activities (TRANS-CA)

Description

The Transportation Commercial Activities (TRANS-CA) initiative conducts a program cost comparison study under OMB Circular A-76 to determine the most cost effective manner to perform transportation accounting functions.

The TRANS-CA initiative compares the cost of performing transportation accounting functions between Department of Defense (DoD) employees and prospective contractors, and to determine the most cost effective and productive means of accomplishing the work requirements.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the TRANS-CA initiative is that current functional organizations and their operations are neither efficient nor cost effective. This is caused by nonstandard accounting systems across the Military Departments. Other focal areas for evaluation and analysis include:

- personnel structures
- management layering
- supervisor to work ratios
- redundancy and duplication of effort

Objectives

The objectives of the TRANS-CA initiative is to conduct a special study and analysis in accordance with

- OMB Circular A-76
- DoDD 4100.15
- DoDI 4100.33
- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)

Responsible Manager

The TRANS-CA office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
Kenneth Redding

DSN: 327-1554
Comm: (703) 607-1554
Fax: (703) 607-2829
E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the TRANS-CA initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Completed Site Visits	May 97
Assimilate and Analyze "as-is" Data	Oct 97
Conduct Bidders Conference	Oct 98
Implement Commercial Operations	Oct 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the TRANS-CA initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is $27.5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
$9.9	$9.7	$7.6	$7.8	$7.9	$8.1

FY04	FY05				
$8.1	$8.1				

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the TRANS-CA initiative:

- reduced costs of recurring support operations
- increased functional productivity
- reduced agency general and administrative expenses

Travel Manager Plus (TMP)

Description

The Travel Manager Plus (TMP) initiative is designed to simplify and reduce the processing cycle time associated with TDY travel documents by providing a paperless and integrated system that improves accuracy.

The TMP initiative will focus on:

- reengineering the business process
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The TMP initiative sources of discovery of nonconformance are:

- auditing findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objective of the TMP initiative is to reduce the process and reimbursement time for travel voucher documents by over 50 percent.

Responsible Manager

The TMP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NIMA
Program Manager
Jan Christensen

DSN:
Comm: (703) 275-8483
Fax:
E-mail: christej@nima.mil

Functional Category

The TMP initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Travel Pay
- Disbursing
- Travel Reimbursement

TMP is part of the larger Departmental Travel Reengineering initiative for the Defense Travel System (DTS).

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Travel Reengineering initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 95	
Fielding	May 98	
Completion		Aug 99

Travel Reengineering

Description

The Travel Reengineering initiative provides an end-to-end automated process from request through travel reimbursement. The Travel Reengineering initiative offers the following services:

- one-line flight hotel and rental car access
- policy embedded software
- electronic routing for approvals
- pre-populated expense reports
- automated reimbursement
- computation and electronic disbursements for reimbursement

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The Travel Reengineering initiative sources of discovery of nonconformance are:

- general process improvement
- National Performance Review (NPR) Reinvention Lab

Objectives

The objective of the Travel Reengineering initiative is to reengineer travel within the National Security Agency.

Responsible Manager

The Travel Reengineering office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA/S73
Program Manager
Chip Mahan

DSN: 327-1554
Comm: (301) 977-7380
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The Travel Reengineering initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Travel Reimbursement

Supporting System Architecture

The Travel Reengineering initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
TREKS	Travel-Related	Timely and Accurate
TMDS	Financial Obligations	Timely and Accurate
GAC	Accounting System	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Travel Reengineering initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established (report published)	Nov 94	
Pilot	May 95	Oct 95
Award IT software contract	Jul 96	Jul 97
Alpha testing	Jun 98	Aug 98
Beta testing	Aug 98	Oct 98
IOC	Oct 98	Dec 98
FOC	Jan 99	Jul 99
Completion		Jul 99

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Travel Reengineering initiative is that the system has been identified as a "best in class" model for travel management and has been made available to other government agencies.

WHS Allotment Accounting System (WAAS)

Description

The WHS Allotment Accounting System (WAAS) initiative will strengthen internal controls and improve data accuracy while ensuring compliance with Key Accounting Requirements (KAR).

The WAAS initiative will focus on the following:

- provide complete audit trail for funding transactions
- interface with Defense Finance and Accounting System (DFAS) feeder systems
- convert to standard government general ledger
- provide reporting and clearance for Transaction-by-Others (TBO) disbursement

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The WAAS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:

- compliancy with regulations (Property Accounting)
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the WAAS initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the WAAS initiative is to:

- strengthen internal controls
- ensure compliance with all Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)
- provide complete audit trail for funding transactions
- improve accuracy of reported data
- interface with Defense Finance and Accounting System (DFAS) feeder system
- convert to standard government general ledger
- provide reporting and clearance for TBO disbursements

Responsible Manager

The WAAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Washington HQS Services, Budget and Finance
Program Manager
William Bader

DSN:
Comm: (703) 614-0971
Fax:
E-mail: Bbader@bfd.osd.milPhone

Functional Category

The WAAS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- General Fund Accounting
- Revolving Funds Accounting

Supporting System Architecture

The WAAS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Defense Civilian Pay System	Payroll	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DFAS-IN (SRD1 File)	Disbursement	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The WAAS initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DFAS-IN	Accounting Reports	Timely and Accurate
DFAS-IN	Trial Balances	Timely and Accurate
DFAS-IN	Disbursing File (Pre-Certifications)	Timely and Accurate
Budget Offices/RMO	Reports & Data Files	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the WAAS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Apr 98	Jun 98
Improved Accuracy of Data Reported	May 98	Dec 99
Interfaces with DFAS-IN systems	Oct 98	Dec 99
Improved Audit Trails	May 98	Dec 99
Conversion to Stand Government General Ledger	Jul 98	Sep 98
Reporting & Clearance of TBOs	Jul 98	Sep 98
Prevalidation of Payments (Automated)	Jul 98	Jun 99
Compliance with Reporting (133 US 1176)	Oct 98	Jun 99
Migration to Defense Joint Accounting System	Oct 03	Oct 03

Benefits

The following are the qualitative benefits of the WAAS initiative:

- improved control over accounting for all WAAS customers
- conversion to DJAS in 2003
- improved accounting records

Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The Department of Defense (DoD) has computer software which uses two-digit date fields. Consequently, that computer software will be unable to differentiate between the years 1900 and 2000, which means sequencing of dates, date arithmetic, and date logic could be adversely affected.

The Year 2000 (Y2K) initiative is to ensure that all DoD applications, including hardware, executive software, and application software are Y2K compliant.

Objectives

The objectives of the Y2K initiative are to ensure that all DFAS systems are Y2K compliant by December 31, 1998. Compliance is defined as the ability to successfully process data containing dates in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Also, data can be processed separately or together, with no adverse effect on application functionality and with no impact on the customer or end user beyond adjustment to approved changes in procedures and data formats.

Responsible Manager

The Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/S
Program Manager
Sharon Brustad

DSN: 699-5647
Comm: (317) 549-5647
Fax: (317) 549-5827
E-mail:

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Y2K initiative is the continued availability for all DoD finance, accounting and administrative automated information systems (AIS).

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

AA	Alternative Analysis
AAA	Authorization Accounting Activity
AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange System
AAS	Automated Accounting System
ABC	Activity-Based Costing
ABC MTO NPR	Activity Based Costing/Management for Total Ownership National Performance Review
ABP	Automated Billing Program
ABS	Automated Balancing System
ABSS	Automated Business Services System
ACFAS	Army Central Fund Accounting System
ACLDB	Army Central Logistics Data Base
ACOS	Automated Commissary Operations System
ACPERS	Army Civilian Personnel System
ACQFMWG	Acquisition Financial Management Working Group
ACQPANEL	Acquisition and Financial Management Panel
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADS	Automated Disbursing System
AEMS	Aircraft Engine Management System
AEU	Accrued Expenditures Unpaid
AFAA	Air Force Audit Agency
AFB	Air Force Base
AFBAS	Air Force Base Accounting System
AFCEE	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
AFES	Automated Financial Entitlement System
AFIFICS	Airlift Services Industrial Fund Integrated Computer System
AFMIS	Automated Financial Management Information System
AFSCBUFS	Air Force Systems Command Base Level Unique Accounting and Finance Service
AFSUPSYS	Air Force Support System
AIMS	Accounting and Inventory Management System
AIRS	Aircraft Inventory Reporting System
AIS	Automated Information System
ALA	American Logistics Association
ALC	Agency Location Code
AMARC	Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center
AMC	Army Material Command
AMCISS	Army Material Command Installation Supply System
AMMOLOGS	Ammunition Logistics System
AMS	Asset Management System

APADES	Automated Procurement and Accounting Data Entry
API	Application Program Interface
APVM	Accounting Pre-Validation Module
ARMS	Automated Resource Management System
ATAAPS	Automated Time, Attendance, and Production System
ATAMS	Automated Time and Attendance Muster System
ATE	Automatic Test Equipment
ATG	Assigned Trunk Group Cluster
ATLASS	Accounting Transaction Ledger Archival System
ATS	Automated Travel System
AVEDS	Automated Voucher Examination Disbursing System
AWCF	Army WCF
BACC	Budget and Accounting Classification Code
BARS	Base Level Accounts Receivable System
BCAS	Base Contracting Automated System
BFEMS	Budget Formulation Execution Monitoring System
BFMIP	Biennial Financial Management Improvement Plan
BMDO	Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
BOSS	Base Operations Support System
BPI	Business Process Improvement
BPR	Business Process Review/Reengineering.
BUDCOST	Budget Management Cost System
BUPERS	Bureau of Naval Personnel System
C-E	Communications - Electronics
CAIMS	Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System
CAPS	Computerized Accounting Payable System
CARS	Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System
CARS	Cargo System
CAS-A	Combat Automated System – Ammunition Control Point
CASCOM	Combined Arms Support Command
CASE	Computer Assisted Software Engineering
CAT	Customer Acceptance Testing
CAW	Certification Authority Workstation
CBSS	Combatant Craft Boat Support System
CBS-X-REQVAL	Continuing Balance System Expanded Requisition Validation
CCP	Centralized Check Printing
CCR	Centralized Contractor Registration
CCQAS	Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System
CCSS	Commodity Command Standard System
CDA	Central Design Agency
CDB	Corporate Database
CDDB	Central Demand Data Base
CDCS	Corporate Data Collection System
CEFMS	Corps of Engineers Financial Management System
CEIS	Control Equipage Inventory System
CERPS	Central Expenditure Reporting Pay System

CFMC	Core Financial Management Competencies
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CHAMPUS	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
CHCS	Composite Health Care System
CIM	Corporate Information Management
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIP	Civilian Intelligence Personnel
CISIL	Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics
CITS	Comptroller Information Transfer System
CIVPROG	Civilian Career Management Program
CMAS	Contract Management Analysis System
CMCS	Case Management Control System
CMET	Consolidated Master Edit Table
CMIS	Configuration Management Information System
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language
COE	Common Operating Environment
COMILCON	Columbus MILCON
Concept/Conops	Concept of Operations
CONSOL	Consolidation
CONUS	Continental United States
COPS	Create On-Line Procurement System
COTS	Commercial Off the Shelf Software
CPAIS	Civilian Pay Accounting Information System
CPAS	Central Procurement Accounting System
CPDTWG	Civilian Professional Development Training Work Group
CPN	Contract Pay Notice
CPRRS	Civilian Personnel Resource Reporting System
CRISPS	Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System
CSS	Combat Service Support
CSU	Customer Support Unit
CTARS	Computerized Time and Attendance Reporting System
CTO	Commercial Travel Offices
CUFS	College and University Financial System
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DADS	Defense Asynchronous Dial Up System
DAES	Defense Acquisition Executive Summary
DAISY	Defense Realization and Marketing Service Automated Information System
DAMMS-R	Department of the Army Movement Management System
DAO	Defense Accounting Office
DAPS	Defense Automated Printing Service
DARIC	Defense Automation Resources Information Center
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research and Procurement Agency
DAS	Defense Accounting System
DBMS	Defense Business Management System

DBMU	Defense Business Management University
DBOF	Defense Business Operating Fund
DCA	Defense Commissary Agency
DCAS	Departmental Cash Management System
DCD	DFAS Corporate Data Base
DC II	DFAS Corporate Information Infrastructure
DCIS	Defense Criminal Investigative Service
DCMS	Departmental Cash Management System
DCPDS	Defense Civilian Personnel Data System
DCPS	Defense Civilian Pay System
DCRM	Defense Check Reconciliation Module
DCRS	Defense Cash Reporting System
DCW	DFAS Corporate Data Warehouse
DDDS	Defense Data Dictionary System
DDMS	Defense Debt Management System
DDRS	Defense Departmental Reporting System
DECA	Defense Commissary Agency
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DELMARS	Data Element Management Accounting Report
DES	Document Entry System
DESC	Defense Energy Support Center
DESCIM	Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management
DFAAM	Defense Finance and Accounting Activity Model
DFAMS	Defense Fuels automated Management System
DFAPM	Defense Finance and Accounting Process Model
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DFRRS	Departmental Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System
DIBS	DECA Interim Business Systems
DIFMS	Defense Industrial Financial Management System
DIFS	Defense Integrated Finance System
DII/COE	Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operating Environment
DIMHRS	Defense Integrated Human Resource System
DISA	Defense Information System Agency
DISMS	Defense Integrated Subsistence Management Systems
DIST	Defense Integration Support Tools
DJAS	Defense Joint Accounting System
DJMS	Defense Joint Military Pay System
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLSC	Defense Logistical Support Center
DMC	Defense Mega-Centers
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DMLSS	Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support
DMP	Data Management Plan
DoD	Department of Defense/ The Department
DoDEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DoDIG	Department of Defense Inspector General

DoDSASP/UIT	DoD Small Arms Serialization Program/Unique System
DOLARS	Departmental Online Accounting and Reporting System
DOLFINS	Daily Orders, Ledger, Finance System
DON	Department of the Navy
DONIBIS	Department of the Navy Industrial Budget Information System
DOPS	Disbursing Officer Processing System
DPAS	Defense Property Accountability System
DPPS	Defense Procurement Payment System
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center
DRAPS	Defense Retiree and Annuitant Pay System
DRI	Defense Reform Initiative
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSAMS	Defense Security Assistance Management System
DSAS	Defense Security Assistance Accounting System
DSDS-PMO	Defense Standard Disbursing Project Management Office
DSS	Direct Supply Support; Distribution Standard System
DSSC	Marine Corps Direct Supply Support Control
DSSN	Disbursing Station Symbol Number
DTRS	Defense Transportation Payment System
DTS	Defense Travel System
DWAS	Defense Working Capital Accounting System
DWCF	Defense Working Capital Fund
EA	Economic Analysis
EAS IV	Expense Assignment System IV
EC/EDI	Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange
EDA	Electronic Data Access
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDIPAC	Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection System
EDM	Electronic Document Management
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EI	Enterprise Integration
ELAN	Enterprise Local Area Network
EMACS	Equipment Management and Control System
EOP	Executive Office of the President
ETS	Electronic Time Keeping System
EUD	Elimination of Unmatched Disbursements
FACTS	Federal Agencies' Centralized Trial – Balance Systems
FAMS	Fuel Automated Management System
FAS	Fuels Accounting System
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FD	Funds Distribution
FDA	Functional Data Administrators
FEA	Functional Economic Analysis
FEMS	Facility and Equipment Maintenance System
FEPPC	Facility Equipment Planning Programming and Control System

FER	Financial Event Recognition
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FIABS	Fuels Inventory Accounting and Billing System
FINMIS	Financial Management Information System
FIRS	Financial Inventory Reporting System
FIS	Financial Information System
FMET	Financial Management Educational Training
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FMIS	Field Management Information System
FMR	Financial Management Regulation
FM-REG	Financial Management Regulation
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FMSCS	Foreign Military Sales Credit System
FOC	Full Operating Capability
FOSTR	Funds Off Station Transfer Requests
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FSA	Field Support Activity
FSO	Field Support Office
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTS	Full Time Support
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAC	National Security Agency's General Accounting and Reporting System
GAFS	General Accounting and Finance System
GAO	General Accounting Office
GAST	Global Accounting Structure Table
GBL	Government Bills of Lading
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GET	Global Edit Table
GFMTR	Government Furnished Material and End Item Transaction Reporting System
GFP	Government Furnished Property
GLAC	General Ledger Account Code
GLFC	General Ledger/Funds Control System
GOTS	Government-Off –The -Shelf
GMRA	Government Management Reform Act
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GSA	General Services Administration
GTR	Government Transportation Request
GUI	Graphical user Interface
HAS	Headquarters Application System
HQARS	Headquarters Accounting and Reporting System
HQ IFS-M	Headquarters Integrated Facilities System-Micro/Mini
HRMS	Human Resource Management System
HSMS	Hazardous Substance management System
HSRS	Health Standard Resource System
IAPS	Integrated Accounts Payable System

IATS	Integrated Automated Travel System
IDE	Integrated Digital Environment
IDP	Individual Development Plans
IEMS	Installation Equipment Management System
IFAS	Industrial Fund Accounting System
IFCDRS	Industrialized Fund Centralized Disbursement System
IG	Inspector General
ILAP	Integrated Logistics Analysis Program
ILSC	Industrial Logistics Systems Center
ILSMIS	Industrial Logistics Support Management Information System
IFS	Integrated Facilities System
IFS-M	Integrated Facilities System-Micro/Mini
IMACS	Interservice Material Accounting and Control System
IMEB	Information Management Executive Board
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMPAC	International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card
IMRA	Information Technology Management Reform Act
IMWRP	Item Manager's Wholesale Requisition System
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
IPC	Integrated Paying and Collection System
IPMS	Information Processing Management System
IPT	Integrated Product Team
IRC	Issues Resolution Committee
ISO	Infrastructure Services Organization
ISSO	Information System Security Officer
IT	Information Technology
ITM	Inventory Technology Management
ITIMP	Integrated Technical Item Management Program
ITMP	Integrated Technical Management Program
ITSA	Information Technology Service Authorization/Acceptance
JR & IO	Joint Requirements and Integration Office
JFMIP	Joint Financial Management Improvement Plan
JLSC	Joint Logistics Center
JOCAS	Job Order Cost Accounting System
JTA	Joint Technical Architecture
JTAV	Joint Total Asset Visibility
KAR	Key Accounting Requirement
L&P	Labor and Production
LAN	Local Area Network
LCM	Life Cycle Management
LRS	Labor Reporting System
LIF	Logistics Intelligence File
LMS	Labor Management System
MAARSII	Marine Ammunition Accounting and Reporting System II
MAFR	Merged Accountability and Fund Reporting
MAIS	Major Automated Information System

MAISRC	Major Automated Information System Review Council
MAMCS	Maintenance Actual Material Cost System
MASS	Management Analysis Statistical System
MATES	Missile Command Automated Timecard Entry System
MCERRS	Marine Corps Expenditure and Reimbursement Reporting System
MCIF	Marine Corps Industrial Fund System
MCMAAS	Marine Corps Miscellaneous Allotment Accounting System
MCTFS	Marine Corps Total Force System
MDAP	Major Defense Acquisition Programs
MEASURE	Metrology Automated System for a Uniform Recall and Reporting
MEO	Most Efficient Organization
MEPRS	Medical Expense Performance Reporting System
MEQS	Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System Executive Query System
MFCS	Material Financial Control System
MFMS	Missile Fuels Management System
MICS	MVS Integrated Control System
MILCON	Military construction
MILDEP	Military Department
MILSCAP	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures
MIP2	Material Inventory Program 2
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MISIL	Management Information System for International Logistics
MISSI	Multilevel Information System Security Initiative
MNS	Mission Need Statement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOCAS	Mechanization of Contract Administration Services
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRDB	Material Return Data Base
MRPII	Manufacturing Resources Planning II
MRTFB	Major Range Test Facility Base
MTF	Military Treatment Facility
MTP	Manage to Payroll
MUMMS	Marine Corps Unified Material Management System
NADEP	Naval Aviation Depot
NAF	Non-appropriated Funds
NAF-A	Non-Appropriated Fund-Accounting
NAF-P	Non-Appropriated Fund-Payroll
NALCOMIS	NAVAIR Logistics Command Information System
NAS	Naval Audit Service
NAVAIRSYSCOM	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVCOMPT	Navy Comptroller
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVSUP	Naval Supply Systems Command
NAWCAD	Navair Warfare Center Aircraft Division
NCTS	Navy Command Tactical System

NFADB	Navy Facility Assets Data Base
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
NIFMS	NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NIMMS	NAVAIR Industrial Material Management System
NIPRNET	Non-classified Internal Protocol Router Network
NOMIS	Naval Ordinance Management Information System
NORM	Normalization of Data System
NPR	National Performance Review
NRLNIF	Naval Research Lab Navy Industrial Fund
NRS	Navy Register System
NWCF	Navy Working Capital Fund
NULO	Negative Unliquidated Obligation
NVR	Naval Vessel Register
O & M	Operations and Maintenance
OJT	On-the-job training
OLVIMS	On-Line Vehicle Interactive Management System
OMA	Operations and Maintenance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONR	Office of Naval Research
OPA	OCAR Financial Management Information System
OPAC	On-Line Payment and Collection
OPLOC	Operating Location
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OPMILCON	Operating Location Military Construction
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
ORD	Operational Document
OSE	Open System Environment
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSDITP	OSD Information Technology Program
OUSD (A&T)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology)
OUSD (C)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
OUSD(PR)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
P P & E	Property, Plant and Equipment
PAC	Pacific Base Access Facility
PADDS	Procurement Automated Data and Document System
PAS	Plant Account System
PAXIS	Patuxent Inventory System for Property
PAYS	Payable System
PBAS	Program Budget Accounting System
PCAD	Property Custody and Depreciation
PCIM	Procurement Corporate Information Management
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PDMSS	Post Development Management Software Support, Production Definition Management Support System
PDS	Personnel Data System

PEO	Program Execution Office
PET	Program Event Transaction
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PM	Program Manager
PMO	Program Management Office
PMP	U.S. Navy Plant and Minor Property Accounting System
PMRS	Property Management Resources System
POA&M	Plan of Actions and Milestones
POCS	Project Order Cost System
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
POS	Point of Sale
PPBS	Program, Planning, and Budget System
PPVM	Payment Pre-Validation Module
PRISM	Procurement Request Information System
PRMIS	Printing Resource Management Information System
PRODCOST	Production Cost System
PSD	Personnel Support Detachments
PWC	Public Works Center
PWCMIS	Public Works Center Management Information Center
QDR	Quadrennial Defense Review
QOT&E	Qualification Operational Test & Evaluation
QRW	Quick Response Work
R& D	Research and Development
RADSS	Resource Analysis Decision Support System
RAMP	Reportable Assembly Management Process
RAPS	Requisition Automated Processing System
RCR	Re-certification Check System
RCIS	Recoverable and Consumable Item Stratification
R D T & E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RDB	Requirements Data Bank
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
REMIS	Reliability and Maintainability Information Systems
RESFOR	Reserve Force
RETAPS	Real Time and Attendance Processing System
RFP	Request For Proposal
RIMS	Real Time Information Management System
ROI	Return on Investment
RSC	Regional Service Center
RSTARS	Reserve Standard Training and Administrative Support System
SA	Security Assistance
SAACONS	Standard Army Automated Contracting System
SAAS	Standard Army Ammunition System
SABRS	Standard Accounting and Budget Reporting System
SAC 207	Shipboard Uniform ADP System Special Accounting 207
SAILS	Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply
SAMS	Suspense Aging Monitoring System

SAMMS	Standard Automated Materiel Management System
SAR	Selected Acquisition Report
SARRS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SASSY	Supported Activity Supply System
SAT	System Acceptance Test
SAVES	Standard Automated Voucher Examination System
SBP	Strategic Business Plan
SBSS	Standard Base Supply System
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SCR	System Change Request
SCS	Stock Control System
SDA	Source Data Automation
SDISTRAT	Standard Data Implementation Strategy
SDS	Standard Depot System
SDW	Standard Data Warehouse
SE	Support Equipment
SEO/MP	Systems Executive Office for Manpower and Personnel
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Standards
SGL	Standard General Ledger
SHADE	Shared Data Environment
SID	Systems Inventory Database
SIDPERS	Army Personnel and Pay Integration
SIFS	Standard Industrial Fund System
SIMMSS	Store Item Management and Merchandise Support System
SIT	System Integration Testing
SLDCADA	Standard Labor Data Collection and Distribution Application
SMAG	Supply Management Activity Group
SMAS	Standard Materiel Accounting System
SNIPS	Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System
SNUD	Stock Number User Directory
SOE	Standard Operating Environment
SOMARDS	Standard Accounting and Maintenance Army Research and Development System
SPBS-R	Standard Property Book System
SPEDI	Small Procurement Electronic Data Interface
SPMS	Standard Personnel Management System
SPS	Standard Procurement System
SRD 1	Standard Finance System Redesign, Subsystem I
SSSCD	Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System
STANFINS	Standard Finance System
STARFIARS	Standard Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System
STARS	Standard Accounting and Reporting System (Navy)
SUADPS	Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing
SUPDESK	Supervisor's Desk
SYMIS	Shipyard Management Information System

T&A	Time and Attendance
TAEDP	Total Army Equipment Distribution List
TALPRS	Time, Attendance, Labor, and Productivity Reporting System
TAMMIS	Theatre Army Medical Management Information System
TAPDB-R	Total Army Personnel Database Reserve
TASYS	Time and Attendance Reporting System
TAV	Total Asset Visibility
TBD	To Be Determined
TDY	Temporary Duty
TFO	Transaction for Other
TLS	Time and Labor System
TMDE	Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment System
TMP	Travel Manager Plus
TMR	Transfer of Management
TMS	Transportation Management System
TOA	Total Obligation Authority
TPOCS	Third Party Outpatient
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
TTOPRS	Transportation Ticket Obligation/Payment/Refund System
TUFMIS	Tactical Unit Financial Management Information System
UADPS	Uniformed Automated Data Processing System
UCAPERS	Uniform Chart of Accounts Personnel System
UICP	Uniform Inventory Control Point
ULLS-S4	Unit Level Logistics System
ULLS-G	Unit Level Logistics System-Ground
UMD	Unmatched Disbursement
USAF	United States Air Force
USD	Under Secretary of Defense
U.S. SGL	The United States General Ledger
VAMOSC	Visibility and Maintenance of Support Capability
VAN	Value-Added-Network
WAAS	WHS Allotment Accounting System
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WDPS	Weapons Division Property System
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services
WIMS	Work Order Information Management Systems
WRRS	Wholesale and Retail Receiving/Shipping System
WYPC	Work Year Personnel Costs
Y2K	Year 2000