AN OVERVIEW OF DOD ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS RELATED TO GOVERNMENT PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS

Presented by
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DATA SYSTEMS

Our world has grown increasingly more dependent upon electronic data systems – and where manual records required thousands of hours of manpower to create and maintain those records – the power of massive computers and server farms have enabled the input, storage, analysis and evaluation of data with less manual efforts – for both Industry and Government alike.

DOD DATA SYSTEMS

There are THOUSANDS of computer systems, programs and platforms within the DOD. Every Military service likes to have their OWN system(s). As such, trying to obtain a comprehensive view of various items – Government Property being one of them – can present a Herculean Task. So here are just a few that we can deal with in a short period of time!
TOPICS

- DOD ELECTRONIC Systems Related to Government Property Requirements
  - DCMA E-tools
    - LOSS REPORTING
    - PCARSS
  - DOD Systems
    - WAWF
    - IUID Registry

DCMA eTOOLS
Lost, Theft, Damaged and Destroyed (LTDD) 3.0
[Fortunately now just referred to as “LOSS” in the GP clauses]

DCMA E-Tools
• Loss Reporting

Photo Courtesy NASA NOAA N-PRIME Mishap Report
http://www.nasa.gov/pdf/65776main_noaa_np_mishap.pdf
Contractual Requirement

• FAR 52.245-1(f)
  – (vii) Relief of stewardship responsibility and liability.
    • The Contractor shall have a process to enable the
      prompt recognition, investigation, disclosure and
      reporting of loss of Government property, including
      losses that occur at subcontractor or alternate site
      locations.

Contractual Requirement

• DFARS 252.245-7002 (Feb 2011)
  – (b) Reporting loss of Government property.
    • (1) The Contractor Shall use the Defense Contract
      Management Agency (DCMA) eTools software application
      for reporting loss of Government property. Reporting value
      shall be at unit acquisition cost. The eTools "LTDD of
      Government Property" toolset can be accessed from the
      DCMA home page External Web Access Management
      » THIS IS FOR ALL DOD ACTIVITIES, i.e., Army, Navy, AF, AND
      DCMA

ENTRY PAGE
(SMUSHED)

CONTRACTOR APPLICATION ...
  – So if you are a contractor it is MANDATORY that you use the eTools Web based application for
    entering any instances of loss – IF, you have this clause in your contract.
Some commercial software systems currently have an interface to feed items directly into the loss module of eTools.

Who can or does what?

- Contractor — Input report of Loss and manage their own cases
- Property Administrator — Process Loss Cases, Grant Relief, Recommend Liability
- DCMA Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) — View cases and Hold Liable
- External ACO — Other DOD Activities (Non-DCMA) View NON-DCMA Cases
- Administrator — Well, they do what all computer administrators do!
WHAT IS PCARSS?

• After an EXHAUSTIVE Literature search – I could find no definition of PCARSS.
• My definition ...
  – A Web based system allowing for the entering of data from a contractor, the processing of that data through the statutorily mandated screening, and the direction to effect reutilization, including disposal, of Government Property in the possession of Contractors.
PCARSS

- DFARS CLAUSAL REQUIREMENT
- DFARS 252.245-7004
  - (b) **Inventory disposal schedules.** Unless disposition instructions are otherwise included in this contract, the Contractor shall complete SF 1428, Inventory Schedule B, within the Plant Clearance Automated Reutilization Screening System (PCARSS).
  - (c) 2012 GP Consultants

PCARSS

- DFARS CLAUSAL REQUIREMENT
- DFARS 252.245-7004
  - (b) ...Information on PCARSS can be obtained from the plant clearance officer and at http://www.dcma.mil/ITCSO/CBT/PCARSS/index.cfm

PCARSS

- In the simplest of terms, Contractors are required to use PCARSS for reporting of excess Government Property (and we can really use the broader term Contractor Inventory).
Once in PCARSS the user has a plethora of options!

PCARSS

- Within PCARSS there are a myriad of resources relating to disposition and disposal actions including:
  - Using "Flat Files" for uploading data
  - Managing the "electronic" Inventory Disposal Schedules
    - Creating, Copying, Deleting, Searching, Editing,
    - Accepting, Rejecting, Applying Screener Rules
  - Referrals
  - Managing Plant Clearance Cases
  - Making and Acting on Requisitions for the Reutilization of Contractor Inventory
  - Sales (Directing and accomplishing Sales)
  - Transfers
  - QAR responsibilities and roles
  - Reports

Who can or does what?

- Contractor – Submits Inventory Disposal Schedules for excess property, acts upon PLCO's direction
- Plant Clearance Officer – (PLCO) Processes Contractor Inventory through Screening and directs disposition
- Support PLCO – When Plant clearance case is delegated
- Quality Assurance Representative (QAR) Performs Inventory Verifications
- Screeners – Two varieties:
  - Read Only – cannot requisition
  - Full Access – Submits requisitions
- Administrator – Well, they do what all computer administrators do!
PCARSS

• Is Version 3.1 Perfect?
• Well, of course not! No “system” can ever be “perfect.”
• But where deficiencies were recognized and reported DCMA is continuously improving the Program!

DOD E-SYSTEMS RELATED TO PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Well, really, just a few...
As there are LOTS of systems out there!

DOD E-Systems

• We are going to focus on TWO Systems:
  – ITEM UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION (IUID) REGISTRY and the
  – WIDE AREA WORK FLOW (WAWF)
Item Unique Identification (IUID)

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IUID HISTORY AND POLICY

• The need for Congress, Federal managers, and other decision makers to make informed decisions about future funding, oversight of Federal programs involving inventory, and operational readiness continues to challenge Federal departments and agencies to provide useful, reliable, and timely inventory data, which is still not available for daily management needs.

• The Unique Identification Program began as one of the Department of Defense’s solutions for addressing the deficiency in complying with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990. The CFO Act and subsequent acts such as the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, Government Reform Act of 1994 and the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 were designed to:
  1) improve financial management;
  2) promote accountability and reduce costs; and
  3) emphasize results-oriented management.

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IUID HISTORY AND POLICY

• FIRST APPLICATION:
  • Policy memorandum released on July 29, 2003 (with subsequent updates) established IUID as a mandatory DoD requirement on all solicitations issued on or after January 1, 2004.

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• DFARS 211.274 Item identification and valuation requirements.
  – 211.274-1 General.
  – Unique item identification and valuation is a system of marking and
    valuing items delivered to DoD that will enhance logistics,
    contracting, and financial business transactions supporting the
    United States and coalition troops. Through unique item
    identification policy, which capitalizes on leading practices and
    embraces open standards, DoD can—
      • (a) Achieve lower life-cycle cost of item management and improve life-cycle
         property management;
      • (b) Improve operational readiness;
      • (c) Provide reliable accountability of property and asset visibility throughout
         the life cycle; and
      • (d) Reduce the burden on the workforce through increased productivity and
        efficiency.

• DFARS 211.274-2 Policy for unique item identification.
  (a) It is DoD policy that DoD unique item identification, or a DoD
    recognized unique identification equivalent, is required for—
    (1) All delivered items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost
        is $5,000 or more;
    (2) Items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is less than $5,000,
        when identified by the requiring activity as serially managed, mission essential
        or controlled inventory;
    (3) Items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is less than $5,000,
        when the requiring activity determines that permanent identification is
        required; and
    (4) Regardless of value—
      • (i) Any DoD serially managed subassembly, component, or part embedded within
         a delivered item;
      • (ii) The parent item (as defined in 252.211-7003(a)) that contains the embedded
         subassembly, component, or part, and
      • (iii) Any warranted serialized item.

DFARS 211.274-3 Policy for valuation.
  (a) It is DoD policy that CONTRACTORS SHALL be required to identify the
     Government’s unit acquisition cost (as defined in 252.211-7003(a)) for all
     items delivered, even if none of the criteria for placing a unique item
     identification mark applies.
  (b) The Government’s unit acquisition cost is—
     (1) For fixed-price type line, sublist, or exhibit line items, the unit price
         identified in the contract at the time of delivery;
     (2) For cost-type or undefinitized line, sublist, or exhibit line items, the
         contractor’s estimated fully burdened unit cost to the Government at the time
         of delivery; and
     (3) For items delivered under a time-and-materials contract, the contractor’s
         estimated fully burdened unit cost to the Government at the time of delivery.
  (c) The Government’s unit acquisition cost of subassemblies, components,
      and parts embedded in delivered items need not be separately identified.
IUID POLICY

211.274-4 Policy for reporting of Government-furnished equipment in the DoD Item Unique Identification (IUID) Registry.

• It is DoD policy that GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT be recorded in the DoD IUID Registry, EXCEPT FOR:
  (a) Items with an acquisition cost of less than $5,000 that are not identified as serially managed, mission essential, sensitive, or controlled inventory, unless the terms and conditions of the contract state otherwise;
  (b) Government-furnished material;
  (c) Reparables;
  (d) Contractor-acquired property as defined in FAR Part 45;
  (e) Property under any statutory leasing authority;
  (f) Property to which the Government has acquired a lien or title solely because of partial, advance, progress, or performance-based payments;
  (g) Intellectual property or software; and
  (h) Real property.

WATCH THE REGS! THIS MAY BE CHANGING!

IUID POLICY

• 211.274-6 Contract clauses.
  – Directs the Contracting Officer to insert specific clauses into the contract and…
  – CERTAIN APPLICABLE BITS OF INFORMATION /DATA – e.g.:
    • Contract Line, or subline for the items BELOW $5000 that require application of Unique Identification
    • Serially Managed Items that require Unique Identification

CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS
So, Let’s Define some Terms BEFORE we view the CLAUSES!

**TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

• “Unique item identifier” means a set of data elements marked on items that is globally unique and unambiguous. The term includes a concatenated unique item identifier or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

• In other words every single item is unique in its identification
  – YOU – have one of these...
    • Your Social Security Number
  – YOUR CAR has one of these...
    • The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

**TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

• So, what does it look like???

• The technology used to mark an item is 2D Data Matrix ECC 200 Symbol. Data Matrix is a two-dimensional barcode which can store from 1 to about 2,000 characters. The symbol is square or rectangular and can range from 0.003 inch per side up to 14 inches per side.

• Data Matrix supplements the first and second generation bar codes used to track packages by expanding automated data collection into the manufacturing, operations, repair and overhaul environments. The Data Matrix can be applied in three ways as long as it remains permanent through the life and not damaged or destroyed in use:
  – 1. Embedded directly to the item surface;
  – 2. Through a plate affixed to the item surface; or
  – 3. Attaching a label.

Machine Readable Form
Compliant UII marks are optically read...so almost any marking method will work!

- Labels (Stickers)
- Data Plates
- Dot Peen
- Laser Etch
- Chemical Etch
- Silk Screening
- Thermal Spray
- Ink Jet Printing
- Laser Ablation
- Laser “Annealing”
- Cast/Forged
- Laser Bonding
- Laser “Annealing”
- Cast/Forged
- Laser Bonding
- Embroidery
- Photo Etch

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- “DoD unique item identification” means a system of marking items delivered to DoD with unique item identifiers that have machine-readable data elements to distinguish an item from all other like and unlike items.

  - With a touch extra for serialized items:
    - For items that are serialized within the enterprise identifier, the unique item identifier shall include the data elements of the enterprise identifier and a unique serial number. For items that are serialized within the part, lot, or batch number within the enterprise identifier, the unique item identifier shall include the data elements of the enterprise identifier, the original part, lot, or batch number, and the serial number.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- THREE INTERRELATED TERMS:
  - “Compliance” means the entity (e.g., a manufacturer or vendor) responsible for assigning unique item identifiers to items.
  - “Enterprise identifier” means a code that is uniquely assigned to an enterprise by an issuing agency. (Which leads to …)

  MOST US Companies have a DUNS Number or a CAGE Code

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We’ll see how these terms fit together a little bit later!
Let’s look at the Contractual Requirements

CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS

• There are two primary Clauses that address/require the use of an IUID process:
  – Both are Department of Defense (DoD) Clauses* found in the DoD Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (The DFARS)
    • DFARS 252.211-7003
      – Item Identification and Valuation.
    • DFARS 252.211-7007

* Therefore, if you do work with other Non-DoD Federal agencies they may not be in your contract.

DFARS 252.211-7003

• Item Identification and Valuation.
• KITCHEN ENGLISH – this clause is used when there are DELIVERABLE END ITEMS:
  – $5000 or more!
  – Serially Managed – and you were told that in the CONTRACT as listed in the CLAUSE!
  – Or any DELIVERABLE ITEM that the Contracting Officer has determined requires a permanent identification.
DFARS 252.211-7003

• What is the Contractor required to do under this clause?
  – (a) Definitions (We covered a few earlier)
  – (b) The Contractor shall deliver all items under a contract line, subline, or exhibit line item.
  – (c) Unique item identifier.
    • (i) The Contractor shall provide a unique item identifier for the following:
      • (A) All delivered items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is $5,000 or more.

• Unique item identifier.
  • (1) The Contractor shall provide a unique item identifier for the following:
    • (i) All delivered items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is $5,000 or more.

• Unique item identifier.
  • (i) The Contractor shall provide a unique item identifier for the following:
    • (ii) The following items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is less than $5,000:
      • Contract Line, Subline, or Exhibit Line Item Number Item Description
      – ______________________________________________________________
      – ______________________________________________________________
      – ______________________________________________________________
    • (iii) Subassemblies, components, and parts embedded within delivered items as specified in Attachment Number ___.

NOTE – THESE ITEMS MUST BE LISTED IN THE CONTRACT FOR THIS TO APPLY!!!

Ahh, but there is more!

(4) Unique item identifier. (UUI)
• (i) The Contractor shall—
  – (A) Determine whether to—
    • (1) Serialize within the enterprise identifier;
    • (2) Serialize within the part, lot, or batch number; or
  – (B) Use a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent; and
  – (C) Place the data elements of the unique item identifier (enterprise identifier, serial number, DoD recognized unique identification equivalent; and for serialization within the part, lot, or batch number only: original part, lot, or batch number) on items requiring marking by paragraph (c)(1) of this clause, based on the criteria provided in the version of MIL-ST-130, Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property, cited in the contract schedule.
DFARS 252.211-7003

MIL-STD-130, Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property

What the heck is that?!?!


• It is the most recent version of the Department Of Defense Standard Practice Identification Marking Of U.S. Military Property.
  − Bottom line – it is the TECHNICAL Standard for creating the UII!

DFARS 252.211-7003

O.K., let me try and make this really simple!

1. Deliverable Items meeting the criteria of the clause must be IDENTIFIED through a UII.
2. The UID (At least as far as we have learned) is a Physical Marking or Labeling usually in the 2D Matrix Format.
3. There is a VERY SPECIFIC Technical requirements as to CONSTRUCTION of the UII.

DFARS 252.211-7003

• Just a little bit more under THIS clause! How does the GOVERNMENT find out what UID you have created in accordance with this Clause?
• When you do the DD250 for the Deliverables – you now need to enter data regarding the UID!

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DFARS 252.211-7003

DD 250 (Material Inspection and Receiving Report)

REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO UID

(1) Unique item identifier.
(2) Unique item identifier type.
(3) Issuing agency code (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).
(4) Enterprise identifier (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).
(5) Original part number (if there is serialization within the original part number).
(6) Lot or batch number (if there is serialization within the lot or batch number).
(7) Current part number (optional and only if not the same as the original part number).
(8) Current part number effective date (optional and only if current part number is used).
(9) Serial number (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).
(10) Government’s unit acquisition cost.

(11) Unit of measure.

Note – this slide only refers to the TOP LEVEL Deliverable. If there are Subassemblies that require UIDs – then there is a requirement for more data. See the clause.

• And the Last part for all that Data on the DD 250...
• It has to be entered through “WIDE AREA WORK FLOW!” ([https://wawf.eb.mil](https://wawf.eb.mil))
• The specific requirements (The HOW TO’s) are found at:
  • But, we will get to that later!!!

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER CLAUSE RELATING UIDs TO GOVERNMENT FURNISHED PROPERTY IN YOUR POSSESSION!
**DFARS 252.211-7007**

**Reporting of Government-Furnished Equipment in the DoD Item Unique Identification (IUID) Registry.**

**TWO COMMENTS**

- So, you learned about the identifying and reporting for the “Deliverables”
- Now you will learn about the identifying and reporting of Government FURNISHED Property ACCOUNTABLE under your Contract

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**DFARS 252.211-7007**

(b) Requirement for item unique identification of Government-furnished equipment. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause—

1. Contractor accountability and management of Government-furnished equipment shall be performed at the item level; and
2. Unless provided by the Government, the Contractor shall establish a virtual UII or a DoD recognized unique identification for items that are—
   i. Valued at $5,000 or more in unit acquisition cost; or
   ii. Valued at less than $5,000 in unit acquisition cost and are serially managed, mission essential, sensitive, or controlled inventory, as identified in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.

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**DFARS 252.211-7007**

- So where DFARS 252.211-7003 requires you to UID Deliverables...
- DFARS 252.211-7007 requires you to UII Government Furnished Property (GFP) provided (FURNISHED) to you under a contract!
DFARS 252.211-7007

• Well, what GFP do I have to UII/UID?
• The Government tells you what you DO NOT need to IDENTIFY:
  Paragraph (b) of this clause does not apply to–
  (1) Government-furnished material;
  (2) Reparables;
  (3) Contractor-acquired property; (CAP)
  (4) Property under any statutory leasing authority;
  (5) Property to which the Government has acquired a lien or title
     solely because of partial, advance, progress, or performance-
     based payments;
  (6) intellectual property or software; or
  (7) Real property.

Wait a minute – how do I figure out what I DO need to UII/UID?

DFARS 252.211-7007

• BY THE DEFINITIONS IN THIS CLAUSE!
  — Really THREE CLASSES OF GFP all rolled up in to
  one DEFINITION:
    • “Government-furnished equipment” means an item of
      special tooling, special test equipment, or equipment,
      in the possession of, or directly acquired by, the
      Government and subsequently furnished to the
      Contractor (including subcontractors and alternate
      locations) for the performance of a contract.

DFARS 252.211-7007

• “Equipment”
• “Special test equipment”
• “Special tooling”
  — See this Clause or FAR Part 45 for specific
    definitions of these CLASSES/CLASSIFICATIONS of
    Government Property!
• So, you may apply a UID to GFP OR this clause allows you to use a VIRTUAL UII!!!
• In other words you do NOT use a PHYSICAL 2D Matrix applied to the GFP!
• How do you do that?
**DFARS 252.211-7007**

- What the heck is a VIRTUAL UII?
  - "Virtual UII" means the UII data elements assigned to an item that is **not marked with a DoD compliant 2D data matrix symbol**, e.g., enterprise identifier, part number, and serial number; or the enterprise identifier along with the Contractor’s property internal identification, i.e., tag number.
  - Essentially the GFP has a Physical TAG NUMBER on it – as required by 52.245-1(f)(1)(ii) – but that tag number is traceable to a record which has all of the "DATA" required for a UII/UID!

**DFARS 252.211-7007**

- Great – so you either physically applied the 2D Matrix labels or plates or whatever you procured to the GFP or you used a VIRTUAL UII. What do you do if stuff (GFP) is shipped or the contract is complete and the GFP is returned to the Government?

**ANSWER** – you have to update the UID Registry

(e) Procedures for updating the DoD IUID Registry. The Contractor shall update the DoD IUID Registry at [https://www.bpn.gov/iuid](https://www.bpn.gov/iuid) for changes in status, mark, custody, or disposition of items—

1. Delivered or shipped from the Contractor’s plant, under Government instructions, except when shipment is to a subcontractor or other location of the Contractor;
2. Consumed or expended, reasonably and properly, or otherwise accounted for, in the performance of the contract as determined by the Government property administrator, including reasonable inventory adjustments; [???Technical Glitch??]
3. Disposed of; or
4. Transferred to a follow-on or other contract.

To do this you must be registered on the IUID Registry!
IUID ENTRY REGISTRY PORTAL

IUID Registry

• Purpose:
  – Collect IUID and pedigree information of tangible items owned by DoD
  – Distribute IUID and pedigree information to DoD users
  – Provide single point of reference for DoD tangible items that have assigned Unique Item Identifiers
• Operational Environment:
  – IUID Registry – database located in Battle Creek, MI
  – Operated by Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS)
• Allows the Submitting of Data by Wide Area Work Flow for items (deliverables) under DFARS 252.211-7003

SUMMARY

• There are two (2) clauses that direct the contractor to comply with the IUID requirements:
  – 252.211-7003 (For deliverables) and
  – 252.211-7007 (For GFP)
• It is CRITICAL for the contractor to understand WHAT they are agreeing to via these two clauses as they require investment in technology and records above and beyond the traditional Government Property requirements.
ONE LAST WARNING

- A Public hearing was just held November 17th, 2012 which reviewed a PROPOSED RULE CHANGING the GFP UID Requirements adding additional classes of Government Property to be reported through the UID Registry.
  - The PROPOSED rule may be found at:

REFERENCE MATERIAL

DoD Guide to Uniquely Identifying Items
V2.0 (October 1, 2008)
Appendix D – The Mechanics of Item Unique Identification

REFERENCE MATERIAL

- There are TONS of resources out there regarding IUID Requirements
  - DOD WEB PAGE FOR IUID INFORMATION
  - www.uniqueid.org -- Comprehensive resource of UID and IUID policies, standards, directives, videos and success stories.
  - DAU offers 2 distinct online courses to increase your IUID knowledge. www.dau.mil
    - CLE040 "Item Unique Identification Marking" and CLM200 "Item Unique Identification"
  - Myriads of Consulting firms specializing in “Systems” to apply IUID processes or physical labeling equipment.
WHAT IS WIDE AREA WORKFLOW

- Wide Area Workflow (WAWF) is a secure Web-based system for electronic invoicing, receipt and acceptance. WAWF creates a virtual folder to combine the three documents required to pay a Vendor - the Contract, the Invoice, and the Receiving Report.
- The WAWF application enables electronic form submission of invoices, government inspection, and acceptance documents, in order to support DoD’s goal of moving to a paperless acquisition process.
- It provides the technology for government contractors and authorized DoD personnel to generate, capture, and process receipt and payment-related documentation, via interactive Web-based applications.

WAWF

- WAWF also provides the capability to electronically capture and submit information in support of the shipment and the receipt of Government Furnished Property (GFP) by the Department of Defense (DoD) and Vendor activities. This functionality provides all requiring activities, property managers, financial managers, and contractors the capability to access up-to-date information, on a need-to-know basis.
- The graphic provides a depiction of the general WAWF Property functionality. It portrays different ways Property Shippers and Property Receivers interact with WAWF via FTP, web, or EDI (all EDI transactions are done through GEX - Global Exchange Services).
- In addition, it shows the interactions between WAWF and the UID Registry and Property System.
**STATUTORY REQUIREMENT**


**Contractual Requirement**

- DFARS 252.232-7003 Electronic Submission of Payment Requests and Receiving Reports.
  - (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, the Contractor SHALL submit payment requests and receiving reports using WAWF, in one of the following electronic formats that WAWF accepts: Electronic Data Interchange, Secure File Transfer Protocol, or World Wide Web input.

**Contractual Requirement**

- 252.246-7000 Material Inspection and Receiving Report.
  - MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT (MAR 2008)
    - (a) At the time of each delivery of supplies or services under this contract, the Contractor SHALL prepare and furnish to the Government a MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT in the manner and to the extent required by Appendix F, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, of the Defense FAR Supplement.
    - (b) Contractor submission of the material inspection and receiving information required by Appendix F of the Defense FAR Supplement by using the Wide Area Workflow (WAWF) electronic form (see paragraph (b) of the clause at 252.232-7003) fulfills the requirement for a material inspection and receiving report (DD Form 250).
DOCUMENTS IN WAWF (Electronic)

- Receiving Report
- Reparables Receiving Report
- Purchase Card Receiving Report
- Micro-Purchase Card Receiving Report
- Invoice
- Invoice and Receiving Report (COMBO)
- Invoice and Reparables Receiving Report (RCOMBO)
- Navy Construction Payment Invoice
- Navy SUPSHIP Invoice
- TELECOM Invoice (Summary & Detail)
- Commercial Item Financing
- Performance Based Payment
- Progress Payment
- Cost Voucher
- Property Transfer Document
- Miscellaneous Pay Document
- Grant Voucher
**PROPERTY ROLES IN WAWF**

**Contractor Users**
- Contractor Contract Administrator View Only
- Contractor Program Manager View Only
- Contractor Property Manager View Only
- Contractor Property Receiver View Only
- Contractor Property Receiver View Only
- Contractor Property Ship To View Only
- Contractor Property Shipper View Only

**Government Users**
- Government Program Manager View Only
- Government Property Administrator View Only
- Government Property Receiver View Only
- Government Property Receiver View Only
- Government Property Ship To View Only
- Government Property Shipper View Only
- Government Property Shipper View Only

**Other Property Users**
- Property ACO View Only
- Property PCO View Only

"View Only" mode is for Managerial oversight and review

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**PROPERTY ROLES IN WAWF**

- The Key Issue for Property Management in WAWF is that it serves as the entry point for the IUID requirement called out in DFARS 252.211-7003.
- So there is a SYNERGY between the IUID requirements, IUID Registry, WAWF, Electronic Inspection and Acceptance tickets (DD250s) – and (Potentially) even Loss and Plant Clearance Systems

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**REVIEW**

- So, we covered in very broad terms:
  - DCMA’s eTOOLS:
    - PCARSS and the LOSS Module
  - DoD’s:
    - WAWF and the IUID Requirements and Registry
  - Are there others???
    - Yup!
      - DPAS, AFEMS, PBUS, and MORE!!!
OTHER PROPERTY RELATED SYSTEMS

• DPAS
  – The Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) is a Department of Defense (DoD) property management system. It is the Accountable Property System of Record (APSR) for over 20 DoD Agencies and Military Services.

• AFEMS
  – AFEMS is a United States Air Force (USAF) automated system that is used to manage all equipment at retail and wholesale levels throughout the USAF to meet peacetime and wartime mission requirements.

• PBUSE
  – PBUSE is the Army’s web-based, state-of-the-art, Combat Service Support property accountability system. PBUSE stands for Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced.

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Thank you!

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INTERMITTENT DAU PROFESSOR
Hopefully a Good Instructor.
Chief cook and bottle washer at home, responsible for all “honey do” requirements – though upon my retirement my wife told me to stay out of HER house!

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