

## CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER Financial Management 5 - Year Plan

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## DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 5-YEAR PLAN

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service Chief Financial Officer 5-Year Plan addresses the overall financial management strategy for the Department, provides an analysis of the current status of financial management at the end of FY 1996, and identifies improvement initiatives over the 1997-2001 timeframe. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service Chief Financial Officer 5-Year Plan is the single Departmental document to satisfy all reporting requirements to Congress and the President on the status of DoD's financial management systems. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service Chief Financial Officer 5-Year Plan satisfies the reporting requirements of the CFO Act, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, the Paper Work Reduction Act, and the Government Management and Reform Act.

## Underlying Causes Of DoD Financial Management Problems

DoD's past failures reflect an antiquated bureaucratic organizational structure coping unsuccessfully with the complexities of modern government and business. During the past 50 years, the Services and other DoD organizations developed their own operating procedures, payment entitlement systems and accounting systems to accomplish their missions. In 1991, DoD had some 280 finance and accounting systems, most incompatible with each other. As the missions undertaken by the Department became more complicated, DoD organizations were forced to interact with each other, revealing a lack of DoD-wide standards for data and procedures, among other things. Rather than redesigning its organization or standardizing its FM systems, the Department developed ever more complicated business practices, which attempted to preserve the individual bureaucratic organizations while coping with more demanding operating requirements.

For example, it takes about a hundred paper transactions among a dozen organizations to make a payment on a complex weapon system. Within DoD, different organizations use different and inconsistent approaches to do similar tasks. They use computer programs, for example, with different names and concepts to deal with parallel problems. All these forces produced business practices that were complex, slow, and error-prone. No matter how skilled the people operating them, the Department's FM systems and processes were inherently handicapped in their efficiency and effectiveness.

The Department, over the years, has made its operations worse by adopting unacceptable operating procedures to deal with problems. For example, in response to legitimate complaints by business that the government was slow in paying its bills, DoD responded by adopting flawed business practices, which provided for payment of bills without adequately checking underlying accounting records for availability of funds. In sum, the Department now confronts decades-old problems deeply grounded in the bureaucratic history and operating practices of a complex, multifaceted organization.

## Blueprint for Reform

The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) has drawn a "blueprint" to lead the Department in its effort to "construct" financial management reform. The blueprint includes the following key goals:

- Consolidate Finance and Accounting Operations.
- Consolidate Finance and Accounting Systems.
- Eliminate Problem Disbursements.
- Reengineer DoD Business Practices.
- Strengthen Internal Controls.
- Improve Management Incentives.

These major reforms are going to take some time--but the Department is determined to demonstrate early improvements. The intent is to demonstrate measurable results in the short term. These results will be achieved by taking immediate steps to improve and correct failures to communicate effectively and accurately use information currently available.

## Accomplishments

## A. Consolidate Finance and Accounting Operations

## - Consolidate Finance and Accounting Center Operations

In January 1991 the Department activated the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) by capitalizing the finance and accounting centers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Defense Logistics Agency, and other related organizations, into a single DoD agency. DFAS was created to implement standard accounting policies and procedures throughout the Department. In addition, the DFAS developed a comprehensive strategic plan to reconfigure the Department's financial processes and systems. The goal is to develop a single integrated financial management process that produces both reliable financial information for all levels of management and produce auditable financial statements.

## - Consolidate Finance and Accounting Field Operations

The establishment of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) was a giant step forward in the streamlining of DoD's financial systems, with DFAS becoming a pivotal agent for key financial management reforms. A major streamlining milestone was the announcement in May 1994 of the consolidation of finance and accounting operations. Since that announcement 230 of 333 DoD field activities have been closed and their processes consolidated into 17 DFAS Operating Locations and the 5 DFAS Centers. When consolidation is complete by September 1998, DoD finance and accounting operations will be conducted at no more than 26 DFAS sites and annual saving from this initiative alone will total $\$ 120$ million.

## B. Consolidate Finance and Accounting Systems

## - Migratory Finance System Strategy

The Department has made substantial progress toward the consolidation and standardization of financial systems. Financial systems are being modified as necessary to meet Department-wide requirements, and consolidated within the Department. DFAS has already consolidated retiree and annuitant pay operations on one standard system, the Defense Retiree and Annuitant Payment System. As a result, DFAS operating costs decreased by $\$ 10$ million per year. DFAS has also implemented a standard system for managing out-of-service debt resulting in an annual decrease in operating costs of $\$ 1$ million per year, and a standard system for processing civilian pay. By implementing a standard system for processing civilian pay, the Defense Civilian Payment System, DFAS has closed over 320 payroll offices and eliminated 17 of the original 27 civilian pay systems. At the end of FY 1997, DFAS will operate one pay system at four sites. Consequently, the monthly cost of maintaining civilian pay accounts will decrease by over 35 percent between FY 1995 and FY 1997. DFAS has also made substantial progress in moving to standard military pay systems, eliminating 15 of the original 22 military pay systems. By 1999, we will operate only two military pay systems.

## - Migratory Accounting System Strategy

DFAS has also undertaken a major effort towards reducing and improving the number of DoD accounting systems. When DFAS was established, installation level accounting was generally performed at decentralized field activity offices at the various military installations, using a wide variety of financial management information systems developed over the years by the different Military Components. These systems were tailored to meet the needs of the many diverse activities that used them and were frequently integrated with the business operations the activities performed. The complexity of accounting operations and the wide variety of automated information systems currently in use have shaped the DFAS plan for migrating to standard DoD accounting systems. DFAS will implement standard suites of accounting systems along component lines. We plan to eliminate many of the 73 existing Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) accounting systems. Based on an extensive evaluation of current system capabilities, we have selected 15 existing systems as DBOF migratory accounting systems. Additionally, systems for two of the DBOF business areas will be replaced by commercial-off-theshelf accounting systems. Conversion to these systems will result in the elimination of 60 of the systems used by DBOF activities to do business today. In General Fund accounting, DFAS has also identified migratory and has eliminated 22 General Fund accounting systems to date. Under the current strategy, DFAS will reduce the number of General Fund accounting systems from the FY 1991 high of 103 to 16.

## C. Eliminate Problem Disbursements

## - Reduction of Problem Disbursements by over 60 percent

Under direction provided by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), the DFAS, in conjunction with the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies, established a project to reduce the backlog of problem disbursements. This effort focused not only on resolving existing unmatched transactions, negative unliquidated obligations and in-transit disbursements, but also
on making improvements in existing procedures and systems to prevent the occurrence of these problems. The project had a goal of reducing problem disbursements by approximately 50 percent by the summer of 1994. Through the joint efforts of all parties involved, this goal was achieved. By July 1995 problem disbursements had been reduced another 24 percent. The USD(C) issued a comprehensive set of procedures for researching and correcting problem disbursements on June 30, 1995. As of July 1996, the total problem disbursements had been reduced from $\$ 51$ billion to $\$ 18$ billion, or 64 percent.

## - Cross-Disbursements

Cross-disbursement transactions are disbursements and collections made by a disbursing office assigned to one DFAS Center and accounted for by an accountable station assigned to another DFAS Center, DoD Component or Federal agency. A major factor experienced in processing cross disbursements has been the lack of standard DoD cross-disbursing policies and processes that address (1) data requirements; (2) timeframes for processing and recording payments; and (3) procedures for reconciling disbursing data with information resident in accounting systems. Effective April 1, 1996, the Department implemented new policies and procedures to process and control cross-disbursement transactions. These new policies standardize the DoD cross-disbursing process and reduce the cycle time to process the related transaction. In addition to these newly established policies, the Department aggressively is pursuing other improvements through systems enhancements and the use of information technologies-such as electronic commerce and electronic data interchange.

## - Commitment and Obligation Reviews

The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in two separate actions, has moved to improve the timeliness and accuracy of the obligation data in the Department's accounting systems. In the first of these two actions, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) established specific timeframes for recording obligations in the accounting systems. This action better ensures that obligations are recorded promptly and that the reported obligation data accurately reflects the current status of obligations. In the second action, guidance was issued requiring that outstanding commitments and obligations be reviewed at least three times a year for continued validity. These reviews are intended to (1) identify open transactions that either have been canceled or completed, (2) identify adjustments that have not been recorded and (3) identify possible delays in the recording of expenditure transactions. Both of these actions will improve the accuracy and timeliness of the Department's financial reports.

## D. Reengineer DoD Business Practices

## - Reduced, Clarified and Reissued Policies

In the past, numerous nonstandard financial management policies have been promulgated within the Department. This often resulted in the application of different standards in similar circumstances, resulting in inconsistent or incompatible information being rendered and/or reported. In response to this situation, the Department developed a single "DoD Financial Management Regulation" to be used on a DoD-wide basis. The Department has issued 12 volumes as of September 1996, and the remaining 3 have been drafted. When fully implemented,
the 15 -volume Regulation will replace a myriad of existing policy guidance, clarify existing guidance where appropriate, and include additional guidance as needed.

## - Defense Business Operations Fund

Another step taken to standardize the Department's accounting practices was the implementation of the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF). The Fund primarily is an extension of the revolving fund concept employed throughout the Department over the past 35 years. The new aspects focus on the use of standard procedures across the Department.

The objectives of the Fund are to (1) provide a business management structure that encourages managers and employees of the Department's support organizations to recognize and recover the costs of producing a product or providing a service; (2) establish a customer/provider relationship for products and services; and (3) provide products or services at the lowest cost. This concept is rooted in two fundamental principles: cost visibility and basic economic incentives. Providers are expected to have and use the visibility over costs incurred to deliver a product or perform a service; and operating forces are expected to choose and pay for the level of service and support required.

## - Year 2000 Strategies

The Year 2000 will have a critical impact on information systems in DFAS. Due to space limitations on early computers, the industry-accepted standard for representing a date has been six digits. The year portion of the date has always been two digits. Beginning with the year 2000, this standard produces potential miscalculations. The Year 2000 changes can effect all mainframe, midrange and personal computers. The two-digit year field can be found in microcode, operating system code, software compilers, application systems, data query languages, procedures, screens, databases, and data. Any computations that calculate age, sort by date, compare dates, or perform other specialized tasks are affected. DFAS is faced with the task of modifying existing systems to properly process dates after 1999. DFAS began work on the Year 2000 project in 1991. The DFAS Deputy Director for Information Management has the responsibility to monitor and track all non - Year 2000 compliant systems. This process involves identifying all systems DFAS has responsibility for, separating compliant from non-compliant systems, and identifying a point-of-contact for each system needing correction. Tasks and milestones have been assigned to ensure the correction of each non-compliant system by December 31, 1998.

## - Improved Data Standardization

The standardization of data is critical as the Department optimizes its use of migration systems and moves towards sharing common processes and data under an open systems environment. The best way to ensure accurate and timely data is to ensure that everyone is using the same data and has a clear understanding of its meaning. In the past, the Department has had over 250 finance and accounting systems managing some 100,000 data elements. As of May 31, 1995, the Department has identified the number of standard, approved data elements for planned finance and accounting systems to consist of approximately 500 standard finance and accounting data items. Additional data elements may be added in the future.

## - Budget and Accounting Classification Architecture

The Department's Financial Management Steering Committee approved the Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) structural data elements in September of 1994. Since approval DFAS has modified and stabilized the BACC structural data elements; provide an expanded and more detailed BACC data element matrix; revised, expanded, and clarified the detailed BACC data element definitions; developed a Concept of Operations for BACC implementation; and, monitored the BACC Task Group members working on special issues such as developing the concept for the Document/Record Reference Identifier (Standard Document Number) or the information requirements for the Object Class/Country Code Field and Reimbursable Source Field, and the BACC Data Base Manager constructing the extensive and complex BACC data base which will be provided to systems managers for use in the accounting systems. The BACC Project Office is also in the process of setting up the DoD Centralized BACC Architecture Office and the Sub-BACC Architecture Offices at the DFAS Centers.

## - Electronic Document Management

The Electronic Document Management (EDM) Program is designed to: provide users with on-line access to financial documents and information, ensure the consistent implementation of business practices throughout DFAS, improve the delivery of customer service, and reduce operating costs. EDM refers to the collective application of three technologies: imaging, electronic foldering and workflow. Imaging is the ability to take an electronic picture of a paper document and store the image on a computer for future viewing. Electronic foldering is the logical grouping of electronic documents (images from scanned hardcopies, office automation documents, text files, facsimiles and electronic commerce/electronic document imaging EC/EDI transactions) for future processing and reference. Workflow is the automation of business rules and procedures that define how information or work travels through an organization. Together, these technologies automate document management, the integration of business applications, and the standardization of business processes.

The current focus of the EDM program is on bill paying at the DFAS Operating Locations and Centers. This year, EDM capabilities are being installed at the Omaha Operating Location and the DFAS Columbus Center with a deployment schedule being prepared to expand EDM to all DFAS Operating Locations.

## - Electronic Document Access

A major element of the EDM Program is electronic document access (EDA) which uses Internet and World-Wide-Web technology as a means of sharing documents across the Department. DFAS has partnered with the Navy acquisition community, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and the Defense Printing Service (DPS) to develop an Intranet application that provides DoD-wide, on-line access to contracts and other documents stored at remote locations. EDA provides read-only access to official contract documents in a common file format that will eliminate the need for DoD users to maintain hardcopy files. Efforts are underway to expand EDA capability to other contract writing systems, Government Bills of Lading and other disbursement vouchers.

## - Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)

The DFAS has established an Electronic Commerce Program Office which is responsible for identifying and implementing EC/EDI and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) across the financial management community. Some of the highest EC/EDI priorities include: implement the processes to electronically request the validation of funds and recording of commitments in the accounting systems; implement the creation of electronic contracts and contract modifications in the contract writing systems and the recording of them in the payment and accounting systems; implement the processing of electronic receiving reports to the payment and accounting systems; implement the acceptance and processing in the payment systems of electronic invoices from vendors; and automate the pre-validation of payments against obligations prior to disbursing. In addition, the scope of the project includes increasing the use of EFT, registering small vendors, and establishing DoD Standard Implementation Conventions (IC) for the financial community. Most of the major vendor payment systems are producing EFT payments.

## - Teleservices

The Teleservices Program is a business process improvement effort to improve customer service and reduce the cost of financial operations. The Teleservices Program goals are to integrate productivity tools with the finance migratory systems to support financial operations, reduce costs, and improve customer service. The primary component of the Teleservices Program is the Teleservices Call Management System (TCMS). The TCMS is a DFAS-wide support strategy to manage all customer contacts - telephone and written inquiries and service requests - at the DFAS Centers and Operating Locations. TCMS initiatives support retired and annuitant pay, active duty and reserve pay, travel pay, transportation pay, contract and vendor payments, and other consolidated activities that receive a high volume of customer inquiries.

## E. Strengthen Internal Controls

## - Fraud Detection and Prevention

The Department established a new program in June 1994 to better enforce compliance with existing security procedures at financial data processing installations and reduce the vulnerability of its computer networks to intrusion. This program, titled "Operation Mongoose," is a pro-active fraud detection and prevention unit formed to identify possible individual intrusion into financial systems for illegal personal gain. Operation Mongoose is managed by a program management team within DFAS, and involves several other DoD organizations, including the DoD Inspector General. Computer matching techniques are used to compare various dissimilar computer systems operated by financial organizations within DoD to identify anomalies that occur when data that should be the same fails to match from one system to another. In addition, Operation Mongoose is presently validating retired/annuitant payrolls and has so far saved over $\$ 5$ million. Other areas to be investigated include validation of military and civilian payrolls, vendor payments, and transportation payments.

## - Computer Security Initiatives

Presently, the DFAS is exploring new technology to implement the Automated Information System (AIS) Security Program, to integrate available security capabilities (e.g., strong identification and authentication, secure certification authority workstation, electronic
signature, encryption and internet management software) for all systems. The AIS Security Program will implement safeguards to protect DFAS against intentional or unintentional modification, disclosure and destruction of information. AIS safeguards will also protect against denial of service to DFAS users and department activities when appropriate. In pursuit of protecting DoD's finance and accounting information, DFAS is striving to implement an AIS Security Program that takes into consideration all possible means of eliminating unauthorized access.

## - Improved Process for Compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

The Secretary of Defense places substantial emphasis on sound internal controls and the correction of control weaknesses. Traditionally, the responsibility for compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act primarily rested with the individual DoD Components, and many senior managers in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) played a very limited, or no, role in this process. However, under the new roles and responsibilities created in February 1994, senior managers in the OSD now play a more active role in identifying, reporting and correcting weak internal controls.

## F. Implement the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)

## - GPRA Performance Measurement Pilots

Starting in 1993, the Department established seven GPRA performance measurement pilots. The pilots represent a good cross mix of DoD activities ranging from support activities to operational commands. To varying degrees, each of the seven pilots have produced strategic plans, performance plans and performance reports.

## - Framework for Integrating GPRA into the DoD Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS)

In August 1994, the Department formed a GPRA working group to study ways to refine the PPBS to meet GPRA legal requirements and to strengthen internal management processes. The working group used several existing DoD strategic planning documents to extract the DoD GPRA corporate level goals along with a DoD mission and vision statement. Together, these were transferred into planning and programming guidance that are published in the Defense Planning Guidance-the key planning document of each PPBS cycle. In addition, the working group developed a draft set of corporate level performance measures to serve as an early prototype for further development within the program. As a result of these and other related efforts, the Department anticipates that savings reflected in the FY 1998-2003 PPBS cycle will satisfy GPRA requirements one year in advance of the legislative requirement.

## G. Improve Management Incentives

## - Senior Financial Management Oversight Council

The Department continues to use a management oversight structure to ensure the involvement of the Department's senior leaders in the financial reform process. The keystone of this structure is the Senior Financial Management Oversight Council created in August 1993. The Council meets on a regular basis to address financial management deficiencies, approve plans for
proactive solutions to financial management weaknesses and deficiencies, assign responsibility for correcting financial management problems, and monitor progress in reforming the Department's financial management. The Council is chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and includes the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer (Executive Secretary), the DoD General Counsel, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence). The DoD Inspector General, in order to avoid a conflict of interest, is not a member of the Council but serves as an observer and, at the request of the Chair, provides support to the Council. The Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service also attends the Council meetings. In short, the Council provides the necessary framework and clout to focus attention on problem areas and exert pressure to make things happen.

## - Financial Management Steering Committee

The Department's Financial Management Steering Committee oversees the development of functional requirements, facilitates the implementation of policy recommendations, and addresses financial management systems and practices, other than those involving the Defense Business Operations Fund. The Committee is chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), and includes the Director, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management and Comptroller) of each Military Department, the Comptroller of the Defense Logistics Agency, and a senior official from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence).

## - Acquisition and Financial Management Working Group

In November 1993, the Deputy Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of a Acquisition and Financial Management Panel Working Group to identify and develop a course of action to correct the systemic problems that cause unmatched disbursements and other problem disbursements. The purpose of the Panel is to design, and oversee, a long-term solution to the causes of problem disbursements and the lack of interconnectivity between finance and acquisition systems. The panel is cochaired by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology. The panel includes the Under Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service and the Director of the Defense Contract Management Command.

## - Defense Business Operations Fund Corporate Board

The DBOF Corporate Board established in November 1993, monitors the implementation and operation of the Fund, including policies, rates, cash flow analysis, and the criteria for inclusion of business areas in the Fund. The DBOF Corporate Board is chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and includes the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management and Comptroller) of each Military Department and representatives from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control and Communications) and the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. Special observers, include the Department of Defense Inspector General. Overarching policies, procedures and reporting guidance for Defense Business Operations Fund
activities were formally incorporated into the DoD Financial Management Regulation and published in December 1994. Special Committees for Oversight of Policy Actions, Cost Reductions and Performance Review have been established to develop and/or review recommendations to the Corporate Board.

## - Project Management Office for Accounting Systems

A Project Management Office (PMO) at DFAS was established in April 1996, to provide centralized management control and oversight for all migratory and interim migratory accounting systems. Although progress has been made in reducing the number of accounting systems within the Department, and efforts to get selected systems in compliance with government accounting standards are proceeding, it was determined that a more concerted effort is needed in order to improve accounting systems and practices in DoD.

## Section 1 <br> Chief Financial Officer's Vision Statement

The Clinton Administration has made the reform of financial management within the Department of Defense a major initiative. Reform is essential to correct long-standing departmental financial management problems that threaten U.S. combat power in two ways. First, financial management problems waste money that is needed more than ever to sustain sufficient combat power. Second, whenever mismanagement surfaces, the understandable congressional and public response often is to attack and reduce overall DoD spending without a clear vision of the effects of those reductions.

The financial management reform program designed by this Department to correct these deficiencies is built around three dominant initiatives:

- Business process reengineering;
- System standardization; and
- Consolidation of operations.

Simultaneous major initiatives are underway in all three areas and, because they are interconnected, improved financial management is dependent upon the completion of the initiatives in all three areas. Initiatives in each area contain a number of supporting and interlocking actions.

## Subsection 1.1. Business Process Reengineering

Financial management reform depends upon the reengineering of the Department's business practices. Modernizing current practices merely would speed the handling of data that is incapable of integration into useful results. The essential and most difficult remedy to longstanding financial management problems is through thorough study of current procedures, eliminating needless or duplicative processes, and standardizing and consolidating the many systems and processes used in DoD financial management. Such an initiative now is underway-with the overriding objective of assuring improved customer service.

Within the Department, business process reengineering includes simplifying, standardizing, and improving financial management regulations and procedures. The 'DoD Financial Management Regulation," which is replacing some 70,000 pages of separate DoD Component regulations, is near completion, with many of the 15 volumes already in use. Initiatives to simplify, standardize, and improve policy and procedures include both traditional guidance and the standardization of financial management data elements, formats, and specifications to facilitate greater use of modern technologies. The use of technologies such as electronic commerce, electronic document management and teleservices are expected to drive significant business process improvements.

Business process reengineering extends beyond financial management into other functional areas such as personnel, logistics and acquisition. The financial management community cannot operate in isolation from other functions. In fact, it has been estimated that the financial community is reliant on the data captured in other communities for some 80 percent of the data used in its processes. It is planned to capture information at the source and transmit it to various functions (financial and non-financial alike) via electronic media. A greater degree of automated information exchange also must occur between the Department and its trading partners. The huge volume of paper associated with financial management today must be eliminated-replaced by electronic transfers of vendor invoices, and receiving reports, payments via electronic funds transfer, on-line financial reports, and the like. All aspects of improving DoD financial management are being explored through a variety of business process reengineering initiatives.

In FY 1995, DFAS began full and active participation in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Commercial Activities Program by initiating studies in the Agency's facilities, logistics, and administration functions and its Debt and Claims Management Functions. The studies, using the procedures outlined in OMB Circular A-76, will ultimately affect approximately 1100 authorizations. Cost comparison conducted under the A-76 Program generally achieve an average savings of 23 percent.

During FY 1996, DFAS continued its OMB Circular A-76 Study of the Facilities, Logistics, and Administration functions at its Centers. Additionally, an A-76 Study of the DeCA Vendor Pay function was initiated. In May of 1996, Mr. Richard Keevey, Director, DFAS terminated the A-76 Study of the Agency's Debt and Claims Management functions as a result of restrictions on the release of Debt and Claims Management information to private concerns. Mr . Keevey subsequently announced that the study's Most Efficient Organization (MEO) would be implemented. The Debt and Claims Management MEO, once fully implemented in mid FY 1997, will consolidate Debt and Claims Management functions at the Denver Center resulting in a savings of 193 workyears and $\$ 8.5$ million.

The Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller directed that DFAS serve as the DoD Executive Agent for conducting OMB Circular A-76 studies in the areas of Depot Maintenance, Transportation Accounting, and DoD Education Activity Accounting. Preliminary planning for these studies has been conducted and the formal start of these studies is expected in early FY 1997. Additionally, the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) has requested all areas of DeCA accounting support provided by DFAS be subjected to an OMB Circular A-76 study. The scope of these studies is being discussed with DeCA, and the studies are tentatively scheduled to begin in mid FY 1997.

During FY 1996, DFAS is involved in congressional directed outsourcing studies involving DoD Nonapproriated Fund (NAF) Payroll and Accounting, and DoD Civilian Payroll. The NAF Payroll and Accounting study will first study the concept of using contractual support for payroll processing, followed by a separate study to outsource NAF accounting. The results of the study to determine the feasibility, costs and benefits of outsourcing DoD Civilian Payroll has
been completed and briefed to the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Final action, to include release of the final report to congress and the Deputy Secretary's decision, is pending at this time.

Other DFAS outsourcing efforts have involved direct participation in the reengineering of travel within DoD and integration of the accounting, budgeting, and financial reporting in the Defense Export Loan Guarantee Program.

## Subsection 1.2. System Standardization

The myriad of existing systems must be substantially reduced. To accomplish this, the Department's current strategy aims to eliminate as many systems as possible by moving finance and accounting functions to a select set of migration systems. This elimination of redundant systems should help the Department attain the functionality needed to support reengineered financial information requirements. The Department intends to integrate its migration systems in line with guidelines contained in OMB Circular A-127. These migration systems also are expected to comply fully with the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act. This incremental approach to systems development reduces both risk and cost.

DoD financial management is being transformed into a performance-based process that encourages managers and employees of all organizations to provide quality products and services at the lowest cost. Therefore, financial and accounting information must be accurate, comprehensive and timely as well as relevant to decision making by the Department's program and operating managers. Standard systems, available for use by all DoD managers and operating activities as a source of financial management information, are planned to support all functional users in their day-to-day operations and decision making.

## Subsection 1.3. Consolidation of Operations

The DFAS, acting as the Department's accounting firm, also expects to reduce the number of sites that perform finance and accounting functions in the United States. The number of sites is planned to be reduced from over 300 to not more than 26 . The goal is to cut the cost of providing finance and accounting support, while offering improved service to the DoD Components. The new organizational structure is expected to facilitate standardized and streamlined operations, improved accountability, reduced data reconciliation, enhanced flexibility, improved contingency capabilities, complement the use of integrated systems, as well as promote economy and efficiency, and focus on service to the customer. Savings are expected to result from eliminating redundant activities and unnecessary intermediate offices; reducing unnecessary management levels, overhead, and support personnel; and eliminating redundant systems and the support staffs that maintain them. Streamlining the organization, together with standardizing systems and employing the most successful business practices, also should result in better financial management service to customers. In particular, streamlining should promote consistency in operations, a singular interpretation of policies and procedures, and the strengthening of internal controls. The new structure also is expected to improve, substantially, the integrity of financial information throughout the Department and result in enhanced service to defense contractors,
military and civilian employees and DoD managers at all levels, and improved responsiveness to the President, the Congress, and the American taxpayer.

All of this, of course, does not come inexpensively or without substantial involvement from both users and providers of information. The application of substantial resources, as well as increased training and education of the work force, will be required to achieve this vision. A failure to make this investment, however, is likely to perpetuate current financial management problems. In adopting this Plan, the Department intends both to apply the necessary resources and vigorously exercise its financial stewardship.

## Section 2

## Status Report

## Subsection 2.1. Organizational Accountability Considerations

## A. Control and Review Mechanisms

The Department's Chief Financial Officer is responsible for developing financial management policies, effecting resource allocations, and overseeing the implementation of financial management systems within the Department. This includes the responsibility for monitoring Component efforts to comply with applicable accounting and financial management requirements. As reflected in the previous section, the Department has created several forums to ensure that a project management structure and appropriate accountability are in place to develop and implement effective financial systems. These forums, which include representation by and participation of top management and functional users in all phases of developmental efforts, include the Senior Financial Management Oversight Council, the Financial Management Steering Committee and the Defense Business Operations Fund Corporate Board. External to the Comptroller organization are the Corporate Information Management Functional Area Groups and the Corporate Information Management Council.

## B. DoD Finance and Accounting Operating Structure

The capability to standardize and integrate financial management practices and systems within the Department was established with the creation of the DFAS in January 1991. The DFAS has enabled the Department better focus on providing more timely, comprehensive, and accurate financial data; consolidating and standardizing the Department's diverse financial and accounting operations, systems and policies; and improving customer service, while reducing costs.

In the area of operations, the Department has made substantial progress in consolidating finance and accounting organizations. Building on successful activation of the DFAS, a decision was made in December 1991 that the DFAS would assume full management responsibility for most of the non-tactical finance and accounting functions of the DoD Components. Through its Centers and a network of decentralized customer support facilities, the DFAS now provides most finance and accounting services throughout the Department.

## 1. Systems Standardization

On April 17, 1996, the Director of DFAS established a DAS PMO. The scope of the DAS PMO includes all migratory, interim migratory, and legacy accounting systems that DFAS substantially owns and operates. The PMO mission is to manage the reduction of existing accounting systems in accordance with DFAS goals and objectives to provide accurate, timely and effective customer support at a lower cost. The overall objective is to field electronically linked (DFAS database) accounting systems that comply with generally accepted government accounting principles and standards, comply with the Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1991, and produce complete, accurate installation, command, service level, and departmental level accounting reports and financial statements. The mission includes the elimination of unneeded or obsolete legacy systems and modification of systems where necessary to meet accounting system requirements. Specific objectives of the Defense Accounting System (DFAS) Project Management Office (PMO) are to:
a. Design the optimum system architecture and reduce costs and manpower necessary to operate and maintain accounting systems.
b. Interface or integrate accounting systems with other accounting, pay, and reporting systems (DFAS database).
c. Replace current legacy systems throughout DFAS with standard consolidated systems using technologically advanced data processing techniques and telecommunications capabilities.
d. Standardize accounting data and processes where appropriate.

## 2. Consolidation

Defense finance and accounting functions are being consolidated at the five DFAS Centers and not more than 21 new Operating Locations. Twenty of the new sites were announced by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on May 3, 1994. Subsequently, an additional Operating Location was selected to consolidate all finance and accounting operations in the Pacific Theater. Consolidation is expected to achieve savings through major financial management reformstreamlined operations; standardized procedures, systems, and operations; expanded use of innovative technology; increased workforce productivity; reduced overall staffing levels; and elimination of unnecessary procedures. While the new streamlined structure will focus on meeting requirements for timely, accurate, and cost-effective finance and accounting services, it is expected, also, to improve the integrity of financial information throughout the Department.

Over a period of several years, the Department plans to reduce the number of sites that perform the finance and accounting function and cut the cost of providing that support, all the while keeping service to the DoD Components as a paramount objective. By the end of FY 1996, the DFAS had opened 17 of the 21 new Operating Locations and closed 230 of the 343 field activities. All the DFAS finance and accounting activities should be consolidated into no more than 26 sites by November 1998.

The decision by the Deputy Secretary to consolidate the Department's finance and accounting into significantly fewer sites was based upon a determination that doing so might:

- Eliminate redundant finance and accounting activities and unnecessary intermediate offices;
- Reduce the number of management, overhead, and support personnel;
- Require fewer financial resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities;
- Promote consistency in operations and interpretation of regulations, and strengthen internal controls;
- Provide a greater opportunity to improve operations through the use of advanced technology;
- Eliminate redundant finance and accounting systems and the support staffs to operate and maintain them;
- Facilitate the replacement of noncompliant financial systems with those that comply with accepted standards and principles;
- Provide a greater opportunity to improve the quality and consistency of financial information; and
- Provide a greater opportunity to develop and implement a fully integrated standard suite of Defense Department finance and accounting systems.
In developing plans for the future deployment and organization of the Department's finance and accounting operations, practices and structures have been emphasized that can be standardized with the least difficulty across the Department, yet promote efficient financial operations. The planning process also identified good business practices and unique functions for centralization at selected DFAS Centers.

Financial operations in the future are planned to incorporate accounting practices modeled on private sector business practices, with an elimination of redundant processes. Adopting these practices should improve customer service and simplify financial management by providing prompt access to financial information at all levels of the Department. It is envisioned that financial information will be more accurate, consistent, and comparable. Auditable financial statements will be derived from the use of the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger. Implementing these practices is expected to increase financial management accountability and reduce the cost of financial operations. To achieve further efficiencies, the Department also is examining other functions and processes that might involve internal or external transfer. When consolidation is complete:

- The development of departmental finance and accounting policy and guidance will remain with the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer;
- The DFAS, in turn, will exercise operational control of the Department's finance and accounting functions;
- With limited exceptions, day-to-day processing is planned to be accomplished by the DFAS Centers and the Operating Locations. These Centers and Operating Locations will pass information between each other and other functional users and provide finance and accounting service to customers. Specific Centers and Operating Locations will provide consolidated processing, such as centralized payroll and security assistance fund management. Consolidated processing, at both single and multiple centers, should increase communication requirements between the customer and the processing centers. It is planned that financial information will be analyzed and reviewed by local command personnel. Financial analysis services will be provided by the DFAS Centers. The future focus is expected to be on providing financial information to customers.

The DFAS is reforming its management structure to reduce layers of supervision and increase the ratio of staff to supervisors. The DFAS plans to continue to operate from a headquarters located in the Washington, D.C., area, five Centers (at Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Indianapolis, and Kansas City), and 21 additional Operating Locations. The Operating Locations will report to Centers, and Centers will report to Headquarters. While the Centers and Operating Locations generally will be Component-aligned, there will be numerous exceptions. Some sites will perform certain functions for all Components, and some Operating Locations will serve multiple Components.

The Director of the DFAS Financial Systems Organization, located in Indianapolis, is charged to provide information systems development, implementation, and maintenance support, as well as a variety of other technical support, to the DFAS finance and accounting community. This support is expected to be provided through the Financial Systems Organization's network of

Financial Systems Activities, and, when necessary, through contract information systems service providers.

Despite consolidation, a number of finance and accounting activities are expected to remain with the Military Services and certain Defense Agencies. These include tactical finance and accounting, finance and accounting for classified activities and the Military exchange services, managerial accounting, funds certification, and select data entry operations. In addition, a small liaison support staff, reporting to each DoD Component, will remain at each installation in most cases.

## 3. Functions That Remain at Installations

Certain functions that support the finance and accounting mission are best performed at the installation level. For this reason, each DoD Component has been asked to maintain a structure that interfaces with the DFAS operating locations. The following are the types of functions that will be retained at the installation level to support both installation commanders and the operating locations:

- Funds distribution
- Approval of travel obligations and travel order data
- Review of travel claims prior to forwarding them to the operating locations
- Provision of electronic data and forwarding of documents to the Operating Locations
- Assistance to the Operating Locations with follow-up on aged accounting transactions
- Preparation and processing of collection vouchers for checks and cash received locally
- Reconciliation of funding document differences
- Monitoring of legal limitations
- Printing of hard copy reports as required
- Interpretation of accounting reports for the installation
- Inputting of civilian pay data
- Inputting of accounting transactions, e.g., commitments, earnings, funds, inventory transfers, and real property transfers
- Processing of receiving reports
- Provision of military pay liaison for inquiries and data entry.


## Subsection 2.2 Systems Considerations

Currently, there are numerous accounting systems and practices in operation within the Department. The Department's goal, however, is not merely to consolidate these old systems. Rather, its aim is to create new, standardized, and more effective business practices that enable more efficient systems to produce more accurate and timely information. The Department is determined to streamline and strengthen its financial management, and to facilitate the future use of new technologies to reduce cost and improve service to its customers.

The Department expects to generate savings through the use of advanced technology and Agency-wide process improvements. Redundant finance and accounting systems, as well as the staffs that maintain them, are planned to be eliminated. Similarly, financial systems that do not comply with accepted accounting principles and standards are expected to be replaced. Using migratory systems should facilitate more rapid implementation of a fully integrated standard suite of departmental finance and accounting systems. All of this should improve both the quality and consistency of the Department's financial information.

## A. Centralization

Military pay, retiree and annuitant pay, civilian pay, contract pay, transportation pay, debt management, security assistance finance and accounting, departmental accounting, and nonappropriated fund accounting are being centralized at a limited number of sites.

Installation and intermediate level accounting, vendor pay, and related disbursing operations are planned to be integrated at the DFAS Centers and at the Operating Locations. These functions are planned to be organized geographically for the Army, and Air Force, with all Marine Corps integrated functions at the DFAS-Kansas City Center. Navy integrated functions are planned to be consolidated by major claimant or business activity, with an entire major claimant or business activity consolidated at a single location.

Travel payments will remain with the DoD Components. The automated system effort supporting the Defense Travel System was terminated. The termination occurred because of a much broader refocusing of the travel initiative to re-engineer the overall business processes associated with the travel function. This re-engineering effort supersedes the original effort to automate the existing DoD travel processes.

Tactical finance and accounting, finance and accounting for classified programs and agencies, the nonappropriated fund accounting for the Military Exchange Services and instrumentalities, most European activities, managerial accounting, funds certification, and select data entry operations generally will remain with the DoD Components.

At most military installations and activities, it is envisioned that liaison offices will be established by the respective DoD Components to function as principal contacts with the appropriate DFAS Centers and Operating Locations. It is expected that liaison offices will input the data not input by the originating activity and have oversight for transactions from local entitlement and accounting transaction-creating systems to the DFAS accounting systems, thereby facilitating service to customers at installations by distributing reports and assuring direct access to information from finance and accounting systems. For their part, the DFAS Centers and Operating Locations plan to have dedicated organizations to ensure continued good customer service.

Business practices will be simplified to eliminate unnecessary steps and streamline the processing of transactions. The Department intends to leverage the use of technology for the field input of data to minimize the requirement for human input and the physical distribution of documents. The electronic exchange of source data between systems and functional communities will be maximized. For example, enhancements are underway to use electronic data interchange to obtain obligation data for small purchases and major contracts from the procurement offices for update into accounting records, and invoice data from participating vendors. The standard Defense Civilian Payroll System provides the capability for one-time capture of time and attendance and labor data for obligation and cost purposes and an automated payroll reconciliation process. Where cross-functional integration is not available, local interfaces and customer access to operating systems are planned to be used. Initiatives are underway to standardize data so it can be shared among functions and passed freely among the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. Such standardization should aid integration across departmental functions. In addition, innovative projects are under review to help departmental managers streamline their processes. Consistent formats and business practices are expected to permit the maximum use of shared data.

Imaging technology and standard document structures are envisioned to collect obligation, receipt, and certification data from hard copy source documents, and distribute data electronically for multiple use. Wherever possible, electronic files will be generated from data captured in standard formats for the update of accounting records, and data disks will be used for supporting documentation in lieu of paper files.

To further the effective exchange of data between systems and communities, it is planned to use standard data elements in all DoD functional areas for funds control, fund status, expenditure tracking, ordering, and the like. Source data will be used, wherever possible, and most documentation maintained at the source. Where documentation must be exchanged or sent from one party to another, standard formats and document imaging are planned to be used. Ultimately, the need for duplicate input data, manually or electronically, should be reduced.

Through the establishment of a central clearing house for departmental cash accounting, collection and expenditure actions by all of the Department's disbursing officers is expected to be registered daily and made available for processing into financial records. The account code structure used for reporting these transactions should allow for daily distribution to the appropriate accounting offices, permitting a timely exchange of data, reducing the need for hard-copy supporting documents, and minimizing the number and age of undistributed transactions.

## B. Installation-Level Operations

It is planned that each accounting office will be responsible for updating data for billings, accounting adjustments, and reporting. In the area of cost accounting functions, the accounting systems should allow the customer to enter the units and jobs completed, the percentage of completion of an effort for revenue recognition, and modifications to the funding and order in process. Earnings generated in the period are planned to be billed using a no-check/direct-funding transfer wherever possible.

The accounting office and the customer will share responsibility for accounting adjustments. The capability is planned to be available for the customer to make cost transfers with automatic cost distribution processes existing to support further the cost adjustment process.

A standard "trial balance" type of data feed, employing the DoD Standard General Ledger (which is based on the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger), will be used to meet internal and external reporting needs both for DoD Components and the entire Department. This should improve the availability of data for financial reporting and upper level management information needs.

Data is planned to be collected in accounting systems based on standard account postings and data extractions will be based on standard departmental business area practices. All standard, custom, and special reports are expected to be extracted, as required, for management and external reporting needs with standard certified periodic data available in a central repository. It is anticipated that hard copy reports will be generated only by the users of those reports and printed at the local site.

A standard input and output format is planned to be employed to ensure a satisfactory relationship between the DFAS and its customers. Incoming data are expected to be input by the customer via screen or through an automated interface. Where local unique circumstances are present and interfaces are required outside those developed for use throughout the Department, the customer will be responsible for availability and compatibility of information.

A standard download and data query capability is planned to meet the management needs of the fund holders or DoD business activities, which is expected to ensure that accounting data received from any source should be consistent and compatible with local management information systems. Data is planned to be available in download files, which customers can extract in certain standard report formats for interface with management information systems, or for other ad hoc reporting. Hard copy reports will be generated only by those who need them and only where they are needed.

## C. System Functional Characteristics

## 1. Military Pay

The Department's military pay operations support about three million uniformed men and women in the following categories, each with its own statutes, rules, regulations, and unique support structures: Active Duty, Reserve and National Guard, Academy Cadets and Midshipmen, Reserve Officer Training Corps, and Armed Forces Health Professionals Scholarship Program. About 1.5 million active duty personnel are paid twice a month ( 92 percent via electronic funds transfer), while most of the other categories are paid monthly.

For many years, centralized military pay operations have been aligned by Service, with Army pay operations at the DFAS-Indianapolis Center, Navy pay operations at the DFASCleveland Center, Air Force pay operations at the DFAS-Denver Center, and Marine Corps pay operations at the DFAS-Kansas City Center. Non-tactical as well as tactical field-level military pay operations, primarily the preparation and input of transaction data, have remained under the control of the Military Services, except for those of the Army, whose non-tactical installation level functions were capitalized by the DFAS. In the case of the Navy and Marine Corps, field-level military pay operations are highly integrated with field-level military personnel operations. All Army and Air Force Active Duty, Reserve and National Guard personnel are paid by the Defense Joint Military Pay System. In addition, Army and Air Force Academy cadets, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Health Professionals, Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps, Naval Academy midshipman, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Health Professional are also paid by the Defense Joint Military Pay System.

Because of the close relationship between military pay and military personnel, and the fact that each of the Military Services has a different military personnel system, there are no plans to consolidate centralized military pay operations further, with one exception: military pay for the U.S. Marine Corps is planned to be consolidated at the DFAS-Kansas City Center.

The DFAS has a strategic initiative to standardize and consolidate the automated systems that support military pay under the Defense Joint Military Pay System. This system is consolidating automated support for all Army, Navy, and Air Force military pay functions under the Joint Service Software system. Because the U.S. Marine Corps has integrated its military pay function with its military personnel function, its Active Duty and Reserve military pay are planned to be supported by the Marine Corps Total Force System. Significant savings are expected to be realized from standardizing military pay policies, procedures, and systems. Further savings may be achieved by transferring functions from the installation level to the remaining four DFAS Centers that provide centralized military pay service or eliminate the need for these functions through automated systems and state-of-the-art technology.

For the time being, the Military Services are planned to retain military pay customer service support organizations at the installation level (except, as noted above, for the U.S. Marine

Corps). Eventually, installation level military pay operations are planned to be phased out by automating the reporting of leave, changes of address, allotment changes, and the like.

## 2. Retiree and Annuitant Pay

All military retiree and annuitant pay has been consolidated to the Defense Retiree and Annuitant Pay System (DRAS), with all retirees paid at the DFAS Cleveland Center and all annuitants paid at DFAS Denver Center. This consolidation not only standardized policies and procedures across the DoD Military Services, but most importantly, reduced the costs of maintaining multiple systems. The DRAS consolidation effort effectively replaced eight systems. The DRAS initiative was completed on April 1, 1995.

## 3. Civilian Pay

Approximately 826,000 DoD civilian employees are paid through 10 systems from 21 locations. This is a substantial reduction in the original number of 27 systems, the 350 payroll offices, and the 2,800 payroll clerks that were required before the DFAS began to standardize finance and accounting operations and systems. Over 620,000 employees currently are paid using the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) from the DFAS-Denver Center and the DFAS operating locations in Charleston, SC; Omaha, NE; and Pensacola, FL. Approximately 113,000 employees are paid by the Defense Business Management System (DBMS) from the DFAS-Columbus Center. The remaining civilian employees are paid on 8 systems from 17 locations, with the payroll office functions generally performed at the installation level. All civilian payroll accounts, with the exceptions of those currently being paid by DBMS will convert to DCPS by July, 1997. DBMS accounts are planned to move to DCPS during 1997 and a schedule for those conversions is being developed. Time and attendance data are captured at the workers' site and transmitted electronically to the payroll office for the DCPS and DBMS. For some of the other systems, manual timecards are mailed or delivered by messenger services to the payroll site, Approximately 90 percent of the Department's civilian employees receive their pay via electronic funds transfer.

For DCPS, installation personnel are responsible for entering and certifying time and attendance data and most employee initiated payroll changes (such as U.S. Savings Bonds, taxes, address changes, and the like). DFAS has implemented standard interfaces between DCPS and the personnel and accounting systems."

## 4. Vendor Pay

Vendor pay is the payment of commercial invoices, except for payments on the Department's centrally managed (usually large) contracts. Annually, vendor pay operations process nearly 55 million transactions (which includes contracts, modifications, receiving reports, and invoices) in making payments that total over $\$ 98$ billion. Currently, payments to vendors are processed at the installation level and supported by varying degrees of automation. For the most part, the procedures and automated systems have been customized for each DoD Component, and for some major commands and individual installations as well. Similarly, the interfaces between the current vendor pay systems and their associated acquisition, receiving, accounting, and disbursing systems are in various states of automation with many unique applications.

Vendor pay operations are planned to be consolidated at the DFAS site that performs the accounting for the activity that initiates the procurement. The integration of accounting with the primary source of accounting transactions should enhance the timeliness and accuracy of accounting records, while greatly decreasing the level of effort involved in account reconciliation.

Significant savings and improved accounting reports are expected from this alignment. Furthermore, it is planned that the DFAS will reduce to three the number of vendor pay systems. The goal is a single vendor pay system, which will be possible when the DFAS identifies a single suite of accounting and disbursing systems for use throughout the Department.

In addition, the DFAS intends to conduct a minimum of 85 percent of the Department's vendor pay business via. Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI). These are business practices that capture data in electronic form, at its source (electronic transactions), and use that data throughout the payment process, including the interfaces with disbursing and accounting systems. EC/EDI is being implemented throughout the vendor pay process, including both contracts and contract modifications, requisitions, invoices, receiving reports, application advices, payments orders, and electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments. Currently, more than 50 percent of all invoices are received via EDI in the Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS).

## 5. Transportation Pay

The transportation pay process involves making approximately four million payments annually for Government Bills of Lading and Government Transportation Requests. Three different systems are currently in use. Over 80 percent of the Department's payments to transportation carriers are made by the DFAS-Indianapolis Center, with Navy payments made from Norfolk, VA, and Marine Corps payments made from Albany, GA.

As part of implementation of the Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS), the Navy and Marine Corps transportation pay operations are planned to be consolidated at the DFAS-Indianapolis Center. Most of the Department's transportation pay expertise already is resident at that location, and implementation of a modern transportation payment system already is in progress. The single automated payment system should include interfaces to the appropriate DoD Component transportation management activities and will maximize the use of electronic data interchange/electronic commerce. The benefits that are planned to accrue from this consolidation are documented in the DTRS economic analysis.

## 6. Travel Pay

DoD has established a Travel Reengineering Task Force to accomplish the simplification of travel. The resulting policies and procedures are expected to result in many economies and efficiencies.

## 7. Disbursing

Disbursing, the process of making payments and receiving collections, is performed both at the DFAS Centers and installations. At the installation level, disbursing is performed for military pay (particularly "local" (partial) and advance payments), travel pay, vendor pay, and civilian pay that has not yet been centralized at a DFAS Center. Some Centers, as well as some installation-level disbursing offices, have multiple Disbursing Station Symbol Numbers, necessitating multiple reports. Disbursing officers (the holders of Disbursing Station Symbol Numbers) report financial transactions to an assigned DFAS Center (or intermediate Defense Accounting Office under certain circumstances) on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis in accordance with financial reporting requirements. The Centers consolidate these reports with their Center-generated data and report the transactions to the Treasury Department.

The DFAS plans to consolidate disbursing operations at its Centers and Operating Locations on interim migratory disbursing systems (the Standard Finance System-Redesign, Subsystem I for the DFAS Centers in Columbus, Indianapolis, and Kansas City; the Standard Accounting and Reporting System for the DFAS-Cleveland Center; and the Integrated Paying and Collection System for the DFAS-Denver Center). Eventually, the DFAS plans to implement a Departmentwide standard disbursing system at their Centers. To the maximum extent possible, all payments will be made by electronic funds transfer.

With the increasing use of electronic funds transfer, the printing of Treasury checks will be reduced substantially from the 260 sites performing this function today. This reduction will be accomplished in phases. Initially, when a field finance and accounting activity is consolidated, the bulk of its check printing function will be transferred to the supporting the DFAS Center or Operating Location. At first, each Operating Location is scheduled to possess a check printing capability. During the second phase, all check printing is planned to be consolidated at the five centers. During the final phase, all check printing is expected to be consolidated at two DFAS Centers. Finally, should the requirement for check printing decline sufficiently, it may be possible to consolidate all check printing at only one Center.

Disbursing at the installation level largely will be eliminated. Most payments will be by electronic funds transfer from a DFAS Center or supporting Operating Location. Travel advances are expected to be provided through automated teller machines using the Government-wide travel charge card. Similarly, emergency local purchases are planned to be made using the Governmentwide small purchase credit cards, with the actual payments made by a Center or supporting Operating Location. Where a disbursing capability is required at the installation level for customer service purposes, a deputy or agent can be appointed with limited cash authority (and limited check issuing authority in the case of deputies). These deputies or agents would be Military Service members or employees accountable to a DFAS Center or Operating Location disbursing officer.

## 8. Debt Management

Military out-of-service debt collections are centralized at the DFAS Centers, with over 190,000 cases being processed annually. For in-service personnel, debt management is an integral part of current military pay, retiree and annuitant pay, civilian pay, travel pay, and disbursing systems. Similarly, initial debt collection activities are an integral part of current transportation payment, vendor payment, and contract payment systems. Contractor debt collection, amounting to more than 2,000 cases totaling approximately $\$ 1.8$ billion, is managed by the DFAS-Columbus Center. Contractor debt is managed through a single system, the Defense Debt Management System (DDMS).

The DDMS is used both for military and civilian out-of-service personnel and delinquent contractor debt collection. The system's functional operation and host computer are controlled from the DFAS-Denver Center, and used by the other DFAS Centers. The DFAS-Columbus Center uses DDMS exclusively for management of delinquent contract debts. Debts for out-ofservice civilians, previously managed by the DFAS-Columbus Center, were consolidated at the DFAS-Denver Center in November 1994.

## 9. Security Assistance Finance and Accounting

Finance and accounting related to agreements that enable foreign governments to acquire U.S. military equipment, weapons, and training requires over 700 work-years annually. Not quite
half of this effort is centralized at the DFAS-Denver Center, but the majority of the personnel performing these functions reside at a variety of locations and use over 20 different accounting systems. While finance and accounting resources in general are being reduced as the Department downsizes, the security assistance program has grown steadily since the mid-1980s.

Centralized security assistance finance and accounting operations have long been performed at the DFAS-Denver Center, and the Department's primary expertise base in security assistance finance and accounting is located at that site. The DFAS plans to consolidate standalone security assistance finance and accounting functions--including accounting, disbursing, billing, funding, debt collection, and country and case financial management at a single Center or Operating Location.

To the maximum extent feasible, consolidating security assistance finance and accounting operations in Denver should result in the least disruption and loss of expertise. However, where security assistance finance and accounting operations are integrated into other installation operations, the DFAS will look at the feasibility of converting those functions to a standard system on a case-by-case basis.

## 10. Nonappropriated Funds Finance and Accounting

Nonappropriated funds finance and accounting for Army, Navy and Air Force installationlevel cover the accounting, payroll, and bill paying operations for officer and enlisted clubs, hobby shops, billeting funds, and similar activities not funded from DoD appropriations. It does not include finance and accounting functions for the nonappropriated fund Exchanges.

These functions are performed at 220 sites using a variety of systems: the Air Force has 90 installations, each of which uses its own in-house finance and accounting system controlled, maintained, and updated by the Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Services headquarters located in San Antonio; the Army has 20 sites, 75 percent of whose finance and accounting is performed at the Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, Texas; the Navy has 110 sites using two systems that are controlled, maintained, and updated by its Morale, Welfare, and Recreation headquarters in Millington, Tennessee; while the Marine Corps' nonappropriated funds are consolidated with the Marine Corps Exchange.

The Department plans to consolidate all nonappropriated funds finance and accounting operations on a single standardized integrated system at a single consolidated site. The Department is studying whether to privatize these operations or consolidate in-house.

## 11. Installation and Intermediate Level Accounting

Installation and intermediate level accounting includes not only maintaining an installation or intermediate commander's status of funds, but also maintaining required procedures and controls to ensure that proper accounting policies are followed. These accounting services are, for the most part, provided by the DFAS using existing DoD Components systems, policies, and procedures. The operations generally are performed at decentralized field offices located at the various installations. The DFAS-Columbus Center provides centralized accounting support to the Defense Logistics Agency, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Defense Commissary Agency, Navy and Air Force inventory control points, and the DFAS itself; other Centers have small accounting operations. The accounting function uses a wide variety of systems. In the case of business fund accounting, the financial systems frequently are integrated with the functional systems (e.g., inventory accounting).

The consolidation of the Department's installation and intermediate level accounting is planned to be Component-aligned. This is a pragmatic decision primarily based upon system considerations. While a single standard Department-wide system remains a fundamental longrange goal, the Department recognizes that this goal cannot be achieved within the desired consolidation timeframe. Instead, the Department has adopted the intermediate goal of developing standard suites of migration systems by Component. Initially, different migration systems are expected to be used for general and business fund accounting in most cases. This is necessary because of the multitude of interfaces with Component-unique feeder systems in other functional areas. Achievement of this intermediate goal will result in greater progress towards standardization than ever before has been attained by the Department.

## 12. Departmental Accounting

Departmental accounting involves the consolidation of status of funds and cash accountability reports at the agency and department level for submission to Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, and the DoD Components. Departmental accounting is currently performed at three primary sites on separate systems: DFAS-Indianapolis Center for Department of the Army funds and also for Defense Agencies and Defense-wide funds; DFAS-Cleveland Center for Department of the Navy and Marine Corps funds; and DFAS-Denver Center for Department of the Air Force funds. The DFAS-Kansas City Center provides reports on Marine Corps funds to the DFAS-Cleveland Center and DFAS-Columbus Center provides reports for some Defense Agencies to the DFAS-Indianapolis Center. The DFAS is pursuing the development and implementation of a single cash accountability system and a single departmental reporting system.

## 13. Contract Pay

Payments on approximately 96 percent of the 1.4 million invoices for the nearly 400,000 centrally managed, high dollar-value, U.S. and Canadian currency contracts (including European contracts paid in U.S. and Canadian currency) are made by the DFAS-Columbus Center or its detachment in Albuquerque, New Mexico. These payments, totalling approximately $\$ 67.1$ billion in FY 1996, are mostly made via an integrated contract management and payment system (Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS)). Although MOCAS is no longer identified as the standard DoD contract payment migration system, it remains active and serves as an effective DoD contract payment legacy system. The newly proposed standardized DoD system for contract payments (currently under development) is the Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS). One of the key elements of DPPS will be the systems integration with the Standard Procurement System, the Standard Logistics System, and the Shared Procurement Data Warehouse System. In addition to the contracts paid at the DFAS-Columbus Center, a relatively small number of large Navy contracts are paid using a variety of payment systems. In addition to determining contractor entitlements and disbursing payments, the DFAS-Columbus Center also adds to the MOCAS database used by the Department's contract administration community. Seventy percent of the dollar value of these major contracts is paid using electronic funds transfer.

DFAS is also implementing EC/EDI in the contract pay area. Currently, efforts are underway to transmit contract data from four major contract writing systems to the contract payment system (MOCAS) and seven accounting systems. This automated effort will eliminate duplicate data entry and make timely distribution of contractual and financial data.

## 14. Defense Business Operations DBOF

a. Depot Maintenance, and Research and Development (R\&D) Business Areas . NAVAIR Industrial Fund Management System (NIFMS) is the DBOF Corporate Board approved system for these two business areas. NIFMS will replace the Navy R\&D and Depot Maintenance legacy accounting systems. NIFMS is currently being deployed to the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Albany, Georgia and at the first R\&D site in October 1996. NIFMS is being enhanced to provide additional functionality for the R\&D Business Area. NIFMS will be fully compliant with CFO and FMFIA requirements by September 1998.
b. Information Services Business Area. By February 1997, the entire business area will be supported by migration systems. The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) will be supporting the Defense Information Systems Agency, Army, Navy, and Air Force Central Design Activities (CDAs). The Defense Business Management System (DBMS) is supporting DFAS, Defense Logistics Agency, and the Fleet Materiel Support Office CDAs.
c. Transportation Business Area. Existing Service Transportation Accounting systems will be replaced by the Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS). In FY 1997, CEFMS will begin modification to comply with DBOF accounting and reporting requirements. CEFMS will replace the Military Traffic Management Command's Financial Management System (FMS) and the Airlift Services Industrial Fund Integrated Computer System (ASIFICS). Beginning in FY 1998, accounting workload for this business area will migrate to CEFMS.
d. DBOF Reporting. The Central Data Base (CDB) has been selected as the DoD departmental level reporting system for DBOF financial reports. CDB will be converted to a common relational data base architecture consistent with regulatory and statutory requirements; such as: Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) standards, Antideficiency Act, the Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO), etc. Benefits to be derived from this upgrade include: (1) presents all DBOF reports using the Standard General Ledger, (2) enables interactive processing and improved audit trail capabilities, (3) simplifies data base table maintenance, and (4) improves system performance. CDB will be deployed to additional DFAS Centers in order to support its broader support function.
e. Navy Supply Management Business Area. An initiative has been approved to consolidate financial management support for Navy retail and wholesale supply management business area under one system. This system is the Material Financial Control System (MFCS). This will consolidate Navy's entire Supply Management Business Area onto one accounting system. Six legacy systems will be eliminated by this initiative. It is anticipated that the conversion to MFCS will be completed by FY 2000.
f. Air Force Supply Management Business Area. DFAS is studying the feasibility of recommending the merger of Air Force wholesale and retail inventory accounting under the Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS). Currently, SMAS is the designated migratory system for Air Force retail inventory, while the Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS) is the designated wholesale inventory system. Both SMAS and FIABS have planned upgrades to makes these systems CFO and DBOF policy compliant systems. The primary advantage of this consolidation is that it would allow DFAS to field and maintain a single inventory system at the five DFAS Operating Locations supporting Air Force logistics operations. By FY 1998, three legacy systems supporting 5 commodities will be eliminated by moving
accounting support to SMAS for medical supply inventory, the Standard Base Supply System, and Air Force Academy Bookstore.
g. Commercial Off-the-Shelf. A contract was awarded in April 1996 to Digital Systems Group (DSG), Inc., to provide DBOF accounting support for the Public Works and Printing and Publications business areas. A delivery order has been issued for installation and testing of the system at Public Works Center - San Diego. At the prototype test site, the contractor will deploy the system by December 1996. The remaining Public Works and Defense Printing Service locations are expected to be operational by February 1998.

## D. Technology Improvement

Currently, the Department has a large inventory of non-standard systems that were designed five to twenty years ago by the DoD Components. These systems were intended to operate in a specific operating environment to support user unique business practices and requirements. The capitalization of finance and accounting systems provides the opportunity to evolve into an environment that is integrated, interoperable, flexible and efficient. This is being accomplished through the development of a common, multi-purpose, standards based technical architecture and the standardization of functional business practices.

Primary components of the information management strategy include: an enterprise architecture; a standard software support environment; a standard technical architecture (software and hardware); use of enabling technology; an acquisition vehicle and security standards and capabilities.

Information management strategies and initiatives have been developed to facilitate the migration of the DFAS systems into a target environment based on the following goals:

- Technical competence in new technology
- Systems responsive to customer needs
- Efficient management of system development and maintenance
- High capacity telecommunications at the lowest cost
- Support improved business practices through the use of integrated new technologies
- Increased system integration across functions
- Increased use of electronic interfaces
- Standard system release practices and testing
- Migrate to a paperless environment
- Single source data entry.
- Increase information processing efficiency of applications

Many of the information management strategies and initiatives will be integrated into automated information system initiatives and accomplished as an element of design or development efforts (user interfaces, imaging, electronic commerce, expert systems and implementation of data standardization) based on policy or program guidance. The enterprise integration initiatives--data modeling, process modeling and standard data elements-are near completion and establish a process for maintaining a shared, standard repository of information. Other initiatives are in various stages of completion (software process improvement, managing application performance program, teleservices, and Enterprise Local Area Network).

## 1. Enterprise Integration

Enterprise Integration (EI) represents a partnership of functional and technical management to achieve a combination of improved processes and effective application of information technology within and across the functional areas of DoD. The EI approach treats data as a corporate asset and assigns responsibility to the OSD level Principal Staff Assistants for systems within their areas of purview. This approach relies on greater up front analysis and integration of business requirements. The result is intended to be reengineered business processes that efficiently capture and share data and standard systems for each business requirement.

The EI approach to business requirement analysis makes use of information and activity models--from which systems will be developed. Data models make use of the principles of information engineering to eliminate data redundancy, while activity models depict business requirements as standard non-redundant activities that can be combined into various business process scenarios. The models serve as an implementation-neutral view of the business. They reduce the documentation to an unambiguous and all-inclusive depiction of the functional requirements. This will lead to much greater flexibility and ease of system development and maintenance, with reduced human intervention and greater conformance to functional requirements.

The benefits of EI will be reduced costs of systems development and maintenance, improved business processes, improved availability of information for decision making, and much greater functional control of, and accountability for, the systems.

## 2. Data Modeling

The DoD Finance and Accounting data model serves as the basis for the development of department wide standard data. The information engineering approach fostered development of an objective data model independent of the systems in which the data is captured and processed. This approach resulted in a robust data model, currently in IDEF1X and conforming to FIPS 184, which serves as the basis for the development of department wide standard data.

While the Finance and Accounting Data Model covers most of the information requirements to support the finance and accounting functions, there are areas which require more development. The most notable area remaining is pay, covering both the civilian and military payroll computations. This area will be covered based on the payroll modeling effort previously performed.

## 3. Process Modeling

The original DoD Finance and Accounting Process Model, and supporting Process Action Diagrams (PADs), were developed during 1992 to 1994 using the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, and Communication) CIM Process Guide and applying the information engineering analysis principles. Besides conforming to FIPS 183, the IDEF0 format more clearly depicts the steps, operations, and information needed to perform business activities. It shows these aspects of the business in graphic form independent of physical implementation considerations such as timing, systems, or organizations. Although the activity model will serve as a solid foundation for future system development, it also is a valuable tool in the near term. For example, the activity model now is being used to support the development of the new Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS). Updates to the DoD model are made as necessary.

## 4. Standard Data Elements

The DFAS views data as a resource and commits itself to the efficient and effective use of standard data. Consequently, the DFAS is committed to the development and implementation of finance and accounting data standards to support both DFAS and DoD-wide strategic goals. The DFAS data administrators work with other communities to achieve data standardization in interfacing functions. The intent is to provide flexibility to meet customer data needs and reduce information resource costs.

The DFAS strategy for data administration is based on high level planning with a topdown modeling approach to achieve data standardization. The DoD Finance and Accounting Data Model was completed in FY 1994. Updates to this model are made as necessary.

The DFAS has conducted inventories of legacy system data which reside in Center migration system data dictionaries. During March 1994, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service submitted to the Functional Data Administrator some 700 standard data items for DoD wide review and approval as standard data. To date, about 500 of those items have been approved and are under the stewardship of the Comptroller. The candidate standard data are developed based on the information model and requirements documented therein.

## E. Information Technology Strategies

The DFAS computing strategy implements common software engineering practices supported by a standard technical architecture referred to as the Software Engineering Environment (SEE). SEE implements a technical architecture of hardware, communications, and engineering support software. This strategy establishes a future target which will guide the definition and implementation of common practices and the acquisition and installation of components of the software engineering support technical architecture. The computing strategy pursues:

- Implementation of DoD mandates for open systems in the Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management
- Implementation of the DoD mandate for the use of Ada
- Software engineering productivity increases through the Software Process Improvement Program (SPI)
- Common software engineering practices across the DFAS facilitating cross-leveling of work and presentation of a single face to customers
- Integrated Software Engineering Environment with a strong repository supporting reuse of data and processes across all financial systems
- Re-engineering of all migratory applications to the target Application Execution Environment defined in the computing strategy for Operational Support
- Integration and alignment of applications to support a user-defined target functional architecture.


## 1. Software Process Improvement (SPI) Program

The SPI Program directly supports the DFAS business goal to implement a Standardized Central Design Activity (CDA) function within the DFAS. The SPI program does this by defining and institutionalizing a set of common procedures that will be used to develop, modify and reengineer Automated Information Systems. This standardization will support cross-leveling of
personnel across the organization in order to manage and balance workload requirements as they change, and will facilitate improvement of software quality via a corresponding improvement in the process used to develop, maintain, and reengineer software.

The SPI Program also supports the Department business goal of Business Process Reengineering, by concentrating on effective software development practices that have proven worthwhile by the overall software industry. The SPI Program is an example of continuous process improvement, in that processes, once standardized, will be evaluated regularly and changed in a disciplined way to implement innovations and improvements in technology and techniques.

The SPI program is centrally managed. The program currently embraces six organizationwide working groups in the key process areas of Configuration Management, Software Quality Assurance, Project Management, Software Subcontract Management, Software Testing, and Requirements Management. These groups design processes in assigned subject areas. Then, Software Engineering Process Groups assist local management and staff to implement the standard processes. Implementation will be accomplished incrementally with the major migratory and interim migratory systems.

## 2. Managing Application Performance (MAP) Program

The mission of information management is to deliver high-quality, high-performance, costefficient information systems that assist end-users in executing day-to-day operations. The application system provides the critical link between information and the end-user. It is here, at the application system level, where a focus on efficiency improvement can actually deliver more productive work, while consuming fewer resources.

The goal of the MAP Program is to reduce consumption and costs by 20 percent. Savings will be achieved through reduced CPU utilization, application runtime, and I/O activity. Redesigned applications achieve the same end user results using fewer resources by eliminating redundant or poorly designed processes. Applications are selected on a business-case basis, focusing on migration and interim migration systems, where the preliminary analysis indicates significant potential for processing improvements. The MAP Program utilizes commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) application performance tools, a well-defined methodology, and a staff of trained performance analysts to work with the DFAS Financial Systems Organization design personnel. The performance tools produce reports which identify and isolate application inefficiencies. These tools eliminate the time-consuming and labor-intensive analysis methods previously used.

Efforts will continue within the MAP Program to identify candidate applications where performance enhancement is warranted. Currently, this project is limited to the MVS/CICS type platforms; however, the program will expand to other platforms used by the DFAS.

## F. Enabling Technology Strategies

In addition to new technology in system development and maintenance, the DFAS intends to use enabling technology in various business areas to improve productivity and reduce overall costs. These other technologies are in the areas of imaging, hypertext, teleservices, EC/EDI and communications.

Enabling technology will apply to finance systems, accounting systems, consolidations, and on-going business practices in existing DFAS Centers and the evolving Operating Locations.

## 1. Hypertext

The Hypertext program is a part of the DFAS's customer service offering for business process improvement. The goals and objectives of the Hypertext program are to facilitate the DFAS administration and publication practice for maintenance of documents such as regulations. The plan is to develop an electronic document system utilizing Hypertext technology. This medium will provide an enhanced text format allowing users to move quickly throughout the document with cross-reference definitions and footnotes to facilitate self-teaching and streamline references. This technology decreases scrolling through documents and increases the direct lookup and quicker retrieval of linked indexed documents.

The strategic plan for accomplishing these goals are:

- Issue policy and procedures to facilitate the implementation of Hypertext
- Provide training required to the DFAS staff to do Hypertext, and streamline the learning process for the DFAS personnel.
- To provide the necessary hardware and software required at the DFAS Center and operating location levels to do Hypertext.
- Establish Hypertext contractual support for the DFAS Centers and operating locations.

The Hypertext technology provides the users with the benefit of transition from paper to electronic media and reduces the volume of paper required throughout the process.

## 2. Teleservices

The Teleservices Program is a business process improvement effort to improve customer service and reduce the cost of financial operations. The Teleservices Program goals are to integrate productivity tools with the finance migratory systems to support financial operations, reduce costs, and improve customer service.

The primary component of the Teleservices Program is the Teleservices Call Management System (TCMS). The TCMS is a DFAS-wide support strategy to manage all customer contacts telephone and written inquiries and service requests - at the DFAS Centers and Operating Locations. The Personal Identification Number (PIN) program is required for teleservices offering interactive access to sensitive, non-classified financial information covered by the Privacy Act.

The TCMS applies telecommunications innovations with telephone services to provide our customers with alternate access to personal financial data. Automating the routine function of telephone inquiries with voice processing and interactive voice response will provide new and enhanced services to DFAS customers.

TCMS initiatives support retired and annuitant pay, active duty and reserve pay, travel pay, transportation pay, contract and vendor payments, and other consolidated activities that receive a high volume of customer inquiries.

## 3. Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)

President Clinton's memorandum of October 26, 1993, stated an Administration commitment to fundamentally altering and improving the way the Federal Government buys goods and services by ensuring that electronic commerce is implemented for appropriate Federal purchases as quickly as possible. The heads of each executive department or agency were directed to assist the President's Management Council in implementing the electronic commerce system as quickly as possible.

As part of the President's Electronic Commerce initiative and in cooperation with the Chief Financial Officers Electronic Commerce committee and the Financial Implementation Team for Electronic Commerce, the DFAS will assist with widespread adoption and implementation of electronic commerce concepts for financial operations across the Department. The DFAS has established an Electronic Commerce Program Office which is responsible for identifying and implementing-to the maximum extent possible-EC/EDI and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) across the DFAS.

The private sector and DoD activities have been using EDI to exchange business information since the 1960 's. By exchanging information electronically, they have been able to reduce errors in data entry, eliminate mailing costs, decrease paper handling, reduce inventories, improve cash management, and shorten order times. Today, our long term goal is much broader and more encompassing. The Department will use EDI as a tool to change fundamentally its business practices from a paper-based document process to a totally electronic environment.

Some of the Department's highest EC/EDI priorities include: implement the processes in program management systems to electronically request the validation of funds and recording of commitments in the accounting systems; implement the creation of electronic contracts and contract modifications in the contract writing systems and the recording of them in the payment and accounting systems; implement the processing of electronic receiving reports to the payment and accounting systems; implement the acceptance and processing in the payment systems of electronic invoices from vendors; and automate the pre-validation of payments against obligations prior to disbursing. In addition, the scope includes increasing the use of EFT, registering small vendors, establishing DoD Standard Implementation Conventions (IC) for our financial community, and implementing recommendations developed in conjunction with the Acquisition and Financial Management Panel. This Panel, established by direction of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, developed, through a working group, 48 recommendations that focused primarily on short and mid-term improvements. These improvements include implementing the use of standard ANSI X12 transaction sets to transmit contract and contract modification data from contracting systems directly to contract administration, contract payment, and accounting systems. This will reduce manual data entry and improve data integrity across systems. Implementation of these improvements will be phased in over the next several years.

Significant efforts are underway in several of the above areas. Pre-validation efforts have been implemented in the major accounting systems for MOCAS payments utilizing the DFAS developed Pre-validation System. The effort to provide electronic contracts to the payment and accounting systems have been implemented. Electronic invoice processing has been implemented in MOCAS. Most of the vendor payment systems are producing EFT payments. Other vendor payment systems are in the programming phase for automating invoices and receiving reports.

One of the most important benefits achieved by utilizing EDI end to end is one-time data entry. By capturing critical data at the beginning of our processes and utilizing EDI to forward
data, we eliminate the opportunity for data errors. With data error eliminated, accurate information is achieved, and the number of people and the amount of time spent on researching errors is reduced.

## 4. Communications - ELAN

The DFAS has developed a standard Enterprise Local Area Network (ELAN) architecture to provide a single network image to both users and applications, shielding them from where services originate, as well as the underlying technical details. The objective network services environment is based on standards that are emerging from national and international standards activities. These services are provided to applications and users requiring access to data and processes residing anywhere in the network.

These services can be logically divided into directory services which provide identification and location of network resources; platform interface services which includes data transfer, message handling, and remote resource access; and application interface services which allows applications to exchange information with other applications. The DFAS networks will support data, voice and video through a multiple media technology.

The migration strategy for network services required to support mission applications involves standardizing on Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol in support of plat-form-to-platform communications and client/server applications. As emerging standards and associated products mature, this environment will evolve to include such things as the distributed computing environment, the distributed management environment, Kerberos security access controls, the simple network management protocol and, ultimately, open system interconnection. The ELAN allows for connection to the Internet. This connection fosters the use of EC/EDI. The Internet connection also fosters our communications with our external customers. Intranet services will provide DFAS elements with better access to internal documents and information.

## 5. User Interfaces

The user interface supports direct human-machine interaction by controlling the environment in which users interact with applications and the processing platform. The baseline environment consists of applications requiring character based input through dumb terminals or dumb terminal emulation. These applications lack standard presentation (look and feel) primarily because they were developed by different organizations. The objective environment is dictated by existing and emerging standards such as GOSIP, POSIX, and the DoD Human Computer Interface Style Guide. This environment can be characterized as providing a common look and feel, where icons are manipulated to process tasks. Users will be provided with a flexible, tailorable environment that shields them from the details of the underlying technical infrastructure.

The existing technical infrastructure in the DFAS user community is conducive to supporting Microsoft Windows. Many DFAS users are already familiar with the Microsoft Windows environment. The near-term DFAS strategy will be to build on this familiarity and implement a Windows-based environment in the software development environment and in DFAS developed applications.

Where possible, we will acquire development tools that can generate character-based X Windows and DOS MS-Windows applications for workstations and local and wide area networks. This provides a migration path from the character-based environment to a graphical
environment, and will allow for X Windows whenever the underlying technical infrastructure supports it.

The migration strategy for the user interface will introduce a graphical user interface environment in the DFAS development and production environments. The migration strategy initially will focus on establishing the infrastructure that can support MS-Windows-based applications. It will be necessary to introduce Graphical user interface applications prudently, starting with applications that are limited in scope and numbers of users.

## G. Management Information Support

The DFAS is developing the capability to extract information from existing systems in a user friendly "warehouse" environment for the purpose of providing managers with consistent, accurate information for decision making on improving and reporting on financial operations. The complexity, timing, and reliability of retrieving legacy data for corporate enterprise decision making and reporting is a cumbersome process. The data is located on multiple platforms, in multiple data stores, in disparate systems. The current data is collected in distinct operational systems for specific business purposes, rather than for overall corporate enterprise use by senior managers. The integration of knowledge contained in these separate systems is hampered by the timing of non-integrated information, sometimes resulting in unreliable information. Additionally, the time to gather information in multiple sources can be longer than required for the business need. The existing systems were developed using different business rules and technical operating environments with little in common with one another. The management information provided by these numerous data processing applications often require complex cross-referencing to attain the precision to support cross functional views of management, information systems, and performance data. The existing systems vary in hardware platforms, communications networks, functionality provided, and operating environments. They support required Management Information Support (MIS) functions common to all locations, and contain both unique and similar information. An integrated data store will result in efficiency of data retrieval and data consistency in information gathering or reporting.

The maturity of technology has opened the opportunity for creating a common data store derived from the existing MISs. The common usage for this type of data store is a data warehouse. The speed of computers measured in millions of instructions per second (mips) has increased. The vendor tools for query or relational on-line application processing (OLAP) has become more user friendly for the business analyst through the use of meta data. The vendor tools have become more flexible and faster through new techniques and evolving technology. The disk storage capacity of computers is growing. Client server technology has opened the opportunity to share data between business area and for upper management to view the overall business. The technological improvements in computer hardware and software allows for the development of a warehouse of enterprise data.

The functional requirements of the warehouse for the Financial Operations Reporting and Improvement SysTem (FORIST) MIS is not limited to a singular functional area. The view of the data will change. Rather than a system that is implementing a singular functional view, the proposed system will utilize a corporate enterprise view of data to implement cross functional views required in the management and reporting of the DFAS. The system will be one of direct end-user access to data through a single integrated relational database. The increased access to data will empower the senior manager in the support of their management decisions and
reporting. FORIST will acquire data from the following systems for presentation to the larger enterprise community.

## 1. Audit Review and Tracking System (ARTS)

DFAS standard FMFIA Section 2 system and central repository for recording, monitoring and analyzing all FMFIA and accounting and finance internal control weaknesses and corrective actions.

DFAS FMFIA Section 2 system:

1. IDs and defines Assessable Units by Center;
2. Schedules and maintains status of IMCRs;
3. Reports results of IMCRs;
4. Reports corrective actions;
5. Reports POA\&M and status of corrective actions; and
6. Produces Section 2 report of the annual FMFIA.
7. Audit Liaison and Follow-up (including hotlines, sitreps and congressional responses) system (ALFS)

The DFAS standard Audit Liaison/Follow up, Hotlines, SITREPs, and Congressional Response control and analysis system is currently under development and includes the tracking of special interest items within this subject area.

DFAS Audit Liaison/Follow-up, Hotlines, SITREPs, and Congressional Response system:

1. Record, control and monitor all audits, hotlines, SITREPs, and Congressional responses;
2. Assign responsibility and track status; and
3. Record weaknesses and corrective actions;
4. Ensures consistence response to audit, hotines, and congressional inquires.

## 3. Accounting Systems Requirements (ASR) Database

DFAS standard FMFIA Section 4 system and standard system used to evaluate DoD accounting and finance systems and record results.

DFAS FMFIA Section 4 system:

1. Records the statutory/regulatory requirements for which our accounting and finance system must comply;
2. Presents the requirements by functiona/business area and by type of system;
3. Prepares automated reviews guides for evaluating systems and recording results; and,
4. Analyzes results of the evaluations and produces reports.

## 4. Systems Inventory Database (SID)

DFAS system for maintaining the inventory of accounting and finance systems, SID contains the inventory of administrative systems, $\mathbb{R} M$ projects, and information related to known systems weaknesses and corrective actions. SIDs data provides the link to system data in other databases.

DoD official inventory of accounting and finance systems:

1. Records required data on all DoD accounting and finance systems, DFAS administrative systems and IRM projects;
2. Provides the link to systems data in other databases; and provides data for FMFIA Section 4, CFO 5 Year Financial Management Plan, Paperwork Reduction Act and IRM reporting.

## 5. Resource Analysis Decision Support System (RADSS)

RADSS is the official unit cost system for financial operations in the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF). RADSS incorporates a Management Information System (MIS) and a Decision Support System (DSS) using On-line Analytical Processing (OLAP). RADSS employs a three-tiered, distributed client-server architecture with commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software in a windows environment. RADSS eliminates a reliance on two non-DFAS Defense Agencies to provide DFAS its monthly unit cost, hours and workload reports. RADSS provides this single consolidated source of data for the DFAS community including the Financial Systems Organization (FSO), DFAS-HQ, the centers and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller (OUSD(C)). RADSS provides one consolidated source of information thus eliminating fragmented data sources, lengthy delays and missing data. RADSS also replaces many unique "homegrown" DFAS center analysis applications which further compounded fragmentation of data. Although RADSS is constructed to receive data from any system, the current functionality of the application encompasses the extraction of data from the Defense Business Management System (DBMS).

RADSS gives managers the tool and data needed to practice pro-active management in place of re-active management. In addition to standard reports, RADSS gives decision makers tools to interrogate the data. RADSS allows for weekly monitoring of costs, trend analysis, graphing, spreadsheet and management alerts.

Future phases of RADSS are underway to include detailed MIS information, an Automated Budget Formulation Subsystem and access to extensive historical data. At the request of OUSD(C), DFAS is considering the concept of expanding the RADSS community to include other DoD Services and Agencies.

## 6. Information Technology Budget (ITB)

DFAS system for budgeting and tracking projected cost of information management projects. It records, monitors and tracks the projected cost of information management projects including systems.

## 7. Performance Measurement Indicators Systems (PMI)

DFAS standard system for the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) for controlling, monitoring and tracking operational performance and performance measurements.

DFAS system for reporting performance measurement indicators:

1. Gathers, records, monitors and tracks performance measurement indicators;
2. Analyzes indicators against performance criteria; and,
3. Reports results.

## 8. Operation Mongoose On-line (OMO)

Assist managers in establishing, monitoring and tracking potential fraud cases. It will feed data to ARTS and to ALFS on fraud cases.

## 9. Configuration Management Information System (CMIS)

DFAS standard system and single source of data relating to all changes being considered to the baseline of a particular system. CMIS records the requested changes and tracks then through the review and approval process. The functional proponents and technical service providers are working from the same information and data, real time/on-line access is provided to all users. Interface with LRS in FY 97.

DFAS standard system for entering and tracking all DFAS AIS change System Change Requests (SCRs). CMIS records the requested change, assigns a unique number, links different review and approval levels, and monitors status.

## 10. Labor Reporting System (LRS)

The LRS captures hours worked by task within project/program. This source data supports the earned value computations related to actual vs. planned for systems modification and development activities among other types of project tracking and management data. Interface with CMIS in FY97.

## 11. Strategic Business Plan (SBP)

DFAS data base containing a series of coordinated, dynamic, and detailed tactical plans that will provide a blueprint for DoD Financial Management Reform. Tactical plans consist of enterprise wide reform initiatives with detailed milestones that track actions and sub-actions. The SBP consists of three segments: Narrative, tactical plan, and cost/budget information.

1. Provides the goals and initiatives required to achieve Financial Management Reform.
2. Provides current status of DFAS-wide initiatives (Narratives, Cost Data, Milestones).
3. Provides justification for Budget Submissions (OSD Budget Submission/President's Budget Submission).
4. Provides the DFAS Director and Principal Deputy Director the capability to monitor the development and execution of tactical plans that delineate financial management reform initiatives.
5. Provides relationships between initiatives and shows dependencies.
6. Provides an analytical tool for program analysts in comparing a program baseline with completed or delayed actions and costs.

## 12. Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Financial Management 5-Year Plan Tracking

 SystemThe CFO system integrates several manual and automated processes in order to design, describe, organize, guide, and report the Department's efforts to improve operations and financial management systems. The CFO system's major product is the CFO Financial Management 5-

Year Plan. The Plan satisfies the requirements of the CFO Act, FMFIA and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The CFO Financial Management 5-Year Plan and Tracking System focuses in a single planning document the numerous DoD projects and initiatives undertaken to meet the Comptroller's "Blueprint for Reform." The 5-Year Plan provides a strategic overview furnishing details on the linkage between individual reform elements, DoD's Financial Improvement Initiatives, the CFO's vision for financial management, and our efforts to accelerate compliance with the CFO Act. The CFO Financial Management 5-Year Plan also contains the elements of a tactical plan for financial systems in the form of the Migration and Interim Migration Systems Strategies. The Strategies give specific details for each element on expected objectives to be reached, steps required to meet those objective, milestones for each step, and performance measures so that progress can be tracked and evaluated.

## 13. OMB Financial Systems Inventory (FSI)

Database containing information on DoD financial management and mixed financial management systems. The FSI meets the requirements in OMB Circular A-11, Section 15.5 for maintenance of a financial management systems inventory. OMB uses the FSI to assess the condition of DoD financial management systems, and combines the DoD inventory with that of the other government agencies to assess the status of financial management government-wide.

The OMB FSI contains a brief description of all DoD financial management systems including the type of application, functions supported, points of contract, future plans, and an assessment of the systems conformance with OMB A-127, JFMPP and FMFIA. It also contains a host of information on the system software, hardware and the systems technical environment.

## H. Information Technology (IT) Acquisition Strategy

The primary objective of the acquisition strategy is to ensure that the procurement process provides the capability to meet current and future IT requirements. Simply stated, the DFAS must have the capability to quickly and simply obtain quality IT products and services within schedule and at a reasonable cost.

The DFAS has streamlined the acquisition process by decentralizing the acquisition of small purchases and centralizing the preparation of approval documentation for all larger acquisitions. The Central Contracting Office at each DFAS Center and the FSO process simplified acquisition contracts and serve as the focal point for forwarding large acquisitions to a supporting contracting office. The DFAS has established a centralized acquisition requirements management organization to prepare approval documents.

The DFAS Strategy to acquire IT support is to use existing contracts to the maximum extent possible. Where existing contracts are not available, the DFAS will use a mixture of contracting approaches to meet our needs.

An initiative to establish contract vehicles that are flexible and can be executed on demand is in process. Once the contract vehicle is in place, the DFAS will have the capability to plan, acquire, implement, and install an integrated IT solution to meet its business needs. These contract vehicles coupled with other contracts available for DFAS use will significantly reduce the time it takes for the DFAS to acquire IT products and services.

Each contract vehicle resulting from specific contract initiatives will be an indefinite delivery and indefinite quantity type contract with task orders executed after contract award that would define discrete, manageable tasks. The specific contract initiatives currently underway to establish this capability within the DFAS are as follows:

- A contract for Imaging was awarded in September, 1994, with a performance period up to five years. It provides professional technical support services including labor, software, hardware, materials, and documentation in support of the DFAS. All work performed under this contract is in direct support of efforts to integrate electronic document technology in the DFAS business processes. The contract provides for services which evaluate existing workflow processes and defines functions that can be improved through the application of document imaging, micro-graphics and other paperless technologies.
- A FIP Infrastructure contract was awarded in September 1995, with a performance period up to five years. It provides professional technical system integration services and support for the analysis and installation of the DFAS technical infrastructure. All work performed under this contract is in direct support of efforts to integrate the DFAS technical infrastructure required to improve the DFAS business processes.

The Defense Financial Integrated Systems Services (DIFSS) contracts were awarded on September 27, 1996. The performance period for these contracts are for five years from date of award. The DIFSS contracts were structured to assist the FSO's mission of implementing information technology solutions in support of DFAS current and future needs. The services include any and all services in support of automated systems development, maintenance and deployment. Requirements for planned system expansions and anticipated augmentations will be satisfied by task orders for services, incidental hardware and /or software, materials, equipment or other required resources utilizing these contracts. Requirements for upgrades and other systems modifications will be satisfied by including technology refreshment, upgrades and integration of services in the task orders.

## I. Security Strategies

Presently, the DFAS is exploring new technology to implement the Automated Information System (AIS) Security Program, to integrate available security capabilities (e.g., strong identification and authentication, secure certification authority workstation, electronic signature, encryption and internet management software) for all systems. The AIS Security Program will implement safeguards to protect DFAS AISs against intentional or unintentional modification, disclosure and destruction of information. AIS safeguards will also protect against denial of service to DFAS users and department activities when appropriate. In pursuit of protecting DoD's finance and accounting information, DFAS is striving to implement an AIS Security Program that takes into consideration all possible means of eliminating unauthorized access. The following strategies represent the business direction DFAS is taking to implement the DFAS AIS Security Program:

- Publish DFAS Chapter 10, AIS Security Policy, of DFAS 8000-R Information Management Policy and Instructional Guidance in August 1996. This policy establishes the DFAS AIS Security Program for all DFAS AISs to include:
- AIS Security Program Objectives:
-     - Provide effective and non-intrusive automated
information system security.
- Develop a standard AIS Security training plan for DFAS.
-     - Determine AIS security actions that meet security protection goals, benefit users and have high payoff (e.g., survey the community).
-     - Assure functional managers consider AIS security when preparing functional requirements that drive software development or modification.
-     - Simplify the user's security interface wherever possible.
- Automate security documentation and risk assessments.
- DFAS Certification and Accreditation (C\&A) Program Objectives.
- Establish DFAS C\&A Handbook
-     - Identify C\&A requirements in DFAS Service Level Agreements with external service providers.
- Establish DFAS Risk Management Process.
- Review, comment, and coordinate security plans, risk assessments, and system security test and evaluation plans for each DFAS major AIS.


## J. Year 2000 Strategies

The Year 2000 will have a critical impact on information systems in DFAS. Due to space limitations on early computers, the industry-accepted standard for representing a date has been six digits. The year portion of the date has always been two digits. Beginning with the year 2000, this standard produces potential miscalculations. The Year 2000 changes can effect all mainframe, midrange and personal computers. The two-digit year field can be found in microcode, operating system code, software compilers, application systems, data query languages, procedures, screens, databases, and data. Any computations that calculate age, sort by date, compare dates, or perform other specialized tasks are affected. DFAS is faced with the task of modifying existing systems to properly process dates after 1999.

DFAS began work on the Year 2000 project in 1991. The DFAS Financial Systems Organization (FSO) has the responsibility to monitor and track all non - Year 2000 compliant systems. This process involves identifying all systems DFAS has responsibility for, separating compliant from non-compliant systems, and identifying a point-of-contact for each system. To accomplish this task, a spreadsheet of all systems has been created (input came from the System Inventory Database, DFAS Headquarters, DFAS Centers, and the Financial Systems Activities). Systems are tracked under either a DFAS Center or Headquarters Deputate, depending on who has primary responsibility. Each non-compliant system must have a plan for becoming compliant explaining how the system will meet the Year 2000 deadline of December 31, 1998. The spreadsheets are updated quarterly to enable the FSO to track the progress of each system toward becoming compliant.

## K. Fraud Detection and Prevention

The Department has established a program to better enforce compliance with existing security procedures at financial data processing installations and reduce the vulnerability of its computer networks to intrusion. This program, titled "Operation Mongoose," is a pro-active fraud detection and prevention unit formed to identify possible individual intrusion into financial systems for illegal personal gain. Operation Mongoose is managed by a program management team within the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), and involves several other DoD organizations. Computer matching techniques are used to compare various dissimilar computer systems operated by financial organizations within DoD to identify anomalies that occur when data that should be the same fails to match from one system to another. Operation Mongoose areas of current interest include validation of vendor payments, military, civilian, and retired/annuitant payrolls, transportation payments, and payment system intrusion.

The Operation Mongoose methodology includes the combined team efforts of the DFAS, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in Monterey, Ca., and the DoD Inspector Generals Office, including the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS). These three organizations are working together to develop fraud indicators that are generated by the discrepancies between systems, collect and compare data from all over DoD, detect the presence of anomalies within the DoD systems, examine the appropriate records to determine if the anomalies actually are a result of fraud, and pursue criminal charges against the people responsible for the fraud. The Objective is to establish a permanently structured organization that will detect and prevent fraud by actively seeking it out, rather than waiting for it to surface by chance, be identified by informants, or be detected by random reviews that allow too great an opportunity for concealment of the crime.

The Operation Mongoose program manager has established a network that includes personnel already in place at the DFAS Centers, especially in their internal review organizations, in DoD financial and law enforcement agencies, and in several outside agencies including the U. S. Secret Service. Requests for assistance both from and to these organizations are routinely handled, and cooperation has resulted in the arrests of several suspects and the confiscation of millions of dollars of fraudulently obtained DoD funds. The pro-active review of payments to individuals such as retirees and annuitants has resulted in the elimination of millions of dollars of fraudulent and erroneous regular payments. Operation Mongoose is presently in the process of completing the development of a tracking and reporting system that will increase the ability to monitor and control the cases under consideration, and to keep the network of responsible organizations informed of their status.

## Subsection 2.3 Policy and Procedures Considerations

## A. "DoD Financial Management Regulation"

In the area of policy, the Department has initiated a single Department-wide "DoD Financial Management Regulation," suitable for use at all levels. This issuance is replacing numerous separate DoD Component directives and once fully implemented, is expected to eliminate over 70,000 pages of regulations. The current publication status is shown in the following table:

| Volume | Title | Status |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | General Financial Management Information, <br> Systems, and Requirements | Issued 5/93 |


| Volume | Title | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2A\&B | Budget Formulation and Presentation | First issued 6/93 and 5/94 Revised 6/96 |
| 3 | Budget Execution - Availability and Use of Budgetary Resources | Draft <br> To be issued 10/96 |
| 4 | Accounting Policy and Procedures | First issued 1/95 <br> Phase II issued 9/96 |
| 5 | Disbursing Policy and Procedures | Issued 12/93 |
| 6 | Reporting Policy and Procedures | Issued 2/96 |
| 7A | Military Pay Policy and Procedures (Active and Reserves) | Issued 1/93 |
| 7B | Military Pay Policy and Procedures (Retired) | Issued 12/92 |
| 8 | Civilian Pay Policy and Procedures | First issued 3/93 Revised 1/95 |
| 9 | Travel Policy and Procedures | Draft |
| 10 | Contract Payment Policy and Procedures | Issued 2/96 |
| 11A | Reimbursable Operations, Policy and Procedures | Draft |
| 11B | Reimbursable Operations, Policy and Procedures - Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) | Issued 12/94 |
| 12 | Special Accounts, Funds and Programs | Draft |
| 13 | Nonappropriated Funds Policy and Procedures | Issued 8/94 |
| 14 | Administrative Control of Appropriations | Issued 8/95 |
| 15 | Security Assistance Policy and Procedures | Issued 3/93 |
| B. Budget and Accounting Classification Architecture |  |  |
| T <br> standard <br> managem <br> establishe <br> BACC is <br> responsiv <br> organizat <br> informati <br> systems <br> systems. | udget and Accounting Classification Architecture get and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) attention and emphasis under the DFAS Project $M$ ay 14, 1996. A BACC Project Office was created erequisite for any standard DoD accounting syste cused on consistently meeting fiduciary reporting documents, and transactions; and uniformly supp equirements. It is expected that the BACC will si to be implemented in all migratory and interim $m$ | ncept which incorporates the tinues to receive increased agement Office (PMO) the PMO organization. The nd is structured to be change quirements; able to identify financial management ify the task of standardizing atory accounting and finance |

The Department's Financial Management Steering Committee approved the BACC structural data elements in September of 1994. The BACC Project Office has since formation: modified and stabilized the BACC structural data elements; provide an expanded and more detailed BACC data element matrix; revised, expanded, and clarified the detailed BACC data element definitions; developed a Concept of Operations for BACC implementation; and, monitored the BACC Task Group members working on special issues such as developing the concept for the Document/Record Reference Identifier (Standard Document Number) or the information requirements for the Object Class/Country Code Field and Reimbursable Source Field, and the BACC Data Base Manager constructing the extensive and complex BACC data base which will be provided to systems managers for use in the accounting systems. The BACC Project Office is also in the process of setting up the DoD Centralized BACC Architecture Office and the Sub-BACC Architecture Offices at the DFAS Centers.

## C. Data Standardization

The standardization of financial and other data continues to receive significant emphasis. A data administration program is in place and the Department-wide data dictionary is being populated with standard financial management data elements. Long-term finance and accounting requirements have been documented and data and process models have been developed. Departmental personnel continue to work closely with other government and private sector groups to standardize data and formats of mutual interest and, thereby, promote increased use of capabilities such as electronic invoicing and electronic transfer of contract payments.

## D. Standard Practices

Another step taken to standardize the Department's accounting practices was the implementation of the Defense Business Operations Fund. The Fund primarily is an extension of the revolving fund concept employed throughout the Department over the past 35 years. The new aspects focus on the use of standard procedures across the Department.

The objectives of the Fund are to (1) provide a business management structure that encourages managers and employees of the Department's support organizations to recognize and recover the costs of producing a product or providing a service; (2) establish a customer/provider relationship for products and services; and (3) provide products or services at the lowest cost. This concept is rooted in two fundamental principles: cost visibility and basic economic incentives. Providers are expected to have and use the visibility over costs incurred to deliver a product or perform a service; and operating forces are expected to choose and pay for the level of service and support required.

## E. International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card

The International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (I.M.P.A.C.) program is playing a major role in the Department's efforts to streamline the acquisition process and cut the costs of performing finance and accounting support for processing commercial invoices. The program allows individual government cardholders to purchase items and services with values of $\$ 2,500$ or less (called "micro-purchases) from vendors using a government I.M.P.A.C. credit card. Under the current government-wide contract, the Rocky Mountain BankCard System (RMBCS) reimburses the individual vendors for these purchases and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service makes cyclical consolidated payments to RMBCS.

The DFAS processes about 9.9 million commercial invoices per year. Although an estimated 7.7 million meet the micro-purchase threshold, only about 1.2 million of the invoices are a result of the IMPAC.

However, the Department is currently reengineering the procedures and policy on using the charge card. Many of the acquisition preapprovals and procedures are being further streamlined. So the IMPAC program as we know it today will change and result in an even faster and simpler procurement, faster payment to the vendors, less processing of financial documentation, and faster processing of commercial invoices. This is a "win-win" situation. The government is able to procure its needs quicker and easier; the commercial vendors get reimbursed faster; and interest payments become non-existent. Changes will result in an overall reduction in costs to the government - both in dollars and manpower.

The acquisition changes will be accompanied by others being made in the finance and accounting world. Procedural changes made by DoD customers, along with reengineered business practices by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service and endorsed by our customers, will enable an exponential increase in the use of the charge card and generate millions of dollars of savings within the Department.
Reengineered practices include:

- Use of bulk commitments and/or obligations in the accounting systems for micro-purchases.
- Use of summary accounting in the vendor pay systems for groups of purchases instead of detailed lines of accounting for each transaction or purchase.
- Use of a standard accelerated invoice reconciliation process for disbursing against commercial invoices.
- Make automated reconciliation software available for customers to track individual micropurchases against summary commercial invoice data.

The initiatives of I.M.P.A.C. process are consistent with the goals and objectives of the National Performance Review. The on-going chances will enhance our ability to provide cheaper and better finance and accounting services to our customers.

## Subsection 2.4. Improving Customer Service and Competencies for Financial Management Personnel

With the enactment of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 the federal government is determined to upgrade the quality of customer service and the competence of financial management personnel. The following describes DFAS efforts in improving the quality of service and personnel.

## A. DFAS-Cleveland Service and Personnel Competencies Improvements

DFAS-CL has established a Customer Service and Performance Assessment Directorate to improve communications with their customers, assist in solving processing and customer problems and to standardize and centralize their efforts to identify and correct operating and system weaknesses. Stressing communications, this organization has been proactive in keeping management, staff and customers informed as to major event, improvement initiatives, problem areas, and sensitive finance and accounting issues. To further strengthen communications, DFAS-

CL publish a monthly news letter that informs customers as to issues that affect their organizations. More critical information on issues such as problem disbursements, system developmental efforts, cash management, improvements in service and related areas are transmitted via the Internet.

Understanding the need to recognize individuals for outstanding efforts, DFAS-CL has been proactive in pursuing National Performance Review Hammer Award recognition for worthy customer service related improvement efforts. These efforts have been very effective, DFAS-CL won four Hammer Awards during 1995 and have eight nominations for 1996.. Recognizing individual accomplishments not only rewards the receiver, but encourages other to improve their performance and to "reach for the stars".

With the various challenges that consolidation and system standardization bring, the need for employees to continually receive up-to-date training is even more critical. Training is not limited to the traditional classroom setting. In August 1995, DFAS-CL opened its Learning Center. The Learning Center provides books, tapes and videos on a many different subjects. Examples include time management, creativity, team building, Microsof Word, and Total Quality Management. The catalogue for the Learning Center is itself 95 pages long. Employees can come to the Learning Center for computer based training as well. This allows the employee to learn at the pace that is best for that person, rather than a pace dictated by a classroom session. Use of the Learning Center is not restricted to DFAS-CL employees. Personnel from neighboring federal agencies are encouraged to utilize it as well.

## B. DFAS-Columbus Service and Personnel Competencies Improvements

The Customer-Quality Services Staff was officially established November 1994 to serve as the liaison between DFAS Headquarters and the Columbus Center for preparing and disseminating informational and policy material pertaining to customer service for the Center. This office also serves as the Customer Advocate for the Center resolving customer issues with functional managers and ensuring issues/concerns involving services are promptly resolved. The Customer Service staff and Total Quality staff were merged in the Spring of 1995. Listed below are the combined functions for the Customer-Quality Staff.

- Provide customer service advice to the Director, Principal Deputy, Directors/Office Chiefs.
- Provide a full range of quality resources consultation and advisory services to managers, supervisors and employees of DFAS-CO.
- Consult with and advise managers and supervisors regarding TQM education, training and facilitator services. Facilitates goal setting at all levels of the organization. Review and prioritize TQM related issues, apply concepts and ideas for action/implementation.
- Initiate, implement, and manage changes in production operations, management practices and employee involvement.
- Ensure increased customer service satisfaction by developing and implementing improvements in customer service operations based upon Headquarters' overall program guidance and requirements.
- Recommend changes which can influence Headquarters guidance on customer service policies and procedures.
- Design/develop and assist functional areas in the design/development of customer surveys to measure customer satisfaction with products and/or services for each functional area. Conduct, consolidate, analyze, and report on Agency-wide surveys for the Center. Capitalize on survey results as benchmarks to focus/plan for needed change. Design and develop innovative programs to assess and improve the organizational excellence of DFAS-CO.
- Promote Center accomplishments to Headquarters and other customers. Ensure that customers are informed as to policy, procedural, and organizational changes and improvements and problem areas. Customers are invited to DFAS-CO to participate in problem resolution and procedure development.
- Design, implement and facilitate team building efforts at various levels throughout the Center. Oversee and support team efforts by observing team progress

The Customer Service Resource Center was established as a prototype office in November, 1995 to resolve Contract Administrative Services payment issues involving our top Department of Defense contractors (based on invoicing volume). There goals include:

- To provide team solutions, based on input from contractors, DFAS, and other process partners, such as the Defense contracting community and military buying commands thereby building a strong knowledge base.
- To recommend changes in contract policy and processes.
- To serve as a prototype for technology advances throughout the Columbus Center.

With a mandate to explore and utilize new learning techniques whenever possible, a DFAS-CO Learning Center opened in January 1995. Its primary focus is to improve financial management education. The learning center offers a myriad of training techniques such as hightech, multimedia self-study programs, satellite and video-based training and instructor-led small group training. The Center's Library was integrated with the Learning Center to provide a onestop, walk-in location where information and assistance may be obtained on a variety of personnel programs and needs. This includes skill assessments, reference material, and training and development for coaching and counseling. Self-paced training materials are also available in the following areas: computer skills, supervisory and managerial competencies, and professional and technical skills. A state of the art training facility was established in the Columbus Center. The Learning Center hosts a wide variety of training delivery methods to include computer-based training, CD-ROM self-paced training, satellite downlink interactive training, video-based training, and audio cassette. To ensure the highest quality performance and continuity of service,
all student computers are connected to a Local Area Network (LAN) used exclusively by the Learning Center. Integrated within the Learning Center is specially designed equipment and software to aid in training those who are physically challenged. As technology evolves and additional software is introduced, the Learning Center will upgrade its programs and equipment to ensure that it remains on the cutting edge in terms of facilities and programs.

## B. DFAS-Denver Service and Personnel Competencies Improvements

Major customers of the Denver Center are the Air Force; Air National Guard; Air Force Reserves; federal, state, and local government agencies; commercial vendors; civilian associates; military members; and other functional areas on an installation such as budget, supply, contracting, civil engineers, transportation, and tenants. Security Assistance customers include the Defense Security Assistance Agency, the program manager for the Security Assistance Program; Army, Navy, and Air Force International Logistics Centers; Materiel, System and Training Commands; U.S. Department of State, who manages and executes unique aspects of the Security Assistance programs; various defense agencies providing support under Security Assistance programs; and foreign countries and international organizations who agree to contract with the United States for support. The types of accounting performed include general accounting, funds control and reporting, accounts payable, accounts receivable, cash accounting, trust fund accounting, fixed asset property accounting, DBOF accounting, cost accounting, and procurement accounting. The departmental Security Assistance functions currently centralized within the Denver Center include centralized foreign military sales trust fund accounting, foreign military sales accounting procedures, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Airborne Early Warning and Control System Program, the Special Defense Acquisition Fund, a number of international accounting programs performed under cooperative international agreements, and foreign military sales credit disbursements to contractors and the foreign military sales trust fund.

Dedicated customer service functions are integrated into the Accounting and Finance operating organization of the Denver Center. Customer service includes maintaining customer profiles, resolving customer inquiries, initiating and coordinating analysis of systems operation, validating customer requirements, initiating and monitoring systems changes resulting from customer issues, and keeping customers informed as to improvement initiatives and problem areas.

The current reality of reduced resources coupled with a requirement for increased value added to each process equals the need for a workforce that can work smarter. An effective, efficient workforce requires training. To fulfill the need for timely and cost effective training, the Denver Center created a Learning Centers in 1996. The facility houses a self-paced learning area, complete with the latest computer technology, an extensive information library, and training rooms. All of these resources are available for use by all employees. The Learning Center provides flexibility in training delivery. Employees can learn at their own pace and select a curriculum relevant to the Denver Center mission. Career development software is also available.

The purpose of the Learning Center is to provide multiple opportunities for DoD employees to use technology-based instructional materials and to evaluate new courses in financial management as they are developed by the services and DoD agencies. Pursuant to the call for technology-based material, the Learning Center offers resources focused on five media:
print, videotape, computer-based training, CD-ROM, and video-teletraining. As more and more training technology applications become available under DoD's financial management education and training initiative, the Learning Center will integrate them into the self-paced learning program. Orientation sessions for all employees have been completed and the annual training needs assessment is underway. In addition, associates were given the opportunity to participate in a self-paced Certified Public Accountant (CPA) Review course to enhance knowledge of accounting and auditing practices.

Near term planned actions include development of information needs and effective evaluation procedures, installation of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) reference software in the Learning Center, and installation of the Indiana Higher Education and Telecommunication System satellite to bring distance education capability to Denver employees. In the long term, the Denver Center will reduce the use of traditional classroom training to a fraction of current levels and develop the capability to bring information directly to the associates' desktop.

## C. DFAS-Indianapolis Service and Personnel Competencies Improvements

The Indianapolis Center management team has developed corporate strategies for pursuing continuous process improvement as the way to do business. Part of this focus involves a program where key managers are temporarily assigned to the Total Quality Management (TQM) Center. At the Center, managers are assigned to teams and provided the opportunity to learn the theories and methods associated with the TQM approach for use within their respective organizations. The teams take the lead in pursuing methods for developing the proper organizational climate. This has included corporate initiatives in the areas of reorganization procedures; tying training and performance management strategies to the Indianapolis Center's Common Goals (People, Customers, Processes, Mission); enhancement of leadership credibility; and development of definition/strategies to support a team approach to business. Approximately 110 managers have participated in the process as of July 1996. For example, managers and employees within Military Pay (MP) have worked vigorously to implement the continuous process improvement cultural change imbedded in TQM philosophy. This quest for continuous improvement is now part of the performance management plan for every employee within MP. They will be rated on this element on a quarterly basis and will chart their progress on statistical process control charts which will be monitored by the management teams. Process improvement has directly resulted in improved customer service and was accomplished with significantly resource reduction.. This Military Pay effort received the Clemson University 21 st Century Organizational Excellence Finalist Award. This award is given to the government agency or private business that best implements the overall methodology and approach to continual process improvement as demonstrate in the following quality improvement categories: leadership for excellence, vision statement development, strategic plan for excellence, quality outcomes, training and development, customer satisfaction and customer satisfaction results. This effort also received the National Performance Review - Hammer Award. This award was developed by the National Performance Review (NPR) for the Vice President to give to federal employees who are "heroes of reinvention" and are helping to build a new kind of government that works better and costs less. It is special recognition for teams which have made significant contributions in support of the President's NPR principles--putting customers first, cutting red tape, empowering employees to achieve results and getting back to basics.

On October 30, 1995, DFAS-IN created a reinvention laboratory. The laboratory's charter is to develop and field business processes that revolutionize DFAS finance and accounting support in the late 1990's and into the 21st century. This focus on reinventing processes to support operations in the 21st century resulted in the lab's name, Finance and Accounting XXI. The lab will develop and field solutions that work equally well sustaining commanders, troops, civilian employees and family members during peacetime, contingency and war operations. The Indianapolis Center's reinvention lab is doing a phenomenal job reinventing processes. Four process improvement initiatives were under way even before the official designation as a reinvention lab. The first initiative involved Facsimile of Travel and Vendor Pay. This initiative dramatically reduces the time and cost to receive travel settlements, receiving reports and invoices from customers. The second initiative streamlined the disbursement of Army National Guard (ARNG) payments. Prior to this initiative, all disbursements made for the ARNG required mailing a copy of all vouchers for payment. Now, 14 U.S. Property and Fiscal Offices (USPFOs) are testing the voucherless processing of 'for-self' payments. The third initiative focused on clearance of Negative Unliquidated Obligations and Unmatched Disbursements. The fourth initiative improved the quality of travel and vendor pay feeder information from customers, and implemented the electronic funds transfer of payments. Three new projects being developed are the Departmental Shared Data Warehouse/DFAS Database (DSDW), Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI), and the Government Charge Cards.

- DSDW will provide a central repository of uniform data that supports DoD network informational needs. It will separate data from their respective applications, pass it to other systems and provide access via on-line analytical tools. Overall, it will accelerate accounting and reporting. DSDW will initially support Treasury Index 97 direct reporting (TI-97 Project) and the sharing of disbursing data between DFAS elements (Expenditure Project). Both of these pilot projects are scheduled to be completed by the second quarter of FY 97.
- EC/EDI long term goals include streamlined processes, a paperless environment, and complete electronic processing through electronic funds transfer (EFT), Electronic document management (EDM), automatic call distribution (ACD), and EDI. These projects focus upon vendor pay and will use OPLOC Orlando as a test site. The overall objective is to reinvent the way we do business for the benefit of all OPLOCs and the DFAS - Indianapolis Center's customers. Testing and implementation of these initiatives is scheduled through FY 97.
- Government charge cards/International Merchant Purchase Authorization Cards (IMPAC) provide many DoD and civilian agencies with a more convenient way to purchase supplies and some services within certain dollar limits. The objective of this project is to work with our major customers to streamline procedures used to certify and account for IMPAC purchases, maximizing the use of information technology. Employing the new procedures, together with expanded use of IMPAC, is expected to yield substantial savings for both DFAS and the Army beginning in 1996.

DFAS - Indianapolis Center is confident that the reinvention laboratory will accomplish its charter. Leaders and employees are totally committed to helping DFAS provide the customer with real-time, quality, finance and accounting service at the lowest possible cost. Solutions involve building quality into the front end of the process. As the quality of feeder information
improves, rework decreases along with the associated cost. As a direct result, productivity increases and DFAS is able to provide quality service to customers at a reduced cost.

In 1995, the Indianapolis Center gathered together a small cadre of women and developed a strategy for creating a mentoring program which complimented the overall corporate strategy. In June 1996, the program was opened to all employees and response has been overwhelming. The mentoring program is intended to capitalize on the experience of successful role models who volunteer to serve on a one-to-one (or in some cases, small group) basis with other Center personnel who wish to define and develop their own careers through goal setting and personal initiative. The purpose of mentoring employees is to facilitate personal growth and professional development. Mentors help draw out the mentee's short-, mid-, and long-term goals and offer the mentee avenues for successfully pursuing these goals. The Center's mentoring program goals are to support increased professional opportunities for the participants by providing career development information; to have a workforce of individuals who present a positive self- and professional image; to improve present job skills, communication skills, and confidence levels of the participants; and to improve the morale of participants by increasing their self esteem and knowledge of the organization.

## D. DFAS-Kansas City Service and Personnel Competencies Improvements

DFAS-KC is pilot testing a 360 Degree Feedback System in the Active Duty Pay which will allow the measurement of customer satisfaction and assess team/individual productivity in delivering service and performing critical functions. Training will be provided to improve customer service that will include reinvention concepts, team building, problem solving, etc. A direct service customer survey is being conducted to assist in identifying service areas requiring improvements. Surveys to measure customer satisfaction with pay services were mailed to Marines with less than 8 months military service, and to Vendor Pay contractors serviced by the DFAS-KC, and to Marine Reservists. A Financial Manager survey to measure satisfaction with accounting systems and services was also performed during 1996. Results of the surveys are passed to the functional areas to assist is the reengineering efforts.

In February 1996, the Center began a customer information service for the Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS) customers that consists of tips, reports of problems identified, and status of system changes. Initially, information will be provided in writing, but by the beginning of FY 97 an IATS Bulletin Board will be operational. In addition to providing information for improved IATS operation, the Bulletin Board will enable customers to submit problem reports and requests for enhancements to DFAS-KC electronically.

DFAS-KC is pilot testing Travel Manager Plus, in conjunction with revised travel procedures, to meet DoD Travel Reengineering concept requirements. The objective of the DoD travel reengineering effort is to provide a Department-wide seamless, paperless temporary duty travel system that: 1) meets the needs of travelers, commanders, and process owners; 2) reduces costs; 3) supports mission requirements; and 4) provides superior customer service. During June 1996, DFAS-KC successfully tested the reengineering concept that is based on the following assumptions:

[^0]- Simple regulations that focus on mission.
- Alignment and delegation of authority to approve travel and the authority to obligate funds at the lowest practical command level (authorizing official).
- Simple accounting with single element of expense.
- Use of single electronic document for authority, itinerary, and reconciliation.
- Mandatory use of Commercial Travel Offices for all arrangements and "should cost" explanations.
- Use of government charge card for transportation expenses.
- Utilization of Commercial Travel Offices 1-800 HELP phone number for enroute itinerary changes.
- Maximum use of government charge card to pay for travel, eliminating cash advances from the finance office.
- Minimized paper requirements. With the exception of lodging receipts, expenses under $\$ 75$ will not require a receipt and all receipts are retained by the traveler for 3 years.
- Utilization of electronic signatures by Authorizing Official and travelers.
- Elimination of paper nonavailability statements for government billeting and messing.
- Rapid reimbursement based on reconciliation of "should cost" with actual expenses, automated computation approved by the Authorizing Official, third party payment, and mandatory use of electronic funds transfer.
- Electronic funds transfer can be split between the traveler's financial institution and the government charge card company.
- Finance/disbursing official is certifying official for reimbursement to third party, and conducts random post payment audits using automated statistical programs as required.
- Internal controls, edits, management information, and audits for policy compliance built into the system.
- Utilization of private sector to accomplish all functions except authorizing and approving expenses, final accounting, and random audits.
- Utilization of government and DoD standards to format and transmit data.

The DFAS-KC Learning Center opened for business on June 13, 1996. A variety of training opportunities are available for DFAS-KC employees and organizational training needs. The Center focuses on providing "value added" support to the accomplishment of primary DFASKC operating missions. This is implemented by proactively developing computer based training and by conducting professional and organizational training assessments linked to the performance objectives and deficiencies of major operating deputates and directorates. This reduces time away from work for training, resulting in more effective retention of training received, increased productivity, and enabling more effective and faster correction of organizational weaknesses. The Learning Center currently offers office automation training and consolidation and functional training. The availability of new Learning Center facilities has already enabled DFAS-KC to take advantage of the existence of headquarters funded traveling training teams skilled in presenting office automation training. Numerous sessions have been scheduled to meet the large local need for enhanced expertise in this area. Consolidation and functional training are also progressing, and contracts for the development of a new Intermediate Accounting Course and a CBT SABRS Course have been finalized.

In March of 1996, the new RESUMIX automated staffing system was installed in the Directorate for Human Resources. This system is intended to provide a reengineering solution to historical problems with staffing timeliness. RESUMIX is off-the-shelf commercial software. Since installation, the Human Resources staff has received intensive training on system characteristics and uses. Attention has been and is being devoted to adapting the system to unique requirements of the Federal merit promotion environment. The matrixed job analysis process has been developed to complement the skills-based focus of system operations, and the staff has engineered a method to acquire applicant unique personal data within the resume format, thus eliminating the need for manual input of such information. A memorandum of agreement for implementation and use of RESUMDX has been signed by the Directorate for Human Resources and the local union. Four sessions were held in June 1996 for all employees to receive demonstrations and briefings. Sufficient hard test data on system performance should be available in the November-December 1996 timeframe to permit the DFAS, Deputy Director for Human Resources to assess the possibility of exporting the system for agency-wide use.

## Section 3 Consolidation of Operations and Systems

The Department has made substantial progress toward the consolidation and standardization of operations and systems. The best financial management systems in the Department's inventory are being identified, modified as necessary to meet Department-wide requirements, and implemented as migration systems by business category for use throughout the Department. These selected migration systems will be used until the transition is made from current accounting systems to standard, integrated, business reengineered accounting systems envisioned under the DoD Comptroller's "Blue Print for Financial Management Reform". Through this reform program, the Comptroller is leading department-wide efforts to consolidate and integrate financial management services within all aspects of the Department's operations including the integration of related functional areas (e.g., personnel and logistics). This will provide all Department managers access to finance and accounting data supporting their decision-making and day-to-day operations, reduce the amount of required interfaces, increasing the opportunity for system and data integration and enhance the use of process and data models in the production of highly integrated financial management systems.

## Subsection 3.1. Consolidation of DFAS Operations

## Subsection 3.1.1. Consolidation of Operations under the DFAS Cleveland Center

DFAS-Cleveland had previously reduced the number of processing sites from 59 to 53 by consolidating functions at various Defense Accounting Offices (DAOs): DFAS-Cleveland also consolidated DAOs into their six DFAS-Cleveland Operating Locations. As of July 15, 1996, only sixteen of these original sites remain.

The OPLOCs are not just a new name for the old way of doing business. On July 3, 1995, OPLOC Norfolk began providing some accounting support to the Army. On August 21, 1995, OPLOC Honolulu became the first totally "purple" OPLOC, providing services to all four services, when DAO Kaneohe Bay was consolidated into that OPLOC. Major effort is underway to transfer like functions to one or as few OPLOCs as much as possible. Each OPLOC completed its planned consolidations in FY 1996 and additional consolidations are planned for FY 1997 as shown below:

## OPLOC

Charleston

## DAO

DAO Charleston
DAO Arlington
Navy Medical Center Oakland
Navy Hospital Pensacola
Navy Medical Center San Diego
DPS Washington
DPS Management Office
NSWC Carderock
NSWC Philadelphia

## DATE

Feb 95
May 95
Oct 95
Oct 95
Oct 95
Oct 95
Oct 95
Feb 96
Feb 96

|  | DPS San Diego | Apr 96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NSWC Crane | Apr 96 |
|  | NSWC Louisville | Apr 96 |
|  | FISC Puget Sound | Apr 96 |
|  | NUWC Keyport | Apr 96 |
|  | NSWC Port Hueneme | May 96 |
|  | SPCC Mechanicsburg | Jun 96 |
|  | ASO Philadelphia | Jul 96 |
|  | NSWC Dahlgren | Jul 96 |
|  | DPS Philadelphia | Jul 96 |
|  | NSWC Panama City | Jul 96 |
| Norfolk | DAO Norfolk | Apr 95 |
|  | DAO Jacksonville | May 95 |
|  | DAO Fort Eustis | Jul 95 |
|  | NSY Charleston | Apr 96 |
|  | NSY Mare Island (Vallejo) | Jun 96 |
|  | NSY Philadelphia | Sep 96 |
|  | NSY Long Beach | Sep 96 |
|  | NAVSTA Roosevelt Roads | Feb 97 |
|  | NSY Portsmouth | Mar 97 |
|  | NSY Puget Sound | Apr 97 |
| Honolulu | DAO Ft Shaffer | May 95 |
|  | DAO Pearl | Jun 95 |
|  | DAO Hickam | Jul 95 |
|  | DAO Kaneohe Bay | Aug 95 |
|  | Fort Richardson | Aug 96 |
|  | Elmendorf AFB | Nov 96 |
| Oakland | DAO Oakland | May 95 |
|  | PWC San Francisco | May 95 |
|  | NWS Concord | Jun 95 |
|  | NWS Seal Beach | Jun 95 |
|  | DAO Port Hueneme | Jul 95 |
|  | PWC Pensacola | Jul 95 |
|  | PWC Great Lakes | Oct 95 |
|  | PWC Norfolk | Apr 97 |
| Pensacola | DAO New Orleans | Jul 96 |
|  | NTC Corpus Christie | Nov 96 |
|  | DITCO St Louis | Feb 97 |
|  | DAO-CO-DISA, VA | Apr 97 |
| San Diego | DAO San Diego | - Mar 95 |
|  | DAO Great Lakes | Oct 95 |


| NADEP Cherry Point | Oct 95 |
| :--- | :--- |
| NAWC China Lake | Apr 96 |
| NAWC Pt Mugu | Jun 96 |
| NAWC Warminster | Sep 96 |
| NAWC Indianapolis | Nov 96 |
| NAWC Orlando | Apr 97 |
| NAWC Lakehurst | May 97 |

With CONUS consolidations slated to conclude by the end of fiscal year 1997, DFASCleveland's new challenge is the consolidation of the Pacific Rim and Far East finance and accounting operations. Preliminary site visits to Japan have been accomplished and plans have been formulated to bring these activities into DFAS. Communications, customer service hours, and system conversions are DFAS-Cleveland's biggest consolidation challenge.

## Subsection 3.1.2. Consolidation of Operations under the DFAS Columbus Center

The Columbus Center goal is to cut the cost of providing finance and accounting support, while offering improved service to the DoD Components and has developed an Agency-wide plan for the consolidation of Defense Organizations (non Military Departments). The Columbus Center since its inception has managed to consolidate the finance and accounting support of several DoD Agencies including the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense Commissary Agency and the Non-DoD Executive Office of the President and will continue this efforts for those activities that it serves as the accountable station. The resulting organizational structures are expected to facilitate standardized and streamlined operations, improve accountability, reduce data reconciliation, enhanced flexibility, improve contingency capabilities, complement the use of integrated systems, promote economy and efficiency, and will focus on service to the customer. Savings are expected to result from eliminating redundant activities and unnecessary intermediate offices; reducing unnecessary management levels, overhead, and support personnel; and eliminating redundant systems and the support staffs that maintain them. Streamlining the organization, together with standardizing systems and employing the most successful business practices, will result in better financial management service to customers. In particular, streamlining should promote consistency in operations, a singular interpretation of policies and procedures, and the strengthening of internal controls.

Initially the Columbus Center was slated for two operating locations, one in Pensacola, Florida and the other in Newark, Ohio. The Pensacola Operating Location was transferred by DFAS-Headquarters to the DFAS-Cleveland Center on October 1, 1995. The Newark Operating Location stand up is currently on hold by DFAS-Headquarters.

The optimum goal is to allow single-site accounting for our customers budget execution. This requires a concentrated and collaborative effort on both DFAS and the customer to "rethink" the various fund distribution processes, business practices, account structures and accounting and finance procedures. Standardizing these functions will ultimately reduce the unwanted increase in cross-disbursements, "in-transit" transactions and unmatched disbursements, all of which ultimately impact DoD's ability to accomplish its primary mission - the security of our country.

## Subsection 3.1.3. Consolidation of Operations under the DFAS Denver Center

The Denver Center plans to reduce the number of sites performing Air Force finance and accounting functions by consolidating 65 DAOs into 5 operating locations and 14 Security Assistance DAOs into 1 operating location. This consolidation is expected to achieve savings through major financial management reform--streamlined operations; standardized procedures, systems, and operations; expanded use of innovative technology; increased workforce productivity; reduced overall staffing levels; and elimination of unnecessary procedures. While the new streamlined structure will focus on meeting requirements for timely, accurate, and costeffective finance and accounting services, it is expected to improve the integrity of financial information throughout the Air Force. The currently DAO consolidation schedule for the Denver Center and Operating Locations is as follows:

| OPLOC | DAO | DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dayton, OH | Charleston AFB | May 95 |
|  | Wright-Patterson AFB (88th) | Jun 95 |
|  | Rome Lab | Jul 95 |
|  | Wright-Patterson AFB (ASC) | Dec 95 |
|  | Pope AFB | Feb 96 |
|  | Seymour-Johnson AFB | Apr 96 |
|  | Dover AFB | Jun 96 |
|  | Newark AFB | Aug 96 |
|  | McGuire AFB | Nov 96 |
|  | Hanscom AFB | Mar 97 |
| Limestone, MA | Barksdale AFB | May 95 |
|  | Columbus AFB | Jun 95 |
|  | Moody AFB | Jul 95 |
|  | Amold AFB | Nov 95 |
|  | Maxwell AFB | Dec 95 |
|  | Shaw AFB | Feb 96 |
|  | Eglin AFB | Apr 96 |
|  | Langley AFB | Nov 96 |
|  | Keesler AFB | Feb 97 |
| Omaha, NE | Offutt AFB | Mar 95 |
|  | Altus AFB | Apr 95 |
|  | Ellsworth AFB | Jun 95 |
|  | Little Rock AFB | Jul 95 |
|  | Vance AFB | Nov 95 |
|  | Grand Forks AFB | Feb 96 |
|  | Scott AFB | - May 96 |
|  | Peterson AFB | Jul 96 |


|  | McConnell AFB <br> Whiteman AFB <br> Defense Mapping Agency <br> USAF Academy | Nov 96 <br> Dec 96 <br> Feb 97 <br> Apr 97 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Bernadino, CA | March AFB | May 95 |
|  | McChord AFB | Jul 95 |
|  | Beale AFB | Nov 95 |
|  | Mountain Home AFB | Feb 96 |
|  | Vandenberg AFB | Mar 96 |
|  | Travis AFB | May 96 |
|  | Nellis AFB | Jul 96 |
|  | Fairchild AFB | Dec 96 |
|  | F. E. Warren AFB | Feb 97 |
|  | Edwards AFB | Apr 97 |
| San Antonio, TX | Lackland AFB | Jul 96 |
|  | Randolph AFB | Nov 96 |
|  | Brooks AFB | Feb 97 |
|  | Kelly AFB | Apr 97 |
| Security Assistance: |  |  |
| Denver, CO | DFAS-Indianapolis | Nov 95 |
|  | Philadelphia | Jun 96 |
|  | Hampton | Feb 97 |
|  | San Antonio | Apr 97 |
| Denver Center | DAO | DATE |
| Deputate for Finance and Accounting Operations |  |  |
|  | DIS | Dec 96 |
|  | Bolling AFB | Feb 97 |
|  | USUHS | Apr 97 |

Defense Agencies currently supported by the Denver Center will be consolidated at the above operating locations with the exception of Defense Information Technology and Communication Organization which will be consolidated by the Columbus Center.

## Subsection 3.1.4. Consolidation of Operations under the DFAS Indianapolis Center

Six sites have been selected to function as Operating Locations (OPLOCs) for the Indianapolis Center. OPLOCs Rock Island, II, Rome, NY, Orlando, FL, and St. Louis, MO, were activated in FY 95. OPLOCs Lawton-Ft. Sill, OK, and Seaside, CA, were activated in FY 96. Site selection criteria for initial consolidation of Defense Accounting Offices (DAOs) at the OPLOCs included the health of DAO operations, the operating systems used at the DAO, and the

DAO's schedule for conversion of its civilian pay function to the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS).

OPLOC Orlando has been designated a "purple" location. This designation means that the workload will be multi-service. Inaddition to supporting Department of the Army sites, DAOs supporting Patrick AFB, Hurlburt AFB, Tyndall AFB, Howard AFB, and MacDill AFB will be consolidated into the Orlando OPLOC. This allows DFAS to begin the process of standardizing operations among the Services. Initially, two suites of systems are being maintained at the OPLOC. Once DFAS selects the migratory suite of systems, the OPLOC will transition to the migratory systems.

The DAO consolidation schedule for the Indianapolis Center OPLOCs is as follows:

## OPLOC

Rome, NY

Orlando, FL

Rock Island, IL

DAO
Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
Carlisle Barracks, PA Fort Detrick/US Army Medical Materiel Agency, MD

Fort Belvoir, VA
Fort McCellan, AL
Fort Meade, MD
Fort Leavenworth, KS
SAFIN, MO
Fort Rucker, AL
Patrick Air Force Base, FL
Fort Benning, GA
Fort Clayton, Panama
Hurlburt Air Force Base, FL
Tyndall AFB, FL
Fort McPherson, GA
Howard AFB, Panama
Fort Drum, NY
MacDill AFB, FL
AMCCOM, Rock Island, IL
Rock Island Arsenal, II
McAlester Ammunition Plant, OK
Tooele Army Depot, UT
US Army Research Office, NC
Anniston Army Depot, AL
Tobyhanna, PA
Letterkenny, PA
Dugway Proving Ground, UT

DATE
Apr 95
Jun 95
Aug 95
Nov 95
May 96
Jul 96
Nov 96
Feb 97
May 95
Jun 95
Jul 95
Oct 95
Mar 96
May 96
Jul 96
Dec 96
Feb 97
Apr 97
Apr 95
Apr 95
Jun 95
Jul 95
Feb 96
Mar 96
May 96
Jul 96
Oct 96

|  | Yuma Proving Ground, UT Army Research Laboratory, MD Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR | Oct 96 Feb 97 Apr 97 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Louis, MO | ATCOM, MO TACOM, MI | Feb 96 <br> Jul 96 |
| Lawton-Ft. Sill, OK | Fort Sill, OK <br> Fort Riley, KS <br> Fort Carson, CO <br> Fort Bliss, TX | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 96 \\ & \text { Jun } 96 \\ & \text { Oct } 96 \\ & \text { Mar } 97 \end{aligned}$ |
| Seaside, CA | Fort Huachuca, $A Z$ <br> Fitzsimons AMC, CO <br> Fort Ritchie, MD | Jul 96 <br> Nov 96 <br> Mar 97 |
| Norfolk, VA (DFAS-CL) | Fort Eustis, VA | Jul 95 |
| Ford Island, HI (DFAS-CL) | Fort Shafter, HI <br> Fort Richardson, AK | $\text { May } 95$ $\text { Aug } 96$ |

## Subsection 3.1.5. Consolidation of Operations under the DFAS Kansas City Center

DFAS-KC has successfully completed the consolidation of 15 Continental United States (CONUS) DAOs, transferring their finance and accounting functions to DFAS-KC. The only exception is the finance and accounting functions at DAO Kaneohe Bay, HI. They were transferred to the DFAS-Cleveland Center (CL) OPLOC (HI) in August 1995. During FY 1997 we will consolidate the remaining five CONUS DAO sites and the implementation plan to begin the consolidation of Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) functions has been approved.

DFAS-KC previously transferred the Safekeeping Bond function to DFAS-CL in October 1993. The transfer of the savings bond print function is currently on hold.

The following DAO sites were consolidated from March 30 through August 1996:

| Location | DAO | Date |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kansas City | Camp Elmore, VA | Mar 1996 |
|  | Camp Pendleton, CA | May 1996 |
|  | 29 Palms, CA | July 1996 |
|  | Yuma, AZ | July 1996 |
|  | New Orleans, LA | Aug 1996 |

The following DAO sites are being consolidated from November 1996, through March 1997:

| HQMC, Arlington, VA | Nov 1996 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Henderson Hall, VA | Nov 1996 |
| Quantico, VA | Nov 1996 |
| Albany, GA | Mar 1997 |
| Barstow, CA | Mar 1997 |

## Subsection 3.2. Consolidation of Systems

## Subsection 3.2.1. Migration Systems

The Department continues to make substantial progress toward the consolidation, standardization and reengineering of financial management systems and operations. This effort, as directed by the Comptroller's "Blue Print for Financial Management Reform", will result in substantial cost savings, improved service to financial management customers, and be in compliance with Federal Managers' Financial Integrity and Chief Financial Officers Acts. The Department has identified its best systems, is modifying them as necessary to meet Departmentwide requirements and implementing them as migratory systems by business category for use throughout the Department. It has established a Program Management Office to oversee the program and has appointed individual program manager for each system or business area to ensure active project management, consistency, and that proper interrelationships are implemented.

Systems selected as a migratory system, had to be fully operational or be in an advanced state of development. It had to meet applicable functional requirements that were acceptable DoD-wide and sufficiently flexible to allow functionally driven operational changes and improvements. The following areas have been studied and migratory systems designated:

## A. Military Pay

The Army/Air Force Joint Service Software, and the Marine Corps Joint Uniform Military Pay System/Manpower Management System were chosen as the standard DoD military pay systems on October 17, 1991. Renamed the Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) and the Marine Corps Total Forces System (MCTFS), the systems will compute military pay and leave and provide accounting data for the management of all Military Personnel Appropriations (active and reserve). The MCTFS also accomplishes manpower management functions for the Marine Corps. Both the DJMS and the MCTFS include the following features:

1. Computes Service members' net pay due from authorized entitlements, less mandatory withholdings and voluntary deductions.
2. Provides Service members a monthly statement of entitlements, withholdings, and deductions.
3. Maintains Service members' leave balances by accruing leave earned and deducting leave used.
4. Provides Service members a monthly update of leave transactions.
5. Provides financial accounting for military pay.
6. Reports earnings and withholdings to federal, state, and local authorities.

The MCTFS operates at the DFAS-Kansas City Center. It became fully operational in 1994. When MCTFS is fully implemented, by FY 1999, it will have replaced four systems.

The DJMS is scheduled to operate at the DFAS Centers in Cleveland, Denver, and Indianapolis. When fully operational, in December 1998, it is expected to replace 22 military pay systems.

## B. Military Retiree and Annuitant Pay

The Navy Retired Pay System and the Air Force Casualty and Annuitant Pay System were chosen to be the standard DoD retiree/annuitant pay system on August 8, 1991. Renamed the Defense Retiree and Annuitant Pay System (DRAS), it uses standard software and hardware to increase system functionality. The DRAS includes the following features:

1. Computes active duty and reserve retired pay, as well as payments under military survivor and annuity programs.
2. Accounts for the payments issued out of the DoD Retired Pay Trust Fund.
3. Reports payments, adjustments, deductions, and other pay related data.

The DRAS consolidated eight payroll systems into one consolidated payroll system and operates at the DFAS Cleveland and Denver Centers. All military retiree and annuitant accounts are currently being processed on DRAS. On April 1, 1995, DRAS implementation was concluded with the transfer of 720,000 Army retiree and annuitant accounts.

## C. Civilian Pay

The Navy Standard Civilian Payroll System was chosen as the standard DoD civilian pay system on September 12, 1991. Renamed the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS), it is a data collection, processing and reporting system for civilian payroll and leave accounting. The DCPS provides the Department with a fully automated standardized civilian payroll system supported by standard payroll procedures and practices. The system has appropriate automated interfaces with accounting systems and civilian personnel data systems and eliminated the duplication and inefficiencies. Other benefits include the following:

1. Uniform interpretation of regulations and payroll calculations.
2. Standard operating procedures, forms, and training.
3. Reductions of overall documentation including regulations, manuals, etc.
4. Support for the standardization and integration with other areas such as personnel, accounting, and labor cost accounting.

DCPS payroll operations currently are being consolidated at the DFAS payroll offices located in Denver, Colorado; Pensacola, Florida; Charleston, South Carolina; and Omaha, Nebraska. As of September 30, 1996, DCPS provides payroll support for 620,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force civilian employees. During FY 97, DFAS will complete the implementations of DCPS for all DoD civilian pay accounts except those that are currently being serviced by the Defense Business Management System (DBMS). All accounts currently utilizing the Defense Business Management System will be converted to DCPS by early FY 1998. It is now estimated that 125,000 accounts will be added to the DCPS, by the end of FY 97 and an additional 36,000 are scheduled to be added during FY 98. The implementation of DCPS is consistent with guidance from the President's Council on Management Improvement, Reform 88 Civilian Personnel Payroll Project and the Department of Defense Corporate Information Management initiatives.

## D. Transportation Payment

The Transportation Information Payment System was chosen as the standard DoD-wide transportation payment system on December 10, 1992. Renamed the Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS), it supports the DoD initiative to consolidate and standardize transportation payments, and will interface with the DoD standard accounting and disbursing systems. The DTRS includes the following features:

1. Receives transportation Government Bills of Lading and invoices via electronic data interchange.
2. Performs a prepayment audit of transportation bills.
3. Disburses using electronic funds transfer technology.
4. Manages claims and collections.

The implementation schedule for DTRS is currently under review .

## E. Travel Payment

The DoD travel payment function is being standardized. The resulting system (to be designated) is expected to achieve economies and efficiencies such as simplifying processes, reducing paperwork, simplifying accounting and improving payment processing time. The Department has established a Travel Reengineering Task Force to accomplish this end. The

DFAS current travel system, Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS), is a personal computer or local area network based system which computes entitlement for temporary duty or permanent change of station travel performed by military and civilian personnel. The system maintains history on each traveler plus a suspense file of outstanding debts. IATS interfaces with both disbursing and general acicounting systems.

## F. Debt Management

The Departmental Accounts Receivable System was chosen as the DoD-wide debt management system on February 7, 1992. Renamed the Defense Debt Management System (DDMS), it eliminated five other debt management systems by standardizing the management and collection of out-of-service and contract debt. The DDMS provides standard interface support to the various accounting, financial, and personnel systems. The DDMS manages out-of-service and contract debt using the following:

1. Automated interfaces with payment systems from which debt originates.
2. Automated letters and bills to debtors.
3. Centralized, automated processing of payments by individual debtors.
4. Centralized, automated interfaces with other organizations such as collection agencies, credit bureaus, and the Internal Revenue Service.

On May 21, 1996, the DFAS Director announced the consolidation of the Debt and Claims Management (DCM) operations at the Denver Center. This consolidation will eliminate similar operations at three other Centers and result in substantial workyear reductions from processing improvements, economies of scale and elimination of duplicative functions. A consolidation planning team and workload transition team have been established to pursue the goal of completing the consolidation in 12 months.

## G. Property

The Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) has been chosen as the standard DoD-wide property accounting system. The DPAS is an automated property accountability and equipment management system that provides for financial control over real and personal property. The system replaces over 150 separate property systems in DoD organizations. Many of those systems reported asset values using average costing methods, failed to depreciate assets where appropriate, or otherwise contributed to problems preciuding the preparation of adequate financial statements. The DPAS is expected to increase management control over assets, provide for better control over reorganization and closed bases asset distribution and provide a mechanism for improved theff detection. Having a single property system also is expected to save funds by eliminating the need for numerous organizations to continuously maintain and improve their own unique property systems.

Equipment and system software purchases are planned to be acquired through the Defense Information Services Organization, which operates multiple Defense Megacenters (DMCs). Equipment, system software, and operations costs are planned to be recouped from customers through DBOF or reimbursable charges, as appropriate. The developmental platforms are planned to be owned and operated by DMC Columbus, Ohio. There are no sole source acquisitions anticipated. Software development and deployment support is expected to be provided by the Financial Systems Activity, Columbus, Ohio, and its prime contractor will be the Systems Integration and Management Activity at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Current and future customers are envisioned to use wide-area DoD Component networks and the Defense Information Systems Network for Telecommunications with the servicing DMC. Local area network connectivity and personal computers emulating VT220 currently in place or required are expected to be the responsibility of the user site.

The DPAS eventually is expected to support accounting for over $\$ 765$ billion in DoD property. In addition, it is planned to help the Department manage $\$ 16$ billion in property furnished to contractors. The system satisfies the integration of both the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act to increase the internal control over property, and the Chief Financial Officers Act to improve the accuracy of financial reporting.

## H. Procurement

The Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS) Program Management Office (PMO) was established in April, 1995. On September 19, 1995, the DFAS Director approved the DPPS Charter. DPPS has been designated the target system for contract and vendor payment within DoD.

DPPS will consolidate the numerous DoD contract and vendor procurement payment systems and processes into one system that will be the standard DoD contract and vendor payment system. DPPS will incorporate contract payment entitlement, vendor payment entitlement, and grants and agreements payment entitlement functions; which account for the vast majority of DoD payments. The system will also solve many of the inherent problems associated with the current processes and systems by incorporating advanced technological solutions and business process improvements.

DPPS will receive obligation and receipt data through a shared data repository called the Shared Data Warehouse (SDW). The SDW is an integrated logical data source being developed as part of the Standard Procurement System (SPS) Program. The SPS initiative is a parallel effort being developed to achieve the Procurement Corporate Information Management (PCIM) goal of migrating from multiple procurement systems to one standard system.

DPPS will have a production-oriented DFAS database that will be similar in design to the production database in the SDW. Appropriate data from the SDW query information repository will be replicated in a DFAS query information repository for access by query and decision support analysis tools. In order to provide the most accurate information to the customer, the information repository will be immediately updated as SDW or DFAS production information changes. Financial information in the production DFAS database that is related to contract
information store in the SDW, will be accessible by SDW customers through pointers in the SDW.

The DPPS implementation concept includes the incremental development and deployment of nine modules. These modules are designed to tightly integrate the payment and accounting processes for contract and vendor pay. Contract payments functions will be migrated as the DPPS modules are deployed. Once these modules are fully deployed to replace contract payment functionality, DPPS will be fielded to replace vendor pay systems.

DPPS will result in a significantly improved future environment characterized by the following: a single contract and vendor payment system; re-engineered business practices; infusion of technological innovations; improved data access for decision making; minimized manual processes and reduced hard copy reliance; source data entry with standardized data and processes to improve data integrity; continuous on-line availability; and open system architecture responsive to change.

The end product of a successful DPPS implementation will be a standard contract and vendor payment system utilizing modern hardware and software technologies. The system will incorporate functionality from the interim-migratory and migratory systems and employ improved business processes to provide accurate contract/vendor payments using generally accepted accounting practices, and provide clear financial audit trails.

## I. Contract Payment

The Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) System was selected as the DoD-Wide contract payment system on February 24, 1992. The MOCAS is a contract payment verification and calculation system, and will be enhanced to interface with the DoD standard accounting and disbursing systems. The enhanced MOCAS is expected to provide DoD with a fully automated standardized contract payment system supported by standard procedures and practices. The system is expected to eliminate the duplication and inefficiencies which occur in present contract payment central design agent operations. The enhanced MOCAS includes the following:

1. Standardize operating procedures, forms, and training.
2. Receive contract documentation and invoices via electronic data interchange.
3. Manage claims and collections.

All Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) centrally administered contracts are centralized using MOCAS at the DFAS-Columbus Center. The MOCAS curtails duplicate payments and invalid posting, which result in negative unliquidated obligations. Consolidation of al DCMC contracts at the DFAS-Columbus Center was implemented in FY 1993.

On September 19, 1995, the DFAS Director approved the DPPS Charter. DPPS has been designated the target system for contract and vendor payment within DoD and the Standard

Procurement System (SPS) the standard procurement system. The DPPS implementation concept includes the incremental development and deployment of nine modules. These modules are designed to tightly integrate the payment and accounting processes for contract and vendor pay. MOCAS contract payments functions will be migrated as the DPPS modules are deployed. Once these modules are fully deployed to replace MOCAS payment functionality, DPPS and SPS will be the standard vendor pay and procurement systems.

## Subsection 3.2.2. Interim Migration Systems

The consolidation of the Department's installation and intermediate level accounting is planned to be Component-aligned. This is a pragmatic decision primarily based upon system considerations. While a single standard Department-wide system remains a fundamental longrange goal, the Department recognizes that this goal cannot be achieved within the desired consolidation timeframe. Instead, the Department has adopted the intermediate goal of developing standard suites of interim migration systems by Component. Initially, different migration systems are expected to be used for general and business fund accounting in most cases. This is necessary because of the multitude of interfaces with Component-unique feeder systems in other functional areas. Achievement of this intermediate goal will allow critical business areas to be fully reingeneered; operating procedures, business practices and automation techniques to be developed and tested; and standardization decisions to be fully studied.

The DFAS has developed an interim migratory system strategy to support the DFAS efforts to accelerate the consolidation of DoD accounting systems. Conversion will be from nonselected legacy systems with modifications to incorporate the Standard General Ledger, Standard Budget and Accounting Classification Architecture, with limited improvements to address other deficiencies noted by both users and auditors. Upgraded accounting systems also will be interfaced and linked to other support systems such as those for logistics, procurement, and contracting. Legacy systems will be phased out at a pace which will ensure continuous support of essential functionality while honoring all interfacing system requirements. Another major impact in reducing the number of legacy systems is the conversion of data from legacy systems to the interim systems. Decisions will be made on an individual system basis as to whether historic data will be converted or retained in the old systems. The extent to which interim migratory systems can increase effectiveness and produce savings depends upon the interim migratory systems selected, and their required modifications and enhancements to support standard business practices.

The goal is to meet systems requirements of the General Accounting Office (GAO), Department of Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB), comply with the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act, Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), and Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) requirements, implement a transaction-driven general ledger, convert to DoD standard chart of accounts, incorporate the Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), integrate systems into a comprehensive financial and management information system, eliminate system deficiencies identified in audits and FMFIA reviews, and reduce the number of financial and accounting systems.

## Subsection 3.2.2.1. Interim Migration Systems employed by the DFAS Cleveland Center

Current DFAS Cleveland interim migratory systems are outlined below.
The Departmental Reporting and Reconciliation System (DFRRS) is the result of a Business Process Reengineering (BPR) analysis of the Centralized Expenditure/Reimbursement Processing System (CERPS) and other DFAS-CL systems used to accomplish Department of the Navy financial expenditure reporting to the Department of the Treasury, DoD Comptroller, and Navy offices. DFRRS has been accepted by the Defense Performance Review as a DFAS-CL initiative to reduce the business-process cycle and generate more efficient processes and improve customer service. DFRRS will combine the current editing, validating, and reporting processes of CERPS, the Financial Reporting System (FRS), the Disbursing Returns Overseas and Afloat Activities (DRO), and other supporting Navy Departmental reporting systems. The Interfund Billing Group System (IFBGS) and the Cash Reconciliation System (CRS) will also be consolidated into the DFRRS design project. The target date for DFRRS implementation is February 1998.

STARS is a standardized financial management and accounting automated data processing system that provides general fund accounting and disbursing support for the Navy. The system includes the STARS Headquarters Claimant Module, STARS Claimant Accounting Module, STARS Fleet Module, an on-line integrated Field Level accounting system, and a single bill paying subsystem (One Pay Module) featuring invoice processing using Electronic Data Interchange and Electronic Funds Transfer. STARS maintains accounting for 46 major Department of the Navy appropriations and approximately two-thirds of the entire Navy annual budget. STARS provides the Operating Locations and the Fund Administrator Activities with real time financial information. STARS is reducing systems design and data processing costs by replacing numerous Navy field level accounting systems. STARS is improving the ability for DFAS and the Navy to reduce unmatched disbursements through data standardization, automation of manual transactions and physical reconciliations, and system automated prevalidation of expenditures against obligations. The STARS Fund Distribution/Departmental Reporting Module (STARS-FDR) is being developed to perform general fund departmental reporting, including CFO reporting. This module will contain a relational database using the DoD Standard General Ledger, with table-driven report generation. STARS-FDR will be able to capture data at the lowest level, will be accessible at all levels and will have on-line journal voucher general ledger update capability.

The Automated Disbursing System (ADS) consolidated disbursements not processed by STARS at the Cleveland Center.

The NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System (NIFMS) provides accounting services for the Naval Aviation Depots. NIFMS maintains general ledgers, handles disbursement, bills customers, and supports other DBOF management functions. NIFMS captures labor, material, contractual, and other costs at the shop and job order levels. It accumulates and maintains them in cost and expense records. In addition to the Depot Maintenance business area, .NIFMS also is used for the Research and Development business area.

In December 1995, the Navy proposed to develop the Material Financial Control System (MFCS) to handle the Supply Management business area at both the wholesale and retail level. The MFCS is comprised of the following modules: Allotment Accrual Accounting, Expenditure Processing, and Inventory Accounting and Billing. The Allotment Accrual Accounting module allows for the input of contractual documents, repair documents and related modifications. This module also performs general ledger processing. The Expenditure Processing module allows for the validation and processing of expenditure and cash collection transactions. The Inventory Accounting and Billing Module generates various bill types. It processes all wholesale and retail supply transactions for which the general ledger must be posted or for which a bill must be issued.

The Defense Business Operations Fund Central Database (DBOF CDB) accounting system is designed to capture, maintain, and report general ledger account balances for the Navy and DISO portion of the DBOF appropriation. The specific accounting levels supported are: Administering Office (AO), Sub-Allotment (SA), Fund Administrator (FA), and Subactivity (SB). The DBOF CDB is a central data repository for DBOF activity information. To improve system processing, the accounting portion of the Department of the Navy Industrial Budgeting Information System (DONIBUS) has been incorporated into DBOF CDB. In June, 1996, DFASHQ approved DBOF CDB as the designated migratory system for departmental reporting for all DBOF activities of DoD. DBOF CDB will require modifications to prepare for other types of DBOF users and to meet customer unique functionality. An analysis for this deployment has begun.

The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) accounts for the DBOF Navy and DISA WESTHEM component Information Service business area. IFAS provides DBOF accounting for Information Management Activities with the function implemented at OPLOC Pensacola.

Commercial-of-the-Shelf (COTS) initiatives are underway in support of Defense Printing Service accounting functions and Public Works Center accounting functions. Associated workload is planned to be centered in OPLOC Charleston and OPLOC Oakland respectively.

## Subsection 3.2.2.2 Interim Migration Systems emploved by the DFAS Columbus Center

The interim migratory systems used by DFAS Columbus Center are currently under review for integration, enhancement and consolidation purposes.

The Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) Corporate Board selected the Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS) as an interim migratory wholesale supply accounting system. During the summer of 1994, an evaluation teams identified system deficiencies. The current development effort will incorporate the new DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts and system logic to support the reimbursable concept required by the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF). Funding was approved in 1995, for a system change request to convert the SAMMS accounts to the DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts.

The Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS) is a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) integrated materiel management system incorporating financial applications into its database structure. It was selected as an interim migratory system and supports DBOF Supply

Management - Wholesale Business Area for DLA. The system currently is in the developmental stage and is supported by a relational database where on-line real time processing is the norm and data redundancy has been virtually eliminated. Due to the size and complexity of this developmental effort and the heavy use of state of the art technology (database design), integrated development and implemientation has been incremental. Therefore, not all financial modules have been completed and implemented.

The Base Operating Support System (BOSS) was selected as an interim migratory system for the DLA retail supply business area by the DoD Comptroller on December 19, 1994.

The Defense Business Management System (DBMS) is an approved interim migratory system which provides accounting and financial management information supporting Defense Business Operations (DBOF) business areas. DBMS operating sites include Defense Logistic Agency, Defense Distribution Region, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, and Defense Commissary Agency and will provide distribution depots, commissary operations, financial operations, reutilization and marketing, corporate account, and logistics support.. DBMS is fully automated integrated resource management system comprised of four major subsystems which include Appropriation Accounting Subsystem, Resource Administration Subsystem, Payroll Subsystem, and a Personnel Subsystem. Current major interfaces include Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS), Base Operating Supply System (BOSS), and Standard Finance System Redesign One (SRD-1). Future enhancements will be targeted to upgrade DBMS to meet the Interim Migratory Accounting System Requirements, make mandatory policy/regulation changes, deliver customer required changes, and improve system performance. Examples include the implementation of an automated billing process, interface of accounting data between the Defense Civilian Payroll System (DCPS), prevalidation of obligations, capability to process electronic commercial/electronic data interchange transactions, standard general ledger conversion, and conversion to standard budget and accounting classification codes.

The Fuels Automated System (FAS) has been designated as a migratory system. Operational tests and evaluation of the financial module of FAS is scheduled to begin in October 1996. FAS is expected to be fully implemented in October 1997

## Subsection 3.2.2.3. Interim Migration Systems employed by the DFAS Denver Center

DFAS Denver Center's Interim Migratory Accounting Systems Concept, designed to fully support the DoD Chief Financial Officers 5 Year Plan, is discussed below.

Departmental reporting consolidates accounting and financial management information. It consolidates and reports general ledger, cash accountability, and financial management information for both general funds and DBOF. Departmental reporting will be supported by two accounting systems: Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS), and Departmental Cash Management System (DCMS) (replacing the Merged Accountability and Fund Reporting System) (MAFR); and will merge or eliminate seven departmental systems. The departmental reporting . systems consolidate operational level data for use in preparing departmental reports, interface cross-disbursing data to other centers, control and reconciling cash to the Department of

Treasury, and develop financial management information reports and statements. The general ledger will control all reported data.

General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS) is an accounting and management information system for Air Force and selected DoD base-level activities. GAFS consists of a suite of systems for gathering and reporting accounting and management information. It supports fund control, budget execution, disbursing, property accounting, accounts receivable and accounts payable, cost accounting accumulation, asset accounting, and financial reporting for general funds. GAFS is utilized by 62 Defense Accounting Offices/Accounting and Finance Offices (DAO/AFO), 6 Operating Locations, 94 Air National Guard AFOs, and multiple Air Force Reserve installations and other DoD activities. All Air Force and DoD funds issued to the Air Force are accounted for in GAFS. The Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) will replacing GAFS (except JOCAS II will remain). DJAS, will be an accounting and management information system for Air Force base-level activities consisting of a general ledger and fund control core; supported by accounts payable, accounts receivable, paying and collecting, travel, and cost subsidiary ledgers for accounting and reporting for general funds. System enhancements will implement a transaction driven general ledger, convert to the DoD standard chart of accounts, incorporate BACC, reengineer systems to follow generally accepted accounting principles, eliminate system deficiencies identified in audits and FMFIA reviews, and reduce the number of financial and accounting systems.

The Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS) provides automated processing of local purchases accounts payable at the Air Force base level and performs automatic reconciliation, by appropriation, of contract, invoice, and receipt data by line item for stock fund purchases. The Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC) tracks Air Force cash disbursements and collection transactions, check payments, miscellaneous voucher processing, accountability data, and prepares various reports, prints checks, and processes level 8 Treasury Check reporting.

At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, a review of all aspects of the DBOF was conducted. The review recognized existing DBOF accounting systems as inadequate to support DBOF policies and procedures, did not comply with the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), did not provide accurate and timely financial data, and provided inadequate tools for managing costs. A DBOF Corporate Board was established to plan, monitor and implementation improvements to the Fund and to integrate, standardize, and modernize DBOF accounting systems. Currently, Denver Center functional and technical teams are evaluating all DBOF financial systems by business area. The Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS) has been selected as the interim migratory system for retail outlets, The Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS) has been selected as the interim migratory system for wholesale outlets, and the Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) as the interim migratory system to support Transportation.

The Defense Security Assistance Accounting System (DSAS) parallels the development by the Defense Security Assistance Agency of the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). DSAMS will eliminate 13 dedicated, mixed Security Assistance Systems nine of .which include Finance and Accounting Modules. Milestone 0 was approved in April 1996.

Milestone 1 approval is expected by mid-FY 1997 based on the development of a detailed strategy and life-cycle management documentation including an economic analysis.

## Subsection 3.2.2.4. Interim Migratory Systems employed by the DFAS Indianapolis Center

Current DFAS Indianapolis Center interim migratory systems are outlined below.
Program Budget Accounting System--Funds Distribution (PBAS-FD) issues program and fund authorizations (allocations, suballocations, and allotments), issues funded reimbursable authority for customer orders, and controls reprogramming actions for Army and other DoD Components.

Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) is field-level general accounting and financial reporting systems for execution of customer funds and operations. The systems, respectively support Army weapon system acquisitions and Research and Development activities, and Civil Works and military construction operations. System functions include fund control, budget execution and expenditure accounting, cost accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting. CEFMS will merge with the Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS).

Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System-Modernization (STARFIARS-MOD) and Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) provide field-level accounting and financial reporting for supply management business operations. This includes five Army inventory control points that store inventory at about 315 storage sites and 55 retail installations that store inventory at 89 storage sites. The business area performs acquisition and supply management for secondary items. Accounting functions include fund control, inventory accounting, budget execution and expenditure accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting. The Conventional Ammunition Working Capital Fund (CAWCF) Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) System will replace the CCSS financial module operating at the Rock Island Operating Location. This system will address Congressionally identified weaknesses; track costs incurred to customer orders received; and produce a monthly Income Statement, Balance Sheet, year end financial statements, financial inventory accountability including work in progress, and an inventory valued at cost.

Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS) provides field-level accounting and financial reporting for depot maintenance business operations. This includes seven Army depots, five depot activities, three arsenals, and two ammunition activities. The business area performs depot maintenance, logistics, and manufacturing operations. Accounting functions include fund control, property and inventory accounting, budget execution and expenditure accounting, cost accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting.

Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS) is a personal computer or local area network based accounts payable system which computes vendor entitlements in accordance with Prompt Payment Act requirements based on purchase orders, receiving reports, or invoices. The system interfaces with disbursing, general accounting, and procurement systems.

Standard Finance System Redesign Subsystem I (SRD-I) provides disbursing support for civilian and military payroll, accounts payable, travel entitlements, and accounting operations by processing payments, i.e., cash, check, or electronic funds transfer (EFT). Interfaces are provided with general accounting and accounts payable systems.

## Subsection 3.2.2.5. Interim Migration Systems employed by the DFAS Kansas City

Current DFAS Kansas City interim migratory systems are delineated below.
The Standard Accounting and Budgeting Reporting System (SABRS) supports accounting, budgeting, and reporting of the Operations and Maintenance appropriations, both regular and reserve, for the Marine Corps. SABRS is implemented throughout the Marine Corps network, utilizing existing telecommunications processes. It serves the Marine Corps financial community (fund administrators, comptrollers, etc.) in performance of departmental, budgeting and managerial accounting duties. Initiatives are under way to include the expansion of the system to support accounting, budgeting and reporting functions for other appropriations and funds supporting the Marine Corps (to include Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) general ledger and financial reporting responsibilities of DFAS-KC) by August 1997. The Marine Corps Expenditure Reimbursement Reporting System (MCERRS), which accommodates the Budget Accounting and Classification Code, is being redesigned and is scheduled to be consolidated under SABRS in August 1997. The Marine Corps Miscellaneous Allotment Accounting System (MCMAAS) supports allotment accounting for non-O\&M accounts. The Military Payroll Reconciliation System (MPRS) verifies that the charges of payments to appropriations on Military Pay Vouchers and the report of expenditures accurately account for actual payments made to Marines and charged to their individual accounts. The functionality of MCMAAS and MPRS will transition into SABRS on January 1997.

Civilian Personnel Resource Reporting System (CPRRS) produces a monthly report of expenditures and manpower information on all civilians paid by Marine Corps activities. This information is used in the formulation of future civilian manpower budgets. It is used by the Comptroller of the Navy to satisfy various DoD and other external reporting requirements. The functionality for shared edits between CPPRS and SABRS was established in September 1995.

The Marine Corps Industrial Fund System (MCIF). System standardization efforts are ongoing and being fully supported. The NIFMS has been selected as the interim migratory system to support the "Navy Depot Maintenance, Other" business area. NIFMS is essentially a field level accounting system that will be implemented in conjunction with The Navy Integrated Material Management System (NIMMS). NIFMS/NIMMS supports integrated materiel management applications and corollary interfaces with other financial/non-financial system applications and related requirements. They will replace the MCIF system with an implementation schedule as follows: Albany, GA, on October 1, 1996; Barstow, CA, on January 1, 1997; and DFAS-KC, on March 1, 1997.

## Subsection 3.3. Corporate Information Management

Using the Corporate Information Management process, the Department has developed requirements for optimal standard financial systems. Redundant, non-integrated and non-compliant systems and their àssociated training courses eventually will be eliminated; and a family of migration financial systems is expected to evolve incrementally into standard, fully integrated/ interfaced, multi-functional applications.

The DFAS Headquarters work in this area begun initially under the Business Information Management Deputate continues today under the DFAS Deputy Director for Information Management. This transfer of responsibilities reflects a transition from the purely functional analysis of requirements to an effort that is more implementation oriented. The data and process models now are complete. These logical models of the finance and accounting data and processes now are the platforms for further development. The logical data has now been developed into approved standard data elements for Department-wide application. The process model and accompanying action diagrams represent modules of functionality which correspond to the Joint Financial Management Improvement Project (JFMIP) Core Financial Systems Requirements. Some action diagrams were developed into a system prototype to test the data structures and the logic of the action diagrams. The process model was also reformatted in the DoD Standard IDEF format making it a useful tool for business process reengineering projects. The core finance and accounting model will be expanded to capitalize on the results of other efforts where the models developed can be satisfactorily reconciled and integrated into the finance and accounting model.

The data administration program has become institutionalized across the DFAS. It is applied to the logical data to develop standardized data for Department-wide use. It also applies to migratory systems to provide the first steps toward data commonality in systems originally built by widely disparate organizations. The Agency data administration program plays an active role in the review of candidate standard data proposed by other functional communities. The cooperation with the private sector continues in the adoption of the standards for electronic data interface applications, particularly, invoicing and contract payment.

Cross-functional cooperation continues with other DoD functional communities such as logistics, procurement, personnel, budget and medical. Progress is apparent in the preliminary acceptance of finance and accounting data by these other communities.

As previously identified in this Plan, the Department's migration systems are in various stages of implementation in suppor of the DoD Components. The data and process models that have been developed are planned to be used later to improve the implemented migration systems, thereby forming a Department-wide standardized financial system. This incremental approach to system development reduces both risks and costs, and also ensures that enhanced systems are available in the near term.

A viable data administration program is in place in the Agency, and the Department-wide Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS) has been populated with standard financial management data elements. At the same time, departmental personnel are working closely with the private
sector to standardize data and formats of mutual interest to promote increased use of capabilities such as electronic invoicing and electronic transfer of contract payments.

In building financial requirements, significant cross-functional activity is underway with other DoD communities. This active exploration of integration issues embraces the Department's logistics, procurement, civilian personnel, distribution center, and medical communities.

The Department's standard financial systems are expected to have the following features:

## Compliance

All systems will comply with statutory, regulatory, and audit requirements. Management will ensure internal controls and the internal integrity of the financial management systems are maintained. Accounting standards consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, accounting standards issued by the OMB as recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, and accounting systems requirements issued by the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program will be incorporated to simplify existing procedures. Transactions will be processed under general ledger control.

## Process Improvement

Improved technology will be employed to develop standard business systems which use standard data and logically integrated databases.

## Standard Data

Financial management data and data definitions have been standardized throughout the Department and are available from the Defense Data Dictionary System. Systems development will be data driven to eliminate redundant processes.

## Interface/Integration

Integration of financial management systems with those of other functional areas is a basic goal. Other functional areas (e.g., personnel, logistics and contracting) will interface with the financial management systems and vice versa (two-way data flow) when full integration is not immediately viable. In such cases, standard interface modules will be developed initially, with an ultimate goal of logical data base integration.

## Open Architecture

Automated data processing systems will employ the open architecture concept so that systems will not be restricted to specific vendor hardware or software. Hardware will be transparent to the user of a system.

## Standard Software Development/Maintenance

Standard software development and maintenance will be managed and controlied on a centralized basis.

## Documentation

Policy and procedural issuances will be automated; and change documentation will be issued to all users-of-record at the time systems go on-line and changes are made.

## DoD-wide Telecommunications Network

A DoD-wide telecommunications network will make financial management information available to all departmental user. The capability also will exist to electronically transmit data external to the Department.

## Responsive to Change

Systems will be responsive to changing conditions and accommodate both peacetime and wartime operations. The flexible, dynamic system design will be able to respond quickly to a changing customer base, legislative changes, contingency operations, management initiatives, and requirements from other government agencies.

## Contingency Plans

Reconstitution and alternate processing capabilities will be provided and regularly tested.

## Performance Indicators

Systems will include automated indicators that measure performance, output, and customer service and associate costs with outputs when appropriate.

## Training Capability

Where feasible, training modules will be embedded in standard systems. This will facilitate conversion to the standard system without the added expense of sending operators to distant sites for training.

## Single Source

Inputs will be accomplished through single source data entry (i.e., data will be entered only once to satisfy the needs of all functional areas). The responsibility and accountability for accurate data capture will reside with the originating activity (e.g., logistics, medical or personnel). Appropriate edits and systems will be provided to enable originating activities to enter data in the most accurate manner.

## Timely Updating .

There will be timely validation and update of the financial data base with feedback to the source.

## On-Line Historical Files

Where needed, each business activity will have on-line historical files to satisfy requirements for inquiry and retroactive processing.

## Access

Financial and other functional managers will have access to those data needed for their management decisions. The design will allow authorized users to receive standardized reports, access data electronically, and locally perform data manipulation.

## Security

Information and AIS resources will be safeguarded against sabotage, tampering, loss, destruction, denial of service, espionage, fraud, misappropriation, misuse, or release to unauthorized persons. Classified information and sensitive unclassified information will be safeguarded at all times while in AISs. Safeguards will be applied so that such information is accessed only by authorized persons, is used only for its intended purpose, retains its content integrity, and is marked properly as required.

## Paper-Optional Environment

Where feasible and cost effective, work processes will be constructed to be performed without intermediate paper products, while retaining the capability to produce paper on demand where and when it is specifically needed. Generally, user ad hoc inquiries will provide flexible reporting to managers and replace hard copy reports. Reporting requirements will be improved to eliminate redundancy while still providing the Department's managers with the information they need to effectively manage their programs. Short-term initiatives will seek reduction and elimination of current hard copy requirements.

## State-of-the-Art Technology

Where economically feasible, state-of-the-art technology will be applied to automate data collection, processing, reporting, retention, security, and disposal.

## Direct Input by and Feedback to Customers

As new technological capabilities are implemented, individual members, employees, and other customers will enter data into, and receive direct feedback from, the financial
management systems where appropriate instead of having a customer support organization do it for them.

## Program Management

A standard program management process will be used to integrate, manage, and control the Department's orderly transition from multiple systems to standard financial management systems quickly and efficiently while allowing for departmental review, justification, and approval.

The Department is committed to ensuring that resources are available to meet established goals. Accordingly, the Department's budget projections reflect a substantial investment for the morification, implementation, and deployment of the migration financial systems addressed in this plan. From a business perspective, the risk in this investment is minimal since the budget is based on the costs of enhancing existing systems to meet realistic milestones rather than on the cost of developing new systems. The Department's budget projections include the resources required to meet the objectives set by the DoD Chief Financial Officer. Investment funds have been, and are expected to be, programmed and budgeted for the years they are required to meet the milestones established to provide increased standardization of the Department's financial systems and policies. Investment in these systems is expected to significantly reduce the cost of the Department's financial operations in the future.

## Subsection 3.4. Audited Financial Statements

## Impediments to Auditable Financial Statements

Office of Management and Budget, OMB Bulletin 93-18, "Audited Financial Statements" of June 25, 1993, requires the submission of audited financial statements to the OMB (and sindilaneously made available to the Congress) by March 1, following the year reported. The Deparment cites the following impediments:

Accounting systems supporting DoD general funds do not have integrated, double-entry, transaction-driven general ledgers to compile and report reliable and auditable information. The information is not auditable because the accounting systems do not produce an audit trail of information from occurrence of a transaction through recognition in accounting records and ultimately to the general fund financial systems. Because of the accounting systems' inadequacies, auditors can not obtain sufficient evidence or apply other auditing procedures to satisfy themselves as to the fairmess of the financial statements. Until accounting systems with integrated, double-entry, transaction-driven general ledgers are developed to compile and report information, auditors will be impeded in determining whether valid transactions are properly recorded, processed, and summarized. This presents a significant scope limitation and will likely continue to cause auditors to disclaim opinions on DoD general fund financial statements.

## Subsection 3.5. Evolutionary Strategy and Functional Architecture

The following pages present graphic descriptions of the evolutionary strategy and the functional architectures for the Department's financial management systems.

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 

SECTION A

# Section 3-A Information Management Strategy 

## Information Technology

## SOFTWARE PROCESS IMPROVEMENT

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Software Process Improvement (SPI) Program
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: James F. Palecek, DFAS-FSO/S

## SCOPE:

## Mission Supported:

The Software Process Improvement PROGRAM directly supports the DFAS Business Goal to "...implement a Standardized Central Design Activity (CDA) function within DFAS." The SPI Program does this by defining and institutionalizing a set of common processes that FSO staff will use when developing, modifying, and reengineering Automated Information Systems. This standardization will support cross-leveling of personnel across the organization in order to manage and balance workload requirements as they change, and will facilitate improvement of software quality via a corresponding improvement in the processes used to develop, maintain, and reengineer software.

The SPI Program also supports the DFAS Business Goal of Business Process Reengineering, by concentrating on effective software development practices that have proven worthwhile by the overall software industry. The SPI program is an example of continuous process improvement, in that processes, once standardized, will be evaluated regularly and changed in a disciplined way to implement innovations and improvements in technology and techniques.

## Functions Performed:

The SPI program is centrally managed from Financial Systems Organization Headquarters (FSO-HQ) with dedicated full-time support from each Financial Systems Activity (FSA) and support of pertinent subject matter experts from across the organization. Six organization-wide Working Groups are established in the key process areas of Configuration Management Software Quality Assurance, Project Management, Software Subcontract Management, Software Testing, and Requirements Management. These Groups design draft processes in their subject areas, which are then reviewed by all FSAs for comment. Finalized processes are included in one or more System Scenarios. Since the majority of the current FSO workload is in routine modification, the System Modification Scenario is the first
scenario to be stabilized. Software Engineering Process Groups at each FSA assist local management and staff to implement the standard processes. Implementation is done incrementally, with the first set of Automated Information Systems the major migratory and interim migratory systems for which FSO is responsible. Future scenarios include one or more System Development Scenarios, as well as one or more System Reengineering Scenarios. All scenarios will be placed under formal change control when stabilized, with regular Configuration Control Boards scheduled in order to discuss and approve proposed changes to scenarios.

## Completed actions/events:

Activation of Corporate SPI Program and assumption of Initial Tactical Working Groups

Actual
Completion Date

First FSO-wide Software Process Improvement Conference
11/93

| SPI Strategic Action Plan Version 1.00 signed | $3 / 94$ |
| :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Second FSO-wide Software Process Improvement Conference } & 5 / 94 \\ \text { System Modification Scenario Release } 1.00 \text { released } & 9 / 94\end{array}$
Selection of Phase I Automated Information Systems
10/94
Third FSO-wide Software Process Improvement Conference 10/94
System Modification Scenario Release 2.00 released 1/95
Fourth FSO-wide Software Process Improvement Conference 1/95
Rapid Application Development Tactical Working Group
Chartered
4/95

| Implementation Plans for Phase I AISs Due to FSO-HQ | $5 / 95$ |
| :--- | :--- |

SPI Strategic Action Plan Version 2.00 signed
5/95
System Modification Scenario Release 3.00 released 6/95
Fifth FSO-wide Software Process Improvement Conference 6/95
Interim Profiles of selected Key Process Areas ongoing
Configuration Management Information System (CMIS) Training ongoing
Formal Appraisal for Internal Process Improvement TBD

## MANAGING APPLICATION PERFORMANCE (MAP)

## SCOPE:

## Mission Supported:

The Managing Application Performance(MAP) program supports the DFAS-FSA community by providing the tools and technology to institutionalize performance and tuning during application development and maintenance. MAP also supports the DISA Westhem production platforms by requiring less computing capacity. In addition, MAP provides improved services to the DFAS customers and end users by reducing application runtimes.
Function Performed: MAP institutes performance checkpoints into application life cycle development. The program assures efficiency and responsiveness are built into applications as they are developed and continues to monitor performance of applications in production. The program will reduce fee-for-service processing costs of DFAS MVS production applications and improve service to end-users.

|  | Actual |
| :--- | :--- |
| Completed actions/events: | Completion Date |
|  |  |
| Performed prototype of Phase I of MAP at FSA-Pensacola | $9 / 94$ |
| Implemented Phase I of MAP at FSA-Cleveland | $9 / 94$ |
| Implemented Phase I of MAP at FSA-Kansas City | $10 / 94$ |
| Implemented Phase I of MAP at FSA-Columbus | $12 / 94$ |
| Published 1st Quarterly Report - FY95 (Includes Beginning - 31 Dec 94) | $2 / 95$ |
| Implemented Phase I of MAP at FSA-Denver | $4 / 95$ |
| Published 2nd Quarterly Report - FY95 (Includes 01 Jan 95-31 Mar 95) | $5 / 95$ |
| Implement Phase I of MAP at FSA-Indianapolis | $6 / 95$ |
| Publish 3rd Quarterly Report - FY95(Includes 01 Apr 95-30 Jun 95) | $8 / 95$ |
| POC Training Session for status tracking MIS | $9 / 95$ |
| Publish 4th Quarterly Report - FY95(Includes 01 Jul 95-30 Sep 95) | $11 / 95$ |
| Develop Datacom Interface | $11 / 95$ |
| Publish 1st Quarterly Report - FY96(Includes 01 Oct 95-31 Dec 95) | $2 / 96$ |
| Publish 2nd Quarterly Report - FY96(Includes 01 Jan 96-31 Mar 96) | $5 / 96$ |
| Publish 3rd Quarterly Report - FY96(Includes 01 Apr 96-30 Jun 96) | $7 / 96$ |
| Implement Phase Il of MAP for DCPS | $8 / 96$ |
| Application Training Class - Kansas City | $8 / 96$ |
| Application Training Class - Pensacola | $10 / 96$ |
| JCL TUNE Evaluation | $10 / 96$ |
| Implement Phase II of MAP for DJMS | $11 / 96$ |
| Publish 4th Quarterly Report - FY96(Includes 01 Jul 96 - 30 Sep 96) | $11 / 96$ |


| Planned actions/events (short term): | Planned <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 / 97$ |
| Implement Phase I of MAP for STARS | $1 / 97$ |
| Implement Phase II of MAP for STARS | $2 / 97$ |
| Implement MAPRS for DCPS | $4 / 97$ |
| Implement MAPRS for DJMS, DBMS, STARS | $4 / 97$ |
| Phase I of MAP for MOCAS | $9 / 97$ |
| Prototype MAP for Mid-Tier environment | Planned |
|  | Completion Date |
| Planned actions/events (long term): |  |
|  | TBD |
| Application Training Class - Denver | TBD |
| Prototype MAP for Unisys environment |  |
| Definition of Milestones: |  |

Phase I of MAP includes selecting applications and target programs within applications for measurements; training on Strobe software; measuring targeted programs; analyzing targeted programs; publishing recommendations/findings; instituting Standards \& Procedures to continue MAP process.

MAPRS includes designing and implementing a standard DFAS-wide system for measuring and reporting key performance and service level metrics of selected DFAS applications.

Phase II of MAP includes: (1) Accurately measuring resource consumption of $\mathrm{CPU}, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$, print, DASD, and Tape; (2) modeling system capability; and (3) simulating on-line response time studies for selected DFAS applications. Quarterly Reports describe projected savings based on Phase I of MAP, as well as actual changes implemented to date, and other significant achievements reported by individual DFAS-FSA centers.

## TELESERVICES

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Teleservices
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Linda Mathews
SCOPE:
Mission Supported: Improved customer service through the use of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) technology providing direct access to information and generating automated replies. Reduced response time through automated call distribution and automated call attendants routing calls to another IVRS, voice mail systems, or human operators at the customer's request.Functions Performed: Automated Call Distributors (ACDs) allow customers to select thetype of information (e.g., status of a travel payment) required and allow for an option to talk to anoperator. IVRS interfaces with a database containing the required information and generates anautomated reply using pre-recorded human speech.
Completed actions/events:
Completion Date:
Establish Working Groups ..... 6/95
Gather Center Requirements ..... 8/95
Gather OPLOC Requirements ..... 8/95
Define Common Elements ..... 8/95
Implement Requirements ..... 9/95
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Procure OPLOC Equipment/Software ..... 1/97Completion Date:
Procure Center Equipment/Software ..... 1/97
Complete OPLOC Implementations ..... 3/97
Implement Center ..... 4/97
Test and Acceptance at Center ..... 5/97

## ELAN <br> DFAS Enterprise Local Area Network (ELAN)

Scope:
Mission Supported: In September 1993, the DFAS local area network (LAN) environment was identified as one of the first operational areas to be standardized and made interoperable. DFAS identified the LAN functional requirements and select the initial technical working group to verify the requirements, identify the baseline, mold the architecture, and develop the DFAS Enterprise LAN design.

Function Performed: This standardization will allow all DFAS users to interoperate between locations, between applications, and between one another. It provides connectivity with the Defense Megacenters through the use of standard software, hardware and protocols. PC workstations will provide a common platform from which office automation software, workgroup and client-server applications, and mainframe host-based applications can be accessed.

## Completed actions/events

Technical working group formed
DFAS ELAN Technical Instruction completed

DFAS ELAN Technical Instruction 6/94
Mid-Tier Concept of Operations approved ..... 9/94
ELAN Concept of Operations approved ..... 1/95
Operation Location ELAN implementations Number of Nodes
Omaha ..... 600 ..... 3/95
Rome ..... 300 ..... 3/95
Limestone ..... 300 ..... 4/95
Orlando ..... 500 ..... 4/95
Oakland ..... 300 ..... 4/95
San Bernadino ..... 300 ..... 4/95
Pensacola ..... 4/959/931/946/94

approved
approved

ELAN Concept of Operations developed ..... 8/94
ELAN Concept of Operations developed

## Completion Date

Completed actions/eventsCompletion Date
Operation Location ELAN implementations
Norfolk6004/95
San Diego ..... 600 ..... 4/95
Charleston ..... 500 ..... 5/95
Rock Island ..... 300 ..... 5/95
Pearl Harbor ..... 700 ..... 5/95
Dayton ..... 400 ..... 6/95
Kansas City ..... 300 ..... 8/95
FSO ELAN installation ..... 12/95
Operating Location Number of Nodes added Total Nodes
Seaside New ..... 200 ..... 1/96
Lawton New ..... 500 ..... 2/96
Oakland ..... 1004002/96
Orlando ..... 100
600 ..... 3/96
Pensacola ..... 100
Norfolk ..... 100
600 ..... 3/96
700 ..... 3/96
Rock Island ..... 100 ..... 400 ..... 3/96
San Antonio New
300 ..... 4/96
Limestone ..... 200
500 ..... 5/96
Kansas City ..... 200
400 ..... 5/96
St. Louis New ..... 500 ..... 5/96
Charleston ..... 300
800 ..... 6/96
Dayton ..... 400 ..... 800 7/96
San Bernadino ..... 200
500 ..... 7/96
Rome ..... 300
600 ..... 7/96
Omaha 300 900 ..... 8/96
DFAS-DE ELAN installation ..... 8/96
DFAS-IN ELAN installation ..... 10/96
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
Operating Location Number of Nodes added
Total Nodes
Orlando ..... 200 ..... 800 ..... 1/97
Pensacola ..... 100 ..... 700 ..... -1/97
Charleston 300 (swing) ..... 1100 ..... 2/97

Planned

## Planned actions/events (short term):

Operating Location Nümber of Nodes added Total Nodes

| St. Louis | 200 | 700 | $2 / 97$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| San Diego | 700 (move to new bldg.) | 700 | $3 / 97$ |
| Rock Island | 100 | 500 | $3 / 97$ |

DFAS-CO ELAN Installation 3/97
DFAS-KC ELAN Installation ..... 3/97
Operating Location Number of Nodes added

Total Nodes

| San Antonio | 300 | 600 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| San Bernadino | 0 | $500^{*}$ |
| Omaha | 0 | $900^{*}$ |
| Dayton | 0 | $800^{*}$ |
| Lawton | 0 | $500^{*}$ |

Planned actions/events (long term):
DFAS-CL ELAN upgrades

600
6/97 500* 900* 800* 500*

Planned Completion Date2/98

Completion Date

2/97
3/97
3/97

* Nodes are wired; however additional servers and hubs will be added FY 97.


# MIGRATION TRACKING 

SECTION B


FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS

MISSION SUPPORT
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS

Activity: Civ Pay Foreign Nationals

| CPF0100 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mig Beg Date | Mig End Date |  |  |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |


Finance
Activity: Civ Pay Non-appropriated
December 16, 1996

CPN0100 | Mig Beg Date |  | Mig End Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |

Migration Path Detail Report

| Acronym Alias | Application Title | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Migration / Legacy) |  |  | Month | Year |  |
| NAFCPS | Nonappropriated Funds Civilian Payroll System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| NAFMIS | Air Force Nonapproprialed Funds Management Information System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |

## Civilian Pay Activity Summary

 MISSION SUPPORTFINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS

STARTEPS
ALPS
CIVPAY-NOMIS
CIVPAY-NUWC
CIVPAY-NRL
NAVSCIPS
CIVPAY-NAC
CCPS
CIVPAY-FEA

(Migration/Legacy)
\# Applications
Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. to Date
Finance
Activity: Civilian Pay

| Mig Beg Date |  | Mig End Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |


Current as of December 16, 1996
Migration Path Detail Report
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (L2)
Migration Path Detail Report
December 16, 1996
CNP0100

| Acronym Alias | Application Title | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to | Mig Beg Date |  | Mig End Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Migration/Legacy) |  |  | Month | Year |  | Month | Year | Month | Year |
| DPPS | Defense Procurement Payment System | M | 09 | 1995 |  | $\stackrel{0}{1}$ | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| AMIS | Ammunition Management Information System/Command Commodi | L | 09 | 1991 | MOCAS(L) | 04 | 1994 | 11 | 1995 |
| MOCAS(L) | Mechanization Of Contract Administration Services | L | 09 | 1991 | DPPS | 10 | 1997 | 12 | 2001 |

LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (L 3) ___ (M 1)
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS

DARS
OSDMS
Migration Path Detail Report
December 16, 1996
DBT0100

| Mig Beg Date |  |  | Mig End Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| 02 | 1992 | 02 | 1992 |
| 03 | 1992 | 03 | 1993 |
| 09 | 1992 | 09 | 1993 |


| to |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Base Support Base Support
Defense Logistics Agency

## Depot Maintenance, AF

## Depot Maintenance, Army

Depot Maintenance, Navy
Financial, Commissary,
Information Services
Printing \& Publications
Research and Development (L 17)

(L. 3)
(1) 1 IL)

$\because$
Finance
Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund

| Group: Depot Maintenance, Navy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acronym Alias(Migration / Legacy) | Application Title | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to | Mig Beg Date |  | Mig End Date |  |
|  |  |  | Month | Year |  | Month | Year | Month | Year |
| NIFMS | NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System | 1 | 12 | 1994 |  | 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| MCIF | Marine Corps Industrial Fund System | L | 09 | 1991 |  | 09 | 2010 | 09 | 2010 |
| NIFMS(L) | NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System | L | 09 | 1991 | NIFMS | 12 | 1994 | 06 | 1995 |
| NOMIS | Naval Ordnance Management Information System | L | 09 | 1991 |  | 09 | 2010 | 09 | 2010 |
| SYMIS | Shipyards Management Information System | L | 09 | 1991 |  | 09 | 2010 | 09 | 2010 |


December 16, 1998

Finance
Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund Group: Dep
Group: Depot Maintenance, Army
Application Title
$\qquad$

Rock Island Arsenal Business Operations Accounling Syslem Watervliet Arsenal Business Operations Accounting System $\begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{r}\text { Acronym Alias } \\ \text { (Migration / Legacy) }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { SIFS } \\ \hline\end{array}$
SIFS
PBADBOF
WABOAS
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
$\operatorname{ccss}(L)$
STARFIARS(L)
TUFMIS
RASFIARS
(Migration/Legacy)
\# Applications
Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. to Date
December 16, 1998

Fund
Finance

| Acronym Alias | Application Title | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Migration / Legacy) |  |  | Month | Year |  |
| CCSS | Commodity Command Standard Syslem | 1 | 12 | 1994 |  |
| STARFIARS-MOD | Standard Army Finance Inventory Accounting And Rep | 1 | 12 | 1994 |  |
| CCSS(L) | Commodily Command Standard System | L | 09 | 1991 | CCSS |
| RASFIARS | Standard Retail Financial Inventory Accounting System | L | 09 | 1991 | STARFIARS-MOD |
| STARFIARS(L) | Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounling and Reporting Syste | L | 09 | 1991 | STARFIARS-MOD |

Finance
Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund
Group: Depot Maintenance, AF


## Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund

| Acronym Alias <br> (Migration/Legacy) | Group: Supply Management, AF <br> CPAS |
| :--- | :--- |
| CENTRAL PROCUREMENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM |  |
| SMAS | Standard Materiel Accounting System |
| FIABS | FINANCIAL INVENTORY ACCOUNTING AND BILLING SYSTEM |
| SBSS-ACCTG | Air Force Standard Base Supply System (Finance \& Accounting Su |

$$
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \text { AF Academy Stock Fund Accounting System (manual) } \\
\hline \text { Aviation Fuels Management Accounting System } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$


MISSILE FUELS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Medical Materiel Accounting System Standard Materiel Accounting System

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{0}} \\ & \mathbf{0} \\ & \gg \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 음 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 일 | $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{N}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\stackrel{O}{N}}$ |  | $\frac{0}{2}$ | 으N | \% | \% | \% | 응 | ! ! | \% |
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| E | $\overline{0}$ | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\bar{\square}$ | 앙 | $\bar{\square}$ | $\overline{0}$ | 8 | 8 | 앙 | 앙 | 8 | $\mathscr{L}$ |
|  | 帯 | 웅 | 을 | $\ddot{\sim}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 } \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 哭 | 을 | $\bar{\sim}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sigma}{*}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{g}}$ | 응 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{g}}$ | \% | \% |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{0} \\ & \frac{0}{2} \end{aligned}$ | O | 8 | N | - | 8 | 다응 | - | 응 | N | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | O |

. Finance
December 16, 1996
Migration Path Detail Report


Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund

| Acronym Alias (Migration / Legacy) | Application Title |
| :---: | :---: |
| AFMIS | NCSS Panama City Automated Financial Management Information |
| INFOS | Interim NAWC Financial Operations Support |
| MODIFIED NIF | Naval Ship Systems Engineering Station, Philadelphia |
| NAWC-ACFT CWB | NAWC-ACFT Centerwide Business System (Trenton) |
| NAWC-ACFT DBOF | NAWC - ACFT DBOF Accounting System |
| NAWC-ACFT FS | NAWC-ACFT Financial System (Lakehurst) |
| NAWC-WPNS AFIP | Automated Financial Improvement Program (Point Magu) |
| NAWC-WPNS DBOF CL | NAWC - WPNS DBOF RDT\&E Support System (China Lake) |
| NCEL-FMDS | NCEL Financial Management Data System (Port Hueneme) |
| NFAS | NCCOSC Finance and Accounting System |
| NIFMAS | Navy Industrial Fund Financial Management \& Accounting System |
| NOMIS | Naval Ordnance Management Information System |
| NRL | Naval Research Laboratory Industrial Fund, Washington, DC |
| NSWC/CD FS | NSWC-Carderock Division Financial System |
| NSWCIDD FMS | NSWC-Dahlgren Division Financial Management System |
| NUWC FMS | NUWC-Financial Management System (Newport) |
| RIMS | Real-time Integrated Management System |

Finance December 16, 1996
Migration Path Detail Report
Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund


Current as of November 5, 1996
Migration Path Detail Report
December 16, 1996

MISŚION SUPPORT
FINANCE

## LEGACY APPLICATIONS

ROARS
NHFS
CRS
FRS
TBO
IFBGS
NIPS
December 16, 1996
Finance
Activity: Departmental Reporting
Migration Path Detail Report
December 16, 1996

FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
DBMS(L)
0
$\frac{0}{2}$
0
0
0
0
Completed
Cum. to Date


MIGRATION APPLICATIONS

FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
MIGRATION APPLICATIONS
MTMC-FMS
Finance
December 16, 1996
Migration Path Detail Report

MIGRATION APPLICATIONS
PWC-COTS=1

| $\quad$ Legend |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Planned } \\ \text { Completed }\end{array}$ |



suonempdd $\begin{aligned} \text { uonede! } \\ \end{aligned}$
Interim
(0/L)
$\stackrel{9}{9}^{\sim}$
0
8
8
PWC-COTS
3

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Finance
December 16, 1996
DBO0800
Migration Path Detail Report
Activity: Def. Bus. Operations Fund

| Acronym Alias <br> (MIgration/Legacy) | Group: Base Support |
| :--- | :---: |
| PWC-COTS | Public Works Center-Commercial Off-the-Shelf |
| PWCMIS | Public Works Center (PWC) Management Information Sy |

LEGACY APPLICATIONS

## DAIS

IFAS(L)

Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Migration Path Detail Report
December 16, 1996


## Disbursing Kewuns K!!^!

MIGRATION APPLICATIONS
SRD-I=I

MISSION SUPPORT

[^1]nance
Migration Path Detall Report
Integrated Paying And Collecting System

Standard Finance System - Redesign (Subsystem I) Standard Accounting And Reporting System Corps of Engineers Financial Management System Automat Financial Entitlements System (AFES) Navy Jumps Allotment System Automated Voucher Examination Disbursing System \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Bond And Allotment System \& L \& 09 \& 1991 \& MCTFS <br>
\hline CENTRAL FINANCE \& ACCOUNTING SUPPORT SYSTEMS \& L \& 09 \& 1991 \& <br>
\hline

 

\hline 09 \& 1991 \& SRDI <br>
\hline 09 \& 1991 \& <br>
\hline \& 1991 \& ADS <br>
\hline

 

8 <br>
8 \& 0 <br>
0 \& 0 <br>
0
\end{tabular}

 Migrates to

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 음 | 을 | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | 을 | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}}{\mathbf{o}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | $\frac{0}{ㅇ}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{0}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{g}}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{2}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\stackrel{0}{N}}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{o}}}{-1}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{o}}{\mathrm{o}}$ |  | \& | of | \% | 을 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | $\bar{\circ}$ | - | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | 8 | ~ | N | N | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\circ}$ | 0 | g | $\cdots$ | N | ㅇ | 8 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ |  | N | $N$ | N | $\cdots$ |
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| 另荌 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | 8 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\cdots$ | N | $\overline{5}$ | 당 | $\overline{5}$ | 용 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | - | $\bar{\square}$ | $\mathscr{8}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ |  | $\sim$ | N | $\underset{\sim}{N}$ | N |


| Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month | Year |  |
| 1 | 12 | 1994 | CEFMS |
| 1 | 12 | 1994 |  |
| 1 | 12 | 1994 |  |
| 1 | 12 | 1995 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 | SRDI |
| $L$ | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 | MCTFS |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 | SRDI |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L. | 09 | 1991 | ADS |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 | IPC |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| L | 09 | 1991 | ADS |
| L | 09 | 1991 | ADS |
| 1 | 09 | 1991 | SRDI |
| L | 09 | 1991 | SRDI |
| L | 09 | 1991 | STARS |
| L | 09 | 1991 | ADS |
| L | 09 | 1991 |  |


Foreign Military Sales
MISSION SUPPORT
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (L 8)


$$
\frac{\infty}{\sum_{\infty}^{\infty}}
$$

FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
SAAMSS
SDAF
STATIS

December 16, 1996

Migration Path Detail Report

|  | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application Tite |  | Month | Year |  |
| Case Management Control System - Accounting Segment | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Defense Integrated Financial System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Management Information System International Logistics | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Security Assistance Automated Army System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Security Assistance Automated Management Support System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Security Assistance Management Information System - Delivery Re | 1 | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Special Defense Acquisition Fund Accounting System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| Student Training Analysis And Tracking Information System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |

Finance
Activity: Foreign Military Sales

| Acronym Alias <br> (Migration / Legacy) |
| :--- |
| CMCS |
| DIFS (C.) |
| MISIL |
| SA3 |
| SAAMSS |
| SAMIS |
| SDAF |
| STATIS |

FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
-
$\longrightarrow$ MIGRATION APPLICATIONS
 DoD Agencies
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
MAPAS
AMALGAMAN-EFD
IDAFMS
NSCAM
UADPS-SP-G
FINMIS
AAA-RMS
UADPS-LEVEL II
FRAM
RESFMS
AAS
MPN-FMS
NFADB
FASTDATA(L)
CDB(L)
DONIBIS
Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. to Date
Finance
Activity：General Fund Accounting
Migration Path Detail Report

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | 앙 | $\bar{\square}$ | $=$ | 8 | 앙 | 8 | － | 8 | 8 | O | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\underset{\sim}{N}$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | N | \％ | N | 8 |
|  |  | $\bar{\sim}$ | $\bar{\sim}$ | $\%$ | $\mathbf{O}$ | $\stackrel{\ddot{O}}{\underline{2}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | 응 | \% | $\mathbf{8}$ | g | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{o}}$ | $8$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{0}{ }$ | : | $8$ | 品 | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 务 | \％ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \mathbf{E} \\ & \mathbf{E} \\ & \mathbf{E} \end{aligned}$ |  | 앙 | $\bar{\square}$ | 8 | 8 | 용 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | 8 | N | 당 | 8 | 용 | 8 | N | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 8 | 앙 |

Finance
Activity：General Fund Accounting
Group：Indianapolis Center
Migration Path Detail Report

|  | $\frac{0}{2}$ | 옷 | 을 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{~} \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{O}} \mid$ | 合 | 路 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 일 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\Phi}{\mathbf{g}}$ | 总 | 菏 | \％ | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{\circ}}$ | 各 | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | $\overline{0}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | 8 | N | 8 | － | \％ | ¢ | 8 | 8 | N | 8 | 8 | N | 8 |
|  | $\stackrel{\circ}{2}$ | $\bar{\sim}$ | 응 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { §o } \\ \mathbf{O} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{g}}$ | $$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{8} \\ \boldsymbol{0} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{O}}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{g} \\ & \mathbf{g} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $$ | 䔍 | 产 | \％ |
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Act
Activity: General Fund Accounting
Group: DoD Agencies

Migration Path Detail Report

| GFA0400 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mig Beg Date |  | Mig End Date |  |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 01 | 2000 | 01 | 2000 |
| 01 | 2000 | 01 | 2000 |
| 01 | 2000 | 01 | 2000 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 01 | 2000 | 01 | 2000 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |
| 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2010 |

Finance

| Activity: General Fund Accounting |
| :--- |
| Group: Ka |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Acronym Alias } \\ \text { (Migration / Legacy) }\end{array}$  <br> SABRS  |
| Application |
| HAS |

Finance

## Activity: General Fund Accounting

\section*{December 16, 1996} | GFA0600 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mig Beg Date | Mig End Date |  |  |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| 10 | 1994 | 04 | 1995 |
| 10 | 1997 | 10 | 1998 |
| 10 | 1997 | 04 | 1998 |
| 10 | 1997 | 10 | 1998 |
| 10 | 1994 | 04 | 1995 |
| 10 | 1994 | 04 | 1995 |

## Migration Path Detail Report

Group: Demever Cener

| Start Date |  | Migrates to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Month | Year |  |  |
| 10 | 1994 |  |  |
| 10 | 1994 |  |  |
| 09 | 1991 |  |  |
| 09 | 1991 | GUFC (GAFS) |  |
| 09 | 1991 | GLFC (GAFS) |  |
| 09 | 1991 | GLFC (GAFS) |  |
| 09 | 1991 | GLFC (GAFS) |  | 09 1991 JOCAS II

## LEGACY APPLICATIONS

Undefined Group (M1/L7)
(M 1)


$\frac{\text { FINANCE }}{\text { LEGACY AP }}$
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
LEGACY APPLICATIONS

MIGRATION APPLICATIONS
DRAS $=M$

$\pm$ Sompleted Mligration

$\uparrow$

# MISSION SUPPORT 





Legacy
Acti
Activity: Mil. Retiree/Annuit. Pay
December 16, 1996

Migration Path Detail Report

## Military Pay

Activity
Summary MISSION SUPPORT
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
-

MISŚON SUPPORT
FINANCE

## LEGACY APPLICATIONS

MIGRATION APPLICATIONS

 sected Migration



Finance

JUMPS/MMS
REMMPS
MCFAP
B\&A

## Finance

Activity: Military Pay

| Acronym Alias <br> (MIgration/Legacy) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| MCTFS | Marine Corps To |
| B\&A | Bond And Allotm |
| JUMPSMMS | Marine Corps Jo |
| MCFAP | Marine Corps Fi |
| REMMPS | Marine Corps R |

Migration Path Detail Report

December 16, 1996 | MIP0200 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mig Beg Date |  |  |  |
| Mig End Date |  |  |  |
| Month | Year | Month | Year |
| 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| 10 | 1997 | 10 | 1997 |
| 11 | 1994 | 11 | 1994 |
| 10 | 1996 | 10 | 1996 |
| 11 | 1994 | 11 | 1994 |

MISSION SUPPORT Non-Approp. Fund Acct.
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (L 7)

(Migration/Legacy)
Unique Applications
Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. To Date

## Migration Path Detail Report

December 16, 1996


| Acronym Alias |  | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Migration / Legacy) | Application Titie | Phase | Month | Year |  |
| ACFAS | Army Central Fund Accounting System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| AFCFAS | Air Force Central Fund Accounting System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| BLAS | Navy Base Level Accounting System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| MICROCADS | Army Micro Computer Assisted Central Accounting Division System | $L$ | 09 | 1991 |  |
| NAFISS | Nonappropriated Fund Information Standard System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |
| NAFSAMS | Air Force Nonappropriated Fund Standard Accounting Managemen | $L$ | 09 | 1991 |  |
| RAMCAS | Navy Recreation And Mess Central Accounting System | L | 09 | 1991 |  |

Finance
Activity: Non-Approp. Fund Acct.
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (L4)
$\underset{\text { December 16, } 199}{(M 1 / 4)}$

FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
TD\&RS
NATDS
TMS
Finance

LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (L 3)
Undefined Group Unique Applications Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. To Date
FINANCE

## LEGACY APPLICATIONS

MIGRATION APPLICATIONS

$\stackrel{(L)}{\text { (L) }}$

Finance
Activity: Travel Payment

|  | Application Title | Phase | Start Date |  | Migrates to | Mig Beg Date |  | Mig End Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Migration / Legacy) |  |  | Month | Year |  | Month | Year | Month | Year |
| CONTRAMIS | Consolidated Travel Management Information System | L | 09 | 1991 |  | 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| IATS | Integrated Army Travel System | L | 09 | 1991 |  | 01 | 2010 | 01 | 2010 |
| MCPS | Microcomputer Claims Processing System | $L$ | 09 | 1991 | IATS | 03 | 1997 | 03 | 1997 |

Migration Path Detall Report
December 16, 1996


FINANCE
Legacy applications


Finance
Activity: Trust Fund Accounting

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Acronym Alias } \\ \text { (Migration/Legacy) }\end{array}$ | Applicatio |
| :--- | :--- |
| NAL | Naval Academy Laundry |
| NAMSDF | Naval Academy Midshipmen Store A |
| NTFAS | Navy Trust Fund Accounting System |
| TFAS | Trust Funds Accounting System |

FINANCE
Summary

LEGACY APPLICATIONS
Undefined Group (1 $1 / L$ 23)
(Migration/Legacy)
Unique Applications
Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. To Date
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS
MIGRATION APPLICATIONS


pauueld - spuəmiojdəa
Fiscal Year (Migration/Legacy)
\# Applications
|APS=|
$1=S d \forall 0$


CAPS
. . ...........

AVEDS DISMS SAMMS SAVES MSC-PA<br>MSC-PAYS<br>IAPS(L)<br>AR(L)<br>MCCAPS<br>CAPS(L)<br>AFES


Current as of April B, 1996

MISSION SUPPORT
FINANCE
LEGACY APPLICATIONS

STARS(L)<br>RESFMS

IFMIS
AFMIS
RIMS
NOMIS
SYMIS
FMIS-PAYS
NAWC-ACFT DBOF
NAWC-WPNS DBOF CL
NFAS..
NIFMS

## NSWC/CD FS

(Migration/Legacy)
Fiscal Year
Fiscal Year
Deployments - Planned
Completed
Cum. to Date
Finance

\section*{Activity: Vendor Payment <br> | Acronym Alias <br> (Migration/Legacy) |
| :---: |
| STARS One Bill Pay |
| AFMIS | <br> | AFMIS |
| :--- |
| FMIS-PAY | <br> IFMIS <br> NAWC-ACFT DBOF <br> NAWC-WPNS DBOF CL <br> NFAS}

NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management Syslem
Naval Ordnance Management Information System

| 09 | 1991 | STARS One Bill Pay |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 09 | 1991 | STARS One Bill Pay |



Migration Path Detail Report
December 16, 1996


## FUNCTIONAL

ARCHITECTURE AND SYSTEM STRATEGY

DOD WIDE<br>SECTION C-1





# HEADQUARTERS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> CIVILIAN PAY 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Civilian Pay, Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS).

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Richard Webb

TITLE OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: Payroll Procedures, Audit Trails, System
Controls, System Documentation, System Operations, User Information Needs

## SOURCE OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: System

Manager/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews.
CORRECTIVE ACTION: Replace the various non-standard civilian payroll systems with DCPS.

## SCOPE

Mission Supported: DCPS payroll operations currently are being consolidated at DFAS payroll offices located in Denver, Colorado; Pensacola, Florida; Charleston, South Carolina; and Omaha, Nebraska. The DCPS provides payroll support for 621,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force civilian employees. All remaining payroll accounts are to be converter to DCPS in 1997. The DCPS is consistent with guidance from the President's Council on Management Improvement, Reform 88 Civilian Personnel Payroll Project and the Deparment of Defense Corporate Information Management initiatives

Functions Performed. The DCPS is an automated civilian payroll system that improves productivity and reduces support costs when compared to previous DoD systems, performs data collection, processing and reporting for civilian payroll, leave and unit cost accounting. The system will have appropriate automated interfaces with accounting systems and civilian personnel data systems

## PACE

Year Identified FY 1991
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report: TBD
Current Target Date: 9/97
Reason for Change in Date: All remaining payroll accounts will be converted to this compliantsystem in FY 1997.
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
Navy Standard Civilian Payroll System ..... 9/91
Naval Avionics Center Civilian Pay System ..... 5/92
Air Force Centralized Civilian Payroll System ..... 6/92
Naval Air Engineering Center Civilian Pay System ..... 8/92
Naval Facilities Engineering Activities ..... 9/92
Naval Research Laboratory Payroll System ..... 10/92
Naval Underwater Warfare Center Payroll System ..... 11/93
Naval Ordnance Management Information System ..... 1/94
Marine Corps Automated Leave/Pay System ..... 9/94
Standard Army Civilian Payroll System - Redesign ..... 7/95
National Security Agency Payroll System ..... 3/96
Standard Army Technician Payroll System ..... 3/96
Corps of Engineers Civilian Pay and Leave System ..... 4/96
Shipyard Management Information System ..... 4/96
Planned actions/events (short term).
PlannedCompletion Date
U.S Navy Office, Singapore ..... 10/96
Naval Medical Research Unit, Cairo, Egypt ..... 10/96
Marine Corps Contracted Civilian Payroll System, Camp Butler ..... 2/97

| Planned actions/events (short term): | Planned <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Stock Points Payroll System | $3 / 97$ |
| Uniform Financial Management System | $6 / 97$ |
| Air Force Standard Civilian Automated Pay System | $7 / 97$ |
| Standard Army Civilian Payroll System | $7 / 97$ |

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST

1. FY 1996 Accomplishments: Over 210,000 employee accounts at 98 sites were added during FY 1996. Five payroll systems were eliminated.

2 FY 1997 Planned Program: Approximately 185,000 accounts, depending on DoD down-sizing, will be added during FY 1997, completing DCPS consolidation DoD-wide. Seven payroll systems will be eliminated

## HEADQUARTERS SYSTEM STRATEGY

for MILITARY PAY

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Military Pay, Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Sylvia Hannenleen
TITLE OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: duplication of military pay systems used to pay DoD military personnel.

SOURCE OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 910. Consolidation of DoD Accounting and Finance Operations, Strategic Transition Plan (STP) 4-2, Standardization/Consolidation of Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard Pay, and STP 4-3, Determine the Feasibility to Standardize/Consolidate the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Academy, and Armed Forces Health Professionals Special Pay (AFHPSP)

CORRECTIVE ACTION: DJMS approved as the standard DoD military pay system by DoD Comptroller and the CIM Financial Management Steering Committee on October 17, 1991, will consolidate 18 Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps military pay processes into two systems, DJMS and the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS).

## SCOPE

Mission Supported: Twenty two Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps military pay systems for active duty, National Guard, Reserve, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Armed Forces Health Professionals Scholarship Program (AFHPSP) and service academies operating at three DFAS Centers and three Service Academy locations were paying approximately 2.6 million members DJMS will be converted into a single system in a multi-step process Army. Navy, and Air Force active duty and Academy accounts will be converted to DJMS active component (DJMS-AC). Army, Navy, and Air Force Reserve, and National Guard, ROTC and AFHPSP accounts will be converted to DJMS reserve component (DJMS-RC). DJMS-AC and DJMS-RC will be merged to form DJMS. DJMS will operate at three locations; DFAS-Denver Center, DFAS-Indianapolis Center, and DFAS-Cleveland Center. Existing input systems will be used for the initial collection of military pay transactions and formatting data to meet DJMS requirements

The Marine Corps active Duty and Reserve military pay and personnel systems which pay approximately 300 thousand members was combined into the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) MCTFS operates at the DFAS-Kansas City Center and uses existing input systems to collect military pay and personnel transactions.

Functions Performed: DJMS and MCTFS perform pay and leave computation, for all DoD military personnel, and provide accounting data for the management of Service military personnel appropriations. MCTFS is an integrated military pay and personnel system with an integrated active and reserve personnel data base. Functionally, both systems will provide:
a. Pay computation - compute members net pay due from authorized entitlement less mandatory withholding and voluntary withholdings, deductions, and payments.
b. Leave record keeping - maintain members leave balances by accruing leave earned and deducting leave used. Provide members a monthly update of leave transactions.
c. Accounting for military pay.
d. Reporting
(1) In accordance with DoD 7770.3 (Defense Manpower Data Center).
(2) Earnings, withholding and social security to Federal, state and local authorities.

## PACE

Year Identified: 1991
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report: 1996
Current Target Date: 1999
Reason for Change in Date: The magnitude of post JUMPS-Active Army conversion system changes to DJMS-AC required to accommodate Army operations requirements consumed the development resources scheduled to be devoted to the Naval Academy and Navy active duty and in turn delayed those projects. The acceleration of Navy ROTC and AFHPSP projects caused a rescheduling of the Navy Reserve The Navy decision to develop a single standard pay input system to replace existing Active and Reserve input systems required DFAS to modify DJMS deployment plans for the Navy accounts.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

## Completed actions/events

## Actual

Completion Date

DJMS-AC
JUMPS - Reserve Forces (USAF) accounts to
DJMS-RC
Actual
Completed actions/events:Completion Date
JUMPS-Active Army accöunts to DJMS-AC ..... 3/92
Cadet Pay and Accounting System (USAF) accounts to DJMS-AC ..... 1/93
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion DateJUMPS Reserve Component (USA) accounts toDJMS-RC
7/93West Point Cadet Pay System accounts to DJMS-ACMerge USMC JUMPS/Manpower Management System andReserve Manpower Management System to form MCTFS12/94
Health Professionals Pay System (USA) accounts to DJMS-RC ..... 4/95
ROTC Cadet Pay System (USA) accounts to DJMS-RC ..... 4/95
Naval Academy Midshipmen Pay System accounts to DJMS-AC ..... 5/95
AFHPSP Reserve Pay System (USN) accounts to DJMS-RC ..... 8/95
Naval ROTC Subsistence and Cruise Pay System accounts to DJMS-RC ..... 10/95
ROTC Cadet Pay System (USAF) accounts to DMSS-RC ..... 10/95
Planned actions/events (long term)
Planned
Completion Date
Navy JUMPS accounts to DJMS-AC ..... 11/97
Naval Reserve Drill Pay System accounts to DJMS-RC ..... 11/98
Merge DJMS-AC and DJMS-RC ..... 12/99VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Systems Qualifications and Acceptance Testing;Customer and Internal Evaluations; Internal Control Reviews; and Service, DoD, and GAOinquiries and audits

RESULTS INDICATORS: Timeliness and accuracy of payments, leave and earnings statements and financial data that fairly present the results of operations and are in reasonable compliance with laws, regulations, and policies for those events and transactions that have a material effect on the pay and leave of military members.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: The Army and Air Force deployments to DJMS are complete. The Active and Reserve Navy remain to be deployed and are on schedule for November 1997 and 1998 respectively.

# DEFENSE SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> PROPERTY ACCOUNTABLITY 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Property Accountability, Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Deputy Director for Acquisition/Logistics Systems Integration.

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Frank Egan

TITLE OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: Property Procedures, Audit Trails, System Controls, System Operations, and User Information Needs.

## SOURCE OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: System Manager/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: Replace the various non-standard financial property systems with DPAS

## SCOPE

Mission Supporied The DPAS system eventually is expected to support accounting for over $\$ 765$ billion in DoD property. In addition, it is planned to help DoD manage $\$ 16$ billion in propery furnished to contractors. The system satisfies the integration of both the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act to increase the intemal control over property, and the Chief Financial Officers Act to improve the accuracy of financial reporing

Functions Performed The DPAS is an automated property accountability and equipment management system that provides for financial control over real and personal property. The system replaces over 150 separate property systems in DoD organizations, many reporting asset values using average costing methods and not allowing depreciation where appropriate, contributing to the problem of organizations not preparing adequate financial statements. The system is expected to also increase management control over assets, providing for better control over reorganization and closed bases asset distribution and provide a mechanism for improved theft detection Having a single property system also saves funds through eliminating organizations from continuously funding maintenance and improvements to their own property systems

## PACE

[^2]
## Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report: TBD

## Current Target Date: 2000

Reason for Change in Date: Expanded scope to replace legacy systems and to test and validate all interfaces.

CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

| Completed actions/events: | Actual <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Identify scope of property problem | $9 / 92$ |
| Determine minimum functional and financial | $10 / 92$ |
| requirements | $10 / 92$ |
| Review existing property systems | $12 / 92$ |
| Select appropriate system for migration | $3 / 93$ |
| Test System for DoD-wide deployment | $3 / 94$ |
| Install at Defense Finance and Accounting | $3 / 95$ |
| Service | Planned |
| Integrate system into the systems supporting | Completion Date |
| the Defense Business Operations Fund | $9 / 97$ |
| Planned actions/events (short term) | Planned |
| Install system at remaining Defense Agencies | Completion Date |
| Planned actions/events (long term): | $9 / 98$ |
| Complete replacement of legacy property systems with DPAS | $3 / 99$ |
| Test and certify design and interfaces | $9 / 00$ |
| VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews |  |

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: Equipment and system software purchases are planned to be acquired through Defense Information Systems Organization, owned and operated by multiple Defense Megacenters (DMCs) for the production sites. Equipment, system software, and operations costs are planned to be recouped from customers through DBOF or reimbursable charges, as appropriate. The developmental platforms are planned to be owned and operated by DMC Columbus, Ohio. There are no sole source acquisitions anticipated. All components are available from DoD contacts referenced above. Software development and deployment support is expected to be provided by the Financial Systems Activity, Columbus, Ohio, and its prime contractor for the DFAS, the Systems Integration and Management Activity, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Current and future customers are envisioned to use wide-area DoD Component networks and the Defense Information Systems Network for Telecommunications with the servicing DMC. Local area network connectivity and personal computers emulating VT220 currently in place or required are expected to be the responsibility of the user site.

# FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE AND <br> SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> <br> CLEVELAND CENTER <br> <br> CLEVELAND CENTER <br> <br> SECTION C-2 

 <br> <br> SECTION C-2}







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| $\sum$ |}










UCPS - Unifed Civilian Payroll System
BPS - Budget Preparation System
ULB - Unit Level Billing System

## CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY

for

## GENERAL ACCOUNTING - DEPARTMENTAL REPORTING

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Accounting - Departmental Reporting,
Departmental Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System (DFRRS)


#### Abstract

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service Cleveland Center STRATEGY OVERVIEW: DFRRS will replace several FMFIA systems used in Departmental Reporting and related processes. The initial version will have the major Treasury Reporting subsystem included. Collateral subsystems, including some administrative support systems, will be added to DFRRS processing. Implementation will be done by region, i.e., Cleveland, San Diego and Norfolk.


NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Jeffey Yokel
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:
System Documentation, and User Information Needs

## SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Managers/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): The current system, the Centralized Expenditure/Reimbursement Processing System (CERPS) is being reengineered to correct deficiencies. The reengineered system will replace several non-standard Navy systems identified in milestones provided below.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: DFRRS will replace CERPS which is a financial reporting system used to report financial expenditure transactions through the Central Disbursing Offices and ultimately to the Department of the Treasury. CERPS receives and consolidates transactions processed from systems such as the Financial Reporting System (FRS) and the, Disbursing Returns Overseas and Afloat Activities (DRO) and then reports them to the Treasury Department. DFRRS processing will include the processing currently performed in FRS, DRO, and many other related systems.

Functions Performed:<br>Expenditure, Collection and Reimbursement Reporting Management Information

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 1993
Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report: August 1998
Current Target Date (s): $\quad$ September 1998 (for primary system conversions)
Reason for Change in Date(s): Revision in project implementation date

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Completed actions/events:

Business Process Review (BPR) Analysis
Functional/Economic Analysis
Daily UDL/TFO Clearance Process

## Planned actions/events(long term)

## Replace with DFRRS

Centralized Expenditure/Reimbursement Processing
System (CERPS) (NOO2)

Financial Reporting System (FRS) (N076)
Deposits in Transit (DIT) (non FMFIA)
Suspense Aging/Monitoring System (SAMS) (non FMFIA)

Universal Download (UDL) (non FMFIA)
Industrial Fund Centralized Disbursement/
Reimbursement System (IFCDR) (non FMFIA)
Cash Reconciliation System (CRS) (N003)

## Completion Date

August 1995
August 1995
August 1995
Planned
Completion Date

September 1998

September 1998
September 1998
September 1998

September 1998
September 1998

September 1998
Planned actions/events (long term):
Check Recertification (RECERT) (non FMFIA)
PlannedCompletion Date
September 1998
Disbursing Returns Overseas and Afloat Activities September 1998(DRO) (non FMFIA)
Financial Operations Support (FOS) (non-FMFIA) ..... July 1999
International Balance of Payments (IBOP) (non-FMFIA) ..... July 1999
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) (non FMFIA) ..... July 1999
Transactions By Others (TBO) (NR29) ..... July 1999
Navy Interest Payment System (NIPS) (N121) ..... July 1999
Interdepartmental Fund Billing Group System ..... July 1999(IFBGS) (NR39)
Other long range actions
Budget and Accounting Classification Code February 1998
Data Standardization projectFebruary 1998
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews
RESULTS INDICATORS: Financial statement that accurately present the results of operationsand financial position, and complies with laws and regulations for those transactions and eventsthat may have a material effect on the financial statement.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

This initiative has been submitted to the Defense Performance Review as one that will reduce the business-process cycle time and generate more efficient processes, and improve customer service. DFRRS involves implementation of the following business improvement strategy:

- Reengineer end products and services to better meet customer needs,
- Streamline and simplify the business process,
- Implement standard accounting and data structure,
- Strengthen internal controls, and
- Consolidate and modernize the supporting automated information systems.
C-2-3


# CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> GENERAL ACCOUNTING 

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Accounting, Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service Cleveland Center

STRATEGY OVERVIEW: STARS is part of the first phase to consolidate several Department of the Navy accounting systems to an interim migratory system. It is designed to reduce systems design and data processing costs by replacing several Navy field level accounting systems. STARS has been successfully implemented at several Operating Locations.

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Jeffery A. Yokel
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:
Ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to needs of agency management. Deparure from Key Accounting Requirements

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System reviews to determine compliance with CFO Act mandates for data standardization as well as applicable accounting principles, standards, requirements, internal controls, and requirements of OMB, the Department of the Treasury and others.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Make considerable software modifications to the Standard Accounting and Reporting System and replace various non-standard Navy systems with STARS.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)

Mission Supported: STARS is a standardized financial management and accounting automated data processing system to that provides general accounting support for the Navy. It also provides support for the Transportation and Trust Fund business areas

## Functions Performed:

General Ledger
Budget Execution
Funds Control
Accounts Payable
Disbursements
Accounts Receivable

Deposits
Cost Accumulation/Distribution
Budget Formulation
Resource Planning
Labor Distribution
Management Information

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Year Identified: FY 1993

Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report: ..... 1998
Current Target Date (s): September 1998
Reason for Change in Date(s): No change
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)
Completed actions/events:
Integrated Disbursing ans Accounting Financial Management System (DAFMS) (N055) replaced with STARS at following sites
Actual
Completion Date
DAO San Diego
July 1994
DAO PensacolaOctober 1994
DAO New Orleans ..... January 1995
DAO Norfolk ..... April 1995
DAO Jacksonville ..... April 1995
OPLOC Honolulu ..... July 1995
Navy Standard Claimant Accounting Module (NSCAM) (N053) replaced with STARS at following sites:
DAO Arlington ..... Aug 1994
BUPERS ..... Sep 1994
SPECWARCOM ..... Nov 1994
MEDCOM ..... Dec 1994
DAO Pensacola ..... Jan 1995
DAO Pearl Harbor ..... Feb 1995

| Completed actions/events: | Actual Completion Date |
| :---: | :---: |
| DAO Norfolk | Mar 1995 |
| DAO New Orleans | May 1995 |
| EDI Phase I of the Implementation | February 1995 |
| Uniform ADP System - Stock Points, Series G | June 1995 |
| NAVSUP Uniform ADP System - Inventory Control Points, Integrated Disbursing (UADPS G03/G06) (N059) | September 1995 |
| Fund Administration and Standardized Document Automation (FASTDATA) (NR39) incorporated into STARS | November 1995 |
| Office Vision/E Mail Implementation | May 1996 |
| Planned actions/events(short term) | Planned Completion Date |
| Implement Budget Accounting Classification Code | October 1996 |
| Data Standardization project | October 1996 |
| EDI/EFT/Top 100 Vendors | July 1996 |
| Correct deficiencies in KAR 2 <br> Property and Inventory Accounting | October 1996 |
| Correct deficiencies in KAR 3 Accounting for Receivables | October 1996 |
| Correct deficiencies in KAR 5 Accrual Accounting | October 1996 |
| Correct deficiencies in KAR 7 System Controls | October 1996 |
| Correct deficiencies in KAR 8 Audit Trails | October 1996 |

Planned actions/events(short term)
Completion Date
Correct deficiencies in KAR 9 ..... October 1996
Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
Correct deficiencies in KAR 10 October 1996
System Documentation
Correct deficiencies in KAR 12 ..... October 1996
User Information Needs
Correct deficiencies in KAR 13 October 1996
Budgetary Accounting
Correct deficiencies in KAR 1 December 1996
General Ledger Control
Imaging Implementation ..... TBD
Replace with STARS:
GENERAL FUND:
Navy Headquarters Financial System (NHFS) (N001) October 1996
Responsible Office Automated Resource System (ROARS) (N004) ..... October 1996
Financial Management Information System (FINMIS)(N060)October 1996
Fleet Resource Accounting Module (FRAM) (N061) October 1996
Facilities Information System (FIS) (N052) ..... November 1996
Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division RMS (NAWCTSD FMS) (N130) ..... January 1997
Authorization Accounting Activity - Resource ManagementSystem, Rota Spain (AAA-RMS) (N063)January 1997
UADPS Level II RMS (N134) ..... February 1997
Planned

## Planned actions/events(short term)

Planned
Completion Date

Navy Standard Claimant Accounting Module (OCONUS) (NSCAM) (N053)

Planned actions/events(long term)
Reserve Financial Management/Active Duty for Training System (RESFMS) (NR25)

NAVSECGRU Management Information System (NAVSECGRU MIS)

Automated Accounting System (AAS) (N113)

## TRANSPORTATION:

Freight Bill System (FBS)
NAVMTO Automated Transportation Data System (NATDS) (N042)

## TRUST FUND ACCOUNTING

USNA Trust Fund Accounting Systems
December 1996
(Gift Museum Funds) (NTFAS) (N044)

Trust Fund Accounting System (TFAS) (S002) To be determined

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews

RESULTS INDICATORS: Financial statement that accurately present the results of operations and financial position, and complies with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statement.

# CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY for DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund, NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System (NIFMS)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Cleveland STRATEGY OVERVIEW: The NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System (NIFMS) has been selected to be the interim migratory system for Navy Research and Development and Depot Maintenance

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Paul Copeland

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: Ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to needs of agency management.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Audits, Site Location Visits, and Management Control Reviews, to determine compliance with CFO Act mandates for data standardization as well as applicable accounting principles, standards, requirements, internal controls, and requirements of OMB, the Department of the Treasury and others.

## CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE: Ensure compliance with CFO Act through

 incorporation of Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), Standard General Ledger, and Data Standardization.
## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Perform DoD Finance and Accounting Functions for the Defense Business Operations Fund

Functions Performed:

General Ledger
Funds Control
Accounts Receivable
Inventory
Labor Distribution
Resource Planning

Budget Execution
Accounts Payable
Cost Accumulation/Distribution
Real Property Management
Management Information

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: 1993
Target Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: Current Target Date(s):
Reason for Change in Date(s):

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)

## Completed Actions/Events

Selected Interim Migratory System
Transfer of System Management Responsibility
Develop Concept of Operations
Implement Reimbursable Order Verification
Completion of Cost Analysis Report to DBOF Corp. Bd.
System Consolidations (Research and Development)
Navy Ocean R\&D Activity Auto Resource Management System (NARMS) (into NRL NIF)

Naval Ship System Engineering Station, Philadelphia (MODIFIED NIF) (N069) (into NSWC/CD FS)

NAWC-WPNS (Point Mugu) Automated Financial Management Improvement Program (AFIP) (N025) (into NIFMAS)

NAWC-WPNS (China Lake) DBOF RDT\&E Support System (FCS China Lake) (NO26) (into NIFMAS)

System Consolidations (Research and Development)
Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) (N033) (into NIFMAS)

March 1998
September 2000
Depot Maintenance efforts

## Actual

Completion Date
December 1994
March 1995
March 1995
July 1995
September 1995

September 1993

October 1993

October 1995

September 1996
Planned
Planned Actions/Events (short term) (excluding consolidations) Completion Date
Prevalidation Of All Obligations ..... November 1996
Implement EDI June 1997
Implement BACC September 1997
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 2-Fixed Assets ..... September 1997
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 4-Cost Accounting September 1997
DoD Standard Data Elements September 1997
Planned Actions/Events (Long-Term) (excluding consolidations)PlannedCor De - KAR 7Fund ControlDecember 1997
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 9-Payables December 1997
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 1-General Ledger March 1998
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 3-Receivables March 1998
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 12-User Information Needs ..... March 1998
Correct Deficiencies in KAR 13-Budgetary Accounting March 1998
Implement Imaging September 1998
Year 2000 Compliance ..... December 1998
Standardize Business Practices and Formats ..... TBD
Implement Revenue Recognition \% Of Completion ..... TBD

## Planned Actions/Events (short term)

System Consolidations (Research and Development)
Financial Management Information System (FINMIS) N060)

NAWC-ACFT (Indianapolis) DBOF Account System (N034)

NUWC (Newport) Financial Management System (NUWC FMS) (N028)

NCCOSC Finance and Accounting System (NFAS) (N030)

Naval Ordnance Financial Management System (NOMIS) (N020)

NAWC-Dahlgren Division Financial Management System (NSWC/DD FMS) (N027)

March 1997
NAWC-ACFT (Patuxent) Navy Industrial Fund Financial

## Planned Actions/Events (long term)

NAWC-ACFT (Lakehurst) Financial System (LFMS) (N036) (into NIFMAS)

Management and Accounting System (NIFMAS) (N031)
Management and Accounting System (NIFMAS) (N031) ..... April 1997
PlannedCompletion DateDecember 1997
Completion Date
December 1997
July 1998

July 1998
January 1999

January 1999
NCSS Panama City Automated Financial ManagementInformation System (AFMIS) (N038)January 1999
NSWC-Carderock Division Financial System (NSWC/CD FS)(N032)July 1999
NSWC-Port Hueneme Division Real-Time IntegratedManagement System (RIMS) (N035)
October 1999
Naval Research Laboratory DBOF Financial System(NRL NIF) (NO29)

Planned
Completion Date

October 1996

November 1996

December 1996

January 1999

July 199
PlannedPlanned Actions/Events (long term)
Completion Date
System Consolidations (Depot Maintenance)
Shipyard Management Information System (SYMIS)(NO18)
VAIIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, DFAS-CL/A "Accounting Systems Test Responsibilities and Procedures" December 1994, third party Customer Acceptance Testing (CAT), Evaluations, and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: Accurate and timely 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.

## CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY

for

## DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATING FUND/STOCK FUND

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operating Fund/Stock Fund, Material Financial Control System (MFCS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Cleveland Center

STRATEGY OVERVIEW: Navy and DFAS personnel have agreed to utilize the Material Financial Control System for both wholesale and resale supply management.

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ed Wilkie

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

1. System not compliant with CFO Act mandates.
2. Departures from Key Accounting Requirements (KAR).

## SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S):

1 System Manager User Reviews / Review of Operations.
2. System change requests to correct deficiencies.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Perform DoD Finance and Accounting Function for the Defense Business Operations Funds.

## Functions Performed:

General Ledger Budget Execution
Accounts Payable Management Information
Accounts Receivable Inventory
Funds Control
PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
Year Identified: UNKNOWN
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: N/A
Current Target Date(s): UNKNOWN

## CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY

for
DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATING FUND/STOCK FUND
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operating Fund/Stock Fund, Material Financial Control System (MFCS)
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Cleveland Center
STRATEGY OVERVIEW: Navy and DFAS personnel have agreed to utilize the MaterialFinancial Control System for both wholesale and resale supply management.
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ed Wilkie
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

1. System not compliant with CFO Act mandates.
2. Departures from Key Accounting Requirements (KAR).
SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S):
1 System Manager User Reviews / Review of Operations.
3. System change requests to correct deficiencies.
SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
Mission Supported: Perform DoD Finance and Accounting Function for the DefenseBusiness Operations Funds.
Functions Performed:General LedgerAccounts PayableAccounts Receivable
Funds Control
PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
Year Identified: UNKNOWN
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: N/A
Current Target Date(s): UNKNOWN
Reason for Change in Date(s); Complications with Department of the Navy for the
Reason for Change in Date(s): Complications with Department of the Navy for the agreement of transfer of ownership.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Completed actions/events

## Perform Cost Analysis

Develop Concept of Operations
Selected Interim Migratory System
TFO Cross Disbursing
Development of COOP Plan
Planned actions/events (short term):

Implement Prevalidation
G03/G06 Conversion
Correct deficiencies in KAR 7 - Systems Controls
Correct deficiencies in KAR 2 - Property and Inventory Accounting

Implement BACC
Correct deficiencies in KAR 9 - Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable

Correct deficiencies in KAR 1-General Ledger Control
SAC 207 Conversion
Correct deficiencies in KAR 3 - Accounting for Receivables

Implement EDI

## Actual Completion

Date
September 1995
September 1995
October 1995
July 1996
September 1996
Planned Completion Date

November 1996
November 1996
January 1997

April 1997
April 1997

April 1997
June 1997
August 1997

April 1997
September 1997

## System Consolidations

NAVSUP Uniform ADP System - Inventory Control Points, Integrated Disbursing (UADPS -G03/G06) (N059) ..... January 1997
Shipboard Uniform ADP System, Special Account Class 207(SAC 207) (N011)
August 1997
Planned actions/events (long term)
Planned Completion
Date
Data Standardization Project November 1997
System Consolidations
NAVSUP Uniform ADP System - Stock Points, ApplicationsE\&F (UADPS SP-E\&F) (N009)March 1998
NAVSUP Uniform ADP System - Level II Stock Fund (UADPS-Level II) (N009) ..... March 1998
Medical Inventory Control System (MCS) (N015) ..... March 1998
NAVSUP Shipboard Uniform ADP System - Real Time Release III (UADPS-RT3) (NO12) ..... TBD
Interdepartmental Stock Fund System (DSF) (N123) ..... TBD
Financial Inventory Reporting System (FIRS) (N123) ..... TBD
Shipstores (SS) ..... TBD
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, DFAS-CL/A "AccountingSystems Test Responsibilities and Procedures: Dec 94, and Evaluation \& Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: Accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the resultsof operations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws and regulations forthose transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

# CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATING FUND 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operating Fund, Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting

 Service-ClevelandNAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Jeffery A. Yokel

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

Ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to needs of agency management.

SOURCE (S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Review, Audits, Site Location Visits, and Management Control Reviews, to determine compliance with CFO Act mandates for data standardization as well as applicable accounting principles, standards, requirements, internal controls, and requirements of $O M B$, the Department of the Treasury and others.

CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Ensure compliance with CFO Act through incorporation of Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), Standard General Ledger, and Data Standardization.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)

Mission Supported: Perform DOD Finance and Accounting Functions for the Defense Business Operations Fund

Functions Performed:

General Ledger
Funds Control
Budget Formulation
Accounts Payable
Budget Execution
Personal Property Management

Cost Accumulation/Distribution
Accounts Receivable
Management Information
Labor Distribution
Inventory
Real Property Management

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)

Year Identified: 1993
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: Oct 1988
Current Target Date(s): Oct 1998Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A
CRITICAL MIILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)
Completed actions/events
Actual
Completion Date
Converted 33 DISA sites to IFAS ..... October 1994
Selected Interim Migratory System December 1994
Develope COOP Plan July 1996
Year 2000 Plan August 1996
Planned actions/events (short term)
Planned
Completion Date
Implement Grassley Amendment October 1996
Develop Finance/Accounting Management Information System (FAMIS) conversion plan
October 1996
Implement Reimbursable Order ValidatingFY 96
Planned actions/events (long term) Planned
Completion Date
Implement BACC
September 1997
Implement EDI September 1996
Implement DOD Standard General Ledger ..... FY 97
Convert Army and Air Force CDAsFY 97
Planned actions/events (long term)Completion Date
Correct Key Accounting Requiremements deficiencies
KAR 4 - Cost Accounting ..... September 1997
KAR 2 - Property and Inventory Accounting September 1997
KAR 7 - System Controls December 1997
KAR 9 - Cash Procedures and Accounts payable December 1997
KAR 1 - General Ledger Control ..... March 1998
KAR 3 - Accounting for Receivables ..... March 1998
KAR 12 - User Information Needs ..... March 1998
KAR 13 - Budgetary Accounting ..... March 1998
Convert FAMIS ..... FY 97
Data Standardization Project ..... FY 97
Imaging ..... September 1998
Planned
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, DFAS-CL/A "AccountingSystems Test Responsibilities and Procedures" Dec 94, and Evaluations \& Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: Accurate and timely 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.

# CLEVELAND SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND 

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund, DBOF Central Database (CDB) Accounting System

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland Center
STRATEGY OVERVIEW: In June 1996, DFAS-HQ approved this system as the designated migratory system for departmental reporting for all DBOF activities of DoD. Work has begun to determine the type of modifications that will be required.

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE SUB-SYSTEM PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Kenneth Olsavsky
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:
Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), Deficiencies in Key Accounting Requirements

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): DFAS-HQ required implementation
CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Implement BACC. Correct Key Accounting Requirements deficiencies.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Performs accounting and departmental reporting functions for the Defense Business Operations Fund.

Functions Performed:
General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting Budgetary Accounting
Accrual Accounting
Accounts Payable
Accounts Receivable
Cost Accumulation/Distribution
Inventory
Funds Control
Management Information
Resource Planning

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Year Identified: FY94

Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY98
Current Target Date(s): FY98
Reason for Change in Date(s):
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Completed actions/events:

Actual
Completion date
Chief Financial Officers Act Report Change
September 1995
Add system functionality of the Dept. of the Navy Industrial Budgeting Info. System

October 1995
Correction of KAR 1 deficiencies
December 1995
Improve Financial Reports Reconciliation
December 1995
Improve Menu Options
April 1996
Modification of Derivation Table
FY 95 Changes to CFO Reports
April 1996
June 1996
Electronic File of Marine Corps Data
August 1996
FY 96 Changes to CFO Reports
September 1996
FY 96 Changes for Year-End Closing
September 1996
Retainability of Previous Reports
September 1996
Preparation for DBOF Users (Service Type Codes \& Security Table)

September 1996
Add DFAS-DE Industrial Fund
September 1996
Completed actions/events:Actual
Completion date
Add DFAS-PE Air Force \& Army CDAs (IFAS)
September 1996
Add DFAS-KC Industrial \& Stock Fund September 1996
Planned actions/events (short term):
PX08 Capability (read only)
Planned
Completion Date
December 1996
CERPS Interface December 1996
Add remaining TRANSCOM Industrial Fund
Add Other DBOF Army Industrial Fund and Stock Fund
September 1997
September 1997
Add Air Force Stock Fund September 1997
Add Other DoD Industrial Funds
Planned actions/events (long term):
Modification of FIR Input Data (NAVSUP Audit Finding)
September 1997
Planned
Completion Date
December 1997
Implement Budget Accounting Classification Code December 1997
Data Standardization Project March 1998
Migration to Open System Client Server
March 1998
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews
RESULTS INDICATIONS: Financial statement that accurately present the results of operationsand financial position, and complies with laws and regulations for those transactions and eventsthat may have a material effect on the financial statement.
MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: DBOF CDB has been designated as the migratory system toconsolidate and produce all of the DBOF reports. Deployment of DBOF CDB will be providedto other DBOF activities of DoD.

# FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE AND SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> <br> COLUMBUS CENTER <br> <br> COLUMBUS CENTER <br> <br> SECTION C-3 

 <br> <br> SECTION C-3}


DBMS "As Is"Model






SAMMS "As Is" Model


# COLUMBUS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND, SUPPLY - RETAIL 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund, Supply -Retail, Base Operating Support System (BOSS)
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: DFAS-CO-A
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:OLaughlin, Jim, DLAPhone: 703-274-6100
NAME OF DFAS FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER:
Kerri Sawyer
DSN: 869-7099
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE (S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:
KAR KAR TITLE
DEPARTURE DESCRIPTION
1 General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting

- BOSS expenses rather than receipts and capitalizes.
- Asset Code fields should be added to BOSS.
- Additional General Ledger Account Codes (GLACs are needed).
- Work in Process and construction in process accounts are required.
2 Property and Inventory
- Items meeting the DoD Capital Asset criteria are not capitalized.
- Adjustments are not generated for assets that are returned or disposed.
10 System Documentation
Equipment transactions generated in BOSS are not being corporated into the DefenseProperty Accounting System (DPAS)
11 System OperationsValidation techniques built into the BOSS financial subsystem are not adequate tocompletely edit the transaction before it is passed to DBMS.
The impact of the departures is that BOSS is non-compliant with certain DBOF policies including capital assets. Additionally, the lack of system interfaces results in manual processes which leads to untimely posting of transactions.


## SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE (S):

1. DFAS-HQ review of BOSS as an interim migratory system candidate, May 1994.
2. DFAS-HQ Richmond Detachment, FMFIA Review, April 1994.
3. System Manager/User Review.

## CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE (S):

Identify and fix the functionality that make BOSS non-compliant with DBOF policy. The migration path has BOSS going from interim migratory to migratory status.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Mission Supported: BOSS currently supports DLA Supply Centers, Depots, Support Centers and one Contract Management District. The system also supports DFAS-CO, several DCAA regions and OCONUS DoDDS contract payments. Appropriations supported by BOSS include DBOF business areas 5C, 5B, 5N, 5M, O\&M, PDA, R\&D, and Retail Stock Fund.

Functions Performed: BOSS is an integrated system with a procurement, supply and financial module. Financial transactions are interfaced 1) from SRD-1 to BOSS; and 2) into DBMS for General Ledger posting and financial reporting for all appropriations except for the Retail Stock Fund.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Year Identified:
All annotated KAR departures were identified in FY 1994
Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report: FY 1995
Current Target Date (s); FY 1997
Reason for Change in Date (s):
DBOF capital funds were made available for FY 1996 and 1997.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION (s):

Completed actions/events

Actual Completion Date

N/A
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{lr}\text { Planned actions/events } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Planned } \\
\text { (short term) }\end{array}
$$ <br>

28 System Change Requests (SCR) \& Completion Date\end{array}\right]\)| September 1996 |
| :---: |
| Planned actions/events (long term) |
| KAR \#1 006 "Add FDI and Asset Code to BOSS" |
| 010 "Add Additional General |
| Ledger Accounts to T.B." |

## VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED:

System testing, Internal Control reviews, FMFIA reviews.

## RESULTS INDICATORS:

BOSS will become DBOF compliant, meet system functionality and interface with other financial systems.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

1. The Base Operating Support System (BOSS) was selected as an interim migratory system for the DLA retail supply business area by the DoD Comptroller on December 19, 1994.
2. The Defense Logistic Agency (DLA) supports an initiative to rehost BOSS to an Open System environment no later than 1998. DSDC Central Design Activity in Ogden is currently working this action.
3. Currently, the SCR for the SRD-1 interface into BOSS has been implemented for all databases and is working at a $60 \%$ success rate. The SCR to establish fund controls for reimbursable has been completed. The Electronic Signature and the Interface between BOSS and DFAS Mid-Tier System SCRs have been canceled.
COLUMBUS SYSTEM STRATEGYforDEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND, SUPPLY - WHOLESALE,
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund, Supply -
Wholesale, Defense Fuels Automated Management System (DFAMS)
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Logistics Agency
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
Michael Earp, DLA
DSN: 284-0690
NAME OF DFAS FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER:
June Linder
DSN: 869-0686
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE (S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:
Departures: None
Enhancements
KAR Description- KAR Title/Enhancements:
No (The Enhancements Are Unrelated to the Departures)
1 General Ledger and Finance Reporting
A. Entering FY 2000 dates in the system.
B. Budget and Accounting Classification Codes (BACC).
7 System Controls (Fund and Internal)
A. Restrict user on performing functions on invoices and identifies user ID.
B. Examine disbursement voucher date of records on the Daily Transactions File.
C. Create a listing of persons passing data from Automated Voucher Exasmination Disbursment System (AVEDS) to DFAMS.

## 8 Audit Trails

A. Put indicators on files to tell viewer record has been flagged.
B. Submit EFT payments in the CTX format.
C. Create a report nightly listing of all disbursements made through AVEDS.

## 9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable

A. System change to process an invoice against a CLIN through AVEDS.
B. Modify system to display address in the view payments mode.

## 11 System Operations

A. System change to allow companies to pass data directly into AVEDS.
B. Include the PCB and PCM records in the look up for CLIN validation.
C. Change hard coding to flexible terms.

## SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE (S):

Departures: N/A
Enhancements: System Manager User Review

## CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE (S):

Departures: N/A
Enhancements:
KAR Description- KAR Title/Enhancements:
No. (The Enhancements Are Unrelated to the Departures)
1 General Ledger and Finance Reporting
A. System being replaced by FAS.
B. System being replaced by FAS.

7 System Controls (Fund and Intemal)
A. System change request (SCR) No. 2PVF90/CHG025. Estimated completion date 6/1/96.
B. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG029. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG042. Estimated completion date is unknown.

8 Audit Trails
A. SCR No. 1CD1A3/CHG052. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG016. Estimated completion date is 9/20/96.
C. SCR No. 3PVF90/CHG006. Estimated completion date is unknown.

9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
A. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG032. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG034. Estimated completion date is unknown.

## 11 System Operations

A. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG031. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. 1CD1A3/CHG054. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. 2PVF90/CHG044. Estimated completion date is unknown.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Mission Supported: DFAMS is to provide an automated, integrated and responsive system of procurement, inventory control, distribution and financial management to support the integrated material management of bulk fuel and petroleum products.

Functions Performed: DFAMS is composed of several applications which parallel the functional processes which occur in the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) and interact with the Defense Fuel Regions (DFRs), the Defense Fuel Support Points (DFSPs), the Military Services and Federal Agencies (which are the customers of DFSC). These applications are: Active Contract, Transaction Recording, Inventory Status, Distribution Plan Authority/Source Identification and Ordering Authority (DPA/SIOATH), Disbursement and Refunds, Billing and Collections, Financial Inventory Accounting, Transportation Expense, Address and Profile, General Ledger, and Funds Control.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Year Identified: N/A
Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report: N/A
Current Target Date (s): N/A
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION (s):

Completed actions/events
Actual Completion Date

Planned actions/events
(short term)
$N / A$

Planned actions/events (long term)

Planned
Completion Date

Planned
Completion Date
$N / A$

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED:
$N / A$
RESULTS INDICATORS:
$N / A$

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:
The Fuels Automated System (FAS) has been designated as a migratory system; implementation is scheduled for October 1997. DFAS-CO-S is participating in the DLA Program Office determination of total requirements for this new system. DFAMS has been designated as the management accounting interim migratory system for the supply-wholesale accounting of fuel. DFAS-CO-S continues to identify System Change Requests (SCRs) for submission to Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) for processing.

# COLUMBUS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> CONTRACTOR ENTITLEMENT 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Contractor Entitlement, Mechanization of Contract Administration Services

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Logistics Agency
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
O'Laughlin, Jim, DLA
Phone: 703-274-6100
NAME OF DFAS FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER:

1. David Parker

DSN: 869-8718

## 2. Mildred Hooper

DSN: 869-9055

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE (S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

1. The GAO report listing $\$ 600$ million in refunds from contractors for overpayment to contracts provided the basis for this departure. In FY 96 (through EOM April), there were $\$ 126$ million of returned refunds applicable to payment office errors occurring after July 1, 1993. Based on contract payments of approximately $\$ 39$ billion in disbursements for the same time period in FY 96, this amounts to an error rate of 3 of $1 \%$. One system change (SCR UNOOH3027) was initiated in July 1993 and completed in May 1995 to correct the system portion of this departure. The system now determines if a Work In Process line is present if no recoupment is made. The system portion of the departure is considered complete. Additional actions taken to reduce overpayments with resulting funds returned by the contractors are: oversight on all returned checks to identify and correct the root causes; continually training employees; strengthening our internal procedures. A . $15 \%$ of disbursements error rate resulting in returned checks has been established as our goal. This was achieved in February and March 1996. The Quality Assurance Division will continue to conduct periodic reviews in this area. We anticipate closure at the end of this fiscal year based on our continued reviews of high dollar payments.

## Project Officer: Alita Greene

DSN: 869-8779
2. As of May 31, 1996, MOCAS had 3,136 contracts with a Negative Unliquidated Obligation of $\$ 1,335,759,196$. Preliminary analysis determined that 1,200 of these NULOs valued at $\$ 1.1$ billion dollars were resolvable. We conducted a comparison of the existing

NULOs to the Bill of Collections Listing and current contracts in the reconciliation listing. We further identified contracts which are in litigation. Our review also indicated that NULO associated with canceled appropriations were inflated as a result of our intemal procedures. We have identified 16 contracts that account for $\$ 129$ million of the NULO amount and have placed them in the reconciliation backlog. On April 30, 1996, we requested approval from the Services to write off 190 NULOs less than $\$ 50$ dollars for a total of $\$ 1883$. If we receive favorable responses, we may request to write off NULOs greater than $\$ 50$ dollars, when the cost of correcting the NULO is greater than the NULO itself. We are currently comparing records with the Stock Fund System Change Request (SCR) UYF046-003 to validate that sufficient unliquidated obligations exist on the overall contract prior to disbursement, it is tentatively scheduled for October 1996.

Project Officer: Alecia Solomon
DSN: 869-8778

## SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE (S):

1\&2. GAO, DoD-IG AND DFAS Internal Management Control Reviews.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION (S):

Mission Supported: Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) is an automated system used in the administration and payment of supply and service contracts.

Functions Performed: MOCAS provides the buying, funding and receiving activities with the following data:

* Contract Obligation and Unliquidated amount
* Contract Delivery Schedule
* Quality problems and workload
* Shipments Accepted
* Contractual Actions
* Contract Payment History and Closing Data
* Financial Reports for the Military Services and the U. S. Treasury.

The MOCAS system at Columbus Center processes 1.2 million invoices annually while disbursing approximately $\$ 35$ million every hour serving customers for the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Defense Logistics Agency.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION (S):

Year identified: 1 \& 2-1993

## Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report:

1\&2-Ongoing

## Current Target Date (s):

1. Departure 1, All milestones completed. Will continue to review individual refunds. We anticipate closure at the fiscal year end based on the scrutinization of high dollar payments, thus allowing the goal set by DFAS-HQ to be met.
2. Departure 2 - Plan of actions for NULOs indicates 1999 for completion of all actions.

## Reason for Change in Date (s):

1. Overpayments to contractor can be due to any singular action within the contract process. Correcting these overpayments is usually a one for one process. We review each overpayment individually and whenever we see a trend, that problem is corrected immediately. However, most overpayments can not be corrected by any singular milestone. We will continue to review each, but we will probably never eliminate the problem completely.
2. Many of the changes targeted for correcting negative unliquidated obligations (NULOs) have slipped due to the implementation of Public Law 103-335 which required prevalidation of disbursements of $\$ 5$ million or more. This law, while impacting some of the ongoing changes, will have a positive effect in the long term by bringing disbursing records into agreement with accounting records thus helping to eliminate future NULOs.

Additionally, the DoD Comptroller, Dr. Hamre, recently issued a policy regarding unmatched disbursements (UMDs) and NULOs stating that each DoD component shall provide a plan by September 30, 1995, to resolve all problem disbursements made prior to March 31, 1994, by October 1, 1996. This policy also states that DoD components must post obligations to cover any NULOs and UMDs which have occurred since March 31, 1994, that are in excess of 180 days old.

These two initiatives, in addition to the continuous coordination of research on-going between Columbus Center and the accounting activities, should help to reduce NULOs and UMDs.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S): See attached SCRs

|  |  | Actual <br> Completed actions/events |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

See item 1, for completed actions departures.

## Planned actions/events (short term)

See SCRs in corrective actions for departures above.

## Planned actions/events (long term)

DFAS-CO-IXSA, DSDC, and DLA to finalize

Planned
Completion Date

Planned
Completion Date
Sept. 96

Program Development Plan (PDP) for FY 97.
It should be noted that the PDP is subject
to change depending on priorities and availability of resources. SCRs not implemented in FY 96 will be considered in the FY 97 PDP.

## VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED:

Monitoring reports that illustrate level of errors for both departures.

## RESULTS INDICATORS:

Reduction in the number of NULOs being processed.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

Prevalidation of obligations:
Section 8137 of Public Law 103-335 contains a provision that not later than July 1, 1995, the Secretary of Defense shall require that each disbursement in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$ be matched (prevalidated to a particular obligation) before the disbursement is made. The law also provides that the Secretary of Defense may waive this requirement within certain specified cases such as a disbursement involving deployed forces.

DFAS Columbus Center began prevalidation of all disbursements equal to or in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$ in July 1995. As of June 18, 1996, we have prevalidated 1,408 invoices and disbursed $\$ 13,895,374,460$. In addition, we are preparing for increasing the volume of invoices requiring prevalidation within the near future. This may be accomplished either by reducing the dollar value
criteria or by implementing a requirement to prevalidate all invoices paid on new contracts issued in FY 97. We have proposed both actions and are awaiting approval from DFAS-HQ.

CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE (S):
LEGEND FOR COLUMN BELOW:
F = Funds Returned
$\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{NULO}$
F/N = Various Enhancements Related

1. Completed System Change Requests

| DEPARTURE | SCR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPACT | NUMBER | SCR DESCRIPTION |
| $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{N}$ | UNAZ4-CP194 | Convert Invoice File to a Database. Complete. |
| N | UYF04-010 | CLRV Download. Complete. |
| 2. Open System Change Requests |  |  |
| DEPARTURE | SCR |  |
| IMPACT | NUMBER | SCR DESCRIPTION |
| F/N | Various | AMIS/MOCAS. Two SCRs remain open. Both are being scheduled for environmental tests in July 1996. |
| F/N | Various | Prevalidation. One SCR remains open. UYFRC5-022 estimated completion date is Sep. 1996. |
| F/N | UNFRC4-001 | Accrued expenditure. SCR is being functionally tested June 1996. |
| F/N | UNFRC4-002 | Accrued Expenditure Report. SCR is being functionally tested June 1996. |
| F/N | UYMB2-001 | EDI. 810 completed and installed in production, 820 certified, waiting to schedule environmental test. |


| F/N | UYFRC4-005 | Negative Appropriations. Incorporated in SCR UYFRC4-003. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{N}$ | UYFRC4-003 | Canceling Appropriations. Estimated completion date July 1996. |
| F/N | UYFRC4-004 | Report on Negative Appropriations. Information is being generated by the use of Spectra Queries. |
| $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{N}$ | UYFOH4-002 | ADRS MASS Update. Testing is scheduled for July 1996. |
| $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{N}$ | UYFOH4-011 | PIIN/SPIIN ORG change. Testing is scheduled for July 1996. |
| F/N | UYFEC4-012 | EFT loop. No estimated completion date. |
| F/N | UYFRC4-016 | Automatic Calculations. Not funded. |
| F | UYFEC4-018 | Transportation. Not funded. |
| F/N | UYFOH4-006 | CAO Terminal Remarks. Not funded. |
| 3. System Change Requests on PDP Unrelated to Departures |  |  |
| SCR NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |  |
| UYFOH4-004 | Troy Printer. Requirements have changed. New SCR needs to be written. |  |
| UNAZ4-CP197 | Update CDIS. Complete. |  |
| UYFOH3-014 | EFT at CAGE. Complete. |  |
| UYFRC4-013 | Contractor Code of A. Complete. |  |
| UYFOH3-009 | AMIS Contracts. Being scheduled for environment test for June 1996. |  |
|  | Processing of Withhold. Complete Oct. 1995. |  |
|  | Air Force MIISCAP. Complete. |  |
| UYFPC5-008 | BVN. Estimated completion date July 1996. |  |
| UNAZ3-CP184 | DCASR Reports. Not funded. |  |

UYFRC-0120
UYFOH3-013

IRS Requirements. Estimated completion date December 1996.
Identify ACO codes. Not funded.

## COLUMBUS SYSTEM STRATEGY

for
DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND, SUPPLY WHOLESALE
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund, Supply
Wholesale, Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS)
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Logistics Agency
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
O'Laughlin, Jim, DLA
Phone: 703-274-7291
NAME OF DFAS FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER:
Alan Nissen
DSN: 869-0245

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE (S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

KAR Description- KAR Title/Departures or Enhancements:
No. (The Enhancements Are Unrelated to the Departures)
1 General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting
Departures:
A. Use of non-standard General Ledger- General ledger account structure does not follow DoD's structure. For example- chart of accounts different, no account for prior period adjustments, account title different for extraordinary items, etc.
B. Inventory in Transits- Financial reports do not all inventory transactions that occur during a period.

Enhancements:
A. Entering FY 2000 dates in the system.
B. Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC).
C. Prevalidation.
D. Meet IRS 1099 reporting requirements.
E. SAMMS/SAMSTEL, SRD-1, STANFIN interfaces.
F. New subsidiary accounts to track reimbursable programs.
G. Consolidated general ledgers.

## 2 Property and Inventory Accounting

## Enhancements:

A. Variable pricing to establish multiple prices per NSN.
B. Adjustments to GFM file.
C. Place SDAF assets in ownership code 7.

3 Accounting for Receivables
Enhancements:
A. Standard Billing System (SABLLLS) to reduce man hours.
B. SAMMS/SAMMSTEL, SRD-1, STANFINS interfaces.
C. Indicator should be added to SAMMS to identify a contract with deferred debt.
D. Special programs for creditable returns.
E. Lateral redistribution and materials returns to ensure compliance with DoD Material Management Regulation (DoD 4140.1-R).
F. FY 96 MILBLLLS adaptive modification.
G. The DSCC CDAR unique program should be adapted and modified into a standard SAMMS program.
H. Program to automatically compute port and ocean charges on non-interfund bills.
I. Program to automatically compute and print interest due on delinquency notices for noninterfund bills.

7 System Controls (Fund and Internal)
Enhancements:
A. On-line funds history interrogation.

9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
Enhancements:
A. Expand DIC YXB with additional categories to allow appropriate claims reporting.
B. OMB Circular A-125 requires the calculation of interest payments must be based on a 360-day year instead of the 365-day year which is currently being used.
C. Activation of conversion factors for dual units of issue.
D. On-line funds history interrogation.
E. Change record layouts for SAMMS EFT records so EFT acknowledgments can be tracked by each SAMMS commodity.

## 11 System Operations

Enhancements:
A. Unique applications for SAMMS need to be converted to the mainframe.

## 12 User Information Needs

Enhancements:
A. Expand General Ledger Reimbursable Issues (gross) account to accommodate subsidiary accounts for FMS and Grant Aid for each of the services. Expand Cost of Sales Acquisition Price account to identify stock shipments.
B. On-line funds history interrogation.
C. Creation of a quantity field on the additive cost inquiry screen.

## SOURCE (S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE (S):

Departure and Enhancements: System Manager User Review and audits.

## CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE (S):

KAR Description- KAR Title/Departures or Enhancements:
No. (The Enhancements Are Unrelated to the Departures)

## 1 General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting

Departures:
A. System change request (SCR) USFOH9-570.
B. SCRs S-96-051 and S-96-055.

Enhancements:
A. SCR No. S-96-056. Estimated completion date is 12/31/1998.
B. SCR and Estimated Completion date is unknown.
C. SCR and Estimated Completion date is Unknown.
D. SCR No. USFOH0-656. Estimated completion date is unknown.
E. SCR No. USFOH9-568. Estimated completion date is unknown.
F. SCR No. USFOH4-636. Estimated completion date is unknown.
G. SCR No. S-94-008. Estimated completion date is unknown.

2 Property and Inventory Accounting
Enhancements:
A. SCR No. USFOH5-640. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. USFOH6-657. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. USFOH3-618. Estimated completion date is unknown.

3 Accounting for Receivables
Enhancements:
A. SCR No. USFOH8-554. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. USFOH9-568. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. USFOH3-618. Estimated completion date is unknown.
D. SCR No. USFOH4-626. Estimated completion date is unknown.
E. SCR No. USFOH3-624. Estimated completion date is unknown.
F. SCR No. USFOH6-659. Estimated completion date is unknown.
G. SCR No. S-95-001. Estimated completion date is unknown.
H. SCR No. S-95-004. Estimated completion date is unknown.
I. SCR No. S-95-003. Estimated completion date is unknown.

7 System Controls (Fund and Internal)
Enhancements:
A. SCR No. USFOH7-536. Estimated completion date is 6/30/96.

9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
Enhancements:
A. SCR No. USFOH8-545. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. USFOH0-587. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. USFOH5-655. Estimated completion date is unknown.
D. SCR No. USFOH7-536. Estimated completion date is 6/30/96.
E. SCR No. S-95-030. Estimated completion date is unknown.

11 System Operations
Enhancements:
A. SCR No. USFOH5-653. Estimated completion date is unknown.

## 12 User Information Needs

Enhancements:
A. SCR No. USFOH4-631. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. USFOH7-536. Estimated completion date is $6 / 30 / 96$.
C. SCR No. S95-129/950117. Estimated completion date is unknown.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Mission Supported: SAMMS supports the mission of furnishing supplies to customers.
Functions Performed: SAMMS is used by DLA Supply Centers to process requisitions, manage their items, issue stock from the depots and procure material from contractors. SAMMS consists of an Entry/Exit Process Subsystem and the following five operational subsystems; Technical; Requirements; Distribution; Procurement and Financial. SAMMS employs the concept of modular design which provides the capability for changes to one subsystem without affecting
the total system. SAMMS also employs the concept of multiple process involvement which means many processing routines can be accomplished simultaneously.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

## Year Identified:

KAR 1:
Departure A- 1989
Departure B- 1992

## Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report:

KAR 1:
Departure A- None
Departure B- 1996

## Current Target Date (s):

KAR 1:
Departure A- 1997
Departure B- 1997

Reason for Change in Date (s): The current target date for Departure A was changed from none to-1997. The correction of Departure A was included in the 1997 planned system change requirement. Departure A will be corrected through the implementation of SCR USFOH9-570. Several attempts to correct Departure B have failed. Extensive research has been performed to determine the cause(s) of the problem(s). The latest SCRs (S-96-051 and S-96-055) are planned for 1997.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION (s):

## Completed actions/events

Reconciliation of Intransit was determined to be out of balance with GLAC 142 since inception in 1993. (Departure No. B)

DFAS-CO-S Technical Support Operations Branch (STT) requests Defense Information Services Organization (DISO) to perform a records count of the distribution and financial files to determine if all records are included in each file. (Departure No. B)
STT and DLA Systems Design Center (DSDC) reviewed the file calculations for errors which may exist in the formula which computes inventory intransit cost. The inventory intransit cost currently is being computed at quantity times the unit price. In some instances $\$ 1.00$ is added to the cost. No consistent pattern exists for the $\$ 1.00$ cost. (Departure No. B)
DMC completed the comparison of the distribution and financial files as requested. DMC concluded there were 200 more records in the Billing Adjustment Allowance Suspense (BAAS) file opposed to what was reflected in the Due-In file. (Departure No. B)
Performed a complete analysis of the comparison provided by
DMC (in $9 / 94$ milestone) and made a determination of corrective
actions required for GLACs 141 and 142 , inventories intransit.
Unknown/undetermined system problems associated with
incorrect inaccurate subsidiary reports were coordinated with
DSDC. The results of this coordination is still under review.
(Departure No. B)

## Planned actions/events (short term)

none

Planned actions/events (long term)

Implement new series of General Ledger Accounts to meet requirements of U.S. Government Standard General Ledger (Departure A)

Establish and implement procedures to reconcile the subsidiary records to GLACs 141 and 142 once DSDC has completed an analysis and a corrective action plan. (Departure No. B)

Perform the necessary corrective actions to reconcile the subsidiary records to GLACs 141 and 142. (Departure No. B)

Planned Completion Date

N/A
Planned Completion Date

Unknown

3/97

Quality Control Reviews (QCRs) and actual usage by functional area.

## RESULTS INDICATORS:

Meet regulatory requirements and increase the accuracy of financial data and statements.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

1. The implementation of the SCR to convert the current standard chart of accounts to the DoD standard general ledger chart of accounts was funded in 1995. DLA is in the process of identifying the account structure. In 1997 DLA plans to implement the account structure DLA wide. (Departure No. A)
2. Analysis of the financial and distribution files by DSDC revealed SCRs are required to correct system deficiencies. An SCR (S-96-051) was initiated for GLAC 141. An SCR (S-9655 ) is being initiated for GLAC 142. Therefore the milestones dates and end correction date slipped. Currently no detail support exists to reconcile/balance the F-5-11 report to GLAC 142. The F-3-9, inventory between locations, subsidiary report has not been reconciled to GLAC 141. The F-3-9 report is not updated by certain supply transactions, which are updating the general ledger multiple times. The accuracy of the F-5-11 and F-3-9 subsidiary reports are not verified. The imbalances vary from month to month and range from a negative inventory value to $\$ 1.1$ million. This is a systems issue with many unidentified problems. A system modification was implemented in November 1995 to correct the imbalance in GLAC 141, however the modification did not correct the imbalance. Further analysis by DSDC revealed an SCR is required to reengineer the entire process, as indicated in the milestones above. For GLAC 142, we are undertaking an analysis of selected transactions to determine the cause of imbalances. Once the cause is determined, the required SCR will be written. The planned completion date is March 1997. (Departure No. B)

## COLUMBUS SYSTEM STRATEGY

for
DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND, SUPPLY - WHOLESALE
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund, Supply -
Wholesale, Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANZATION: Defense Logistic Agency

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

Betsy Smith, DLA
DSN: 444-4290

## NAME OF DFAS FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER:

Wayne Rasmussen
DSN: 869-0673

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE (S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

Departures: All Key Accounting Requirements (KARs).
The system is noncompliant because the scheduled accounting system improvements (Increment VI) have not been implemented. The noncompliances result in insufficient internal controls to ensure financial data recorded in the accounting system is current, accurate and complete. Thus, only limited assurance exist on the validity of this financial information presented in the financial statements.

Enhancements:
KAR Description- KAR Title/Enhancements:
NO. The Enhancements Are Unrelated to the Departures)
1 General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting
A. Entering FY 2000 dates in the system.
B. Budget and Accounting Classification Codes (BACC).
C. Prevalidation.
D. Increase control on non-GBL transportation activity.
E. Add information to ULO screen.
F. Add codes to permit requesting of contracts.

## 3 Accounting for Receivables

A. Provide a process to administratively write off a claim after partial collection and balance is uncollectable.
B. Provide optional use of $G$ series billing records.
C. Mechanically process MAP sales.
D. Identify pricing impact between depot stock items and local purchase items.

9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
A. Electronic funds transfer process used with request from vendors for ULO payment by check.
B. Protect from change of name and address data which appears on contracts and related documents except for authorized personnel.
C. Change system to report vendor's interest.

## 11 System Operations

A. Provide ability to return to previous screen to make corrections immediately when paying at line level.

## SOURCE (S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE (S):

Departures and Enhancements:
-DFAS-CO-S/Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.
-Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC).
-DFAS-Headquarters/Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act
Division AAF - Richmond Detachment.
System Manager User Review

## CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE (S):

Departures: All KARs.
Implement Increment VI which will make the necessary adjustments to the Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS) for an adequate accounting system.

Enhancements:

KAR Description- KAR Title/Enhancements:
No. (The Enhancements Are Unrelated to the Departures)
1 General Ledger and Finance Reporting
A. System Change Request (SCR) and Estimated Completion Date are Unknown.
B. SCR and Estimated Completion Date are Unknown.
C. SCR and Estimated Completion Date are Unknown.
D. SCR No. UBFBPS-1090. Estimated completion date is unknown.
E. SCR No. UBPRPO-084. Estimated completion date is unknown.
F. SCR No. UBFBPS-1136. Estimated completion date is unknown.

3 Accounting for Receivables
A. SCR No. UBKFP1-059. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. UFFBP1-082. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. UBFBP7-029. Estimated completion date is unknown.
D. SCR No. UFFPP1-159. Estimated completion date is unknown.

9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
A. SCR No. UBFBP3-133. Estimated completion date is unknown.
B. SCR No. UBPRP7-077. Estimated completion date is unknown.
C. SCR No. UFFEP5-002R1. Estimated completion date is unknown.

## 11 System Operations

A. SCR No. UFFEP1-036. Estimated completion date is unknown.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Mission Supported: DISMS supports the mission of furnishing supplies to customers.
Functions Performed: DISMS provides for the procurement and distribution of subsistence items world-wide for troop issue, commissary support, and civil agencies. DISMS is an on-line data base management system that integrates all aspects of processing. DISMS consists of four major subsystems as follows: distribution, requirements, procurements, and financial (not implemented). The computer system uses a three-tier architectural structure. Information can be accessed to and from the DISMS mainframe, midsize frame, and micro computers.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Year Identified: All departures were identified in 1992.

## Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report: September 1995

Current Target Date (s): October 1998
Reason for Change in Date (s): Increment VI was not funded as anticipated in FY 1995; the anticipated implementation is now October 1998. Increment VI was designed to implement an acceptable automated accounting system for DISMS.

CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(s):
Completed actions/events
Planned actions/events $\quad$ (short term)

None

## Completion Date

Actual

Planned Completion Date

N/A

Planned
Completion Date 10/97
Implement the Standard Automated Billing System (SABILLS), Phase I and Phase II. SABILLS will incorporate the DLA directed standard billing module. (All Departures).

Implement increment VI which will affect all departures and will include the following:

1. Automation of all DISMS financial account assignment by transaction to the DoD standard chart of accounts.
2. Real time updating of general ledger accounts.
3. Automation of the trail balance/general ledger.
4. Total system validation and integration.
5. Increased accountability and audits.
6. Incorporation of Government Furnished Material (GFM) concepts and files.

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Corrective action will be validated by the users and certified by the components.

RESULTS INDICATORS: Implementation of Increment VI which will provide an acceptable automated accounting system.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

1. The enhancement of DISMS was planned to be implemented in six increments. Increments I through V have been completed and moved into a production environment. Increment VI was not funded for the planned implementation in fiscal year 1995. It received funding in December 1995 and its anticipated implementation is now October 1998. Only a portion of DISMS is operational and this excludes the planned automated accounting system. The planned DISMS has been designed using state of the art database concepts and supports both real time and batch processing with its associated real time updating. DISMS will use a fully integrated design to eliminate data redundancy while using a three tiered architecture (mainframe, midsize frame, and micro computer) to support system processing.
2. The system currently incorporates budgetary funds control, voucher examination, disbursing applications, and a vendor claims process. Increment VI will incorporate full control and audits of the accounting system (general ledger, inventory, etc.) aspects of the system. Consequently, system evaluation and certification will not be attainable until the full implementation of Increment VI.

## COLUMBUS SYSTEM STRATEGY

## for

## DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND-DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS, SUPPLY MANAGEMENT, INFORMATION SERVICES

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund-Distribution Depots, Supply Management, Information Services, Defense Business Management System (DBMS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: DFAS-CO-C

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

Thomas J. Joyce, DFAS-CO-C
Phone: Comm. (614) 693-7026
DSN: 869-7026

## NAME OF DFAS FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER:

Estefanie B. Duncan
Comm: (614) 693-7066
DSN: 869-7066

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE (S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

KAR
KAR Title/
KAR Departures/Enhancements
1 General Ledger and Financial Reporting
A. DoD Standard General Ledger Account Structure

## Enhancements to KARs

3 Accounting for Receivables including Advances
A. Billing Phase I-III
B. Travel System Interface-Receivables

4 Cost Accounting
A. Unit Cost enhancements Phase I and II
B. Variance Analysis Phase I and II

6 Military and Civilian Payroll Procedures
A. Conversion to a Standard Pay
B. Data Bank update modification Completed 5/96
C. Automatic SSN check Databases
D. Transition to DCPS/DCPPS

9 Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable
A. Interfund front end process
B. Interfund interface
C. EDIPAC Prevalidation Obligation

12 User Information Needs
A. Revision report, detail manhours (UPCE 100A)
B. Daily trial balance by activity code Completed
C. Change to DBMS report 197

General ledger account structure does not follow DoD Standard General Ledger account structure.

## SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE (S):

System Manager/User Review (SM/UR), Audits

## CORRECTIVE ACTION (S) FOR DEPARTURE (S):

Preconditioning for conversion to the DoD Standard General Ledger account structure- SCR 930099 will take place in DBMS release 7.0., which is scheduled for July 1996. Phase I.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Mission Supported: DBMS support six Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) business areas. The six business areas are: 1) Defense Distribution Regions; 2) Supply/Service Center; 3) Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) Operations; 4) Financial Operations; 5) Industrial Plant Account; and, 6) Reutilization and Marketing.

Functions Performed: DBMS financial information assists in the management and execution of DBOF business functions. Primary DBMS functions include accounting, cost accounting, payroll, personnel, and manpower. All DBMS Subssystems, except the Personnel Subsystem perform finance and accounting related functions.

DBMS interfaces with the Standard Finance System (STANFINS) - Redesign One (SRD-1), Base Operations Support System (BOSS), Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS), and Uniform Automated Data Processing System (UDAPS E\&F). Interfund Disbursement, Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) commitment and expenditure transactions from requisitions systems and procurement systems, and Accounting Prevalidation module (APVM) for unliquidated obligation amount (availability of funds).

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (S):

Year Identified:
KAR 1 General Ledger and Financial Reporting ..... 1993
Targeted Correction Date (s) in Last Year's Report: None
Current Target Date (s):
KAR 1 General Ledger and Financial Reporting ..... 5/98
Reason for Change in Date (s):
CRITICAL MILESTONES CORRECTIVE ACTION (s):
Completed actions/events
Actual
Completion Date
Completed the DBMS mainframe interfund ..... 12/95
disbursement interface
Conversion to standard pay period ..... 5/96
Planned actions/events (short term)Expansion of the general ledger account code field from sixpositions to ten positions as required $t$ to accommodate the DoDStandard General Ledger account structure. Phase I
Automated Billing module for Phase I will be included in DBMSrelease 7.0. Preconditioning DBMS for future releases. Thisupgrade is large in scope, and will be accomplished in three or four7/96
phases.
DCPS interface and transition to DCPS/DCPDS
Phase I ..... 10/96
Phase II ..... 1/97
Phase III ..... 6/97
Phase IV ..... 7/97
Billing Phase II - develop a process to automatically generate ..... 1/97reimbursable billing including calculating amount billed, acceptingautomated work counts, and establishing fixed rates for specificoutputs and products.
Standard General Ledger - Phase II will provide the means to transfer/eliminate prior year M account balances in accordance with regulatory guidance. ..... 1/97
Standard General Ledger - Phase III will be the initial step necessary ..... 5/97 to facilitate the transition to the SGL.
Implement Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACA) ..... 5/97
involving expansion, conversion, and establishment of data elements.Standard General Ledger Conversion. To convert the general level5/97account balances to the lowest level including activity and long lineof accounting.
Planned actions/events (long term)

Planned
Completion Date

Cost - Accomplish the necessary changes to implement the Standard 5/98 Budget and Accounting Classification Architecture (BACA). These changes will allow cost to be categorized and tracked properly.

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED:
Conduct System Acceptance Test (SAT) prior to release. System Manager User Guide (SM/UR) and Audits.

RESULTS INDICATORS: Compliance with the DoD Standard Ledger.
MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

# FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE AND SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> <br> DENVER CENTER <br> <br> DENVER CENTER SECTION C-4 

 SECTION C-4}
Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center SYSTEMS RELATIONSHIPS







FINANCIAL INVENTORY ACCOUNTING AND BILLING SYSTEM * WRRS
IMWRP
SSSCD
WRRS
CAS-A
ANOLS
TRAD
POCS
** SAMIS
MAMCS
Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Denver Center
DEPOT MAINTENANCE BUSINESS AREA (DMBA)
ACCOUNTING PROCESS - AIR LOGISTICS CENTERS


* AN EDIT \& MIS SYSTEM INTERFACING
WITH ALL MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS

Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center
TRANSPORTATION ASIFICS SYSTEM "AS-IS" (AF)






ASIFICS SYSTEM RELATIONSHIPS AND DATA FLOW



## DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY for <br> DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND (DBOF) - DEPOT MAINTENANCE/AIR FORCE AVIATION DEPOTS

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. A. W. Landrigan, DFAS-DE/ANMC, DSN 787-3080

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting (KAR 1), Property and Inventory Accounting (KAR 2), Cost Accounting (KAR 4), Accrual Accounting (KAR 5), Audit Trails (KAR 8), System Documentation (KAR 10), and System Operations (KAR 11). 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.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, and Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statement Audits - AFAA Project 94068018, Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Inventories Not Held For Sale Balance and associated Air Force audits, and AFAA Project 94068025, Air Force Depot Maintenance Service, FY 93 Material In-Transit Balances.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Integrate Air Force mixed feeder systems and DFAS-DE Depot Maintenance Business Area, Air Force (DMBA-AF) finance and accounting systems into a single interim migratory system for the DMBA-AF. The interim migratory system will be modified to incorporate the DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts, Standard Budget and Accounting Classifications Codes (BACC), and improvements to redress other deficiencies noted by both users and auditors. We will also ensure upgraded systems interface to other accounting systems and support systems, such as logistics, procurement, and contracting.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Mission Supported: Air Force DBOF Aviation Depot Maintenance accounting and financial reporting on business operations.

Functions Performed: Depot maintenance general ledger accounting, property and inventory accounting, cost accounting, fund control, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial reporting.
C-4-1

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report: FY 2000
Current Target Date: To be determined (TBD)
Reason for Change in Date(s): The Depot Maintenance Management Information System (DMMIS) has been rejected as the interim migratory system for the Depot Maintenance Business Area, Air Force (DMBA-AF). DFAS-HQ is currently working with SAF personnel to determine what the new course of action will be.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Completed actions/events:

Initiate action to replace legacy systems with interim migratory system (DMMIS). Participate in DFAS Financial Systems Plan and Corporate Information Management (CDM) initiatives.

Completed testing for DMMIS/DCPS interfaces (Inbound and Outbound)

Submitted Baseline Change Request for interface with the Contract Depot Maintenance Production and Cost System (G072D) (F100)

## Planned actions/events (short term):

Continue to sustain legacy operating systems.

Planned actions/events (long term):
DMMIS has been rejected as the interim
Nov 95 migratory system for the Depot Maintenance Business Area, Air Force. DFAS-HQ is currently working with SAF personnel to determine what the new course of action will be.

## Planned actions/events (long term):

Planned

Replace the following legacy systems with an
interim migratory system:
Air Force Industrial Fund General Ledger System (H069G-(B)-base level) (F085)

Depot Maintenance Budget and Management Cost System (G035A) (F092)

Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System (G037G) (F093)

Workload Planning and Control System (F004C) (F094)

Depot Maintenance Production Cost System (G072A) (F096)

Maintenance Actual Material Cost System (G004H) (F097)

Job Order Production Master System
(G004L) (F098)
Project Order Control System (G004B) (F099)

Time and Attendance Reporting System (H117)
(Not an FMFIA system)
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: Per USD(C) Memorandum December 19, 1994, an expanded Functional Economic Analysis (FEA) will be performed in the Depot Maintenance area.

## DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for

DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND (DBOF) - TRANSPORTATION

FINANCLAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) Transportation, Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS).

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Patricia Ann Franklin, DFASDE/ANB, DSN 926-7185

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting (KAR 1), Property and Inventory Accounting (KAR 2), Accounting for Receivables Including Advances (KAR 3), Cost Accounting (KAR 4), Audit Trails (KAR 8), and Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable (KAR 9). Legacy systems are used to manage DBOF Transportation financial records. Internal control weaknesses and lack of capital asset accounting impact the accuracy and credibility of financial reports.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statement Audits - AFAA Project 93077001, Internal Control and Management Issues Related to Air Force Transportation, DBOF FY 92 Financial Statement, AFAA Project 94068018, Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Inventories Not Held For Sale Balance and associated Air Force audits, AFAA Project 94068021 , Financial Reporting of FY 93 Property, Plant, and Equipment Within the Transportation Services Business Area, AFAA Project 95068001, Review of Selected Accounts, Airlift Services Division of the U.S. Transportation Command Business Area FY 1995, DoDIG Report 94-163, Management Data Used to Manage the U.S. Transportation Command and the Military Department Transportation Organizations, and Management Control Reviews. See DFAS-DE FY 94 Annual Statement of Assurance, Tab C, Uncorrected Material Weaknesses Identified in Current Period - Lack of Capital Asset Accounting.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURES(S): The existing legacy system will be replaced by CEFMS. CEFMS will also interface to other accounting systems and support systems, such as logistics, procurement, and contracting.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Accounting and financial reporting for Air Force DBOF Transportation Services.

Functions Performed: Transportation Services general ledger accounting, property and inventory accounting, cost accounting, fund control, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 93

Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 97
Current Target Date(s): FY 97

Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Actual
Completed actions/events:
Completion Date

Evaluated candidate transportation systems
FY 94
for interim migratory system. Participated in DFAS Financial Systems Plan and Corporate Information Management (CIM) initiatives.

An expanded Functional Economic Analysis (FEA) was performed between two primary system alternatives - Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) and Financial Management Information System (FMIS) to determine the most appropriate interim migratory system for transportation. CEFMS was selected as the interim migratory system for transportation.

Transfer DFAS accounting support for Air Materiel Command and USTRANSCOM to the Omaha OPLOC.

## Planned actions/events (short term):

Replace the Airlift Services Industrial Fund Integrated Computer System (FR02) system with Planned Completion Date interim migratory system (CEFMS):

Transfer DFAS accounting support for the FY 2000 Military Sealift Command (MSC) to the Omaha OPLOC.

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None

# DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND (DBOF) - AIR FORCE/RETAIL 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) Supply Management, Air Force/Retail

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Walt Zinkevicius, DFASDE/ANBL, DSN 926-6412

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Financial reporting (KAR 1), Accounting for Receivables Including Advances (KAR 3), System Controls (KAR 7), Audit Trails (KAR 8), Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable (KAR 9), and System Operations (KAR 11). Several legacy systems are used to manage DBOF Air Force Retail Supply Management financial records. Internal control weaknesses and inventory management impact the accuracy and credibility of financial statements.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statement Audits - AFAA Project 94068017, Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Inventories Held for Sale Balance and associated Air Force audits, AFAA Project 94068018, Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Inventories Not Held For Sale Balance, and Management Control Reviews. See DFAS-DE FY 94 Annual Statement of Assurance, Tab C, Uncorrected Material Weaknesses - Reparable System Division (RSD) (OSD \# 91-036); and Uncorrected Material Weaknesses Identified in Current Period - Financial Accounting for Inventory Held for Sale.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURES: Consolidate the five existing legacy systems into an interim retail supply management migratory system. The interim migratory system will then be modified to incorporate the DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts, Standard Budget and Accounting Classifications Codes, and improvements to redress other deficiencies noted by both users and auditors. We will also ensure the interim migratory system interfaces to other accounting systems and support systems, such as logistics, and contracting.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Accounting and financial reporting for Air Force DBOF Retail Supply Management Business Area.

Functions Performed: DBOF Retail Supply Management general ledger accounting, property and inventory accounting, cost accounting, fund control, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Year Identified: FY 92

Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 2000
Current Target Date(s): FY 2000
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Completed actions/events:
Initiated action to replace legacy systems with interim migratory system. Participated in DFAS Financial Systems Plan and Corporate Information Management (CIM) initiatives.

Consolidated the following legacy system into the Standard Material Accounting System (SMAS) interim migratory system:

Medical Material Accounting System (F124)

## Planned actions/events (short term):

## Planned actions/events (long term):

Continue to sustain legacy operating systems; acquire contractual support to define detailed system modifications needed to transition to an interim migratory system, and prepare system change requests to accomplish system modifications and enhancements.

Actual
Completion Date
FY 94

FY 96

Planned
Completion Date
None
Planned
Completion Date
FY 97

| Planned actions/events (long term): | Planned <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Consolidate the following legacy system <br> into the Standard Material Accounting System <br> (SMAS) interim migratory system. | FY 97 |
| Avfuels Management Accounting System |  |
| The fuels accounting function will consolidate |  |
| under the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and |  |
| migrate to the Fuels Accounting System (FAS). |  |
| The overhead cost for the fuels business Activity |  |
| will be transferred to DFAS-CO using DBMS. | FY 97 |
| Standard Base Supply System will be replaced by |  |
| the Standard Material Accounting System. |  |
| Consolidate the following two legacy systems |  |
| into the Standard Material Accounting System |  |
| (SMAS) interim migratory system: |  |
| Air Force Academy Stock Fund Accounting <br> System (F128) <br> Air Force Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) <br> (Accounting and Finance Subsystem) (F112) |  |

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: On December 19, 1994, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) announced the selection of DBOF Interim Migratory Systems. SMAS was officially selected as the DBOF Supply Management retail accounting system in support of the Air Force component.

## DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY

 forDEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND (DBOF) - SUPPLY MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE/WHOLESALE

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) Supply Management, Air Force/Wholesale, Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. E. J. Whitehead, DFASDE/ANM, DSN 787-4975

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting (KAR 1), Property and Inventory Accounting (KAR 2), System Controls (KAR 7), Audit Trails (KAR 8), System Documentation (KAR 10), System Operations (KAR 11), and User Information Needs (KAR 12). Inventory management and material system weaknesses impact the accuracy and integrity of financial statements.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statement Audits - AFAA Project 94068017, Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Inventories Held For Sale Balance and associated Air Force audits, AFAA Project 94068018 , Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Inventories Not Held For Sale Balance, AFAA Project 93068031, Financial Reporting of FY 93 Revenues and Expenses Within the Supply Management Business Area, and Management Control Reviews. See DFAS-DE FY 94 Annual Statement of Assurance, Tab C, Uncorrected Material Weaknesses Identified in Current Period - Financial Accounting for Inventory Held for Sale.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURES: FIABS will be modified to incorporate the DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts, Standard Budget and Accounting Classifications Codes, and improvements to redress other deficiencies noted by both users and auditors. We will also ensure the interim migratory system interfaces to other accounting systems and support systems, such as logistics, procurement, and contracting.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Accounting and financial reporting for Air Force DBOF Wholesale Supply Management Business Area.

Functions Performed: DBOF Wholesale Supply Management general ledger accounting, property and inventory accounting, cost accounting, fund control, accounting for accounts
receivable and accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 94
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 99
Current Target Date(s): FY 99
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

| Completed actions/events: | Actual <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Initiated action to transition legacy system <br> (FIABS) to interim migratory system. <br> Participated in DFAS Financial Systems Plan <br> and Corporate Information Management (CIM) <br> initiatives. | FY 95 |
| Continue to sustain operating system <br> (FIABS); use the DBOF Technical Evaluation <br> study to define system modifications needed to <br> transition to interim migratory system, and <br> prepare system change requests to accomplish <br> system modifications and enhancements. | FY 96 |
| Planned actions/events (long term): | Planned |
| Accomplish system modifications and |  |
| enhancements needed to transition to |  |
| interim migratory system. | Completion Date |

## VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAIOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: On December 19, 1994, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) announced the selection of DBOF Interim Migratory Systems. FIABS was selected as the DBOF Supply Management wholesale accounting system in support of the Air Force component.

# DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DEPARTMENTAL REPORTING 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Departmental Reporting, Departmental Cash Management System (DCMS)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Bob Bennett, DFAS-DE/ANBC, DSN 926-7292

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting (KAR 1), System Controls (KAR 8), Cash Procedures (KAR 9), System Documentation (KAR 10), System Operations (KAR 11), and User Information Needs (KAR 12). Legacy systems are used to manage the Departmental Reporting for the Denver Center. Internal control and material system weaknesses impact the accuracy and integrity of financial statements.

> SOURCE(S)) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, GAO Audits, DoDIG Audits, Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statement Audits - AFAA Project 94068020 , Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Fund Balance With Treasury and associated Air Force audits, and Management Control Reviews. See DFAS-DE FY 94 Annual Statement of Assurance Tab C, Uncorrected Material Weaknesses Identified in Prior Period - General Ledger and Trial Balance Accounting (OSD \# 91-036), and Merged Accountability and Fund Reporting Reconciliation (OSD \# 93-031); and Uncorrected Material Weaknesses Identified in Current Period - Clearing Account Reconciliation, and Tracking Closed Account Obligations.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURES: DCMS will support the departmental reporting function. It will replace the inefficient, costly, and non-compliant Merged Accountability and Fund Reporting (MAFR) system and provide support for an improved cash management business process. The new DCMS system will include the DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts, Standard Budget and Accounting Classifications Codes, and other improvements to redress deficiencies noted by both users and auditors. We will also ensure the DCMS interim migratory system interfaces to other accounting systems and support systems. The DCMS will satisfy regulatory and statutory requirements, including the Antideficency Act, the CFO Act, and the requirements of Treasury, OMB , and the Congress.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Air Force departmental-level reporting to Treasury, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Federal Agencies, Defense Agencies and other customers.

Functions Performed: Departmental-level accounting and reporting for Air Force Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) and appropriated funds. DCMS will manage and reconcile all Air Force departmental-level cash disbursements, reimbursements, collections, and receipts.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Year Identified: FY 93

Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 98
Current Target Date(s): FY 98
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A

## CRITICAL MIIESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Completed actions/events: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Actual } \\ \text { Completion Date }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Initiated action to replace legacy system with } \\ \text { interim migratory system. During August } 1994 \\ \text { developed a Statement of Work for contractual } \\ \text { support for the DCMS project. }\end{array} & \text { FY } 94\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Continued to sustain legacy operating systems; }\end{array}\right]$ FY 959 FY 95
Justification of interim migratory system selection ..... 3/02/95

- Functional Requirements Review
- Technical Requirements
- Economic Analysis
- Identification of required resources
- Hardware/Telecommunication Upgrades
- Customer Acceptance
Modification/Development Increment 1
- Detail Design ..... 1/31/96
- Proof of Concept ..... 1/31/96
- Software Development ..... 4/30/96
- System/Integration Test ..... 6/30/96
- User Test ..... 6/30/96
- User Training ..... 7/31/96
Modification/Development Increment 1
- Implementation ..... 8/13/96
Modification/Development Increment 2
- Contractual Support Acquisition ..... 8/1/96
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
Modification/Development Increment I
- Production Soak ..... 1/31/97
Modification/Development Increment 2
- Detail Design ..... 10/31/96
- Software Development ..... 3/31/97
- System/Integration Test ..... 3/31/97
- Parallel Test/User Test ..... 6/30/97
- User Training ..... 7/31/97
- Implementation ..... 7/1/97
Planned actions/events (long term):
Planned
Completion Date
Implement the Departmental Cash Management ..... FY 97
System (DCMS)
Planned actions/events (long term):
Modification/Development Increment 2
- Production Soak ..... 12/31/97
Modification/Development Increment 3 ..... 3/31/98
- Detail Design ..... 1/31/97
- Software Development ..... 5/31/97
- System/Integration Test ..... 6/30/97
- Parallel Test/User Test ..... 9/30/97
- User Training ..... 10/31/97
- Implementation ..... 10/01/97
- Production Soak ..... 3/31/98

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None

# DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DISBURSING 

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Disbursing, Integrated Paying and Collecting (IPC) System

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Kathy Kraski, DFAS-DE/ANAB, DSN 926-7471

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: All departures identified for the IPC System are related to consolidation, requirements generated from DFAS-HQ, or changing world conditions.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): Program Manager, DFAS-HQ, Consolidation Evaluation Team

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Modify IPC to accommodate new requirements.

SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
Mission Supported: Base level finance operations world wide.
Functions Performed: Disburse U.S. dollars or foreign currency in cash, check, or Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). Collect U.S. dollars or foreign currency in any valid media. Provides a payment and collection means for Denver Defense Accounting Offices to process payments/collections to and from vendors, military members, and civilian employees. Provides control of transactions for each business date by the voucher number or check number. Is integrated with the subsystems of the Integrated Accounts Payable System. Interfaces are provided for all systems requiring payment or collection action.

PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
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

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S);

Action
Completion Date

Aug 95
and Cash Concentration and Disbursement (CCD) format and foreign currency EFT. Create deposit and debit voucher records and interface with accounting system.

Add EFT in Corporate Trade Exchange (CTX) format
Jan 96 and Split Travel Payments by check or EFT.

Process EFT payments (for consolidated sites)
Aug 96
host to host, and automate manual processes
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date

Modify zip code field to accommodate new
Jan 97
postal requirements
Expand various field sizes to accommodate
Aug 97 currencies with an exchange rate greater than five positions.

Automated Statement Of Accountability Aug 97

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews by the Design Center, DFAS-DE, and Quality Testing and Evaluation (QT\&E) II site.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None.

## DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for

## FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (SECURITY ASSISTANCE)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Foreign Military Sales (Security Assistance), Defense Security Assistance Accounting System (DSAS).

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Jean Wilson, DFAS-DE/IS, DSN 926-6249

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: System Controls (KAR 7) and System Operations (KAR 11). Currently numerous legacy systems are utilized for managing Foreign Military Sales financial records. Integrating and reconciling these systems results in inefficiencies and creates a higher potential for errors occurring.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews and Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG) report of audit 94-090, Management Data Used to Manage the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): The Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) is integrating security assistance business enterprise functions into a single management system- the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). DFAS plans to develop a standard system to support the security assistance finance and accounting mission-the DSAS. The DSAS will incorporate the DoD standard General Ledger chart of accounts, standard Budget and Accounting Classification Codes, and improvements to address other deficiencies noted by auditors. Also, the DSAS will interface to other interim migratory systems, accounting, finance, and support systems, such as logistics and contracting.

Although the development of the DSAS will improve management, the primary reason for the determination of nonconformance for Security Assistance systems was directly attributable to the general ledger accounting classification structure. System development will conform with DoD accounting policy in this area; however, the DoDIG disagrees with this policy, driving their decision to identify the nonconformance. This policy issue is still not resolved.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Accounting, billing, and reporting for the Defense Security Assistance program, including Air Force, Army, and Navy Foreign Military Sales (FMS) operations.

Functions Performed: Security Assistance program billing, general ledger accounting, cost accounting, fund control, accounts receivable, accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial management reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 94
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 99
Current Target Date(s): FY 99

Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A

## CRITICAL MILLESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
Defined Security Assistance (SA) migration systems requirements:

- Defined SA macro migration system strategy

Aug 12, 1994 for a suite of finance and accounting systems which will integrate with SA management systems.

- Briefed strategy to DFAS-HQ

Sep 19, 1994

- Briefed strategy to DSAA

Sep 20, 1994
Participate in DSAMS Conceptual Design Development

- Establish DFAS DSAMS workgroup

Mar 16, 1995

- Develop finance \& accounting framework

May 31, 1995

- Evaluate DSAMS Conceptual Design

Jul 10, 1995

- Develop DFAS Security Assistance standard accounting system strategy
- Receive DSAS Milestone 0 approval

Feb 8, 1996
Apr 5, 1996
Actual
Completion Date
Apr 11, 1996
Planned
Completion Date
Dec 18, 1996
Planned
Completion Date
The following DFAS system will be replacedas the functionality will be included in the DSAS:
Defense Integrated Financial System for Foreign Military Sales (F129)
The accounting modules of the following sixsystems will be replaced by the DSAS:
Security Assistance Automated Management Support System (A014)
Washington Headquarters Service (WHS) Allotment ..... Mar 1998 Accounting System (Modified) (S016)
Management Information System for Intemational ..... Aug 1999 Logistics (N041)
Case Management Control System (F130) ..... Aug 1999
Centralized Integrated System for International ..... Aug 1999
Logistics (ARA3)
Security Assistance Management Information SystemAug 1999- Delivery Reporting Module (F131)The Special Defense Acquisition Fund wasdecapitalized and is expected to be eliminatedby FY 99 which will terminate the following system:

Planned actions/events (long term):

- Special Defense Acquisition Fund Accounting


## Planned

Completion Date
Aug 1999 System (FR15)

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations, and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None

## DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY for GENERAL FUNDS/DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND (DBOF) ACCOUNTING

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Funds/Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) Accounting, Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS))

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)<br>NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Richard Anderfuren, DFASDE/ANI, DSN 926-8019

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General

 Ledger Control and Financial Reporting (KAR 1), System Controls (KAR 8), System Documentation (KAR 10), System Operations (KAR 11), and User Information Needs (KAR 12). Legacy systems are used for managing departmental and operational level financial records. Internal control and material system weaknesses impact the accuracy and integrity of financial statements.SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Financial Statement Audits, GAO audits, AFAA Project 94068020, Opinion on Air Force DBOF FY 93 Fund Balance with Treasury and associated Air Force Audits, and Management Control Reviews. See DFAS-DE FY 94 Annual Statement of Assurance Tab B, High Risk Areas, Financial Property Accounting High Risk Area Status, and Tab C, Uncorrected Material Weaknesses - Financial Accounting for Real and Personal Property (OSD \# 91-039, Outstanding Travel Orders and Advances (OSD \# 90-040), Inaccurate and Unreliable Contract Accounting (OSD \# 91-038); and Uncorrected Material Weaknesses Identified in Current Period Tracking Closed Account Obligations.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): The Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) will be an accounting and management information system for Air Force operational level and departmental level activities consisting of a general ledger and fund control core; supported by accounts payable, accounts receivable, paying and collecting, travel, and cost accounting subsidiary ledgers. The migratory system will incorporate the DoD Standard General Ledger chart of accounts, Standard Budget and Accounting Classifications Codes, and improvements to redress deficiencies noted by both users and auditors. We will also ensure upgraded systems interface to other accounting systems and support systems, such as logistics, procurement, and contracting. At operational level, three systems will be merged into DJAS, and at departmental level, five systems will be merged into DJAS.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Operational level accounting and financial reporting for Air Force general funds and some accounting for DBOF. Departmental level reporting for both general funds and DBOF to Treasury, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Office of Management and Budget, and other customers.

Functions Performed: Operational level general ledger accounting, fund control, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial reporting for general funds. Departmental level accounting and reporting for Air Force Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) and general funds. Receive, validate, and consolidate budget execution, expenditures, and general ledger trial balance data received from DAOs. Prepare monthly status reports on budget execution and expenditures, and annual financial statements.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Year Identified: FY 83

Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 99
Current Target Date(s): FY 99
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
Initiated action to replace legacy systems with
FY 94
interim migratory systems. Participated in DFAS Financial Systems Plan and Corporate Information Management (CIM) initiatives.

Completed the Conceptual Foundation and
FY 95
Implementation Strategy for the General Ledger/
Fund Control (formerly IMAS) project. The departmental portion of this project will use the new relational database to consolidate base data and prepare reports. It will replace the following five departmental systems:

## Completed actions/events:

General Funds General Ledger (Departmental) (F003)
Status of Funds System (FR11)
Command On-Line Accounting and Reporting System (F016)

Industrial Fund General Ledger System
(Departmental) (F084)
Air Force Stock Fund Accounting and Reporting System (FR13)

The operational level portion of this project will replace the following three systems:

General Accounting and Finance System - Base Level (F031)

Base Accounts Receivable System (F032)
Central Procurement Accounting System (F037)
Completed the Acquisition Strategy and FY 95
Statement of Work for the Concept Design phase (next 6 months) of the General Ledger/Fund Control project. In August 1995, DFAS-HQ approved proceeding to this next phase.

Worked with contractor to complete the
FY 96
Concept Design phase ( 6 months) of the GL/FC project.

DJAS selected as migratory system for
FY 96 general accounting.

Work with contractor to develop the
FY 96 Concept Design phase (6 months) of the DJAS-DE project.

| Planned actions/events (short term): | Planned <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| The Job Order Cost Accounting System (F051) <br> has been designated as an interim migratory <br> system and will be modified to bring the <br> system into conformance with accounting <br> standards, principles, and related <br> requirements. | FY 97 |
| Work with contractor to complete the <br> Concept Design phase of the DJAS-DE <br> project. | FY 97 |
| Work with contractor to complete the <br> Detail Design and Development of <br> DJAS-DE. | FY 97 |
| Planned actions/events (long term): | Planned |
| Begin deployment phase of DJAS-DE | FY 98 |
| Complete deployment of DJAS-DE | FY 2000 |

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None

# DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> GENERAL FUND ACCOUNTING - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) AGENCIES 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Fund Accounting - Department of Defense (DoD) Agencies

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: To be determined.
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: System Operations (KAR 11). Several legacy systems are used to manage DoD Agencies' financial records. Internal control weaknesses and inventory management impact the accuracy and credibility of financial statements.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, and DoDIG Report 94-156, Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund Financial Statements for FY 93.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Consolidation of defense agency systems is currently being studied by the Columbus Center. A work group was formed to study the systems and develop a systems migration and consolidation plan. To date no decisions have been made. At this time all the existing defense agency systems in the DFAS-HQ inventory are considered interim migratory accounting systems.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Each of the systems supports installation level accounting and financial reporting for one of the following DoD agencies: Washington Headquarters Services, Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, and Defense Investigative Service.

Functions Performed: General ledger accounting for appropriated funds, property and inventory accounting, cost accounting, fund control, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, budget execution and expenditure accounting, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 94

Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: FY 99
Current Target Date(s): FY 99

# Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A <br> CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S): 

Completed actions/events:
Sustained current legacy systems which have been designated interim migratory systems.

Planned actions/events (long term):
Implement systems migration and consolidation plan developed by DFAS-CO to replace
or consolidate the following four systems.
Washington Headquarters Service (WHS) Allotment
Accounting System (S001)
General Accounting System (S003)
Appropriation Control and Reporting System (S011)
College and University Financial System (S013)
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None.

# DENVER SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for
VENDOR PAY
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Vendor Pay, Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Denver Center (DFAS-DE)

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ms. Sharon Heldt, DFAS-DE/ANAA, DSN 926-7774

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

 Congressional requirements for prevalidation in Public Law 103335, Section 8137. IAPS currently validates all for-self payments, but it must be changed to validate payments for another accountable station (for-others payments). Also, Presidential mandate for electronic commerce.SOURCE(S)OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System manager reviews and periodic updates from DFAS-HQ for Congressional/Presidential requirements.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): IAPS will be updated to satisfy Congressional requirements for prevalidation by including a validation process for for-others payments and to incorporate Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) for the Presidential mandate for electronic commerce.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

## Mission Supported: Vendor payments

Functions Performed: IAPS is an on-line system, with batch processing capabilities, designed to automate accounting and payment functions related to payments to commercial vendors. It provides automatic payment voucher creation, follow-up for missing documents (contract, invoice, receiving report, etc.), internal reconciliations, and a transaction history to satisfy internal control requirements. It computes payment due dates, amounts, and interest payments, if applicable. It interfaces with the General Accounting and Finance System, Standard Base Supply System, Base Contracting Automated System, and Medical Logistics.

Updates for prevalidation will allow automated identification of for-other payments, that exceed the Congressionally established threshold (currently $\$ 1,000,000$ effective October 1, 1995, and is projected to be lowered to zero during FY 97), for validation prior to making the payment. Updates for EDI will incorporate changes for electronic commerce initiatives to streamline procurement, such as electronic invoicing by vendors and electronic payment notices back to vendors.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

a. Prevalidation.

Year Identified: 1995
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: Oct 1996
Current Target Date(s): Dec 1997
Reason for Change in Date(s): Dollar threshold has not been lowered.
b. EDI.

Year Identified: 1995
Targeted Correction Date(s) is Last Year's Report: Phase I,
April 1996; Phase II, July 1996
Current Target Date(s): Phase I, Oct 1996;
Phase II, Jan 1997
Reason for Change in Date(s): Delays in coordination, mapping requirements and consolidation requirements.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Actual
Completion Date
Aug 1995
FY 96
Scheduled system changes include incorporating Troop Support requirements, expanding the unit of foreign currency to support United States Air Force Europe (USAFE) consolidation, and making modifications to support electronic commerce as follows:

## Planned actions/events (short term):

Vendor Inquiry Capability via Internet/WWW
EDI Transaction 850 (Contracts)
Planned
Completion Date
Oct 1996
Oct 1996
EDI Transaction 820 (Remittance Advice/
Electronic Funds Transfer, CTX Format
EDI Transaction 810 (Invoices)
Automated For-Others Prevalidation, $\$ 500 \mathrm{~K}$

Jan 1997

## Planned actions/events (long term)

Scheduled system changes include: implementing new Prompt Payment Act reporting requirements, making changes to support document imaging, and making additional modifications to support electronic commerce as follows:

Electronic Purchase Request \& Signature

Planned
Completion Date
FY 97

FY 98

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: During the development phase our system accountants have recurring dialog with the system analysts and programmers at the Standard Systems Group (SSG). Projected dates for receiving revised software to test and for releasing the software Air Force-wide are regularly monitored and any slippages receive immediate attention. When ready, the revised software is loaded on a Unisys test bed for our testing and evaluation. Problems are reported to SSG, corrections are made, and the software is retested. When ready, the software is usually loaded at one location for environmental system testing where performance is closely monitored prior to releasing Air Force-wide. Once Air Force-wide, all locations have the means to report problems via Difficulty Reports (DIREPS). DIREPS have three categories, based on how the location's mission is being impacted, and are given a priority to be worked based on this category.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: None

# FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE AND <br> SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> <br> INDIANAPOLIS CENTER <br> <br> INDIANAPOLIS CENTER SECTION C-5 

 SECTION C-5}

General Fund Accounting
Army Materiel Command
Procurement




General Fund Accounting Army (Interim To-Be)

SPBS-R
DPAS

## गTIS



Army General Fund CFO Financial Statements
Trial Balance/Budget Execution Reporting


# Army DBOF CFO Financial Statements DBOF Supply Management Depot Maintenance 


Interfaces to MTMC's
Financial Management System (FMS)




# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> DEPARTMENTAL REPORTING 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Departmental Reporting, Program Budget Accounting System-Funds Distribution (PBAS-FD)/Headquarters Accounting and Reporting System (HQARS)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting
Service - Indianapolis Center
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
Mr. Tom Heavyside, PBAS-FD
Mr. Charles Petefish, HQARS

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

No departures are identified for PBAS. However, departures in the HQARS general ledger control and reporting, and system documentation impede progress in achieving auditable CFO Financial Statements.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: System Manager/User Reviews, Financial Statement Audits, and Management Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Upgrade operating system; replace unique and noncompliant feeder systems with standard compliant feeder systems.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Distribution of program and funds for the Army and selected DoD agencies. Department-level financial reporting to Treasury, OSD, OMB, Federal Agencies, Army, Defense Agencies and other customers.

Functions Performed: Issue program and fund authorizations (allocations, suballocations, and allotments), issue funded reimbursement authority for customer orders, and control reprogramming actions; receive, validate, and consolidate budget execution, expenditure, and general ledger balances from field offices. Maintain central clearance operations for transactions for others (TFO), transactions by others (TBO), interfund, and cross disbursing.
Departmental Reporting (Cont)
Prepare annual financial statements and monthly status reports on budget execution andexpenditures for DBOF and non-DBOF appropriations.
PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:
Year Identified: FY 1983
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: TBD
Current Target Date: TBD
Reason for Change in Date: No change.
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:
Actual
Completion Date
Completed actions/events;
4/95
Commence direct reporting for Europe which
eliminates the Command Integrated FinancialAccounting and Reporting System (CINFARS) (KAR 1)
Begin direct departmental accounting ..... 4/95
and reporting for Defense Agencies(Department 97). (KAR 1)
Transition central clearance function for Navy cross disbursing. ..... 5/95
Transfer PBAS Foreign Military Sales Module to DFAS-Denver. ..... 10/95
Implement major revision to DoD Standard General Ledger in HQARS (KAR 1) ..... 10/95
Implement abbreviated trial balance reporting for the Defense Agencies (Department 97 Reporting) (KAR 1) ..... 11/95
Implement major revision to DoD SGL in PBAS (KAR 1) ..... 12/95

## Departmental Reporting (Cont)

Implement full monthly trial balance reporting for Department 97 (KAR 1) ..... 3/96
Commence direct reporting for Army Materiel Command (KAR 1) ..... 3/96
Implement new fund distribution and control module for Department 97 ..... 3/96
Commence direct reporting for Army National Guard (KAR 1) ..... 4/96
Replace Army Procurement Appropriation Accounting and Reporting System (APARS) by HQARS ..... 9/96
Planned
Planned actions/events (short term):
Implement Direct Reporting by Defense Agencies (Dept. 97) (KAR 1) ..... 10/96
-Implement PBAS for new Customers (Defense Agencies) ..... 10/96
Replace HQARS with CDB for DBOF reporting ..... 10/96
Replace HQARS with DFAS Database for consumer funds ..... 3/97
Commence direct reporting of military appropriations ..... 9/97
for Corps of Engineers (KAR 1)
Sustain current systems and make operational ..... 9/97improvements, such as increase utility of DoDStandard General Ledger in preparing CFO financialstatements, improve timeliness of financialinformation by increasing direct financialreporting from field accounting offices,and make numerous enhancements to improveaudit trails, documentation, internal interfaces and otheraccounting controls.

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

The Indianapolis Center recently announced its intention to use the Central Data Base for Department of Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) reporting.

Full implementation of Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) in HQARS is dependent on receiving reliable feeder financial accounting information from field reporting offices which are supported by interim migratory and standard migratory systems which fully meet the KARs. This includes full deployment of the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) for all real and personal property and ensuring DPAS contains reliable information as well as establishing financial accounting controls for equipment in transit and government furnished property in the hands of contractors.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> GENERAL FUNDS ACCOUNTING 

FINANCLAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Funds Accounting, Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS).<br>RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis Center and Department of the Army (U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve Command).

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
Mr. Tom Heavyside, SOMARDS, STANFINS, SAPAS, TEAM-UP
Mr. Tommy Pond, CEFMS, COEMIS
Mr. John Argodale, SABERS
Mr. Karl Merritt, DOLFINS
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:
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 departures impede achieving reliable CFO Financial Statements.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews, Financial Statement Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy systems, Test, Evaluation, Analysis, and Management Uniformity Plan (TEAM-UP), Standard Finance System (STANFINS), Standard Army Procurement Appropriation System (SAPAS), Corps of Engineers Management Information System-Finance and Accounting (COEMIS), State Accounting Budget Expenditure Reservation System (SABERS), Daily Orders, Ledger, and Finance System (DOLFINS) and Standard Operation and Maintenance, Army Research and Development System (SOMARDS), and transition to interim migratory system CEFMS. Upgrade CEFMS to improve accounting and financial reporting for statutory and regulatory requirements, support consolidated operations, and fully implement Key Accounting Requirements.

## General Funds Accounting (Cont)

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level accounting and financial reporting on execution of customers general funds and operations. Includes Army's post, camps, and stations; weapon system acquisition and sustainment, research and development activities; and civil works and military construction operations.

Functions Performed: Fund control, budget execution and expenditure accounting, cost accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, property accounting, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1983
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: TBD
Current Target Date: TBD
Reason for Change in Date: No change.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

Completed actions/events:
Actual

Conpleted acions
Completion Date
Replace with SOMARDS.
Belvoir Research, Development and Engineering Center Accounting System.10/94
U.S. Army Aviation Applied Technology
Directorate Accounting System ..... 10/94
Natick Appropriation and Fund Accounting System ..... 10/95

Replace with SOMARDS.
U.S. Army Research Office Accounting System. ..... 3/95
Actual
Completed actions/events:
Completion Date
Replace with STANFINS
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency Centralized Procurement Appropriation Accounting System ..... 5/95
Replace COEMIS with CEFMS at six sites; ..... 6/95
Huntsville, AL; Waterways Experiment Station,
Vicksburg, MS; Construction Engineer Research
Laboratory, Champaign, IL; Southwestern Division,
Dallas, TX; Fort Worth District, TX; and HQ Corps
of Engineers, Washington, DC.
Implement STANFINS/SPBS-R Interface (KAR 2). ..... 9/95
Improve COEMIS for standard general ledger reporting and Homeowners Assistance Program ..... 9/95
Expand CEFMS accounting functionality for hydro-electric power sales, and supervision and administration of construction contracts ..... 9/95
Replace with SAPAS
U.S. Army Information Systems Command Centralize ..... 10/95
Procurement Appropriation Accounting System
EDI Implementation-Steps 7, 8, \& 9
(Prevalidation) for SOMARDS, and SAPAS (KAR 7). ..... 10/95
Implement revised Standard General Ledger Chart of Accounts for SOMARDS, SAPAS, and STANFINS (KAR 1). ..... 10/95
Implement SOMARDS/SRD I Interface. ..... 3/96
Parallel test CEFMS at Fort Gordon, GA. ..... 4/96
Tested and completed CEFMS/Interfund Interface. ..... 4/96
Implement CEFMS/DCPS Interface. ..... 4/96
Implement CEFMS DCPS TFO processing for revolving fund. ..... 4/96

## Completed actions/events:

Expand CEFMS functionality for water supply contracts, foreign currency fluctuation, interfund, and timber sales.
Improve CEFMS interface with real estate and project management information systems. ..... 9/96
Replace COEMIS with CEFMS at 17 additional sites ..... 9/96
Actual
Completion Date
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
Implement foreign currency in CEFMS ..... 11/96
Implement CEFMS/SRD1 Interface ..... 12/96
Implement CEFMS/DTRS Interface ..... 12/96
Sustain operating systems; make changes for ..... 9/97statutory and regulatory requirements,transitioning to interim migratory systemsCEFMS; upgrade interim migratory systems tosupport consolidated operations, implementchanges in accounting and reporting requirements,and correct deficiencies.
Planned actions/events (longer term):
Planned
Completion Date
Upgrade interim migratory systems/fully correct departures from Key Accounting Requirements On-Going
Fully deploy Defense Property Accountability System(DPAS), ensure DPAS contains reliable informationfor real and personal property, and interfacewith general ledger accounting systems (KAR 2).TBD
Establish general ledger control over property in transit and government furnished property (KAR 2). ..... TBD
PlannedPlanned actions/events (longer term):
Completion Date
Replace with CEFMS
Standard Operation and Maintenance, Army Research and Development System (SOMARDS) ..... TBD
State Accounting Budget Expenditure Resource System (SABERS) ..... TBD
Replace or integrate DOLFINS ..... TBD
VALDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and
Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

A corrective action plan is needed for SABERS
A migration plan is needed for DOLFINS.
Full Deployment of the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS), validation of DPAS information to ensure reliability, and a financial accounting system interface must be achieved for general ledger control of real and personal property.
An action plan is needed for realizing financial accounting control over equipment in transit and government furnished property.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for GENERAL FUNDS ACCOUNTING, DOD AGENCIES

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Funds Accounting, DoD Agencies
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Nuclear Agency and Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Indianapolis Center

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

Mrs. Mary Lou Stokes, Defense Nuclear Agency
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified for the legacy system, Centralized Accounting and Financial Resource Management System (CAFRMS); however, non-standard system operations impede realizing economies of scale.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy system and transition to migratory system.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Agency and field-level accounting and financial reporting on execution of general funds in support of nuclear weapons matters. Includes Defense Nuclear Agency headquarters operations in Alexandria, VA; field operations in Albuquerque, NM; and support for the Armed Forces Radiology Research institute in Bethesda, MD (FY 93 and prior); and On-Site Inspection Agency at Dulles Airport, VA.

Functions Performed: Fund control, budget execution and expenditure accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, programming, budgeting, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1994
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: To be determined (TBD) pending selection and transition to a standard DoD migratory system.

Current Target Date: TBD
Reason for Change in Date: No change
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Completed actions/events: Completion Date
Automate cash balancing with disbursing office. ..... 10/94
Automate monthly expenditure reporting ..... 10/95
Automate report for acceptance of TFO and Interfund transactions. ..... 9/96
Planned actions/events (short term): Completion DatePlanned
Sustain current system ..... 9/97
Planned actions/events (longer term):
PlannedCompletion Date
Develop standard interfaces with financial feeder support systems ..... TBD
Replace with standard DoD migratory system.
Centralized Accounting and Financial Resource Management System ..... TBD
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations andReviews.RESULTS INDICATORS: Financial statements that fairly present the results ofoperations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws andregulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on thefinancial statements.
MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

The formal transfer of management responsibility documentation has not been completed for CAFRMS.

DFAS-HQ is reviewing the functionality of five Defense Agency systems to determine feasibility of migrating to an existing DFAS interim migratory accounting system.

In September 1995, the DoDIG reported that upon completion of certain items, CAFRMS can provide information necessary to produce CFO financial statements. Necessary changes are being made and implemented.

A corrective action milestone plan is needed for replacing the legacy system.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> BUSINESS FUNDS ACCOUNTING SUPPLY MANAGEMENT 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Business Funds Accounting Supply Management, Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting SystemModernization (STARFIARS-MOD)/ Tactical Unit Financial Management Information System (TUFMIS) and Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Indianapolis Center

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Tom Heavyside
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Reporting, Inventory Accounting, Accounts Receivable, Audit Trails, System Operations, User Information, and Budgetary Accounting departures impede achieving reliable CFO Financial Statements.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: System Manager/User Reviews, Financial Statement Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy systems, Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System (STARFIARS) and Retail Army Stock Fund Inventory Accounting and Reporting System (RASFIARS) while upgrading and transitioning to interim migratory systems, STARFIARS-MOD/TUFMIS and CCSS. Upgrade STARFIARS-MOD/TUFMIS and CCSS to improve accounting and financial reporting for statutory and regulatory requirements, support consolidated operations, and fully implement Key Accounting Requirements.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level accounting and financial reporting for supply management business operations. Includes five Army inventory control points that store inventory at about 315 storage sites and 55 retail installations that store inventory at 89 storage sites. Activities in this business area perform acquisition and supply management for secondary items.

Functions Performed: Fund control, inventory accounting, budget execution and expenditure accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

## Year Identified: FY 1994

Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: TBD
Current Target Date: TBD
Reason for Change in Date: No change.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

| Completed actions/events: | Actual <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Replace STARFIARS with STARFIARS-MOD $8 / 95$ |  |
| at 5 sites. |  |

Change valuation of CAWCF inventory from standard price to latest acquisition cost in CCSS. (KAR 2) ..... 10/95
EDI Implementation-Steps 7, 8, \& 9 (Prevalidation) for CCSS. (KAR 7). ..... 10/95
Revise SF1080 billing process for CAWCF in CCSS (KAR 3) ..... 2/96
Implement revised standard general ledger chart of accounts in RASFIARS (KAR 1) ..... 3/96
Implement interfund billing process in RASFIARS (KAR 3) ..... 5/96
Establish automated aged accounts receivable in RASFIARS (KAR 3) ..... 6/96
Replace STARFIARS with STARFIARS-MOD at 10 sites. ..... 7/96
Implement interim standard general ledger crosswalk for CCSS. (KAR 1) ..... 9/96
Implement revised SGL in STARFIARS-MOD (KAR 1) ..... 9/96
Implement EDI contract award in CCSS ..... 9/96
Planned actions/events (short term):PlannedCompletion Date10/96
Implement STARFIARS-MOD/SARSS interface (KAR 2)
Supply management
Change valuation of inventory from standard price to latest acquisition cost for DBOF in CCSS. (KAR 2) ..... 10/96
Implement revised Standard General Ledger Chart of Accounts and 1307 Report in CCSS (KAR 1) ..... 10/96
Automate revised 1307 Report in RASFIARS. (KAR 1) ..... 10/96
Implement STARFIARS-MOD accounting and reporting improvements. ..... 11/96
Improve System Documentation - CCSS ..... 4/97
Implement revised 1307 Report in STARFIARS-MOD.(KAR1) ..... 9/97
BACC Inclusion - STARFIARS-MOD ..... 9/97
Sustain operating systems; make changes for ..... 9/97
statutory and regulatory requirements, transition legacy systems
to interim migratory systems, STARFIARS-MOD/TUFMISand CCSS; upgrade STARFIARS-MOD/TUFMIS and CCSSto support consolidated operations, changes inaccounting and reporting requirements, and correctaccounting deficiencies.
Planned
Planned actions/events (longer term):
Completion Date
Replace with STARFIARS-MOD
Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System ..... 6/98
Retail Army Stock Fund Inventory Accounting and Reporting System ..... 7/98
Upgrade interim migratory systems/fully correct departures from Key Accounting Requirements

Implement financial control over government furnished materiel (GFM). (KAR 2)

TBD
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

An action plan is needed for realizing financial accounting control over government furnished materiel.

DFAS-HQ/A is managing a project to purchase commercial software for a Conventional Ammunition Working Capital Fund (CAWCF) accounting system. A Letter of Interest will be published in late mid 1996 with a current target for contract award in late 1996.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for

## BUSINESS FUNDS ACCOUNTING, DEPOT MAINTENANCE

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Business Funds Accounting, Depot Maintenance

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting
Service - Indianapolis Center
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Tom Heavyside
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: General Ledger Control and Reporting, Property Accounting, Accounts Payable, Accrual Accounting, and System Operations departures impede achieving reliable CFO financial statements.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: System Manager/User Reviews, Financial Statement Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy systems, Pine Bluff Arsenal Business Operations Accounting System and Watervliet Arsenal Business Operations Accounting System, while upgrading and transitioning to the interim migratory system, Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS). Upgrade SIFS to improve accounting and financial reporting for statutory and regulatory requirements, support consolidated operations, and fully implement Key Accounting Requirements.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level accounting and financial reporting for depot maintenance business operations. Includes seven Army depots, five depot activities, three arsenals, and two ammunition activities. Activities in this business area perform depot maintenance, logistics, and manufacturing operations.

Functions Performed: Fund control, property and inventory accounting, budget execution and expenditure accounting, cost accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1994.
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: TBD

## Current Target Date: TBD

## Reason for Change in Date: No change.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

## Completed actions/events:

Actual
Completion Date

Replace with Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS)

## Rock Island Arsenal Business Operations

 Accounting System10/95SIFS/Defense Property Accountability System
(DPAS) interface for personal property (KAR 2) ..... 2/96
SIFS/Army Financial Entitlements System (AFES) Interface (KAR 9) ..... 3/96
SIFS/STANFINS-Redesign Subsystem I
Depot Maintenance (Cont)
( SRD I) Interface (KAR 9) ..... 3/96
Implement Revised Standard General Ledger
Chart of Accounts and Defense Business Operations
Fund (1307) Accounting Report in SIFS. (KAR 1) ..... 7/96
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
Implement prevalidation in SIFS. ..... 10/96
Replace with SIFS
Pine Bluff Arsenal Business Operations
Accounting System ..... 10/96
Improve Accrued Annual Leave Reporting (KAR 5). ..... 10/96
SIFS/DPAS Interface for real property (KAR 2) ..... 10/96
Planned
Planned actions/events (short term):
Replace with SIFS
Watervliet Arsenal Business Operations
Accounting System ..... 4/97
Sustain operating systems; make changes for ..... 9/97statutory and regulatory requirements,transition legacy systems to interim migratory system (SIFS);upgrade SIFS to support consolidated operations,changes in accounting and reporting requirements,and correct accounting deficiencies.
Planned actions/events (short term):

Planned Completion Date

Upgrade interim migratory system/fully correct departures from Key Accounting Requirements

On-Going
Fully Deploy the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) for all real and personal property, ensure DPAS contains reliable information, and interface with general ledger accounting system. (KAR 2) TBD
Achieve financial accounting controls over equipment in transit and government furnished property. (KAR 2) TBD

## VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: Financial statements that fairly present the resuits 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

Full deployment of the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS), validation of DPAS information to ensure reliability, and a financial accounting system interface must be achieved for general ledger control of real and personal property.

An action plan is needed for realizing financial accounting control over equipment in transit and government furnished property.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for BUSINESS FUNDS ACCOUNTING, TRANSPORTATION

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Business Funds Accounting, Transportation

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis Center.

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

Mr. Tom Heavyside, DFAS-IN

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

General Ledger Control and Reporting, Property Accounting, System Documentation, and System Operations departures impede achieving reliable CFO Financial Statements.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCES: System Manager/User Reviews, Financial Statement Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy system, Military Traffic Management Command Financial Management System (MTMC-FMS), and transition to an interim migratory system. Upgrade legacy system for statutory and regulatory requirements, support consolidation, and correct major departures from Key Accounting Requirements, while awaiting for selection and transition to a replacement migratory system.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level accounting and financial reporting on transportation business operations. Includes three military ocean terminals, thirty outports at commercial facilities, thirteen ocean cargo clearance authority and booking offices, and a fleet of about 2,600 rail cars. Activities include operating and managing common-user water terminals, administering freight movements in the United States, performing transportation engineering, administering movement of intermodal containers, and managing all DoD passenger traffic within the United States.

Functions Performed: Fund control, property accounting, budget execution and expenditure accounting, cost accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting.
Business Funds Accounting, Transportation (Cont)
PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:
Year Identified: FY 1994
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: ..... TBD
Current Target Date: To be determined (TBD) pending selection and transition to a supporting migratory system.
Reason for Change in Date: N/A.
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
Transfer management responsibility for MTMC-FMS to DFAS-Indianapolis. ..... 7/95
Complete functional economic and technical analysis and selection by DFAS-HQ of the interim migratory system for transportation. ..... 3/96
Planned actions/events (short term): Completion Date
Planned
Continue to sustain current system and make operational improvements. ..... 9/97
Planned actions/events (longer term):
PlannedCompletion Date
Replace with migratory system.
Military Traffic Management Command Financial Management System ..... TBD
Fully deploy the Defense Property AccountabilitySystem (DPAS) for real and personal property,ensure DPAS contains reliable information,and interface with general ledger accounting system.
(KAR 2)TBD

Planned
Completion Date
Establish general ledger control over property in transit and government furnished property. (KAR 2)
TBD

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Eval. \& Reviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

Military Traffic Management Command is currently reporting budget execution financial status information to two DFAS Centers-Denver for DBOF and Indianapolis for general funds.

Full deployment of the Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS), validation of DPAS information to ensure reliability, and a financial accounting system interface must be achieved for general ledger control of real and personal property.

An action plan is needed for realizing financial accounting control over equipment in transit and government furnished property.

Dr. Hamre has directed DFAS to proceed with the development of CEFMS as the General Accounting Migratory System for DFAS-IN customers and for use for U.S. Transportation Command activities and components.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for TRANSPORTATION PAYMENT 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Transportation Payment, Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Indianapolis Center.

## NAME OF RESPONSBBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

Mr. Donald Mitchell, DTRS
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified for the migratory system, Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS). Continued operations of the non-standard legacy system, Transportation Disbursing and Reporting System (TDRS), impede realizing economies of scale.

## SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Complete development and continue incremental phased transition to the standard DoD migratory system DTRS and eventual elimination of the legacy system, Transportation Disbursing and Reporting System (TDRS).

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Centralized payments for Government Bills of Lading, Government Transportation Requests, and Meal Tickets.

Functions Performed: Receives transportation shipping information electronically or converted from paper, performs a prepayment audit, interfaces with standard accounting and disbursing systems that make payments via check or Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), and provides transportation data to facilitate transportation management and post audit programs.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

## Year Identified: FY 1994

Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: To be determined (TBD) pending decisions on full replacement of TDRS by DTRS.
Transportation Payments (Cont)
Current Target Date: TBD
Reason for Change in Date: No change.
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
Sustain current system and begin replacement, ..... 9/94
on a phased incremental basis, with a standard
DoD migratory system, Defense Transportation
Payment System (DTRS).
DTRS Increment I, Phase one (Freight EDI) ..... 2/94
DTRS Increment I, Phase two (Freight Paper) ..... 2/95
DTRS Increment 1, Phase three (Personal Property ..... 5/95EDI) SDT, SQT, SAT completed.
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
DTRS Increment I, Phase Four (Personal Property Paper) SDT, SQT, SAT. ..... 12/96
DTRS Increment III (Interface with Accounting/ Disbursing Systems and EFT). ..... 12/96
Transition to DTRS Increment I, Phases three and four. ..... 1/97
Continue to sustain operating systems and transition to DTRS. ..... 9/97
Planned actions/events (longer term):
PlannedCompletion Date
DTRS Increment II (Claims) - Transitioned to ImagingInitiative at DFAS-HQ/PLANSDTRS Increment IV (Consolidation of Marine andNavy Transportation Payments).

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

## MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST:

Development and implementation schedules are to be determined (TBD) pending DFASHQ decisions.

DTRS Increment I, Phase Three (Personal Property EDI) has successfully completed SDT, SQT, and SAT. Postponement due to data integrity problems from feeder systems.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for
DISBURSING
FINANCLAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Disbursing, Standard Finance System Redesign Subsystem I (SRD-I)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Indianapolis Center

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Tom Heavyside

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified for the interim migratory systems, SRD-1 and the Disbursing Office Processing System (DOPS). The non-standard legacy systems, Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES), Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System (SNIPS), and Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System (CRISPS) operations impede realizing economies of scale.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy systems and transition to interim migratory systems, SRD-I and DOPS. Upgrade SRD-I and DOPS for changes in statutory and regulatory requirements, consolidated operations, and users needs.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations.

Functions Performed: Disbursing support for civilian and military payroll, accounts payable, travel entitlements, and accounting operations for processing payments by cash, check, or electronic funds transfer (EFT). Interfaces are provided for accounting and accounts payable.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1994
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: FY 1997
Current Target Date: FY 1997
Reason for Change in Date: N/A.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

## Completed actions/events:

Actual
Completion Date
2/95

6/95
Install SRD I at OPLOCs Rome (4/95), Orlando (5/95), and Norfolk. ..... 7/95
Implement SRD I EDI interface to the Standard Automated
Voucher Examination System (Defense Commissary, DFAS-CO). ..... 8/95
Install SRD I at OPLOCs St. Louis and Lawton-Ft. Sill ..... 2/96
Interface SRD I to standard accounting systems supporting the Army Materiel Command. ..... 3/96
Install SRD I at OPLOC Seaside. ..... 7/96
Planned actions/events (short term):
Process bonds for Military Active and Retired Pay. ..... 8/96
Implement SRD I interface to the Treasury On-line Payment and Collection System. ..... 8/96
Replace with SRD-I
Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System ..... 10/96
Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System ..... 10/96
Interface with CEFMS ..... 10/96
Split American Express Disbursement ..... 10/96
Sustain operating systems, make improvements tointerim migratory systems and support consolidatedoperations.9/97

## Planned

## Planned actions/events (longer term):

## Completion Date

Implement foreign currency processing 12/97
System Changes to accommodate the Year 2000
12/97

## Replace with SRD I

Automated Financial Entitlements System (disbursing)
functions).

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> CONTRACT AND VENDOR PAYMENT 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Contract and Vendor Payment
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting
Service - Indianapolis Center
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Tom Heavyside
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified for Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS). The non-standard legacy system, Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES), operations impede realizing economies of scale.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy system, AFES, and transition to interim migratory system, CAPS. Upgrade CAPS for changes in statutory and regulatory requirements, consolidated operations, and users needs.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations..

Functions Performed: A personal computer or local area network based accounts payable system which computes vendor entitlements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations based on purchase orders, receiving reports, or invoices. Interfaces are provided for disbursing, accounting, and procurement.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1994
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: FY 1997

Current Target Date: FY 1997
Reason for Change in Date: N/A.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION

| Completed actions/events: | Actual Completion Date |
| :---: | :---: |
| Installation at DFAS - Kansas City Center | 3/95 |
| Replace AFES at one operating location | 7/95 |
| Increase functionality-consolidation project model (CCP) with Windows environment. | 9/95 |
| Install CAPS at OPLOCs Rome, Orlando, Rock Island, St. Louis, and Lawton-Ft. Sill | 2/96 |
| Install CAPS at OPLOC Seaside | 7/96 |
| Planned actions/events (short term): | Planned Completion Date |
| Sustain and upgrade CAPS to support consolidated operations and increase functionality | 9/97 |
| Planned actions/events (longer term): | Planned Completion Date |
| Replace with CAPS CCP at all operating locations. | 10/97 |
| Replace with CAPS |  |
| Automated Financial Entitlements System (Accounts Payable functions) | TBD |
| VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and |  |

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for

## TRAVEL PAYMENT

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Travel Payment

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting
Service - Indianapolis Center
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Tom Heavyside
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified for Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS). The non-standard legacy system, Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES), operations impede realizing economies of scale.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy system, Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES), and transition to interim migratory system, IATS. Upgrade IATS for changes in statutory and regulatory requirements, consolidated operations, and users needs.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations.

Functions Performed: A personal computer or local area network based system which computes entitlements for temporary duty or permanent change of station travel performed by military and civilian personnel; maintains history on each traveler plus a suspense file of outstanding debts. Interfaces are provided for disbursing and accounting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1994
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: FY 1997
Current Target Date: FY 1997
Reason for Change in Date: N/A.
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION
Completed actions/events
Actual
Completion Date
Installation at DFAS - Kansas City Center ..... 5/95
Replace AFES at one operating location. ..... 7/95
Develop and release IATS, version 4.3.3. ..... 2/96
Install IATS at OPLOCs Rome, Orlando, Rock Island, St. Louis, and Lawton-Ft. Sill ..... 2/96
Install IATS at OPLOC Seaside ..... 7/96
Develop and release IATS, version 4.3.4. ..... 8/96
Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
Sustain current systems and make operationalimprovements to support consolidated operationsand increase functionality9/97
Planned actions/events (longer term):
Planned
Completion Date
Develop and deploy IATS, version 5.0 ("C" Language) ..... 11/97
Add functionality for permanent change of station for civilians at overseas locations. ..... 11/97
Replace with IATS
Automated Financial Entitlements System ..... TBD (travel entitlement computation functions)
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations andReviews.
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for
FOREIGN NATIONAL PAY
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Foreign National Pay
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS: Department of the Army

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

COL Brian Davis, Eighth U.S. Army, KNPS
COL Hugh Tant, U.S Army Europe and Seventh Army, BNPS \& INPS
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified; however, non-standard systems operations impede realizing economies of scale.

## SOURCE OF DISCOVERY OF MATERIAL NONCONFORMANCE: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy systems, Korean National Pay System (KNPS), British National Pay System (BNPS), and Italian National Pay System (INPS) and transition to a standard DoD migratory system. Each system operates differently to conform with requirements of the individual host countries, status of forces agreements, local customs, and labor agreements.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Pay entitlements for foreign nationals directly employed by the U.S. Army in South Korea $(9,750)$, England (220), and Italy $(1,063)$.

Functions Performed: Computation and payment of civilian pay and leave entitlements for foreign national employees.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

## Year Identified: FY 1994

Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: To be determined (TBD)
Current Target Date: TBD pending selection and transition to a supporting standard DoD migratory system.

Reason for Change in Date: No change.

CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
Sustain current legacy systems. 9/95

Planned actions/events (short term):
Planned
Completion Date
Continue to sustain operating legacy systems. 9/97

Planned actions/events (longer term):
Transition to a standard DoD migratory system.
Planned
Completion Date
TBD

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAIOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: A corrective action milestone plan is needed for replacing the legacy systems.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for NONAPPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIAN PAY 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Nonappropriated Fund Civilian Pay
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis Center

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Mr. Steve Bradshaw
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified.

SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy system Nonappropriated Fund Central Payroll System. Upgrade system for statutory and regulatory requirements as well as changes to support consolidated operations.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Pay entitlements for over 31,000 nonappropriated fund (NAF) civilian employees located worldwide.

Functions Performed: Payment and computation of NAF civilian pay and leave entitlements from a centralized location, Red River Army Depot, Texas.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Year Identified: FY 1994.
Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: TBD.
Current Target Date: To be determined (TBD) pending selection and transition to a supporting standard DoD migratory system.

Reason for Change in Date: N/A.

## Completed actions/events:

Actual
Completion Date

Transition pay accounts from Europe to
consolidated CONUS operations. ..... 10/95
Planned actions/events (short term):
PlannedCompletion Date
Continue to sustain operating system; implement ..... 9/97statutory and regulatory changes; and makeimprovements, such as automating retention payprocesses, implement electronic time and attendanceprocessing, and automating other labor intensiveprocesses.
Planned actions/events (longer term):
Planned
Completion Date
Transition to a standard DoD migratory system. ..... TBDVALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations andReviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: A corrective action milestone plan is needed for replacing the legacy system.

The FY 96 DoD Authorization Act, Section 353(b), calls for a pilot program to test the performance by private-sector sources of payroll as well as other finance and accounting functions of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities. Pilot results are to be evaluated in terms of cost savings and efficiencies.

# INDIANAPOLIS SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> NONAPPROPRIATED FUND ACCOUNTING 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Nonappropriated Fund Accounting
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis Center and Department of the Army (U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, and U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center).

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
Mr. Steve Bradshaw, NAFISS
Mr. Robert Vigneau, MICROCADS
Mr. Thomas Wolter, ACFAS
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURES AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: No significant departures are identified for the Nonappropriated Fund Information Standard System (NAFISS) and Army Central Fund Accounting System (ACFAS). The nonstandard legacy system, Army Micro Computer Assisted Central Accounting Divisions System (MICROCADS) operations impede realizing economies of scale; departures in other key accounting requirements have also been noted as follows: System Controls, Audit Trails, System Documentation, and User Information Needs have been identified.

## SOURCES OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURES: System Manager/User Reviews and

 Management Control Reviews.CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR DEPARTURES: Sustain legacy systems and transition to interim migratory and migratory systems. Upgrade systems for statutory and regulatory requirements, consolidated operations, and user information needs.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Mission Supported: Field-level accounting and financial reporting for nonappropriated fund business operations. Department-level accounting for retirement, welfare, and health benefits for nonappropriated fund employees.

Functions Performed: Fund control, property and inventory accounting, budget execution and expenditure accounting, general ledger accounting, accounting for accounts receivable and accounts payable, and financial reporting.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

## Year Identified: FY 1994

Targeted Correction Date in Last Report: To be determined (TBD) pending selection of and transition to a supporting DoD migratory system.

Current Target Date: TBD.
Reason for Change in Date: No change.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

## Completed actions/events:

Actual
Completion Date
Consolidate NAF Accounting from 7 sites (Fort Benning, 7/96 Fort Jackson, Fort Rucker, Fort Eustis, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood, and Fort Huachuca) to the DFAS NAF Financial Services Office, Red River Army Depot, TX.

| Planned actions/events (short term): | Planned <br> Completion Date |
| :--- | :--- |
| Continue to sustain operating systems, implement <br> legislative/regulatory changes, and support consolidation <br> of Central Accounting Offices into the consolidated <br> office located at Red River Army Depot, TX. | $9 / 97$ |
| Planned actions/events (longer term): | Planned <br> Completion Date |
| Sustain MICROCADS operations until decision <br> is made on replacement alternative. | TBD |
| Transition to a standard DoD migratory system. | TBD |

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews.

RESULTS INDICATORS: 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.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: The FY 96 DoD Authorization Act, Section 353(b), calls for a pilot program to test the performance by private-sector sources of payroll as well as other finance and accounting functions of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities. Pilot results are to be evaluated in terms of cost savings and efficiencies.

# FUNCTIONAL <br> ARCHITECTURE AND <br> SYSTEM STRATEGY 

KANSAS CITY CENTER SECTION C-6



# KANSAS CTTY SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for
GENERAL ACCOUNTING
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: General Accounting, Standard Accounting, Budgeting and Reporting System (SABRS).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Kansas City Center<br>NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Ema Pinkham

> DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: 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. These departures can result in errors and out-of-balance conditions (subsequently reflected on trial balance and financial management reports).

## SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF (DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Make considerable software modification to SABRS to correct deficiencies. Replace various nonstandard U.S. Marine Corps systems with SABRS.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: SABRS supports accounting, budgeting and reporting of the Operations and Maintenance appropriation, both regular and reserve, for the Marine Corps. SABRS is implemented throughout the Marine Corps network, utilizing existing telecommunications processes. It serves the Marine Corps financial community (fund administrators, comptrollers, etc.) in performance of budgeting and managerial accounting duties. This initiative includes the expansion of the system to support accounting, budgeting and reporting functions for other appropriations and funds supporting the Marine Corps (to include DBOF general ledger and financial reporting responsibilities of DFAS-KC).

Functions Performed: SABRS is expected to perform accounting, budgeting and reporting for all appropriations authorized within the Marine Corps (other than DBOF) at DAO and Marine Corps Accounting Offices, with on-line link to all Marine Corps Fund Managers.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 1993

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## Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report: 9/97

## Current Target Date: 8/97

Reason for Change in Date(s): The SABRS Interim Migratory Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA\&M) was revised in January 1996 with an incremental versus phased modular approach. Acceleration of legacy system migration, incorporation of all other appropriations into SABRS and CFO Act requirements resulted in major date changes in the POA\&M.

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION:

|  | Actual <br> Completed actions/events: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Completion Date |  |

EDI Implementation
Vendor Payment Prevalidation for:
$\quad$ MOCAS to HAS
(gross invoice amount $>$ or $=\$ 5 \mathrm{M}$ )
DFAS-KC \& field DAOs (all pymt amt) 7/95
Merge into SABRS
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CPRRS System (Functionality for shared } \\ \text { edits established) } & 10 / 95\end{array}$
Navy Register System 2/96
(Design complete. Total replacement concurrent with MCERRS - 8/97).

EDI Implementation
Vendor Payment Prevalidation for:
MOCAS to HAS
(gross invoice amount >or $=\$ 1 \mathrm{M}$ ) 10/95
Replace with SABRS
Supply and Accounting Reconciliation System (SARS)
(Functionality of SARS transitions to SABRS)
6/96
ActualCompletion Date
Replace with SABRS
Military Payroll Reconciliation System ..... 8/96
(Functionality of MPRS transitions to SABRS)
Implement DoD Standard General Ledger in SABRS ..... 8/96
Merge into SABRS
Field - Headquarters Acounting System ..... 8/96
Departmental - Headquarters Accounting System ..... 8/96
Correct KARs
KAR 1 ..... 8/96
KAR 7 ..... 8/96
Planned actions/events (short term): Completion Dates
Planned
Imaging Implementation ..... 1/97
Merge into SABRS
Marine Corps Miscellaneous Allotment Accounting System ..... 1/97
Marine Corps Expenditure Reimbursement Report System ..... 8/97
Add Budget/Accounting Classification Code ..... 8/97
Correct KAR 2 ..... 6/97
KAR 3 ..... 8/97
KAR 4 ..... 7/97
KAR 5 ..... 7/97
KAR 9 ..... 8/97
KAR 13 ..... 8/97
KAR 6 ..... 8/97
KAR 8 ..... 8/97
KAR 10 ..... 8/97
KAR 11 ..... 8/97
KAR 12 ..... 8/97

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transaction Testing, Evaluations and Reviews
RESULTS INDICATORS: 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 financial statements.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: Revision of the SABRS POA\&M remained within estimated program cost of $\$ 8.1$ million. Effective June 1, 1996, technical programming support for SABRS development/modification effort transitioned to the Kansas City FSA at fee-for-service versus actual cost. The estimated program cost for SABRS increased to $\$ 10.9$ million as a result of this transition.

# KANSAS CITY SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for MILITARY PAY

FINANCLAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Military Pay, Marine Corps Total Forces System (MCTFS)

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Kansas City Center

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER: Sue Schallenberg
DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS: Payroll Procedures, System Controls, Documentation and Accrual Accounting. These departures can result in errors in financial management reports.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Make software changes to merge the Marine Corps B\&A System and the Marine Corps Financial Assistance Program Pay System (MCFAPPS) into MCTFS. Document the B\&A input, processing, and output processes. Make software changes to automate the interface between MCTFS and SABRS to pass military pay obligations and expenditures to the accounting system.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: The MCTFS is an integrated pay and personnel system that supports the military pay and personnel management requirements for the Marine Corps active and reserve components. The primary mission of MCTFS is the computation and delivery of net pay to active and reserve Marines assigned throughout the world.

Functions Performed: MCTFS provides the pay and personnel database for active and reserve Marines, computes net pay due Marines by determining entitlements due and deducting mandatory and voluntary deductions, maintains the leave accounts of Marines, and provides each Marine a monthly statement of earnings, deductions, withholdings and leave data. In addition, MCTFS performs financial accounting for military pay, reports earning and withholding information to Federal and state tax authorities, and provides military obligation and expenditure data to the Marine Corps budget management personnel.

## PACE OF CORRECTED ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 1993
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report: N/A
C-6-5

Current Target Date: 11/99
Reason for Change in Date: NA
CRITICAL MIIESTONES IN CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):
Completed actions/events:
Actual
Completion Date
None

Planned actions/events (short-term):
Merge MCFAPPS into MCTFS $\quad 11 / 96$
Document B\&A system
Planned
Completion Date

## Planned actions/events (long-term):

Merge B\&A System into MCTFS
Planned
Completion Date
4-2

Add BACC10/97
Add BAcC3/98
Complete interface between MCTFS and SABRSto satisfy accrual accounting requirements9/99

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transactions testing, scenario testing, evaluations/reviews and user satisfaction.

RESULTS INDICATORS: Accurate and timely payment financial assistance payments to Marine Corps Platoon Leader Class candidates and proper accounting for the financial assistance accruals and expenditures. B\&A documentation that accurately depicts B\&A input, processing and output processes. Improved reconciliation of allotments deductions to payments. Reduced program code and costs to support B\&A processes.

Successful implementation of the BACC. More accurate and timely accounting for military pay entitlement obligations/expenditures, and improved management of the military personnel budget for the Marine Corps.

# KANSAS CITY SYSTEM STRATEGY <br> for <br> TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS 

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Transportation Payments

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: United States Marine Corps, Marine Corps Logistic Base, Albany, GA

NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:
Jamie Christie, 816 926-1304

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

The KAR 7, System Controls and KAR 11, System Operations departures can result in errors and out-of-balance conditions that are subsequently reflected on trial balance and financial management reports.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S): Under Strategic Plan 9-1 of April 14, 1991, DFAS-IN plans did not consolidate all payments currently processed through the Albany, GA DAO into the Defense Transportation Pay System (DTRS). As of December 30, 1994, consolidation to DFAS-IN was placed on hold. Corrective action will be consolidating these payments at DFAS-KC until such time as DTRS can accept the work.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Certification of transportation payments for the Marine Corps.
Functions Performed: TMS generates payments as a "feeder" system that is owned and operated by the Marine Corps. The system generates payments for Marine Corps transportation, and interfaces with MCERRS, which in turn feeds into SABRS.

## PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Year Identified: FY 94
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: N/A
Current Target Date(s): FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A

## CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTION ACTION(S):

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Completed actions/events: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Actual } \\
\text { Completion Date }\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prepare recommendation package for approval of } \\
\text { Director, DFAS-KC on how to process consolidated } \\
\text { transportation payments }\end{array}
$$ \& 7 / 96 <br>
Planned actions/events (short-term): \& Planned <br>

Completion Date\end{array}\right]\)| Consolidate finance functions performed by TMS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| to DFAS-KC as part of the FY97 consolidation |  |
| of the DAO at Albany | Planned |
| Planned actions/events (long term): | Completion Date |
| Consolidation of Government Bills of Lading (GBLs), <br> Government Transportation Request (GTRs), <br> and Meal Tickets into the DTRS, DFAS-IN. | TBD |

VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Management review of the transfer of processes to new supporting systems prior to consolidation of DAO functions.

RESULTS INDICATORS: The data is processed successfully using systems currently resident at DFAS-KC or DFAS-IN.

MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST: In September 1994, DFAS-KC recommended capitalization of transportation functions under the DAO at, Albany, GA. No decision has been made on this proposal and in March 1996, systems representatives conducted a site visit at Albany to reassess the systems requirements to support consolidation of transportation payments to DFAS-KC. A follow-on trip in May provided additional information regarding data and workflow as well as report requirements. A recommendation package detailing a concept of operations will be completed by the Deputate for Finance Operations and coordinated with the Deputate for Accounting Operations prior to submission to the Director for approval.

# KANSAS CITY SYSTEM STRATEGY 

for
VENDOR PAY

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: Vendor Pay

## RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION:

For KODAK Automated Retrieval System (KARS) - Jamie Christie, DFAS-KC/FSE

## NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM MANAGER:

## For KARS - Jamie Christie, DFAS-KC/FSE

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTURE(S) AND IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATIONS:

KARS is a vendor entitlement system that operates at Albany, GA only until the DAO consolidation is complete, in FY97. These departures can result in errors and out-of-balance conditions (subsequently reflected on trial balance and financial management reports). There may be identifiable departures but System Change Requests will not be requested within the five-year plan. The application will be maintained at its present operational level until the DAO sites are consolidated to DFAS-KC in FY97.

SOURCE(S) OF DISCOVERY OF DEPARTURE(S): System Manager/User Reviews, Audits, and Management Control Reviews.

## CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) FOR DEPARTURE(S):

For KARS, even though there may be identifiable departures, implementation of System Change Requests will not be pursued within the five-year plan. The software is a commercial off-the-shelf product that could not easily be modified to meet DOD requirements. Maintenance of the system is costly, and it is not feasible to continue using this system following consolidation of Albany, GA DAO to DFAS-KC. Work previously accomplished at Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point, NC using KARS has consolidated to Kansas City and is being processed successfully using CAPS. KARS will be maintained at Albany, GA at its current operational level until consolidation takes place in FY97.

## SCOPE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

Mission Supported: Vendor Pay for the Marine Corps.
Functions Performed: Processing of vendor data, production of a check or EFT payments, and interface of accounting data to MCERRS.

PACE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION(S): N/A
Year Identified: N/A
Targeted Correction Date(s) in Last Year's Report: N/A
Current Target Date(s): KARS - FY97
Reason for Change in Date(s): N/A
CRITICAL MILESTONES IN CORRECTION ACTION(S)
Planned
Planned actions/events (short-term): Completion Date
Vendor Payments handled by KARS will move to ..... FY97 DFAS-KC and be paid using CAPS.
Planned actions/events (long-term):
VALIDATION PROCESS TO BE USED: Transactions testing, scenariotesting, evaluations/reviews and user satisfaction.

RESULTS INDICATORS: Accurate and timely vendor payments. Improved management of the vendor payments budget for the Marine Corps.

# INVENTORY OF <br> FINANCIAL <br> MANAGEMENT <br> SYSTEMS <br> SECTION D 

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# FUNDING ESTIMATES FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 

## SECTION E



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|  | Ballistics Missile Defense Organizatio | 2,512 | 2,761 | 2 | - 2 |
| MODTXXDAlkF | Department of the Alr Force | 3,375 | 2,519 | 48 | 48 |
|  | Department of the Army | 446 | 391 | 7 | 5 |
| M007XXDCAAX | Defense Contract Audit Agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| TOOTXXDFAS ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | Other (007XXDFAS10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Other (007XXDFAS11) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| MOOTXXDFAS29 | Defense Finance and Accounting Sery | 366,359 | 356,051 | 871 | 825 |
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|  | Other (007XXDFAS8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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|  | Other (007XXDIAXX) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Defense Informations Systems Agenc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6007XX6IS ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Defense Investigative Service | $\square \quad 0$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 |
|  | Defense Logistics Agency | 0 | $\square 0$ | 0 | 0 |
| HOaz8XDMAX ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Defense Mapping Agency | 351 | 353 | - $\quad .6$ | -_ |
| COOTXXONAKX | Department of the Navy | 27.616 | 25,602 | 90 | 86 |
| 20078XXDAXX4 | Defense Nuclear Agency | 0 | 0 | $\square \bigcirc$ | 0 |
| G067x ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Department of Defense Dependents 5 | 753 | 768 | $\square$ | 7 |
| W607XXDSAAXT | Other (007XXDSAAX) | 9,215 | 12,413 | 10 | 10 |
|  | Health Affalrs | 0 | 0 | -1. 0 | 0 |
| 0077800688 | Office of the Inspector General | 0 | 0 | $\square$ | - |
|  | On-Site Inspection Agency | 404 | 416 | - 1 | - |
|  | Washington Headquarters Service | 772 | 795 | 10 | 10 |
|  | Other (007XXWHSXX) | - 0 | 0 | 9 | - |
|  |  | 418,432 | 409,183 | 1,076 | 1,023 |



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|  | Balistics Missile Defense Organizatio | 2,705 | 2,512 | 2,761 | 2 |  |
|  | Department of the Alr Force | 3,111 | 3,375 | 2.519 | 48. | 48 |
|  | Department of the Army | 606 | 446 | 391 | ${ }^{7}$ | 5 |
|  | Defense Commissary Agency | 7,448 | 6,629 | 7,114 | 25 | 5 |
|  | Defense Finance and Accounting Sery | 43,130 | 46,893 | 47,497 | 88 | 101 |
|  | Defense Finance and Accounting Sery | 59,709 | 66,093 | 63,987 | 268 | 241 |
|  | Defense Finance and Accounting Sery | 81,141 | 73,568 | 67,443 | 233 | 221 |
|  | Defense Finance and Accounting Sery | 46,902 | 49,768 | 46,719 | 197 | 180 |
|  | Delense Finance and Accounting Sery | 38,419 | 44,838 | 52,354 | - $\quad 0$ |  |
|  | Other (007 X X DFAS7) | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |
| OODTXXOEASE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Other (007XXOFAS8) | 76,209 | 69,373 | 64,417 | 40 | 989 |
|  | Other (007XXDFAS9) | 14,257 | 15,826 | 13,634 | 45 | - |
|  | Delense Finance and Accounting Sery |  |  | $\square \quad 0$ | - 0 |  |
|  | Defense Mappling Agency | 347 | 351 | 353 | $\square-6$ |  |
|  | Department of the Navy | 33,160 | 27,616 | 25,602 | 90 | - ${ }^{86}$ |
|  | Department of Defense Dependents S | 738 | 753 | 768 | - 7 |  |
|  | Other (007XXDSAAX) | 3,090 | 9,215 | 12,413 | 10 | - 10 |
|  | On-Site Inspection Agency | 205 | 404 | 116 |  |  |
|  | Washington Headquarters Service | 750 | 772 | 795 | 10 | 10 |
|  |  | 411,925 | 418,432 | 409,183 | 1.076 | 1,024 |



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Telephone Number－ 703 693－1640．．．．．．．．．．．．． Report on Financtal Management Byeloms（7）日MDO Ha．Support \＆Prograrnatic Integraied Mixed Upgrade \％Financlal．
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Agency Contact - Mr. Jake Baker....................
Telephone Number - 703 697-6405.........
Roport on Financial Management Systems (7)
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BUREAU：＜unknowns
ACCOUNT：Department of the Army
TREAS ACCT ID：－DARMY 0
Resources for FInanclal Managemone（a）


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| LAST MFACTIVITY：O4－10 |
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BUREAU：＜unknown＞
ACCOUNT：Defense Contract Audit Agency
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Resources for Financlal Menagement（8）

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Agency Contact－Willinm S．Torrick
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Agency Contact - Mr. Larry Bands...................
Telephone Number - (804) 734-8754.............
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AGENCY: Departinent ol Delense-Military
BUREAU: <unknowns
ACCOUNT: Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Part 11
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BUREAU: <unknown>
ACCOUNT: Defense Finance and Accounting ACCOUNT: Delense Finance and Accounting Service
TREAS ACCT IO: -DFAS2 -0 Resources for FInancial Managemont (6) Report on Resources
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 Agency Confect Mr. Jay Dyson........................
Telephone Nuinber (703) 607-2778............. Report on Finanelal Managoment Systems (7) AOU1 Commodity Command Standard



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Report on FInanclal Manegement Byatoms（7）


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AGENCY：Department of Defense－Milleary
BUREAU：Cunknowns
ACCOUNT：Defense Finance end Accounting Service
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BUREAU: <unknowns
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Report on Finanelal Managoment Systoms (7)
FR19 Financial Inventory Accounting \& Billing


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AGENCY: Department of Delense--Miltary
AGENCY: Department of Delense-Military
BUREAU: cunknowns
ACCOUNT: Derense Finance end Accouning Service
TREAS ACCT ID: -DFASE -0 Resources for Financial Managoment (6)




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ACCOUNT：Defense Finance and Accounting Service
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AGENCY: Department of Defense--Milltery
AGENCY: Department of Defense--Millisty
BUREAU: <unknowns
ACCOUNT: Defense FInance and Accounting Service-Part B
TREAS ACCT ID: -DFASB -0
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OMB ACCOUNT ID: 007-xX-DFAS9 -o
AGENCY: Department of Defense--Miltary
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BUREAU: cunknowns
ACCOUNT: Delense FInsince and Accounting Service-Part 9
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BUREAU: <unknowns
ACCOUNT: Delense FInance and Accounting Service-Part 9
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ACCOUNT: Defense FInance and Accounting Service-Pert 9
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Resources for Finmalal Management（6） Report on Resources for Financial
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ACCOUNT：Defense intormations Systems Agency
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AGENCY：Department of Delense－Military ACCOUNT：Defense Investigative Service
TREAS ACCT ID：DISXX－0 TREAS ACCT ID：－DISXX－O
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OMB ACCOUNT ID: DOT-XX-DNAVY -0
AGENCY: Department of Defense--Miltary
BUREAU: <unknowns
ACCOUNT: Department of the Navy
TREAS ACCT ID: -DNAVY -
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Report on Financial Management Systems (7)



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| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1.330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.082 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.201 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.330 \\ 1.082 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.201 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 38 \\ 5.194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.880 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.771 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | 5.194 $\mathbf{8 . 8 8 0}$ $\mathbf{2 9}$ | 8.771 30 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.074 \\ 2.227 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.193 \\ 11 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 7.598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,142 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,383 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.508 \\ 8.142 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.383 \\ 28 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 4.185 \end{array}$ | 168 | ...................... | $\begin{array}{r} 4.185 \\ 168 \end{array}$ | .................................. |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \mathbf{3 , 1 7 7} \end{array}$ | $2.557$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,552 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.177 \\ 2.857 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.552 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 10,097 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.184 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.055 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.097 \\ 8.184 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,055 \\ 13 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 33.180 | $\begin{array}{r} 27.616 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.602 \\ 88 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |

Line Growth Rates
No line growth rates are attached to this account.
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { DATE PRINTED: Mon Jul 8, } 1896 \text { 5:14:14 pm } \\
& \hline \text { OMB ACCOUNT ID: OO7-XX-DNAXX -o } \\
& \text { AGENCY: Department of Defonse-Millery } \\
& \text { BUREAU: <unknown> } \\
& \text { ACCOUNT: Delense Nuclear Agency } \\
& \text { TREAS ACCT ID: -DNAXX -0 }
\end{aligned}
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Resources for Financial Management（5）


Budget Authority．．．．．．．．．．．．．
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No．of FTE．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Budget Authority．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
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No．of FTE．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Financlal Management Sysiens
No．of FTE．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．


Budget Authorlly．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Audits of Financlal Statements
Audts of Financlal Statements
Working Capltal Fund
Contract



Agency Contact－G．J．Zblewskl．．．．．．
Telephone Number－ 703 325－8942

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\begin{gathered}
\text { PAGE: } \mathfrak{i} \\
\text { EXERCISE: EX1097 } \\
\text { VERSON: MASTER } \\
\text { LAST PC ACTVIT: } \\
\text { LAST MF ACTVITY: O4-18日.8日 } \\
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Report on Resources for Financial
Managment Activities
Asset Management
No. of FTE.............
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Accounting and Reporting





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ment Actlvitles

Org-wide Filwancial Statements

Total, all reporting onilles
No. of FTE..............................................
Budget Authorlty.
Agency Contact - Ramey San Mateo................
Telephone Number - 703 698-3793...............
Report on Finanolat Managoment Syetoms (7)

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EXERCISE: EX1997
VERSION: MASTER

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OMB ACCOUNT ID: OO7-XX-DSMAX - 0
BUREAU: <unknown>
ACCOUNT: Defense Securlity Assistance Agency
TREAS ACCT ID:

## Resouraes for Financial Management (8) Report on Resources for Financlal Managent Actlultes Asset Management No. of FTE................................................






Agency Contect - J. Bregllo or B. Spradiey......
Telephone Number (703) 604-6548............... Report on Financial Management Systems (7)




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Agency Contact－compt－Gary Skipper IG－
P Gauso．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Telephone Number－ 703 814－0985 Gause



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GUREAU：＜unknowns ACCOUNT：Washington Heedquarters Service－OSD
TREAS ACCTID：－WHSOS－0 Managment Activilies



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Financlel Management Systems
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No．of FTE．．
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No．of FTE．．．．
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Warking Capitel Fund

 Org－wide Financial Statements Org－wlde Financial Statements
Contract

Budgel Authorlty．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
In－house costs
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In－house costs
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Total．all reporting entities
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Budget Authorlly．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Agency Conlact－Bob Yorke．．．．．．．．．
Telephone Number－ $703614-0888$
Report on Finanolal Management Systome（7）
Core Accounting System．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
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## Resources for Financlal Management（8） <br> Report on Resources for Financiat Managment Activlies

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[^1]:    FINANCE
    LEGACY APPLICATIONS

[^2]:    Year Identified 1992

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[^4]:    Government Furnished Materlal Transacilon Rep

[^5]:    Government Transportation Sysiem

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[^6]:    
    Line Growth Rates
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    ACCOUNT：Defense Finance and Accounting Service
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    System．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

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