



PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, November 2020

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



Ammunition Management, Inventory Accountability

Commanders are responsible for all property within their command at all echelons, and Accountable Property Officers (APOs) must maintain accountable records and ensure inventory procedures are carried out to maintain proper accountability. Army Regulation 710-2 dictates how and when physical inventories of ammunition are to be conducted (Chapter III, Section V, Para 3-37, Inventory and Inspections):

Frequency for inventories across units, retail ammunition supply activities & depot/theater support activities.

	Inventoried items	Frequency
Using units	All ammunition, including Cat I missiles/rockets (CIIC 1,5,6)	Monthly
Retail ASA	All ammunition, including Cat I missiles/rockets (CIIC 1,5,6)	Quarterly
Depot/TSA	All Cat I ammunition (CIIC 1,5,6) All other stocks	Semi-annually Annually

HQDA released EXORD 150-20 to direct full compliance with the requirements of AR 710-2 and clarify the lines of effort for conducting inventories of munitions, Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) stocks, and uninstalled engines before the end of fiscal year 2021.

The EXORD directs that all units conduct a “floor-to-book” and “book-to-floor” physical inventory to meet the 100 percent accountability requirement. A floor-to-book inventory verifies the completeness of the property record, including the location, quantity and current condition of items; a book-to-floor inventory verifies the existence of all unit inventory.

The procedures outlined in EXORD 150-20 require units to report their inventories through their organizational

chain of command to their major subordinate command, which reports results to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G-4, and U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), G-3 using formats provided as annexes within the order. Annex C provides additional guidance regarding the monthly status updates, which are required by the 5th business day. All material on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year must be counted at least once during the year.

FRAGO 1 to HQDA EXORD 150-20 will describe how the new Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS), the Army’s automated system used to manage ammunition, can be used to track the monthly accountability of ammunitions at all retail supply point activities. It also explains the reporting requirement for all Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs) to provide the current status of their Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS).

An effective inventory requires command leadership, enforcement of policies and procedures, and a culture of responsibility at all levels.

References that support HQDA EXORD 150-20:

- DOD Manual 4140.01, Volume 11, 08 Mar 2017
- DOD Instruction 5000.64, 31 Aug 2018
- AR 710-2, Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the National Level, 28 Mar 2008
- AR 740-26, Physical Inventory Control, 23 Mar 2017

Download the complete HQDA EXORD 150-20 at: <https://g357.army.pentagon.mil/od/SitePages/EXORDS.aspx>

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Cyber Readiness Framework (CRF)

The Department of the Army's Cyber Readiness Framework (CRF) pilot was recently launched to give commanders the ability to assess their cyberspace and report their unit's cyber and electronic warfare readiness as part of their overall readiness. The pilot program is part of a larger effort to enable the Army to integrate cyber readiness with existing readiness systems and processes.

In support of the CRF pilot, which runs until March 2021, the HQDA G3/5/7, will define a process whereby units can accomplish the following:

- Report readiness of equipment based on status of software baseline and patches.
- Integrate cyber readiness assessment and reporting into existing readiness systems and processes.
- Integrate the CRF framework as a viable process to assess the cyber readiness of Army tactical maneuver units.
- Execute the pilot with designated tactical maneuver units reporting their cyber readiness within the Commander's Unit Status Report (CUSR).

The Army currently does not have the capability to assess and report cyber readiness posture for core functions. Enterprise services are reported, but not at the level of detail that CRF will provide. The data from the pilot program will be compiled to give the Army a more accurate understanding of cyber-related readiness and its relationship to overall Army readiness.

HQDA G3/5/7 and G-4 staff have been working together to enable the Army to "see itself" across all cyber components. The CRF working group is looking to improve cyber component asset visibility. The working group brings together stakeholders from CASCOM, LDAC, CECOM, TRADOC, AMCOM, and Army Shared Services. The working group is focused on the following project objectives and milestones:

Task 1: MMIS/MAMS message flow from the LCMC to the G-Army client laptop, which will allow units to deadline out-of-compliance systems.

Task 2: CASCOM-established non-mission-capable cause codes in G-Army follow: 995–non-compliant software; 996–non-functioning or degraded software; and, 997–cyber out of compliance. Because commanders must be aware of emerging cyber threats and vulnerabilities, maintenance managers must use these cause codes when creating, updating, or closing notifications to link causes of failures to equipment. Selecting the right code ensures the accurate identification of faults, and units can deadline cyber hardware with defined condition codes.

Task 3: C5 ISR PMCS TM-10 updates, as outlined in a published ALARACT, which will improve 10-level PMCS for cyber security updates and SCPs.

Task 4: Two-way flow/transmission of information between MMIS and G-Army, which will allow cyber updates to flow from the LCMC into MMIS, then into G-Army and on to the individual UIC by serial number. The completion response will be transmitted back through G-Army.

Task 5: G-Army IE03 view of update for all cyber use beginning with the CSS-VSAT. This modification will allow all units to track current versions of software, firmware, and battery life.

These five tasks make up Phase 1 of the CRF pilot. During Phase 2, the working group will develop policy to fully support equipment cyber readiness.

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CALL TO ACTION

On 2 Nov 2020, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment directed all DoD components to establish accurate accountable records for equipment capable of testing for SARS-CoV-2. This includes testing instruments currently in use in military medical treatment facilities, in the Services' academic and research labs, and in warehouses and depots. View the full signed memo at <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-900872>.

Decision Support Tool (DST) Serial Number Visibility

In April 2020, the Lead Material Integrator Decision Support Tool (LMI-DST) added the capability to view serial number data derived directly from accountable property systems of record (APSRs). DST provided an updated guide to this functionality as of October 2020.

The guide helps users navigate through LMI-DST to view serial number or item-unique identifier (IUID) information. The guide provides a walkthrough with screenshots and step-by-step instructions for DST users involved in the materiel management process.

No new modules were created; however, the Asset Visibility module and the Create PSD dialogue were modified to allow users to view and match serial numbers to PSDs (proposed sourcing decisions).

The modified Asset Visibility module includes an additional tab. Under the Serial Number/UII Details tab, users can search for Property Book or Stock Record Account details at the lowest level and search for serial number/IUID information independently. Users can also select from a listing of serial numbers on the unit's Property Book when creating or editing PSDs.

The Asset Visibility screen can be accessed from the main menu or right-click menu in the Unit Distribution Plan, Unit Distribution View, Unit LIN Dashboard, Manual Sourcing, Distribution/Turn-In, and Supply Viewer screens.

The Asset Visibility screen provides visibility into on-hand asset as of the ETL (extract, transform, load) date/time when DST data is refreshed. This occurs twice a day -- once at 0500 and again at 2000 CST.

Within the PSD Creation/Edit Dialogue with Serial Number, users can select from a drop-down listing of serial numbers on a given unit's Property Book when creating or editing PSDs. DST presents the serial numbers for all NIINs the unit has on its Property Book.

Users can also export listings of equipment information with serials/IUID to Microsoft Excel for use outside of DST.

Download the Serial Number Visibility Guide on milSuite at <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-900875>

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Code	Name	Pool	Data Source	Catalog LIN	NIIN	Nomenclature	Serial Number	UII	SLOC
1	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	T05038	015818105	TEST SET,RADIO	10304	D9825590085...	DRUR
2	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	T05038	015818105	TEST SET,RADIO	10303	D9825590085...	DRUR
3	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	T05038	015818105	TEST SET,RADIO	10301	D9825590085...	DRUR
4	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	T05038	015818105	TEST SET,RADIO	10300	D9825590085...	EP3A
5	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	FB8556	015905551	MOBILE DIRECTIONALA...	000620	D9738440355...	GLZ2
6	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90603	015615343	AN/PAS-13E(V)3	771405	D9621466310...	GLZA
7	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90603	015615343	AN/PAS-13E(V)3	771242	D9621466310...	GLZA
8	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90603	015615343	AN/PAS-13E(V)3	771143	D9621466310...	GLZA
9	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90535	015613801	AN/PAS-13E(V)2	836219	D9621466310...	GLZA
10	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90535	015613801	AN/PAS-13E(V)2	834978	D9621466310...	GLZA
11	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90535	015613801	AN/PAS-13E(V)2	834930	D9621466310...	GLZA
12	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	S90535	015613801	AN/PAS-13E(V)2	833809	D9621466310...	GLZA
13	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	L05003	015904552	TARGET LOCATOR MODU...	69791002485	D9411784369...	EP3D
14	WABUTO 1ST BATTALION, 505TH ...	Unit	GARMY	L05003	015904552	TARGET LOCATOR MODU...	69791002446	D9411784369...	DRUP

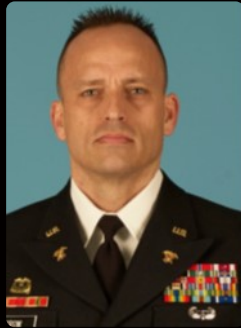
Commander's Actionable Readiness Dashboard (C@RD) Widget

The Commander's Actionable Readiness Dashboard (C@RD) is a web-based, mission command, decision support tool for logistics. It provides near-real-time logistics data analytics and decision support in many logistics business areas. It taps into the powerful resource of meta-data resident within GCSS-Army and integrates it into user-friendly dashboards with near real-time combat power and logistics status. The new C@RD widget is available in the AESIP Army Enterprise Portal App Warehouse at <https://enterprise.armyerp.army.mil/>.

C@RD support email: usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.cascom-bi-inc2-cdr-dashboard@mail.mil

CHIEF'S CORNER

I am still seeing in GCSS-Army aged backorders that need to be reconciled to determine whether the requirement should remain on order or be cancelled. Some requisitions are based on actual authorized shortages. Others are based on old MTOE/TDA requirements that have since been changed or filled from another source—these requirements should be cancelled.



AR 710-1 stipulates that units are required to have all shortages "on hand or on order." HQDA G4 is expanding how we phrase that requirement in the DA Form 7768 CSDP checklist and AR 710-4. Traditionally, "on order" meant a MILSTRIP requisition; it now means an actual DoD documented purchase order within GCSS-Army. We are changing the wording to read as follows:

"on hand or with a valid sourcing solution, or documented national level supply constraints."

This change in language drives home the idea that we do not want to waste time creating a purchase order for authorized items that will never be sourced or will ultimately create an aged backorder.

The goal is to codify this language in AR 710-4 to provide an overarching sourcing capability. While the updated language will not make it into the upcoming release of AR 710-4, it will be codified in the DA 7768 CSDP checklist and will accompany the follow-on release of AR 710-4.

IAW AR 710-2 and Army Directive 2018-07-16, units are still required to conduct routine reconciliations of their open purchase orders (monthly for active duty, quarterly for USAR and NG). Units not on GCSS-Army must still reconcile with their supporting SSA. It is up to the unit's internal SOPs to dictate how this reconciliation is accomplished, but it **MUST** be documented for audit and CSDP purposes.

The non-execution of required reconciliations of purchase orders leads to the following consequences:

- * inaccurate status reporting for supply and finance;
- * funds retained over fiscal years that become unusable for other high-priority requirements; and
- * unliquidated obligations (ULOs) that affect future funding if transactions remain unresolved.

-CW5 Crow

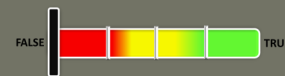
CHIEF'S BOOKSHELF



Want to know how to ensure you're providing the right level of security for property? Where you can store Organizational Clothing and Equipment? What's required for securing sensitive items during transport? How to assess the right security levels?

See Army Regulation 190-51 Security of Unclassified Army Resources (Sensitive and Non-Sensitive), dated 27 April 2019.

MYTH OF THE MONTH



"Hey Chief, is it true radios without a fill aren't considered sensitive items if they're lost?"

The loss, damage, or destruction of certain controlled items requires the initiation of a FLIPL (per AR 735-5) and an investigation (following the requirements of AR 15-6). A final loss requires the approval of the FLIPL by a general officer (GO) or Senior Executive Service (SES) civilian. It's the Controlled Item Inventory Code (CIIC) that determines whether an item must comply with these requirements.

CIICs are defined in DA PAM 708-2 and divided into classified, sensitive, and pilferable categories. A 15-6 investigation is required for the classified and sensitive CIICs 1-6, 8, 9, N, P, Q, R, as well as night vision devices and navigation systems (which are often CIIC Y). A 15-6 investigation is *not* mandatory for the CIICs listed as pilferable.

Note that physical security policy, as outlined in AR 190-11, 190-13, and 190-51, uses "sensitive" in the broader sense of "material requiring a high degree of protection to prevent unauthorized acquisition." Items may be "sensitive" for the purposes of physical security, but the CIIC determines if the item requires a FLIPL with 15-6.

In short, a radio with CIIC 9 is "sensitive" and requires a 15-6, FLIPL, and GO/SES approval. If an item includes Communications Security (COMSEC), Cryptographic High Value Property (CHVP), or Controlled Cryptographic Item (CCI), it also requires an incident report, per TB 380-41.

VERDICT: False!

HQDA G-4 PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY TEAM WANTS YOUR INPUT!

Army G-4 Property Accountability Division is looking for best practices to publish in next month's newsletter. Send your ideas to: usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-4.mesg.dcs-g44s-sup@mail.mil or call (703) 692-9522, (DSN 222).

Find previous Army G-4 Property Accountability Newsletters at:

<https://www.milsuite.mil/book/community/spaces/sustainnet/quartermastercommunity/propertyaccountability/g-4propertyaccountabilityteam/>

This periodical is nondirective in nature, IAW AR 25-30 Para 3-38. Information in this publication is used to clarify and increase knowledge of existing policy as well as motivate or improve performance.