



PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, December 2020

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Tools that Help Correct Inaccuracies in Equipment Master Reports

The Army tracks serial numbers and data, and accuracy associated with entering this information is vital to the success of operations within the Army. Incorrect information results in time, money, and manpower wasted on equipment that may not even exist. This impacts the capability of accurately forecasting repair parts, capturing accurate total life cycle costs, and displaying accurate readiness and total asset visibility.

Fortunately, the Logistics Data Analysis Center (LDAC) Enterprise Data Quality Branch (EDQB) has several reports that help identify and correct discrepancies or invalid equipment master data in Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army).

These reports are located within the Army Enterprise Portal (<https://idmng.armyerp.army.mil/oamcustomlogin>) under the Enterprise Data Quality Portal icon (formally named EDMO and downloadable directly from the App Warehouse). The data for reports and the reports themselves are refreshed on the 14th and 28th of each month.

Descriptions Equipment Master reports that help identify and correct inaccuracies:

1. Serial Number Anomalies – This report displays serial numbers that appear to look fictitious, regardless of the serial number profile or serial number indicator. This is an opportunity to correct the existing serial number or, if the serial number isn't required, flag it for deletion.
2. Potential Duplicate Serial Numbers – This report displays serial numbers that match another material number and serial number combination recorded with in GCSS-Army with the leading zero (0) and special characters removed. The owner of the serial number that has the item is shown along with the duplicate.

3. Construction Year – This report displays construction years that appear to be invalid. Valid year data help us determine the age of the fleet, warranty information, and depreciation values.

Equipment Master Serial Number Anomalies - (GCSS-Army) Statistical Summary

- Past Performance						
Status	Total Records	Total Unique Anomalies Not Reviewed	Record Pass Percentage	Record Fail Percentage	Validation Date	
>	Current	21,219,744	192,084	99.09%	0.91%	11/28/2020
>	History	21,158,409	195,104	99.08%	0.92%	11/14/2020
>	History	21,091,368	198,614	99.06%	0.94%	10/28/2020
>	Current	15,425,159	98,648	99.36%	0.64%	10/14/2020
>	History	15,415,278	95,702	99.38%	0.62%	9/30/2020
>	History	15,241,667	84,315	99.45%	0.55%	9/28/2020
>	History	15,241,667	81,922	99.46%	0.54%	9/14/2020
>	History	15,241,667	81,330	99.47%	0.53%	8/28/2020
>	History	15,241,667	81,366	99.47%	0.53%	8/14/2020
>	History	15,241,667	75,294	99.51%	0.49%	7/28/2020
>	History	15,241,667	75,365	99.51%	0.49%	7/14/2020
>	History	15,241,667	81,541	99.47%	0.53%	6/28/2020

4. Equipment Number Equals Serial Number – This report identifies GCSS-Army equipment records in which the equipment number equals the serial number but does not meet Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) cleanup guidance or comply with Army Directive 2016-21.
5. Equipment Category Type – This report identifies the instances when material catalog information does not agree with the equipment catalog information. GCSS-Army assigns specific codes and serial number profiles based on equipment type.

User guides supporting the above reports are hosted on the HQDA G-4 Property Accountability Division milSuite community site.

For further information on please contact Mr. Wayne Trochesset, wayne.l.trochesset.civ@mail.mil.

Identifying the “Most Recent Publication”

In the [November 2020 HQDA G-4 Property Accountability Newsletter](#), we discussed how to determine which documents to use during inventories. The basic principle is to use the “most current publication.” For GCSS-Army users that should be the Bill of Materials (BOM), which generates the Component Hand Receipt (CHR) for inventory, and uses the Technical Manual (TM) or Sets, Kits, Outfits, and Tools (SKOT) Component Listing (CL) as a visual reference.

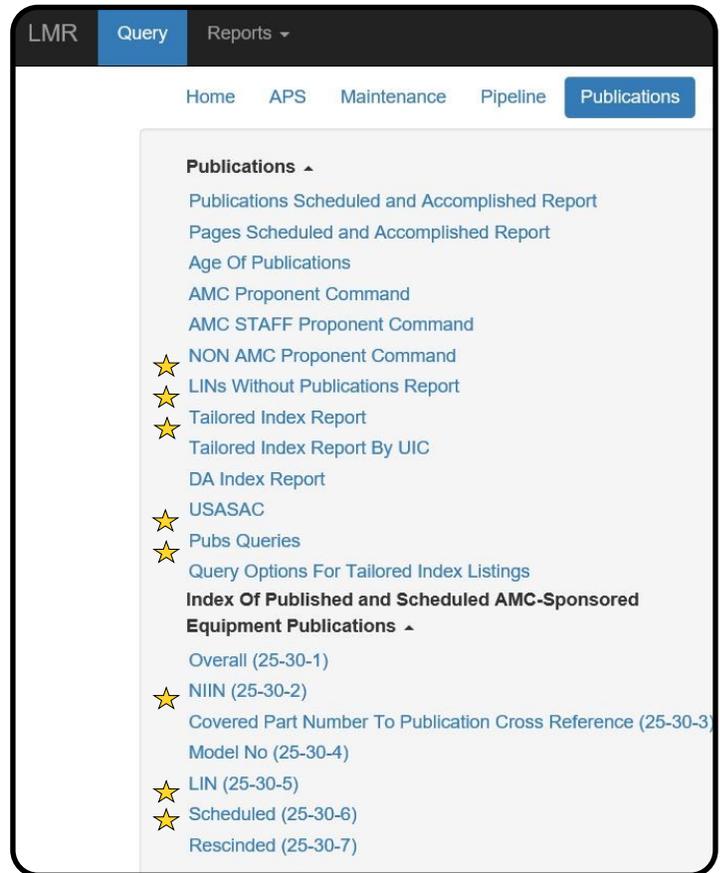
Although the BOM is derived from authoritative data sources (ADS) and should be the most current record, there are situations in which a discrepancy between the BOM-generated CHR and the printed TM or SKOT CL may occur. This can result in confusion.

Fortunately, there are resources available in AESIP’s Army Enterprise Portal and in GCSS-Army to assist with identifying the most current publication to use for inventories.

To identify the most current TM/SKOT CL publication (or whether an official publication exists at all), start with the AESIP Army Enterprise Portal (more commonly known as Logistics Information Warehouse or LIW) located at <https://enterprise.armyerp.army.mil/>. The LMR (Logistics Modernization Reporting) app available in the portal’s App Warehouse contains multiple report categories. The “Publications” menu in the header brings you to a selection of reports. The following are most useful for field-level users (and starred in the image):

- *LINS Without Publications* is a positive confirmation that no official publication exists for an item.
- *Tailored Index Report* allows selection by a single identifying data element for an item.
- *Tailored Index Report by UIC* returns all required publications for equipment listed in a single UIC.
- *Pubs Queries* and *Query Options for Tailored Index Listings* allow multiple search criteria to narrow results.
- *Covered Part Number to Publication Cross Reference* can help identify what publications might apply to an unidentified item.
- *Scheduled* and *Rescinded* queries confirm if a new item has a publication coming out soon, or if an on-hand publication is active.

Within GCSS-Army, the BOM Change Report serves a similar function, helping to identify when a BOM was last updated. Transaction code ZBOMCHG allows selections by



Unit identification code (UIC), date range, accounting requirements code (ARC), and specific end-item material numbers. The report shows what items have changed, which UICs were affected, what BOM type (unit, property book, maintenance, other) were affected, and describes the changes made to the BOM.

Preparing for inventories of any kind should always include a publications check, whether it’s an inventory between two end users, a periodic cyclic inventory, or a 100% change of hand receipt holder inventory. Verify the most current date of the published official TM/SKOT CL (or confirm no such document exists). Use ZBOMCHG to check the update history on the BOM within GCSS-Army used to generate the CHR for inventories.

When discrepancies are noted, follow the process discussed in the November 2020 newsletter to document the differences and take corrective action if needed, such as create Help Desk tickets to clarify or request updates to BOMs, or draft local memorandums to record what documents are used when no publications exist.

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Additional Clarification about DA Form 1687

Since the issuance of the clarification memorandum about Guidance Regarding Contractor Signature Requirements on DA Form 1687, dated 3 Nov 2020, we have received numerous emails requesting additional clarification. To be clear, this guidance does not state that contractors are not authorized to sign for, turn in, or transfer equipment in accordance with (IAW) the performance work statement (PWS).

This clarification memorandum was developed to correct policy specific to DA Form 1687 and clarify who can be delegated and by whom. Contractors, IAW their contract and their PWS, are tasked with specific tasks, functions, and duties. The tasks and functions of receiving, issuing, turning in, and conducting lateral transfers is authorized but cannot be delegated on DA Form 1687 by the requiring agency employing contractor support.

Delegation must be done on a memorandum listing the names of contractors authorized to perform these functions, the contract number, and location where this function will take place (i.e., the equipment issuing or turn-in site). The memorandum must be signed by the individual giving

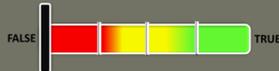
contractors the authority IAW their contract to do this work, which would be the contracting officer, property administrator, or the contracting officer representative. (Note: Download a sample memorandum at <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/docs/DOC-912917/>.)

One thing such a memorandum does not cover is the signing or initialing of documentation for a Property Book Officer or Accountable Property Officer. Contractors can perform such functions as decrementing, adjusting, or adding equipment in the Accountable Property System of Record and can perform receiving functions (except initial acceptance from a vendor on behalf of the government), but they cannot sign or initial where a PBO or APO would sign or initial for final approval or when a decision would require contractor judgment.

Accountable officers are inherently governmental and cannot be delegated to contractors on DA Form 1687.

Point of contact for this article is Christine H. Stinson at 703-692-9522 (telework number 912-660-0307) or email christine.h.stinson.ctr@mail.mil.

MYTH OF THE MONTH



“Hey Chief, is it true that depreciation is optional or that officers don’t get depreciation?”

First, depreciation is the **least** preferable method of computing the value of lost or destroyed government property, not the default method. Depreciation will be used only when using the fair market value or standard rebuild value is not appropriate, and when the item is in less-than-new condition.

Financial charges, per AR 735-5, are not a punishment or disciplinary action—the charges represent the **actual loss** to the government, regardless of why the loss occurred or who is liable, including officers. The actual loss to the government is the difference between the value of the property immediately before its loss or damage and its value immediately after. AR 735-5 Appendix B gives four methods to determine actual loss value, which must be considered in sequence from the most to least preferred as follows:

- a. Actual cost of repairs, if repairable.
- b. If unrepairable, technical inspectors determine the market value of the item after the damage. Include salvage credit when it is appropriate.
- c. If unrepairable and the technical inspection is impossible (when an item is lost or completely destroyed as in a fire), or no market exists to assess market value (e.g., uniquely military items not available for sale) apply the appropriate depreciation formula to determine the property value.
- d. Deduct the standard rebuild cost from the cost of the item.

VERDICT: False!

Incidental vs. Government-Furnished Property?

Government property is incidental to the place of performance when the contract requires contractor personnel, is located on a government site or installation, or the property used by the contractor within the location remains accountable to the government. For example, items considered to be incidental to the place of performance include office space, office space desks, chairs, telephones, computers, trash cans, chairs, networked printers, and fax machines.

Incidental government property is no longer considered incidental when the equipment leaves the government site or installation. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as government laptops were issued to allow for mass telework, that equipment became government-furnished property (GFP).

Once incidental equipment becomes GFP, a contract modification must be initiated, with the incidental property changed to GFP, and a GFP attachment must be added to the contract. All GFP must be listed in the GFP attachment for property to be provided to a contractor. If the equipment is not listed in the contract and it’s not incidental to the place of performance, then that equipment is not authorized to be given to a contractor. How a contract is written and the place of performance location the service is being provided (government site or vendor site) will determine if a piece of equipment is incidental or GFP.

Point of contact for this article is Christine H. Stinson at 703-692-9522 (telework number 912-660-0307) or email christine.h.stinson.ctr@mail.mil.

CHIEF'S CORNER

There still seems to be a common misconception in the field that the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLA-DS) is required to provide relief documentation to tactical-level units' property books for weapons that have been shipped to the depot.



DLA-DS receives countless emails each day asking them to provide signed DD 1348s to tactical units in order for PBOs to remove weapons from their property book. This request is unattainable as the Army divests equipment at a rapid velocity to modernize the force. Please note that a massive backlog of roughly 100,000 weapons have been received at Anniston Army Depot since May 2019. This backlog is currently being worked on a "first in, first out" basis.

I would like to reiterate the fact that FRAGO 1 to HQDA EXORD 223-17 prohibits any unit/retail-level activity from turning in materiel directly to a depot precisely because of this issue. This has also been outlined within all ongoing Total Equipment Management Strategy (TEMS) guidance.

Customer-level GCSS-Army actions (Plant 2000) don't send preliminary receipt data to the depot's accountable property system of record (APSR) the way a supply support activity (SSA) (Plant 2001) does. If sent to the depots, and thus bypassing Plant 2001, the depot has no inbound record to process and no idea the shipment is due in until it is physically received. Depots also have no obligation to provide customers—or SSAs—signed DD 1348s. Many of them do as a courtesy, but they are neither staffed or mandated to so.

CHG 31312 in GCSS-Army was implemented back in June to establish notifications between the depot APSR and GCSS-Army SSA activities when those turn-ins are sent from SSA to depot. The customer must process the PBO-level document through the SSA (USFPO for the National Guard) for the SSA to provide immediate property relief, then the SSA document goes forward to depot.

Please be advised that audits at the Army-level reconcile the APSR turn in transaction documents with the disposal turn in document number processed by the depot activity to confirm the debit (decrease) from Army records and credit (gain) by DLA-DS for disposition. Property book items and items available in the Army supply system must be turned in through an APSR to achieve a clean audit opinion.

- CW5 Crow

CHIEF'S BOOKSHELF



Need to know what kind of guidons your unit should have? Who gets flags for their command? What vehicle accessories are required for senior Officers?

Learn more in [AR 840-10](#) Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates

Logistics Warrior of the Month

SPC Dene Robertson is the supply clerk for the HDD—one of two active duty terminal battalions in the Army.

SPC Robertson supported the 11th Transportation Battalion, 7th Transportation Brigade (Expeditionary), I Marine Expeditionary Force, and partner nation Qatar's allied forces for nearly four months, operating autonomously in two separate nations overseas.



During the four months, SPC Robertson's mission was to draw and manage all equipment required to support this joint operation—\$47 million in all. She oversaw the draw, accountability, management, and return of equipment to the Army's pre-positioned war stock at APS-5 as part of the exercise of this equipment, ensuring the success of the joint operation.

The mission was an annual validation of the condition of vital Army war stock as well as a certification for joint forces to deploy globally on short notice in support of combat and humanitarian operations. The validation and certification process has a direct and measurable effect on the ability of the Army, and all DoD members, to deploy in support of these missions.

Performing far above her grade, rank, and time in service, SPC Robertson was selected over peers and seniors to be the HDD 11th Battalion supply representative for JLOTS20/Operation NATIVE FURY to ensure the flawless draw and transfer of more than 180 major end items and associated components valued at more than \$23 million. For her outstanding performance, she was recognized by COL Charles Fisher, Commander of the 401st Army Field Support Brigade.

CALL TO ACTION

Registration is open for the new eFLIPL (electronic Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss). HQDA EXORD 217-20 directs all Army organizations to cease using Army FLIPL Tracker (AFT) 4 JAN 2021.

See the EXORD and registration instructions at:

<https://www.milsuite.mil/book/community/spaces/sustainnet/quartermastercommunity/propertyaccountability/flipl/eflipl>

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/>